

large number of blacksmiths, carpenters and miners employed. The northern carpenters get from five to eight silver dollars a month and Canton carpenters receive from twenty to thirty dollars a month. Blacksmiths get all the way from five to forty silver dollars a month, and the wages of miners are eighteen cents a day. At such wages skilled men can be gotten by the thousands in any part of China and the building of railroads is merely a matter of decision on the part of the government that they shall be built and of the little time and comparatively little money required to make them. In my next letter I shall show something of what the Chinese have done in the building of the great wall and, how, with the rudest of machinery, they can accomplish the greatest of undertakings.

Frank G. Carpenter

S. A. K. AND SANPETE.

MANTI, July 15, 1894.

The term of the district court here is conspicuous chiefly for its being a new thing in this neck of timber; otherwise it is something like the circus, in that more is advertised than is performed. The heavy cases, or most of them, were put over for disposition at Provo later on, albeit the business here is by no means insignificant. The good people of this vicinity have made as much of the judicial visitation as could be expected, among other things having expended over \$2,000 in fitting up the old court house so that it would be not only presentable but even attractive and convenient, in which respects it is equal to any. Its principal drawback is its closeness on warm afternoons, when at times it is well-nigh overpowering. To overcome this an opening in the roof about eight feet square was cut out and a cupola ten feet high, liberal in openings at every cardinal point of the compass put on. This was of great benefit; but even with the diffusion of ventilation in which this bestowed and the openings otherwise there was seldom any superfluous air or attire to be noticed in the court room. It was the first time I ever saw a judge on the bench (and all the officials, as well as most of the audience were like him) in his shirt sleeves; in some cases men had their vests off or unbuttoned. Everything goes by custom and the human animal is so adaptable that this little departure was not noticed for long; doubtless it will take root and spread at this season of the year.

Notwithstanding that mining operations have been going on adjacent to Manti for several years, and occasionally a big "find" showing what might be with work and perseverance properly applied, I never before saw any marked degree of interest here in the hidden treasures which lie in their primeval resting places in the bowels of the great mountains hereabout. Every now and then a "solitary horseman" is seen wending his way out of town, southward, leading a burro or some other four-legged means of mountain freighting upon whose back is strapped provisions and blankets, the destination in most cases being the new Eldorado in Salina

canyon, a score of miles or thereabout southeast of here. Some of those who went out earlier have returned, and the effect of their statements and exhibits is greatly at variance with what has previously been the case when big discoveries were reported, for the interest grows and spreads. It even threatens to become an excitement, and I would almost as soon think of a furor in the streets and halls of Herculaneum or Thebes as here where all manner of blandishments garbished with "specimens" and attested by assays have all along failed to make so much as a ripple upon the surface of the social pool. And it is very certain that the people have so far lost nothing by their imperturbability, which, with honest industry, has been the means of making them independent in the truest sense of the word, even if the coin of the realm be seen only when "fancy her magical pinions spreads wide" and wafts the dreamer away back or further ahead as the case may be.

The lodgment of the precious metal so far is a species of black sand very much like coarse gunpowder in appearance. No gold and very rarely a "color" is found in it with the eye, even when aided by a good glass. A sample of the sand sent to Salt Lake for assay, however, showed it to contain \$74 to the ton. As it was not panned, since there can be no picking where there is no variation, and there are trainloads upon trainloads of it in sight, with the deposits extending toward the nadir for no one knows how far, the conclusion is irresistible that the modern Golconda must be in Salina canyon and its environs. And yet, there may be grave disappointments. Gold is the emblem as well as the embodiment of treachery and delusion. It is not, has not been and never will be as honest, reliable and beneficial as its despised sister silver, which breeds no wars, engenders no corruptions and executes no mortgages, passing from hand to hand without leaving an aching void in the palm from which it departs or increasing the itching in the one that receives it. The gold in Salina canyon is coated, as already shown, so that the pursuit of it must remain a game of Hoodman Blind until the characteristics change altogether. Perhaps the handful that was assayed embraces all the values pertaining to a rod square of earth, or for that matter the whole canyon; and if either proposition should be the case, just think of how much valuable time, labor and means will have been expended upon the merest ignis fatuus before the scurvy trick of which gold is so fully capable has been detected! It takes but very little of the yellow metal to make the average of mankind so crazy that they will toil like slaves to a tyrant, until they are ragged and starving and penniless, only letting go when their energies are so weakened that they are no longer able to hold on. The chances, however, largely favor the proposition that the country spoken of contains considerable gold, as well as many other precious metals; while coal and iron, the most useful of all the products of the mineral kingdom,

abound everywhere and are little thought of.

Sanpete's future is ahead of it. I can say this much at least with perfect safety. S. A. K.

THE RAILWAY MEN'S STRIKE.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY JUNE 11

OGDEN, July 11, 3 p. m.—Much anxiety prevailed among the citizens of Ogden when the rumor was set afloat today that United States troops and railroad strikers were engaged in battle at Sacramento.

Four of the six companies of Fort Douglas troops now stationed at Ogden have received orders to report at San Francisco and will leave for there this afternoon and will doubtless see a Southern Pacific mail and passenger train go through.

The passengers now here are not very anxious to go at present as they fear trouble on the road. Strikers here are quiet and express no desire to have trouble. Still they have an idea that they will win in the strike. A number of arrests have been made today. The guards were taken from the entrance to the depot this morning at 6 o'clock but still continue their beats around the yards and along the platforms. All trains except those of the Southern Pacific come and go on time.

When the information this afternoon came from Ogden to the effect that four companies of the Sixteenth Regiment infantry, Fort Douglas, had been ordered to proceed to Sacramento, inquiries for particulars were at once instituted.

At the adjutant's office at the Fort it was learned that there had been no order given to march to California, but that there had been an order received from General Brooke, of the Platte commandery, to Colonel Blunt to have the troops ready to go out on the Southern Pacific and open up that road. "Whether," said the officer who spoke to the NEWS reporter, "the troops will be required to board a train for the purpose mentioned immediately, or whether they will not be obliged to go for a day or two we have no idea now. But the boys are going out, and," was the patriotic assurance, "you bet they will open up the road, too, and make passenger, freight and mail transportation possible, from one end to the other."

FROM THURSDAY DAILY, JULY 12.

The Union Pacific flyer did not arrive from the East this morning as usual. The non-arrival was due, however, to a washout in Wyoming and not to any strike obstruction or development. The accident also delayed freight traffic temporarily. All local Union Pacific trains were operated promptly and without trouble.

A late dispatch conveys the information that the delayed passenger train would arrive in Salt Lake this afternoon at 4:45, thirteen hours and three-quarters late.

A report was circulated this morning to the effect that the troops sent to Grand Junction from Fort Douglas would reach here today and probably be sent farther west but the rumor could not be confirmed. The Fort officials declared they were entirely in the dark concerning any such move.