

Again, one acre yielded 2,828 pounds of potatoes; which contained 113 pounds of mineral matter, including 28 pounds of bone phosphate of lime which had been rendered soluble." These, he states, are not unusually large yields, and yet how few farmers put back one half of the materials taken out in these instances.

We, who live in this country, should profit by these facts. We can not, with any profit, cultivate large tracts of land as they do who live in the Mississippi Valley. Our system of irrigation compels our farmers to confine their labors to moderately-sized farms. These farms should be brought to the highest degree of cultivation. If properly managed, there is nothing to prevent an acre of land in this country yielding as much as two acres in those sections where the cultivation of the land is conducted in a slovenly, unthrifty manner. But to accomplish this the land must be manured. A system of rotation of crops should also be pursued. Irrigating the ground has the effect to enrich it; but this of itself is not sufficient. Good fertilizing material should be freely used. There is but little danger, if they are proper, of their being used too freely. And the farmer who uses them will be amply repaid for his expense and time. We have rich soils, but they can be worn out. Raising crops of wheat on the same land for nineteen years in succession, as we have heard of some of our farmers doing, and that, too, without proper manuring, must impoverish the land.

A STORY SPOILED.

WE have seen occasional allusions of late, in our Western exchanges, to a dreadful murder that was said to have been perpetrated upon somebody by the "Mormons," in the southern part of this Territory. We could not obtain any particulars respecting the affair, and concluded it was one of those stories which are periodically put in circulation to show the public what dreadful creatures the people of Utah are. The person who was reported as having been foully murdered, it now seems, was Charles A. Leake, formerly State Senator from California. He has heard of these reports, and has written to the *Silver Bend (Nev.) Reporter*, which paper, under date of June 6th says:

"We are happy to announce that Leake not only lives, but he has not been in any manner mistreated or abused by the Mormon people, as the following letter, addressed to us from the gentleman himself, fully attests. It bears date, Hiko, May 29th: 'I have been informed that extraordinary reports have been published by your paper as to my person. I beg leave to inform you that the reports, as I hear them, are not only false, but put in circulation by some malicious person to do me an injury. I had some business with the Mormons and visited their settlements, and I must say that I found them the same as the balance of the sons and daughters of Adam and Eve, and like other people in all respects. I was well and kindly treated by them, and was pleased generally with my trip. I have endeavored to better my fortune in a quiet and unostentatious manner by my intercourse with the Mormons, but I see, in my absence, that my name has been used to their damage without any foundation in fact.'"

If Mr. Leake had not taken the pains to correct in this public manner, the reports which had been circulated about him, his case would have remained as another instance of "Mormon" perfidy and lawlessness, and would probably have been often quoted in that manner, against the people of this Territory. Though but a simple act, it is so rarely done, that Mr. Leake deserves credit for his public correction of these unfounded rumors.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—TERRITORIAL PROSPERITY.

A FRUITFUL theme with journalists in neighboring States and Territories just now, is the inevitable changes that are to take place in Utah upon the completion of the inter-oceanic railroad. A feeling of disappointment is manifested by some, that the "Mormons" should assist in any way to build it, and that they are not bitterly and openly opposed to its progress. Having said so long and so often that the citizens of Utah would rather retard and obstruct than further the building of the railroad, it certainly is not very complimentary to their powers of prediction to have so palpable and practical a contradiction given to them. But among the errors still entertained, is one which some people seemingly desire to circulate, without grounds on which it can be based. The idea is thrown out and kept conspicuously in front in connection with the "Mormons" grading at

portion of the line, that the men employed on it are to be paid from the tithing store, "in chips and whetstones," anything and everything being deemed suitable for pay, so that the money will be kept in the hands of the contractors. This simply is untrue, and is in keeping with the many slanders that have been circulated concerning our people and their leaders. The "Mormons" expect to assist in building still more of the line than the portion now directly contracted for; and look upon it as the precursor of great changes, but to their advantage and not to their disadvantage.

In view of these changes our citizens must take steps, promptly and energetically, to secure the prosperity of the Territory. If the railroad will be a means by which goods can be imported cheaper and more readily than they are now, it will also be a means by which our exports can be carried away, if we have anything to export. If we cannot export saleable articles to ready markets of an amount equal to our importations, and sustain ourselves as well, we will be losers. If we can export more than we have to import, and can find a ready sale for these exports, we gain, and our prosperity will increase. What have we now to dispose of in a distant market? Our stock and produce. Our stock may be driven to a distance and sold to advantage. This speculators have discovered and proved practically for some time. But with the completion of the railroad our produce will find competitors in surrounding markets. It weighs heavily to its money value, and when it has to be carried far the freight charges are so much that it cannot bring that value and the freight. Hence, while with the mining population which will gather to the regions around this Territory, markets for produce will be found until agriculture is developed contiguous to the places where they may organize mining camps or build up towns, there will be other competitors for supplying them with produce, who may possibly be able to undersell us.

We have a fine fruit country, and a revenue may be derived from that source. We may and can cultivate the grape much more extensively than we do now, and this also may be made a means of income by itself, perhaps superior to that drawn from any other kind of fruit grown. But these are not sufficient. We must reduce our importations and increase the quantity and kinds of our exportations. Wool growing is gaining attention, and with wool growing the manufacture of woollen goods. Silk claims a share of enterprise. So do other things that can be entered into by the bulk of the people or by men with very limited capital. Steps are being taken to organize co-operative societies for manufacturing purposes. But there are many more things which claim prompt attention. Why can we not be supplied with coal oil, if it exists, as it is said to do, in various parts of the Territory? and keep the means at home that is now sent abroad for that article. Iron will have to be developed, sooner or later; and the man or men who do it will build up an enduring name for themselves, make fortunes, and be a blessing to the people at large.

These and kindred things have been kept before the people for years by our leaders, who clearly saw the present and approaching changes. They saw the necessity of our "taking time by the forelock." They have labored faithfully to impress this upon the people. President Young has led out in developing new industries, and his attention is still directed to it. The manufacture of cotton, woollen, silk and linen fabrics; the development of iron, copper, coal oil, and other necessary products of the earth; the manufacture of furniture, carriages, wagons, sleighs, etc., on an extensive scale, these and similar industries worked with energy in connection with our agriculture and gardening, will give us all the material prosperity we can desire. But to be negligent, or careless in such matters, in the face of the changes which are close at hand, will be to court poverty, unrewarded toil, and serfdom to capitalists in energetic hands.

ITEMS.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY.

CORRESPONDENTS writing for publication are requested to write on one side of the paper only.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Correspondents' names must in every instance accompany their communications, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of reliability.

A CASE.—Last week, William Thompson was brought before Alderman Clinton, charged with selling a gun to an Indian, but

as Dimick Huntington, the Indian interpreter, was not in the city, the Alderman allowed Thompson to go about his business until the interpreter would return, when the matter could be inquired into. Thompson soon after got out a writ of habeas corpus, signed by Judge Drake, which was served upon the Doctor, who was somewhat astonished thereat, seeing that the gentleman was not actually in custody nor under bonds. Thompson having said he was under arrest, Judge Drake dismissed him; and so the case had to be re-commenced. Another affidavit was made, and the matter was inquired into this morning, when it was proved that he did sell the gun to the Indian, for which he was fined by Dr. Clinton, fine and costs amounting to \$75.

STARTED.—Elders George Teasdale, Lewis Grant, Haden W. Church and Joseph Boughton, with some other Elders, appointed on missions, started East to-day, with the teams going to the terminus for the immigrants. We wish the brethren all the peace, prosperity and multiplied blessings needful to sustain them while absent from their homes, friends and families in these valleys.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—As Bro. James G. Pyper and his wife and infant daughter, were on their way from Fairview, Sanpete Co. to Nephi City, with a part of a load of flour, on the 14th inst., when about one mile above the forks of the creek, in the canyon, the horses, through some unaccountable management, ran off a dug-way, and precipitated Bro. Pyper, his wife and their little child, into a ravine near the bridge, which was 12 feet deep. The wagon and the load turning over so encumbered them that they could not extricate themselves, until assisted by Bro. George Thatcher, of Provo, who came by half an hour after the occurrence. The little child was found dead, having been found drowned in the water at the bottom of the ravine. The mother was badly injured. Brother Pyper escaped with but little injury. Every person who knows the fearful and dangerous place where the accident happened, can not but know that they were saved only by a miraculous power.

DIED.—In Croyden, Morgan county, April 22nd, 1868, James Ephraim, son of Ephraim and Fanny Swann, aged 2 years and 22 days.

Through the blessing of God, this is the first death that has occurred in Croyden settlement, of over one hundred inhabitants, during a residence of five years. There are no Doctors employed there.—[Com.]

WOOL GROWING.—The importance of having improved breeds of sheep in this Territory is daily becoming more apparent. We require more wool for the machinery now in use here, and finer qualities and better wool to make finer and superior cloths. We require, also, more machinery to supply the wants of our citizens and to manufacture for exportation. Bro. Adam Spiers, of the 10th Ward, brought us lately a specimen of most beautiful wool, which he had received by letter from Bro. Isaac Lany, now in Kentucky. The clip was fourteen inches in length, the fleece from which it was taken weighed sixteen and a half pounds. It was clipped by Mr. Isaac Walton, one of Bro. Lany's old schoolmates, from one of his sheep. Mr. Peelen, running a woollen mill in Simpson county, Ky., told Bro. Lany that one of his customers had clipped eighteen pounds from a ram. The sheep must reach a very large size, as it was stated that one of them had turned the scales at 26½ gross weight, which would give a two third weight carcass of 176 pounds. These sheep are of Mr. Scott's improved Kentucky breed; and we think some steps should be taken immediately by some of our sheep-owners to import ewes and rams of them this present season.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY.

CO-OPERATIVE.—On Monday evening the cabinet-makers of the city met at H. Dinwoodey's furniture factory, pursuant to appointment from the Mechanics meeting of Friday evening, to take measures for organizing into a society for manufacturing purposes. H. Dinwoodey, Esq., was called to the chair and Edward Hamman, Esq., was appointed Secretary. After some deliberation, and freely discussing the object before the meeting, Messrs. H. Dinwoodey, Wm. Bell, R. Ramsey, W. L. N. Allen, E. Bird, T. Higgs, J. Bird and Capener were appointed to draft rules for a society, and report to morrow evening.

Last night the carriage, wagon and sleigh makers held a meeting at the City Hall, Col. J. C. Little in the chair, and Wm. H. Folsom, Esq., Secretary. Samuel Bringham, Burr Frost and Henry E. Bowring were appointed a committee to draw up resolutions, who reported a resolution to form a stock capital of \$50,000, in 1,000 shares of \$50 each, to be payable as soon as a company shall be organized and will be under such regulations, restrictions and securities as shall be determined upon by said company.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—On Saturday, as Micah Harris was in the Canyon above Henneferville, East Weber, where he was getting out some poles, while lifting his blanket, gun and coffee-pot, to go to another portion of the canyon, the hammer of his gun was caught on something—probably the blanket—and the gun was discharged, the ball passing through the upper part of his arm, and through the lower part of his face, cutting off a portion of the tongue, tearing away a number of the teeth, and some of the flesh from the outside. He was removed to this city, and is now suffering much pain. An operation is expected to be performed on him to-morrow by Drs. Tait and Anderson.

A NICE QUESTION.—Three men from Salt Lake City were arraigned before Justice Duke yesterday on a charge of selling goods without a license. Two of the parties were fined \$10 each, and costs; the third discharged. It appears, from the evidence adduced, that the defendants brought produce from the Salt Lake Valley to this market, with the intention of offering the same for sale through the commission house of McCormick, Caldwell & Co.; that a portion of the cargo had been unloaded and delivered to that firm, with instructions not to sell until further orders. It was further shown by the testimony that no effort had been made

by the defendants to avoid the payment of license, and that the value of the goods was ample security for any revenue that might be due to this county. The Justice thought it a hard case, and adjudged the fine as above, remitting a large portion of his costs.

—Helena, M.T., Gazette, June 11.

OF COURSE!—The way that people have now-a-days of wafting the souls of the departed to the mansions of supernal bliss is a little wonderful. The gibbet is always a sure station for departure, and has the advantage of being a little elevated, which of course saves the mounting soul so much rising. Any piece of rascality, that ends in death to the rascal, if he has got two minutes to listen to the mumblings of a clergyman, will be sure to take him "aloft," as Milky White delighted in saying. But the latest style of speaking of this, occurs in the Arizona *Miner* of a late date, in telling of the death of "Old Tat," (John H. Tattman,) who was killed at Tucson in a "desperate set-to," a gentleman who was particularly fond, it would seem, of six shooters and "sich fixins." The *Miner* says:

"Poor Old Tat's bones are now 'mouldering in the grave,' and his manly, generous spirit, is, we hope, at rest in the regions of the blessed, where the click of the six-shooter is never heard."

There, now, don't talk any more of "flowery beds of ease;" that much desired locality will hereafter be known as the place "where the click of a six-shooter is never heard."

FLYING.—The grasshoppers were flying to-day and moving in a southeasterly direction, the same that they took when coming here last fall. A good riddance, if they keep away.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY

SANPETE.—A letter has been sent us by Bro. A. F. Macdonald, of Provo, dated, Springtown, June 15th, written by Gen. Pace to Bro. M. We glean the following items from it. In some places the grasshoppers had done much damage to the crops, especially at Springtown. Some of the people in consequence felt discouraged, and were inclined to leave for other parts, but were counselled to plant corn, potatoes and turnips, and devote a good deal of time to getting out lumber to sell and build houses and barns and establish tanneries, etc., which counsel many are determined to carry out. In other parts of the county a good deal of the crops will be saved.

The Indians still continue troublesome, but are more guarded in their operations than formerly. Last week they drove off a number of horses from North Bend, nine head of which were recovered. Five days previous to the date of Gen. Pace's letter, about 40 head of cattle had been driven off from over Sanpete, near Mantle, which were trailed as far as Twelve Mile canyon, when the pursuit was abandoned.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—Yesterday evening as two little boys, belonging to George Snow of the 3d Ward, were fishing for minnows in the creek down the State Road, one of them about five years of age fell into the water, the earth on which he stood having given way, and he was drowned. The body was not recovered this morning at nine o'clock.

FROM UTAH CO.—Bro. Edson Whipple, writing from Provo says: "Our farmers are yet busy planting corn and potatoes, where the grasshoppers have taken the first planting. We expect after they are supplied to have bread enough for ourselves and some to spare. Bishop Scott tells me he has caught and buried seventy bushels of grasshoppers, and by so doing he has saved his crop. He gathered them in sheets late in the afternoon, or early in the evening."

THEATRICAL.—Last night "Under the Gaslight" was repeated to another large and delighted audience, who expressed their satisfaction by repeated and prolonged bursts of applause. There were a few changes which added to the completeness of the details. In the ferry boat scene two practical illuminated ferry boats worked, crossing each other; and on the pier there was a double breakdown danced in capital style. There was a new scene at the opening of the fourth act, Long Branch Shore by sunset; and a miniature train crossing in the distance in the railroad scene. Madame Scheller has a touching, sympathetic part in Laura, and makes the most of it, playing it with great feeling and a just conception of the character and its situations. Miss Adams plays Pearl very well, though it is not much of an acting part. Miss Alexander throws a great amount of life and vivacity into Peachblossom. Miss Colebrook looked "Society," as Mrs. Van Dam. Mrs. Clawson makes a capital Judas. Of the male characters Snorky occupies the first place and is very carefully played by Mr. McKenzie. Mr. Margetts makes so good a Byke that there is a general desire to see him treated to the contents of a six-shooter. Mr. Graham's Bermudas is a character carefully studied and excellently delineated; his pugilistic rencontre with Pea Nuts, Mr. J. Mattinson, is a most admirable burlesque, while his struggle with Byke on the Pier, and his diving after and saving Laura when she is flung into the river win for him the sympathies of the audience. Pea Nuts, too, invariably brings the house. Mr. Lindsay's Ray is very good. Mr. Hardie makes quite a peremptory and decided Judge; and a natural signal man. Sam is capably given by Mr. Haines, and Messrs. Hyde, Merrill, Evans, and Kelly fill their respective roles in a very creditable manner. The play is not only well put upon the stage, but is well played throughout. It will be repeated to-morrow night.

WARM, nearly hot, but not quite frizzling, in the sun to-day, and very pleasant in the shade. Ice-creams, soda-water, strawberries, and "sich" are at a premium.