

Correspondence.

Sanpete Coal—Gunnison—Salina—
Coal Discoveries—Richfield—Jo-
seph—Grass Valley.

COVE CREEK, Millard Co.,
Jan. 15th, 1874.

Editor Deseret News:

The coal obtained from the Sanpete mines is of splendid quality, being very much preferred by blacksmiths. It probably resembles the English article more than any yet discovered in Utah. It gives forth a powerful heat and cakes or runs together in process of consumption. It also cokes well, and will be likely to come largely into demand when the railroad runs Sanpete way.

Leaving Gunnison, a drive of fifteen miles brings the traveler to Salina, a snug little settlement of Sevier County, in the valley of the Sevier River. A short distance north of this latter place is Salina Canyon, where some very important coal discoveries have been made. Those carboniferous ledges are said to be of anthracite formation, and to be almost inexhaustible, the seams varying from twenty-five to six feet in thickness. The land upon which they are located has been purchased by some English capitalists who have announced their intention to build a narrow-gauge line from the beds to the main line of railroad when the latter shall be built through the valley. Salina settlement comprises thirty-five families and is quite a thrifty place.

Richfield is the county seat of Sevier, and on entering it one cannot help noticing that it is a blushing settlement, the prevailing color being red. The soil is red, the adobe of which the most part of the buildings are constructed are so red as to be readily mistaken for genuine burned brick; the clothing of the honest tillers of the red soil partakes of this almost universal ruddy tinge. In fact, this color seems to permeate Richfield and its general surroundings. Like all the settlements of Sevier county, it is virtually only a little over three years old. True, the valley was settled to some extent about nine years since, but had to be subsequently abandoned, on account of the troublesome redskins who seemed for a while determined that none but red people should inhabit that red locality.

For its age Richfield is undoubtedly the most advanced settlement not only in Utah but probably in the whole west. Everything in and around it seems indicative of material progress, first in the van of which is the President of this part of the Territory, Elder Joseph A. Young. There are good private residences, there is a co-operative steam saw mill in the adjacent Glenwood mountains, where lumber, lath and shingles are manufactured; there is a co-operative grist mill; an irrigation canal, stretching from a small settlement named Joseph city, to Richfield, twelve and a half miles long, has been constructed, which brings a large amount of land under cultivation.

A few weeks since intelligence reached Richfield, from Grass Valley, separated from Sevier Valley by a range of mountains, of an affair that it was thought might result damagingly to the settlers in this southern region. The news was to the effect that four Navajoe Indians entered Grass Valley and killed a cow belonging to some transient stock traders, and that the herders of the stock in question went after the Indians, caught up with and fought them, killing three and wounding the fourth, who managed to escape. It was thought that the latter would take the news of the affair to his tribe and cause them to "get mad" and annoy the settlers by their depredations; nothing more, however, has come of the matter, so far as your correspondent has been able to learn.

J. N.

Indian Beef—Iron City Iron—
Pioche Prospects—Nevada
Central—Various.

PANACCA, Nev., Jan. 12, 1874.

Editor Deseret News:

Pioche market is well supplied with Indian "beef" (deer) from Utah. Some seventeen frozen ones came in to-day from Nephi, Juab Co., and sold wholesale (gross) at seven cents per lb. If people will persist in killing the stock belonging to the Indians consistency and

justice would suggest that [the Indian should not be blamed for killing the white man's stock. This I know is not the popular view of the subject, but to my mind it is a very equitable one.

I visited Iron City a few days ago and found Superintendent Hanks very hopeful. He needs a thirty horse power engine, which he had a good prospect of getting from Parowan. Iron of the richest and best quality abounds near Iron City in almost limitless quantities, and coal has been found about eight miles distant. Cedars by the section are hard by on every side. The Bullionville people say that the castings from Iron City are superior to those from the States. The company are just now in need of about \$5,000 to put them squarely upon their legs. I hope they may succeed, at an early day, in obtaining this monetary stimulus. Utah's iron, coal, copper, salt, manufactures, &c., will lead the van of her resources. The "precious" (?) metals will have to "bow the knee" and "acknowledge the corn."

Pioche's future is not so bright as heretofore. Raymond & Ely folks have gone down, down over 1000 feet and are still sinking deeper in quest of richer ores. Other principal mines ditto. The mills at Bullion are running through their tailings, which have accumulated in immense quantities below the mills. The Narrow Gauge Nevada Central makes regular semi-daily trips between Bullion and Pioche, but her traffic is mostly but one way, and very light at that. I understand it is not paying expenses. It is twenty-one miles long, three-foot gauge, and is laid with sixteen and twenty pounds iron. The twenty pounds is employed on the curves. It is said the aggregate cost of construction, including three engines and other rolling stock, amounted to the modest sum of \$520,000. The present management is thorough, economical and obliging. The heaviest grade of the road is 297 feet to the mile.

An old time "Mormon," Moses Martin by name, is staying for the winter at a spring between this place and Clover Valley. He came here in quest of health and expects to return to San Bernardino where his family is, in the Spring. He is a chronic spiritualist.

I expect to leave Pioche on Thursday on coach for Beaver, via Star District, thence home in own conveyance.

PIOCHE, Jan. 14, 1874.

The people hereabouts have become chary of backsliders and hesitate to take stock in such from Utah. Two eminent "fizzleites" have fled the country, leaving behind them no enviable reputation. The first, it is said, has sailed for Australia, in the interests of the "Emmites," while the other has absconded with several thousand dollars hard cash belonging to people of Pioche and Parowan. Two of their confreres are still in the land of sage brush and low grade ores, heavily discounted by all who know them, barely weighing two ounces to the pound.

A. M. MUSSER.

The Temple—Home Manufactures—
Lectures, Etc.

ST. GEORGE, Jan. 14, 1874.

Editor Deseret News:

Every day numbers of teams can be seen passing through our streets, heavily laden with rock, on its way to the Temple ground, there to be prepared, shaped, and laid in the wall, for the purpose of building a house to the name of the Lord, within whose walls, in due time, a work may be accomplished, both for the living and the dead; a building that will be a great blessing to those who now live, as well as to those who sleep in the silent grave. How great the work appears to be when we contemplate it, and how willing and faithful all should be to cheerfully lend a willing hand, or devote their means to this great and glorious work, that they may have the privilege of becoming Saviors upon Mount Zion, and receive the blessings that are in store for the faithful.

Home manufacture is receiving considerable attention from our speakers, who instruct the people in the ways of life, being a subject of the utmost importance to both old and young, and one that should not pass by unheeded, if we wish to prosper, with our present surroundings, as we might, if we would improve our present condition, because no people can be-

come wealthy who continually import their goods, and neglect the home productions and manufacturing interests. Certainly the Lord would be more pleased with us if we would adorn ourselves with the labor of our own hands, for we are able to do a great deal to help ourselves in that respect if we will. Why not discard the foolish fashions and customs of the world, and become what the servants of God wish us to? We shall enjoy our food much better if we produce it at home, for then we know it is pure, and not adulterated with obnoxious mixtures, and the "home made" cloth, tastefully made, will look just as well, and keep us much warmer than imported "shoddy." It is time that we learnt that "it is the mind that makes the man," and not the amount of gloss upon his coat. It appears to me that a person who follows all ridiculous fashions that come along, even to the "humps and bands," gives decided evidence of a weakness in the mind, such as is often displayed by the fast "young men" or "dandies" who stand upon street corners, stroking the sickly "down" on the upper lip (sometimes called a mustache) with cigar between fingers, who never did an honest day's labor in their lives, never produced anything that was a benefit to themselves or anybody else, yet think they are the "beau ideals" of creation. Sensible men will not do this. They work, and will perform any labor that is beneficial to themselves or others.

Lectures have been delivered in the basement of the New Tabernacle this winter, under the auspices of the "St. George Library Association," A. F. McDonald, president, which have proved interesting and instructive to both old and young. This evening it is expected that Pres. G. A. Smith will deliver a lecture, which the citizens look forward to with pleasure.

The St. George tannery and the boot and shoe shop have united, and will hereafter be run upon the co-operative principle, consequently we hope that the association on this principle will be able to do better for themselves and the public, by producing cheaper articles than heretofore, as the more reasonable the prices the greater the amount of sales.

The Court-house will soon be ready for use, as quite a number of men are now pushing forward the work in the interior of the building. The health of the people is good.

PARK.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

MINUTES OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE TERRITORY OF UTAH. TWENTY-FIRST SESSION, 1874. COUNCIL.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
SALT LAKE CITY,
Jan. 21st, 1874.

Council met pursuant to adjournment.

Councilor Hooper, pursuant to previous notice, presented C. F. No. 10, "An Act to prevent frauds and perjuries," which was read by its title and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Councilor Stayner, pursuant to notice, presented C. F. No. 11, "An Act to regulate fees and compensation for official and other services in the Territory of Utah," which was read and referred to the Committee on Claims and Appropriations.

His Excellency the Governor read to the Council a Special Message relative to the qualifications of persons holding office, and of Members of the Legislature.

Councilor Caine presented the following—

I move, the House concurring, that one hundred copies of the special message of His Excellency the Governor, communicated this day, be printed for the use of the Legislative Assembly. Seconded and carried.

Councilor Caine presented C. F. No. 12, "An act requiring compensation for causing death by wrongful act, neglect, or default," and said bill was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

A communication was received from the City Council of Salt Lake City, acknowledging the courtesy

extended to them in the freedom of the Council Chamber.

Councilor Caine pursuant to notice presented C. F. No. 13 "An act changing the names of John, Samuel, and Thomas A. Mycock," which was read the first time and passed.

The Council adjourned.

HOUSE.

REPRESENTATIVES' HALL,
January 21, 1874.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

Communications from the Salt Lake City Council, and the following gentlemen, viz., Nathan Kimball, C. C. Stratton and D. S. Tuttle, acknowledging the courtesies extended them from the House, were received and read.

Mr. Thurber presented a petition of B. A. M. Froiseth asking for an appropriation of \$1,000 for the publication of a new map of Utah, which was read, and was referred to Committee on Mineral Resources.

Mr. Rockwood presented a petition of Frederick Kesler, sen., Director of Utah Penitentiary, asking for adequate remuneration for services, which was read and referred to Committee on Claims and Appropriations.

The Governor delivered the following special message:

SPECIAL MESSAGE.

By His Excellency, Governor Woods,
presented to the Legislature, Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1874.

UTAH TERRITORY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Salt Lake City, Jan. 21, 1874.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

It is my duty to make such recommendations to you, from time to time, as I may deem necessary.

Pursuant to that requirement, your attention is called to the fact that, in the absence of any law prohibiting it, it is now the practice in this Territory to elect one person to more than one office at the same time.

It is a principle in our government, too well understood to require argument, that the several departments should be kept separate and distinct from each other.

An inspection of the record of the executive department shows that among the members of the present Legislative Assembly, there are seven Probate Judges, three County Clerks, two Mayors of cities who are ex-officio justices of the peace, and one Territorial Warden of the Penitentiary, namely—Councilor Jesse N. Smith, county clerk, Iron county; Councilor Arthur Stayner, county clerk, Davis county; Councilor A. O. Smoot, mayor, Provo city, and ex-officio J. P., Utah county; Councilor L. E. Harrington, mayor, American Fork; and ex-officio J. P., Utah county; Representative John R. Murdock, Probate Judge, Beaver county; Representative William Morrison, Probate Judge, Sevier county; Representative George Peacock, Probate Judge, Sanpete county; Representative John Rowberry, Probate Judge, Tooele county; Representative Abraham Hatch, Probate Judge, Wasatch county; Representative F. D. Richards, Probate Judge, Weber county; Representative Edward Partridge, Probate Judge, Millard county; Representative J. C. Wright, county clerk and recorder, Box Elder county; Representative A. P. Rockwood, Territorial Warden Penitentiary, Salt Lake county.

The makers of the law should not, at the same time, be the administrators of the law. It is not permitted in any other part of the Republic, and should not be continued in Utah. And so of the County Clerks, whose official duties are so intimately connected with the courts; and so of the Mayors of cities, who are, by law, ex-officio Justices of the Peace; and of the Territorial Warden of the Penitentiary, whose official conduct may, at any time, be a subject for Legislative investigation.

To remedy this, I recommend that a law be passed, at this session, disqualifying any man from becoming a member of the Legislative Assembly who holds any other office at the time of election; and I would prohibit any person from holding more than one office, at the same time, of any kind.

In this connection permit me to suggest that, in my judgment, some system should be devised by which the minority of the people can secure a representation in the Legislative Assembly, and in the various municipal organizations of the Territory.

It is but just that all citizens should have a voice, directly or indirectly, in the making of the laws for their government, and in the management of the public revenues.

Where the majority rule obtains, ordinarily, the minority, yielding to the power of numbers, are excluded from all participation in the conduct of public affairs, and as effectually ignored, except in the payment of taxes, and bearing the burdens of government, as though they did not exist.

The correction of this evil, by shielding the weak against the domination of the strong, is absolutely necessary to the perfection of the government. The principle of minority representation, tried in several States of the Republic, furnishes the needed remedy, and it is recommended that a law be enacted incorporating that doctrine into the laws of this Territory.

GEORGE L. WOODS,
Governor of Utah.

Mr. Mann presented petition of W. H. Folsom and others, in relation to mechanics' lien law, which was read, and referred to Committee on Agriculture, Trade and Manufactures.

The following was received and read:

Committee Room,
January 21st, 1874.

Mr. Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives,

Your Committee on Agriculture, Trade and Manufactures, to whom was referred the report of the General Recorder of Marks and Brands, have duly considered the subject matter therein contained, and beg leave to introduce the accompanying bill, entitled "An act providing for publishing marks and brands."

Your Committee have also examined the bill H. F. No. 5, entitled "An act amending an act establishing district and precinct pounds, and prescribing regulations for conducting the same, and for disposing of stray animals, approved Feb. 13th, 1872, and desire to present the accompanying bill as a substitute. And your Committee would recommend that both bills be put upon their speedy passage.

A. P. ROCKWOOD,
Chairman.

Said Bill entitled "An Act providing for publishing of marks and brands" was read, and,

On motion of Mr. Thurber, sixty copies thereof were ordered printed.

A message was received from the Council announcing that they had ordered (the House concurring) the printing of one hundred copies of the Governor's special message, which was read, and the House concurred.

Mr. Mann presented a bill for "An Act declaring the Common Law of England in force in the Territory of Utah" which was read, and, referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Grover presented an act supplementary to an act entitled "An Act pertaining to Damage done by Animals and defining a lawful fence" approved Feb. 17, '69, which was read, and referred to Committee on Agriculture, Trade and Manufactures.

Mr. F. D. Richards presented a report of Hooper City Irrigation Company which was read, and referred to Committee on Irrigation and Canals.

Mr. Murdock presented account of Mr. Hunt, Elisor of the Second Judicial District Court, which was referred, to Committee on Claims and Appropriations.

House adjourned till 2 p. m. tomorrow.

COUNCIL.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
SALT LAKE CITY,
Jan. 22, 1874.

Council met pursuant to adjournment.

Councilor Smith presented petition from Wm. C. Mitchell, Assessor and Collector of Iron County, praying for an appropriation of seventy-five dollars, less incurred by him as Collector, which was read and referred to the Committee on Claims and Appropriations.

Councilor Thatcher presented C. F. No. 14, a bill for "An act in relation to Public Schools in Utah Territory," and was referred to the Committee on Education.

Councilor Harrington, Chairman