

Correspondence.

SALT LAKE CITY,
June 21st, 1869.

Mr. Editor:—Having an invitation from Elder Edward Stevenson to accompany him to Big Cottonwood, whither he had forwarded an appointment to preach, I gladly accepted the invitation. On our way thither we saw many fields of barley and wheat headed out, and in a couple of weeks farmers told us harvest would begin, which bids fair to be one of the most abundant ever enjoyed by Salt Lake county farmers.

Our host, Bishop Brinton, of Big Cottonwood, whose ward suffered so severely by the grasshoppers the past two years, informed us that the wheat he harvested last year had supplied his family with breadstuffs until within a few days.

The Bishop's orchard has suffered much damage, perhaps full one half of his oldest apple trees having died; but undismayed he has this year added an acre more to his orchard, in which he has planted many grape vines, an example which I hope will be followed extensively by his ward, which will render much of the poor, light soil there abundantly profitable by grape culture.

Bro. Lewis kindly invited us to luxuriate in his strawberry patch, which invitation we willingly accepted. His imported varieties were mostly gone, but the wild strawberry, as cultivated by him, is a great success. His specimens of the Victoria were the largest and most luscious we ever ate in Utah. Brother Lewis makes the culture of the strawberry a specialty and he gives it his personal attention.

It is to be hoped that the agricultural prospects which are before us in this county will be fully realized, that the hearts of all may be made glad in seeing the granaries of our farmers filled to overflowing.

Brotherly yours,
ROBT. L. CAMPBELL.

SALT LAKE CITY,
June 17th, 1869.

Editor Deseret Evening News:—Sir, It appears a great many persons, residing in the City of Salt Lake, are in the habit, daily, of turning their cows, mules, and sometimes their horses, but more particularly their cows, into the public streets of the city to graze, unmindful or unheeding of the law in relation to such matters, or of the annoyance to their neighbors,—such as biting the twigs off of young trees, or others they can reach, treading in and breaking down the banks of the water sets, filling up the same, committing their nuisance on the sidewalk, before one's door, or in the door yard, if the gate happens to be left open a few minutes, either by children or Indians,—and into the garden they go among the truck, nipping and biting at this, tramping down that, and destroying months of labor in a few minutes. No person wishing to do unto others as they would be done by, will certainly turn their cattle to graze in the streets to annoy the citizens, but will turn them into the herd every morning, and have them taken out of the city. There is a strict law against cattle, etc., running in the streets, and it might be a public benefit if its provisions were enforced.

Hoping a word to the wise in season for their benefit will be appreciated.
I am, etc.,

CITIZEN.

BOUNTFUL, DAVIS Co.,
June 20th, 1869.

Editor Evening News:—Dear Sir,—A most unwarrantable outrage was committed upon myself and three other citizens, one a lady, on our way home from your city, last evening. We were returning in an ordinary Chicago wagon, loaded with goods, and had proceeded to within about three miles of Bountiful, when in an instant, quiet unnoticed by us as we were in conversation together, one of Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s stages, drawn by six horses and having an empty stage attached, approached us from behind, going at their usual speed, and without the least provocation, the driver deliberately ran the first stage into us, knocking off the band of one of our wheels, smashing our wagon tongue, breaking our hounds and the tongue of the hind stage, and doing other damage at the peril of our lives.

There was no need of this destruction of property or of this jeopardizing of life, no more need than there is of our at-

tempting to stay the ebbing and the flowing of the tide. There was room enough for a dozen stages to pass where this gross outrage was committed, and why such outrages should be tolerated we cannot tell.

We must have sustained great injury and our wagon have been broken to pieces, had not the tongue of the hind stage snapped in two. This stage would have locked wheels with us; and the results would have been doubtless sad in the extreme. No apology was offered for this and no attempt at reparation, but abuse only was bestowed.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM THURGOOD.

We are indebted to the courtesy of President Geo. A. Smith for the following letter:

UNION, U. T., June 21st, 1869.

President Geo. A. Smith:—Dear Brother,—Among other topics for our advancement, I am pleased to see that the dairy business is coming into notice. The importance to us as a people of adopting energetic measures in this direction is obvious, if we ever become a self-sustaining people, and a start in the right direction is equally important.

Nineteen years ago, when the range in this vicinity was fresh and good, we milked six cows that I brought across the plains the previous year. While they were fresh we made about one pound of butter or two pounds of cheese per day to each cow, so that by October we had made more than 100 pounds to the cow, and had paid 70 pounds tithing. But that time is past, and now three dozen cows on the same range would not produce as much, and if we were to go to the additional expense of shoeing and furnishing cows with green spectacles, the butter and cheese would be lacking. Then to accomplish the desired object, a right start seems to be necessary.

On this point, I will confine my remarks more directly to Salt Lake County, though they may be applicable to some extent to other localities. If the long talked of canals on either side of the Jordan were brought to bear on the thousands of acres of bench land, it would produce red clover, or clover and timothy, making luxuriant pastures, from which butter and cheese of the best quality could be made. An improvement in the breed of cows would also be necessary. Forty good cows and forty acres of good clover and timothy pasture, divided into two or more lots, for alternate use, would be a pretty little start for one man, or even one small neighborhood, or ward. I am making a move in this direction, and next summer I hope to eat butter and cheese from cows running on clover pasture, and I want to advance in this way as fast as I can.

In my orchard, where the trees are so large, and so close together that the sunshine can scarcely strike the ground, clover and timothy grow from 2 to 3 feet high, on gravelly bench land, and may be cut twice a year, and fed green, or made into hay. I consider clover less injurious to fruit trees than any other grass, and for pasture it is good nine months in the year, or whenever the ground is not frozen, or covered with snow.

For winter feed, corn, sown thickly broadcast, or in drills, produces abundantly the most nutritious fodder, which, together with the various kinds of roots, suitable for cows and calves, may also be produced on this poor bench land in abundance, so that every man, by a little exertion, may at least nourish a cow and two sheep, in a condition to be worth something, and this same clover pasture is preparing the land for good wheat crops, while additional pastures may be prepared, and so on alternately; and the manure of the animals is all saved in the fields, or in the yards and stables.

A sufficiency of pasture being prepared for the cows, calves and work animals, and the hundreds or perhaps thousands of those animals called horses, banished from the country, the outrage might sustain 10,000 sheep through the grazing season. These sheep should be so improved that they would produce more than two or three pounds of wool to the animal, and the same kind of winter feed alluded to for the cows would be good for them also.

But the fencing is an obstacle in the minds of some men. Now this can be done cheaply, in a variety of ways. Hedge of Osage orange, native thorn, wild plum, or other shrubbery, and on either side of Jordan. I observe that it can be aided materially and cheaply

in many places, by cutting ditches for the surplus water; but it is probable that a more durable substance may be constructed of wire, and cedar posts at a moderate expense.

With this hasty sketch of some of my views on this subject, I am a well wisher for your prosperity and advancement, and your brother in the gospel of truth.

S. RICHARDS.

COALVILLE, UTAH TERRITORY,
June 21st, 1869.

Editor Evening News:—Dear Sir,—As you were pleased to print the communication I sent a few days since, I take the liberty of sending again. As I am passing through your country and gathering up the wonders of God's glorious and beautiful world, I may occasionally jot down a few lines that may prove interesting to some minds among your various readers.

In riding along I sometimes become weary in holding the head so long up, gazing on these mountains upon mountains, and trying and ever vainly trying to take them in. How childish the idea of this region as gathered from maps of the "latest edition." There they, the Rocky Mountains, are all marked out. Does not every one know all about them? Can they not be seen? But when you come to the Rocky Mountains, you will find your latest edition maps need "re-constructing." From the time you strike the Medicine Bow Mountains, the eastern range of the Rocky Mountains, until you leave the Great Bear Mountains, the western range of the Rocky Mountains, you have upwards of four hundred miles in width of mountains. These ranges run in every possible direction; and as you climb to the highest summit, it is but to behold a vast area extending to the horizon, covered with peaks, and occasionally a loftier range upon whose sides the snows yet linger. Fire and water are the prominent agencies whose effects are everywhere visible here. As a whole these mountains cannot be described. We must confine ourselves to some particular localities, and only make a rude sketch of these. In one place, for miles, they look as if some vast ocean had rolled its long ground swells, and just as they were ready to crest, had stood still in stone. In the back ground is the long graceful curve, then the crest standing out in perpendicular rocks several hundreds of feet in height, and from their base again commences the beautiful curve, thus flowing and breaking for miles and miles, until the mind involuntarily falls back into contemplating the forces that have acted upon or the immense periods of time that have passed in the formation of these stupendous exhibitions!

And it is when standing on the edges of these crests and looking down upon the ruins below, that we become deeply impressed with the forces producing the geological changes now altering the features of our planet. The immense rocks scattered all over the plain, at their bases show the agencies of water, frost, air, ice and gravitation. And the vast caverns worn into their sides, hundreds of feet up, show the action of the winds and waters. Some of these are as smooth as if polished by the most skillful and careful hand. Descending from these heights we shall be none the less astonished, though perhaps in a different manner. The rivers for many days are generally so muddy that a glass full of the water can scarcely be seen through. The waters undermine the lowest edge of the banks and then they cleave off and settle perpendicularly down, to be again worn off and again settle down, and so on until that cleavage is washed away; then it commences another. I have seen some places where no less than three of these cleavings were going on at the same time, so that the three great steps were carpeted with green and the risings painted in the reddish colored soil. This explains to us the reason of these cañons having their walls so perpendicular and in many places abrupt, also the difficulty of forming bridges and roads in this section.

Turning the eye from these scenes and letting it rest on the vales which skirt the river's brink, it dwells upon a luxuriousness as vast as it is exquisitely beautiful. The wild flowers are seemingly without limit either as to quantity or color. In some places they are in massed beds. What brilliancy and variety of colors! How many ages must the work of disintegration have been going on to prepare the mold for the sustenance of such lovely creation! And when we enter the coal mines and walk along through chamber after chamber, whose walls are made of shining carbon, and see that hundreds of

feet of rock are above us, we try to figure to our minds the vast areas of sea weed or of forest, that have grown up, flourished and decayed, to form these dark strata, and the mind is again led into calculations that lead it up to an eternity past, as absolute to our finite comprehension, as the eternity which lies before us.

Thanking God for the privilege of wandering among the wonders of His power and goodness, as displayed in your Territory,

I subscribe myself truly yours, a lover of the
CURIOUS AND WONDERFUL.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

The committee of arrangements for the celebration of the Fourth of July have selected the following named gentlemen as committees to see that a suitable representation is made of the several trades and branches to which they respectively belong.

Said committees meet with the Committee of Arrangements at the City Hall on Monday last at 7 p.m., to report progress.

Those who are expected to take charge of the schools on that occasion will also meet with the Committee at the same time and place.

Agriculturists.—Jacob Weiler, John Van Cott, Samuel Turnbow.

Gardeners and Horticulturists.—Wm. Wagstaff, John Reading.

Architects.—Truman O. Angel, William Paul.

Lumbermen.—Sawyers and Bridge Builders.—S. A. Woolley, Jacob Gibson, Henry Grow.

Millwrights.—Phares Wells, Nathan Davis, Samuel Ensign.

Stone-cutters and Masons.—Henry Eccles, Charles Lambert, James Standing, Isaacs.

Brick and Adobie Makers and Layers.—J. H. Rumell, John Whiting, Thomas Taysum.

Carpenters and Joiners.—Wm. Salisbury, John Airmitt, J. K. Hall, W. B. Barton.

Plasterers.—A. J. Taysum, J. H. Rumell.

Painters.—W. Pitt, Henry Maiben, Joshua Midgley.

Cabinet makers and Upholsterers.—Henry Dinwoodey, S. P. Neve, William Bell, James Bird.

Paper Hangers.—Wm. Lambourne, — Scott.

Smelters.—F. J. P. Pascoe.

Blacksmiths.—Jas. Larsen, Thomas Naylor, Burr Frost, W. J. Player.

Engineers and machinists.—Z. Derrick, W. J. Silver, W. H. Tremaine.

Wagon and Carriage makers.—Samuel Bringham, Shadrach Driggs, George Clawson.

Tanners and Curriers.—Phillip Pugsley, W. Robinson, R. B. Margetts, W. S. Trescott.

Saddle and Harness makers.—H. E. Bowring, Francis Platt, C. F. Twede.

Woollen Manufacturers.—J. W. Cummings, J. McGhie.

Tailors.—Taylor Brothers, Thirkill and Earl.

Hatters.—Albert Merrill, James Shelmerdine.

Shoemakers.—Edward Snelgrove, W. J. Hooper, G. C. Riser.

Last Makers.—W. H. Solomon.

Watchmakers.—Charles Smith, O. L. Eliason, J. Daynes.

Dentists.—J. M. Barlow, W. H. H. Sharp.

Artists and Photographers.—C. R. Savage, D. Weggeland.

Printers.—H. McEwan, J. Thompson.

Bookbinders.—J. B. Kelly.

Paper Makers.—Michael Grace, G. C. Lambert.

Merchants.—Joseph Woodmansee, H. P. Richards, David Candland.

Mechanics' Union.—Daniel Jones, W. S. Trescott.

Organ Builders.—Joseph Ridges, Sure Olsen.

Coopers.—C. F. Donnelson, J. McMurrin.

Tin and Sheet Iron Workers.—T. Hawkins, J. Beers, W. Harrison.

Turners.—W. H. Foster, Olsen.

Carvers and Gilders.—R. Ramsey, E. F. Bird, W. C. Gregg.

Gun and Locksmiths.—James Hague, J. Toms.

Engravers.—David McKenzie, H. Druce.

China and Crockeryware Manufacturers.—J. Croxall, Bedson Eardley, Reese.

Millers.—D. R. Allen, S. J. Sudbury.

Bakers and Confectioners.—R. Golightly, D. Grenig, H. Wallace.

Butchers.—C. Taylor, G. Chandler.

Rope Makers.—W. A. McMaster.

Basket Makers.—Job Smith.

Broom Makers.—A. McRae, J. Procter.

Ink and Match Makers.—G. Goddard, A. Fielding, H. Findley.

Livery Stable Keepers.—H. J. Faust.

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