

CORRESPONDENCE.

That Tanning Plant—Business Dull
—Mining Matters—Stabbing Af-
fray.

SILVER REEF, Utah,
March 17, 1877.

Editor Deseret News:

A short time since a notice appeared in your columns, in regard to the utility of the "mountain tea" (mountain rush or *ephedra anti-syphilitica*) as a tanning material. As the name indicates, it is a valuable medicinal plant, long known and used by Mexicans and Indians, and for several years it has been used for tanning leather. Some five years ago a citizen of California took out letters patent for its use, and we noticed a year or two ago it was employed at the tannery of the "St. George Tanning and Manufacturing Co.," by Col. A. P. Hardy, the Superintendent. It may be used successfully and profitably, if dried and finely ground or powdered, and will tan leather far more speedily than any of the barks used for that purpose, but it is no new thing as a tanning agent, or as being valuable in scrofulous or syphilitic diseases.

Business is dull here at present, but the rich finds daily occurring keep hope and expectation on tip-toe. Brown and Leffingwade recently struck a body of ore in their mine that assayed \$7,000 to the ton from a twelve inch vein. There are plenty who believe this the richest and most extensive mining camp ever found in the Rocky Mountains.

On Sunday last Steve Hoge stabbed a man seriously in a drunken quarrel. Vigilantes are on his track and he won't last long.

Dupaix' mill will soon be in operation, but there will be no permanent prosperity for the mines until there are several custom mills running.

Very truly, CACTI.

LETTER 1.

Home Manufactures, Earthenware, China and Glass—What Shall we do With our Boys?

Editor Deseret News:

This enquiry is not only proper, but very important, at the present time, since it is not alone the pecuniary loss of many thousand dollars yearly, but also of the moral and physical habits formed by industry, and the evils engendered by idleness are to be avoided. In reply to the question it may be said, give to them profitable employment, and the problem will solve itself, and very pleasantly too. Make them farmers, manufacturers or citizens, and the work so far done, posterity will be the result, and the enormous burdens of paternity become pleasant because they are light. Utah of the present furnishes a grand excellent opportunity for all these pursuits, perhaps not excelled elsewhere. Her material stores of land and mineral wealth are inexhaustible and a new country furnishes a ready and first class market for each class product.

The past high rates of usury are fast passing away and enterprise and exploration are fast preparing the way for Utah to take a foremost place in all descriptions of material prosperity.

There has been much said and written on home manufactures, but as yet only little on that of earthenware, china and glass, most important and indispensable elements in modern civilization, a civilization owing much, very much, of its refinement and progress to the potter's arts, entering, as they do, into the enjoyment of social life, public or private, the home of the peasant or the king, the mansion of wealth and luxury, or the humbler abode of the mechanic. To-day the ceramic art is supplying wants that formerly no wealth could supply or power command. The products of the Staffordshire potteries rank, and justly too, among the foremost of England's manufactures, being known and prized among all the nations of the world.

Utah, to-day, in her rapid progress of material prosperity, is enjoying the advantages of those manufactures, and is paying annually large sums, amounting to several hundred thousands of dollars, for them. Add to these the importations of all the sister territories, and the sum total equals, or nearly so, in value our mining productions of gold, silver, lead, &c., great as they are.

Commence these manufactures,

then, and we have a market not only in this Territory alone, but obviously in all this vast inland and all the western world, protected by a tariff born of distance, and thus protected from all successful foreign competition. Freight and duties, on all imported earthenware, alone, would be a handsome business profit; an English manufacturer would consider, and justly so, it is so liberal that he would not desire the ordinary per centage of legitimate business to soon become immensely wealthy.

Again, we are now surrounded by a network of railways, giving us a cheap, quick, and commodious means of communication with all the places referred to, the increase of population, the extension of mining industries, and, not last nor least, agricultural interests. These mean to this manufacture increased demands for its extension and permanence.

Again, we have among us plenty of skilled labor, accustomed to this manufacture, only awaiting demand for its talents at low remunerative prices. This is proved by the efforts already made, and partially successful, as for instance by Croxall and Eardley of the City Pottery, True, their material is poor and coarse, but their products present to us many forms of artistic excellence and beauty. Give them equal advantages of material, and what would be the difference between imported earthenware and theirs? Only some advances in moulding, and in a few seasons we should have earthenware most excellent in contour and finished as artistically as any European goods.

OSMOND B. SHAW.

LETTER 2.

Earthenware, China and Glass—The Materials.

Editor Deseret News:

In this correspondence I am confining myself principally to that class of articles most generally used, viz., earthenware, only referring to the others incidentally, but the basic substances of all these manufactures are identical, only differing in their manipulation.

The materials used for the manufacture of earthenware, etc., are comparatively inexpensive, those for its ornamentation are often scarce and costly.

In the present advanced state of this art the basic materials are, for the body, china clay, ball clay, blue clay, Cornwall stone, flint and felspars, for the glaze, that is, the glassy covering of the body, in addition to some of the above, as flint and felspar, soda, potash, borax, and various compounds of lead, such as red lead, litharge and white carbonate of lead.

All felspars, flints, Cornwall stone and preparations of lead are finely ground by machinery before mixing for use, but it has been found by experiment that fretted glazes are more economical and satisfactory in every respect than the old forms of a lead glaze—these glazes, are first melted to a glass, pulverized, and then ground.

In the baking process of the body a good fire clay is necessary for the "saggers" (potter's crucibles), and a fine white sand is used plentifully, to prevent the ware from warping.

The clays enumerated are all varieties of china clay and this is called by scientists "kaolin," and are generally considered to be by geologists felspars, ground finely by natural processes and deposited as we find them; all possess similar chemical constituents with felspars, the different varieties simply have less or more of certain components. Cornwall stone is a partially disintegrated felspar, and flint is a silica more or less pure.

No manufacturer uses the same formula or receipt in the making of earthenware, almost all having some peculiarity distinguishing it from the others, but the basic materials are all unvaryingly the same, and the general principles of their manufacture are the same, the excellence of some over others being due either to superior materials or skill, or compliance with the chemical laws governing all compound bodies.

The employing of the alkalis, soda and potash, and the borax and lead are due to their qualities as fluxes to promote the fusion of the other components.*

* I have said nothing of fuel or plaster of paris for the moulds for making more than half of art-to-work in earthenware factories; these substances are well known to be good and plenty. There are also numbers of minor articles that it is not necessary to mention.

The present excellence of the potter's art has been the result of close study and application this long series of years; perhaps more than any other art this requires the most close, exact, and continuous care, to secure a uniform successful result.

In connection with the question of the establishment of this industry in this Territory, is the one of the quantity and quality and accessibility of its various materials, for, as all must see, a failure in any of these particulars jeopardizes all.

In view of the high importance of these manufactures to us, in every particular, and in view also of the employment of our surplus labor in a profitable direction, I have devoted much time and means to the investigation of these questions; the results thus far have been successful and very encouraging. I have plenty of felspars and flint, some clay and other necessities; these are very abundant, and of a quality unsurpassed anywhere; in fact here are all and everything requisite, and so accessible, too, and near, that all that is wanted now are the preliminary experiments, the energy and capital, to bring to this territory millions of dollars annually for our products. To the enterprising and industrious, they are avenues of uncounted wealth, and consequent social prosperity of all concerned. The establishment of these manufactures, viz., earthenware, china, and glass, would employ several thousands of our boys, and would, solve the problem "What shall we do with our Boys?"

OSMOND B. SHAW.

Dedication of Cedar C. M. I.

CEDAR CITY, March 20, 1877.

Editor Deseret News:

Saturday the 17th inst. was the day appointed by the board of directors for the gathering of the stockholders of the Cedar City Co-operative Mercantile Institution in the upper room of their beautiful and convenient store to dedicate it and its grounds to the Lord God of Israel. At 1 p. m., the hour appointed, most of the stockholders with their wives had assembled, and at half-past one the choir, who were present commenced the services by singing the hymn on page 370 of the Latter-day Saints' collection, which was thought very appropriate. Bishop Henry Lunt then made a few very appropriate and seasonable remarks, reviewing the progress of the institution since its incorporation eight years ago, which was encouraging and flattering, recommending the attaching of business to the mercantile, that in progress of time the store might vend wares of our own production, instead of the imported.

Bishop Lunt then offered the dedicatory prayer. C. J. Arthur and Francis Webster spoke a short time on the benefits of co-operation, its success and prosperity in Cedar, and bore testimony that the blessings of God had been upon it. The choir sang "Holiness Become Thine House." Benediction by Jens Neilson. After which we all repaired to the Social Hall and partook of a bountiful repast prepared for the occasion.

After the dinner came speeches, singing and so forth until about 7 p. m., when the edibles were passed around and soon after the people were dismissed with benediction.

The spirit of home manufacture is fast increasing among the people and we look forward with anxious pleasure to see a tannery, woollen factory, and other businesses in successful operation in this settlement.

The weather is dry, warm and pleasant. Thermometer 82 in the shade last Sunday.

Respectfully, your brother in the gospel, C. J. ARTHUR.

U. S. SUPREME COURT DECISION.—Chorpenning vs. the United States.—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—The Court affirms the decision of the court below in this notorious case against the claimant. The duty devolved upon the Postmaster General, under the act of Congress, is held to be wholly ministerial and in no sense judicial or that of any arbitration. The adjustment having been made under a special law renders it in nowise different from those made daily by the accounting officers of the government under the general law conferring their powers and pre-

scribing their duties. The idea that the government is concluded by the results at which they may arrive within and without the several departments. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion.—*New York Herald*, March 14.

ENGAGED AND MARRIED.—They were very pretty and there was apparently five or six years difference in their ages. As the train pulled up at Bussey, out on the A. K. & D., the youngest girl blushed, flattened her nose nervously against the window, and drew back in joyous smiles as a young man came dashing into the car, shook hands tenderly and cordially, insisted on carrying her valise, magazine, little paper bundle, and would probably have carried her had she permitted him. The passengers smiled as she left the car, and the murmur went rippling through the coach, "They're engaged." The other girl sat looking nervously out of the window, and once or twice gathered her parcels together as though she would leave the car, yet seemed to be expecting some one. At last he came. He bulged into the door like a house on fire, looked along the seats until his manly gaze fell on her upturned expectant face, roared, "Come on! I've been waiting for you on the platform for fifteen minutes!" grabbed her basket and strode out of the car, while she followed with a little valise, a bandbox, a paper bag full of lunch, a birdcage, a glass jar of jelly preserves, and an extra shawl. And a crusty looking old bachelor in the further end of the car croaked out, in unison with the indignant looks of the passengers, "They're married."—*Burlington Hawk-eye*.

DIED.

On the 23d inst., at Greeley, Colorado, FRED. WHITE, of this city, aged 13 years.

Deceased was a bright, genial young man, ever mindful of his duty towards his mother and sister, for whom he ever exhibited marked feelings of affectionate consideration. His kindness of heart had endeared him to his friends, who extend their warmest sympathy to those whom this great sorrow has overtaken.—COM. Salt Lake City, March 25, 1877.

At his residence in Washington, Utah, of pleura pneumonia after an illness of ten days, on the morning of March 13th, 1877, WILLIAM GALT.

Deceased was born in Wayne, Kennebec County, Maine, 1839; was engaged in mining in Nevada for several years; came to Utah in 1871; listened to the preaching and readily obeyed, and received the ordinances of the gospel, and has since lived the life of a sincere and honest Saint, earning the respect, confidence and esteem of all who knew him. He had been teaching a large school in Washington for the last two terms, where his earnest labors won the love of his school of one hundred pupils. His funeral obsequies were attended by a large audience of connections, friends and his pupils, on the 14th. He was buried in the St. George cemetery.—[COM.]

At his residence in this City, in the 7th Ward, March 18, 1877, LYMAN LEONARD.

Deceased was the third son of Ezekiel and Rhoda Leonard, was born in Springfield, Mass., June 3rd, 1793; emigrated with his father's family to Bradford Co., Pa., in 1813. At the age of sixteen he commenced the hatter's trade, at which he served an apprenticeship of four years. On Feb. 17, 1820, he was married to Miss Abigail Calkins, with whom he lived in happy wedlock, for more than fifty-seven years.

In 1862 he, with his family, moved to Jackson Co., Mo., when the Latter-day Saints were driven from that place by the mob. He, however, with several others, returned to Jackson Co. in Feb. of 1834, where, on the 20th of that month, they were again attacked by a mob, and he was beaten almost to death. He then moved into Clay Co., thence into Caldwell, and subsequently to Nauvoo, in Illinois. Here he remained till the Saints emigrated to Salt Lake Valley. He was among the pioneers to this place, and has resided in this city ever since.

Mr. Leonard was among the first who embraced the gospel of the Latter-day Saints, passed with them through their trials, shared in many of their perils, was ever faithful to their principles. He died in full faith of the Latter-day work, a glorious resurrection, and peace in eternity.

He was honored, and respected by all who knew him, and was one of those men from whose door the poor never went complaining. He leaves behind a wife and daughter and a large circle of friends to mourn his death.—COM.

In Pine Valley, March 11, 1877, of consumption, MARY HUGHES, wife of Benjamin Clark.

Deceased passed away as one falling asleep, after a long spell of sickness, remaining in full faith of the gospel until the last.—COM.

At Silver City, Tinto, on Friday, March 23d, MARY MARSDEN, of old age.

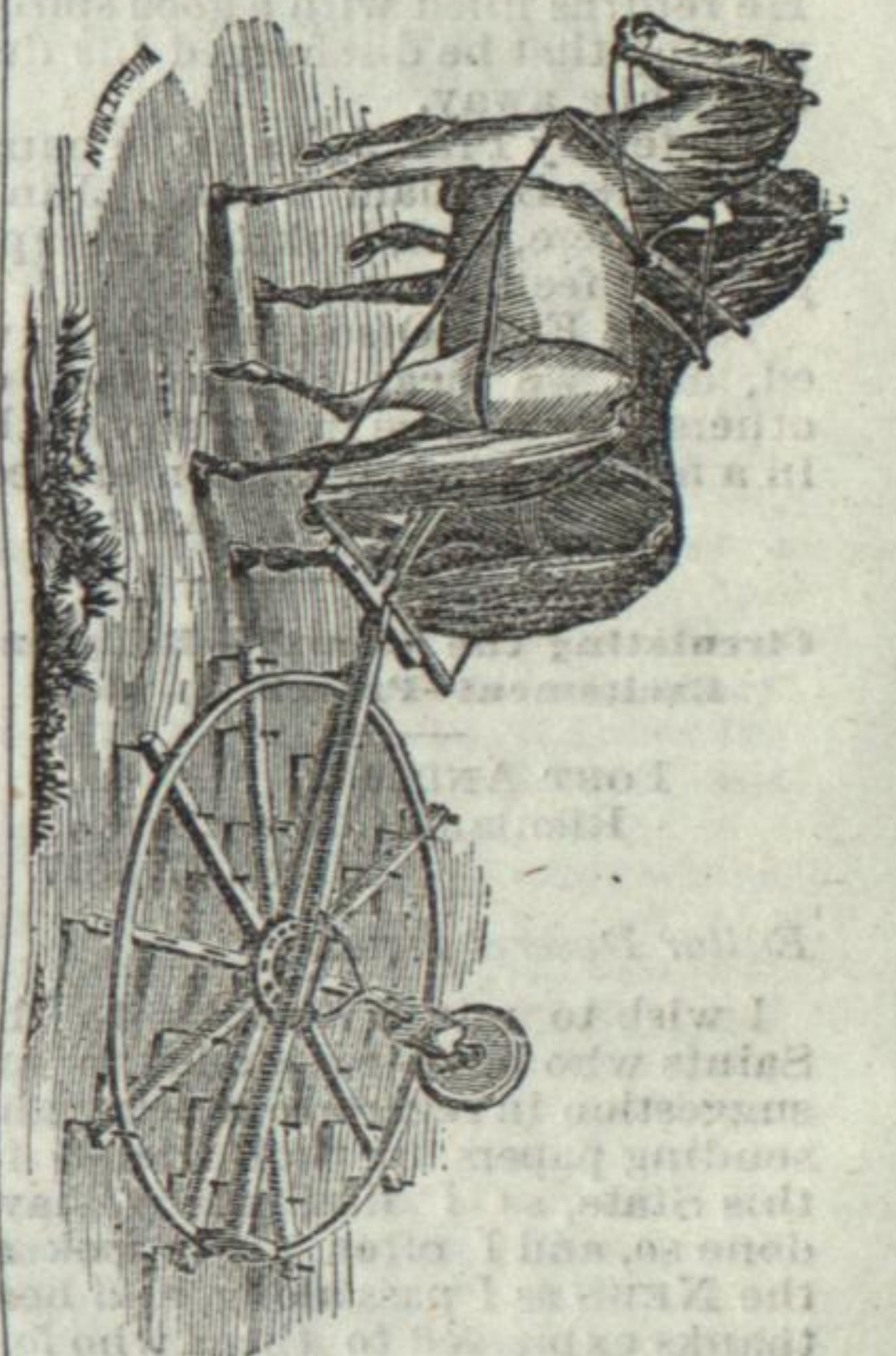
Deceased was formerly of Chesterfield, Derbyshire, England, and was the mother of Brother James Marsden, of the 5th Ward of this city.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

In the Matter of the Estate of }
THOMAS KING, }
Deceased. }
All persons having claims against said Estate are hereby required to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to me at my residence in Salt Lake City. E. SMITH, Administrator of said Estate. Feb. 21, A. D., 1877. w3

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