

gold, and of the whole product of the State, 27.50 was gold.

The gross yield for 1879, shown above, segregated, is, approximately, as follows:

Gold.....	43.20 per cent.	\$32,539,920
Silver.....	51.25	38,633,812
Lead.....	5.55	1,185,769
		\$75,349,501

The outlook for 1880 does not indicate a greater product than for 1879.

Annual Products of Lead, Silver and Gold in the States and Territories, West of the Missouri River, 1870-79:

YEAR.	Products as per W. F. & Co's Statement's, including amounts from British Columbia and West Coast of Mexico.	Product after deducting amounts from British Columbia and West Coast of Mexico.
1870 .....	\$54,000,000	\$52,150,000
1871 .....	58,284,000	55,784,000
1872 .....	62,336,959	60,351,824
1873 .....	72,258,893	70,139,860
1874 .....	74,401,045	71,965,610
1875 .....	80,819,057	78,703,433
1876 .....	90,875,173	87,219,859
1877 .....	98,421,754	95,811,581
1878 .....	81,154,623	78,276,167
1879 .....	75,349,501	72,638,888

The Net Product of the States and Territories west of the Missouri River, exclusive of British Columbia and West Coast of Mexico, divided, is as follows:

YEAR.	LEAD.	SILVER.	GOLD.
1870 .....	\$1,080,000	\$17,370,000	\$33,750,000
1871 .....	2,100,000	19,280,000	34,398,000
1872 .....	2,250,000	19,924,429	35,171,395
1873 .....	3,450,000	27,453,392	39,208,568
1874 .....	3,809,000	29,669,122	38,466,488
1875 .....	5,100,000	31,615,239	39,968,194
1876 .....	5,040,000	39,292,924	42,886,935
1877 .....	5,085,250	45,846,109	44,880,223
1878 .....	3,452,000	37,248,137	37,576,030
1879 .....	4,185,769	37,032,857	31,470,262

The exports of silver during the present year to Japan, China, India, the Straits, etc., have been as follows: From Southampton, \$33,000,000; Marseilles and Venice, \$5,000,000; San Francisco, \$8,000,000. Total, \$46,000,000, as against \$39,000,000 from the same places in 1878.

JNO. J. VALENTINE,  
General Sup't.

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

Apropos of the proposed tinkering of the national finances, the Springfield Republican utters the following sage words of warning: "The currency question is loaded and should be handled carefully."

Mr. C. C. Ames, of Placer County, California, has succeeded in raising tea on the foothills, and his neighbor, Mr. L. A. Gould, has also raised a quantity. The leaf is dark green in color, about an inch wide and two inches long.

St. Nicholas, for January, is a fine number of this excellent journal for juveniles. In prose and poetry it stands at the front of the literary host, and its illustrations are equally good. Scribner & Co., New York.

The prudent housewife who, on account of 'hard times,' has decided not to repaper the sitting-room, as desirable, will find the old paper very much improved in appearance by simply rubbing it well with a flannel cloth dipped in oatmeal.

There is one matter that most farmers neglect, viz., to have a large quantity of coarse, pure sand in their cellars or outhouses where roots, etc., are wintered. There is not a root or fruit that we know of that will not keep better in sand than out of it.

The revision of the Bible, which is now approaching completion, is estimated will cost the University Press Company about \$200,000. The Revised Holy Scriptures will not be "authorized" by Parliament or Convocation, but will have to make its way on its own merits.

Dr. Bellows said recently: "I never knew one man or woman who steadily evaded the house of prayer and public worship on the Lord's day—who habitually neglected it, and had a theory for which it was neglected—that did not come to grief and bring other people to grief."

About 11,500,000 bushels of wheat is said to be stored in New York, and yet there are a hundred vessels seeking freight in vain. This is in consequence of a combination among grain dealers to hold wheat

until a rise occurs in the European markets. Are these the "rogues in grain" that some folks talk about.

The influx of the sons of Judah to the home of their forefathers is attracting much attention. It is reported that "the number of Jewish inhabitants of Jerusalem since the beginning of the present century has grown from three hundred to thirteen thousand. The Jews have bought up almost every old house that has become vacant, and have built a great many new ones."

The ancient temples of Egypt furnish specimens of timber which are supposed to be the oldest wood in existence ever used by man. These specimens are found as dwell-plins in connection with stone work which is known to be at least 4,000 years old. The wood appears to be from the Tamarisk or Shittim, a sacred tree of ancient Egypt. From the wood of this tree the ark is said to have been constructed.

A cubic inch of gold is worth \$210; a cubic foot \$362,880; a cubic yard, \$9,797,762; valuing it at \$18.65 an ounce. At the commencement of the Christian era there was in the world \$427,000,000 in gold, but it had diminished to \$57,000,000 at the time America was discovered. It then began to increase and the amount of gold in use is estimated to be \$6,000,000,000. Yet all this, welded into one mass, would be contained in a cube of twenty-six feet.

In spite of the stringent restrictions relative to the importation of American cattle and sheep into English ports, the records show that this business is steadily increasing. During the first eight months of last year the United States exported to England 27,237 head of cattle against 25,189 head for the same period in 1878, and 35,266 sheep against 18,710 in 1878. The demand is steadily increasing, which is certainly encouraging for live-stock growers.

We are in receipt of a copy of McKinney & Co's Business Directory and Gazetteer of Nebraska, Colorado, Dakota, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Montana, etc. It contains 900 pages full of information in regard to the chief business houses of this western country, and judging from the portion that relates to Utah, is as correct as can be reasonably expected from a work of this character, much more than so than most of them. Mr. G. W. Mattheis is agent for the book in this Territory, and it is published at 543, Clay Street, San Francisco.

We have received from the Liverpool office a copy of a pamphlet containing a discourse on "The Marriage Institution," explaining some of the views of the Latter-day Saints on this important subject. It was delivered by President Wm. Budge, at a Conference held in Goswell Hall, London, and treats of the principles connected with the true order of marriage, in a lucid and forcible manner. The pamphlet is calculated to do much good, public attention having been drawn to these tenets of our faith in consequence of the manifesto of Secretary Evans, and the advertisements of English officials. The work is published at 42 Islington, Liverpool.

The work in England is still progressing and meetings are well attended by strangers. The friends of Brother Peter Reid, of this city, will be glad to learn that he is prospering on his mission. He is laboring in the north of England and recently baptized three new members in Sunderland. Elder John Rider reports great interest in the Manchester Conference; four adults were baptized in the Leek District, eight in the Tyldesley District; six or seven were ready for baptism at Pendlebury and two had given their names in for baptism in Ashton District, when he wrote to the Star under date of Dec. 9. The elders all seem active and alive to their duties.

#### Correspondence.

Arizona—Questions Answered.

SMITHVILLE, Pima Co.,  
Arizona, Dec. 22, 1879.

Editors Deseret News:

Dear Brothers—I now undertake to write to you again with reference to the affairs and prospects of

our colony and this country in general. We have had some addition to our numbers lately. We are all well and prospering. The most of us have houses and we have a schoolhouse up all ready for the roof. My last letter, which was published in your paper, called forth a letter to me from a brother; containing the following list of questions which I have answered; and thinking there might be a good many others who would like to know all about it I send the questions with their answers to you for publication if you think it worth while.

Question. What is the extent of the country?

Answer. This is a large valley, the main body of farming land is about 30 miles long and will average a mile and a half wide with benches extending from three to eight miles wide on each side of it.

Q. What kind of soil; is there any alkali or mineral salt?

A. The soil is mostly a rich sandy loam, some little alkali, but not enough to hurt anything.

Q. What is the climate?

A. Beautiful, neither extremely hot nor very cold, long seasons of even temperature a cool breeze every day and cool nights all summer, no snow yet and but very little frost.

Q. What amount of rains?

A. The seasons vary; some years they have plenty of rain to raise the second crop; but last season we had to depend entirely upon irrigation.

Q. What kind of winters?

A. Warm and pleasant; there is never snow enough to lie on the ground half a day; we work all winter.

Q. Are the people subject to fever and ague?

A. No, they are not, except those who live close to the river and continue the use of the river water. None of us have had it who live at some distance from the river and have used well water.

Q. What are the facilities for timber? What kinds?

A. Plenty of cottonwood and black willow on the bottoms, easy got; pine in the mountains, hard to get at, but with labor we can make a road to it; dwarf ash, oak, black walnut and sycamore.

Q. Has the land been surveyed by government? If so, what proportion of it has been entered?

A. It has been surveyed, but none of it has been entered.

Q. What railroad is coming through that portion of country?

A. The Southern Pacific, from the west and the Atchison, Topeka and Kansas from the east.

Q. What grant of land does the railroad get from government?

A. Every other section, or one-half on the old survey; but it is forfeited, and we do not know whether they will get it or not.

Q. What is the distance from Salt Lake City by wagon road?

A. About 800 miles.

Q. What is the distance to the nearest railroad station?

A. One hundred and seventy miles southwest.

Q. Is the water good or bad in the river, creeks and springs?

A. Good in the river when it is high, bad when low. There are no creeks and very few springs.

Q. What are the facilities for wells?

A. Good; the well water is good and very healthy; we have to dig about 30 feet.

Q. Are there good mill sites?

A. Yes, on the water ditches that come from the river, but would have to run a ditch from four to six mile to get fall enough.

Q. What is the name of the river on which you reside?

A. Spelled Gila, pronounced Hela.

Q. Are there any building rock or limestone?

A. There is building rock of a soft nature that can be hewn into any shape; it is very white. No limestone nearer than 25 miles.

Q. Fish and game facilities?

A. Plenty of fish in the river; they say there are five different kinds, but I have seen only two kinds. Plenty of bear and deer here and lots of turkeys 50 miles from here.

Q. Are there any mines in your vicinity?

A. Five large camps in a radius of 50 miles.

Q. How far are you from the capital of Arizona?

A. Two hundred and twenty-five or 250 miles.

Q. Are there any market towns near you?

A. Yes, the market is good.

Q. If the peculiar features of your country should suggest any further information, please state it.

A. There are a great many prospects of gold, silver and copper mines in every direction. We are 12 miles above the Apache reservation. There is a military post called Camp Thomas, on the edge of the reservation, 12 miles below here; another called Camp Apache, 100 miles north of here; another called Fort Grant, 50 miles south; another called Camp Buoy, 55 miles southeast. The river runs the entire length of this valley, entering at the southeast end and running northwest, that is the way the valley lies. It is an open valley; the benches are covered with a kind of dwarf locust called mesquite, good for fire wood and fence posts. The hollows running down from the mountains contain dwarf oak, ash and sycamore, good for axe halves, wagon timber and so on. This valley is not a very good place for stock, as they have to go to the river for water, and the farms lie open all along the river on both sides, there are no fences in the valley, therefore we are obliged to herd our stock about 75 or 100 miles from here. Southwest, there is as good a stock country as can be found anywhere in the west. There are no meadow lands along the river where we can cut hay, all the hay is cut on the benches.

The river is easily forded almost anywhere, there is no quicksand or miry bottom, it is all hard bottom. There is no rock or coarse gravel on the farm lands; hogs do well here, they fatten easily on squashes which grow here with very little attention, as do all vines and vegetables. Bees do splendid here. Lucern does well. I would advise every one to bring plenty of lucern seed, as they cannot get it here. They raise the very best of wheat here; there is but very little smut in the wheat. If any one comes here to build a mill we wish one thing to be understood, we want no one but good Latter-day Saints, and we want the mill to be erected on strictly business co-op. principles. We want all who wish to take shares in the mill to have the privilege of doing so by paying for them in labor or material. There is one good grist mill eight miles from here, it belongs to outsiders, and they are very extortionate in their charges. If we take 100 lbs. of wheat there to be ground they take out 10 lbs. for waste, whether it is clean or dirty, and then charge 75cts for grinding the remaining 90 lbs, and will allow only two cents per pound for wheat, thus taking about one half of the wheat to pay for grinding the other half. We do not want people to think that this is a paradise, for it takes a great deal of hard labor to get a start here as well as anywhere else.

Respectfully, your brother,

WM. R. TEEPLES.

#### Legislation.

SALT LAKE CITY,  
December 31, 1879.

Editors Deseret News:

In the proper organization of society legislations and laws are an absolute necessity. The government or State is the parent of the nation. Its duty is to protect the citizen at home and abroad in his individual rights, and also to aid him by wise legislation to make lawful individual enterprise a success. Wholesome and just legislative measures enable him to enjoy freedom, peace and happiness, and opens the door to spiritual and temporal prosperity. The State is an incorporated body of elect citizens.

"Train up a child in the way he should go." Through the protection of law, human sympathy and parental care, the child arrives to manhood. Then the State expects the man to do his duty as an honorable citizen, to perform proper labor for his individual support, still, however, under the fostering care of the State.

A cosmopolitan policy will pave the way for "the universal reign of righteousness."

"When every man in every land  
Will meet a brother and a friend;  
And every one will 'understand'  
And 'love his neighbor' to the end!"

When a good law is passed, all good citizens will obey it.

It is quite possible that modern governments will exert their power to do good in behalf of the people more than they have in times past. The State can not only aid the

husbandman to till the soil and cause, by God's blessing, the "wilderness to blossom as the rose," but can purchase and garner a portion of the harvest against the time of famine, as did Joseph in Egypt. There will be "seed time and harvest" while the "rainbow is seen in the cloud;" abundance will crown the labor of the thrifty for a time, but we have to prepare for the future, a time when it will be no longer visible. Individually, we view the present, with an "eye of faith;" from this standpoint we speak on the water question. "The just shall live by his faith," and good works.

We can see a bright future for the people of Utah. Co-operation of intellect, capital and labor will perform wonders in developing our material resources, no hand need be idle, no one will want for bread. By prudent legislators every encouragement will be given to home manufacture, to home industries of every department of trade and commerce, and agriculture. There is vast wealth in the virgin soil of Utah. Underneath the sage brush and the roots of rank weeds we shall find gold and silver, oil and wine, peaches and apples, corn and fine flour, silk and cotton, health and happiness, liberty and life.

Our legislators fear God, and they have regard for man. They will study the interests of their constituents. Good legislation tends to co-operation, to brotherhood.

A great and intelligent people inhabit the vales of these Rocky Mountains, brave and law-abiding, peaceful and industrious. Personal rights are respected, and legitimate enterprises for the public weal, in a co-operative form or otherwise, are fostered by our "Home Rulers," encouraged and sustained by a united community.

Yours very truly,  
INDEX.

#### Cannot Be Seen

In this list is the name of any of their numerous competitors. So greatly superior to ordinary porous plasters and liniments is Benson's Caprine Porous Plaster, that it has gained the approval of the highest medical authority in the world. Dr. J. N. H. Thompson, of Washington, D. C., Judge in the Drug Department of the Centennial Exposition, says of them: "I use them constantly in my practice, and esteem them one of the most useful inventions of the age." Benson's Caprine Plaster strengthens, soothes, stimulates a healthy circulation of the blood, relieves at once, and cures quicker than any known plaster, liniment or compound. It is now considered to be the unrivaled remedy for aches, back, rheumatism, neuralgia, spinal and kidney affections, sciatica, lumbago, stubborn colds. Sold everywhere. Price, 25cts.

**BE CAUTIOUS.** THERE ARE FRAUDULENT and worthless imitations of Benson's Caprine Porous Plaster in the market; one in particular having a similar sounding name, contains lead poisons. Each genuine Benson's Caprine Plaster has the word Caprine cut through the plaster. Take no other.

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