

and myself purpose meeting at East Down on Sunday, 10th inst., at which place our assemblages are generally attended by a number of strangers, after which we go to Plymouth, intending to deliver several lectures on the principles of the Gospel. Our line of travel will be through several places which have not been visited by the Elders for some years."

"Elder Peter Sinclair writes from Stromness, Orkney, Jan. 7,—"I am happy to say that I have joy in my labors, solid satisfaction in the testimony of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and great pleasure in trying to carry out the instructions of those who are placed over me, to direct my movements, and to counsel me in my operations in the good cause. I had a rough passage here, and very coarse weather since I came. This is several hundred miles north of Liverpool. Will write again after I have made a tour of some of the islands."

The Entertainment.—The juvenile entertainment at the Sixteenth Ward Schoolhouse last evening, was a gratifying success. It was said the house was never before, on any occasion, so completely jammed. Our space to-day will not admit of special reference to the *dramatis personae* and their fine performances.

One feature, however, of the affair, should not pass unnoticed. The beautiful impersonation entitled the flower children, each of the twelve little girls representing twelve flowers, had in her hand a lovely bouquet of natural flowers, which added to their fairy-like appearance, with their pure white dresses, wreaths on their heads and sashes of appropriate colors around their waists, produced one of the most charming effects imaginable. "The Votaries of Folly" and the "True Philosophy," two new pieces, full of fun and excellent instruction, were admirably performed.

The singing and music were all that could be desired by the most critical. The song, "Silver Threads among the Gold," by Miss Laura Nebeker, was superb.

Should Have It.—We learn from F. W. Young, of Leamington, Millard County, that a petition is being forwarded to the postal department at Washington, for a semi-weekly mail between Santaquin and Deseret, Millard County, calling at the intervening points of Shoebridge, Tintic, Leamington and Oak Creek. The document, which is signed by the people of all the places named, was expected to reach this city to-day, and will probably be forwarded from here to Delegate Cannon to-morrow.

There is a weekly mail at Oak Creek now, but that occasionally goes *via* Holden, which causes the mail to be one week late in reaching the people.

The district of country through which the people desire the mail to run is a prosperous one, with fine prospects ahead. At Shoebridge two quartz mills and a smelter are in operation, and a great deal of bullion is shipped from that point. The people of Leamington are constructing a dam on the Sevier, and a canal leading to the settlement, for the purpose of increasing the agricultural facilities of the locality. The people of Deseret also are actively engaged in making a large headgate and fluming to carry water for irrigating purposes to a fine breadth of excellent agricultural land.

We trust the postal department will favorably consider the petition for a semi-weekly mail by the route indicated.

Violent Threats.—Mr. Nathan Hanson, who resides at the Point of the Willows, west side of the Jordan River, nearly opposite the Hot Spring Lake, came into our office this morning and made a statement, in part, to the following effect, which he wished to have published for the benefit of all whom it may concern—

Last evening, about dusk, as the cattle were coming in from the prairie to their corral at the Point of the Willows, Ben. Tasker and another man rode freely among the animals, scanning them closely. Mr. Nathan Hanson, who owned some of the cattle, and had lost three head a short time ago, became suspicious of the conduct of Tasker and the man, and after a short time and a little conversation with them, remarked that he should watch them. The two then turned away towards the city. Hanson followed them at a distance.

When they had arrived in North Temple Street, near the stable in Agricultural Park, Ben. and his companion waited the approach of Hanson, and, on his coming up with them, Ben. asked him, with an oath, what he was following them for? Hanson replied that he was about his own business and had as much right in the street as they had.

Ben. then said, holding up his revolver—"G—d—you, I'll kill you right here."

This threat, with similar language, was repeated by Ben. Other words followed.

Hanson replied to the effect that if Ben. wanted to shoot, he might shoot away.

At that juncture Ethan Petit came up, hearing the words of Hanson.

The altercation then ceased, Ben. making no more threats, and the parties continued their way into the City, Ben. and his man separating from Hanson and Petit and turning southward after riding with them about a block.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, FEB. 15.

Resources.—Among the resources of Sanpete County are a large deposit of alum and large quantities of excellent soda. A good place to establish chemical works.

Sunday Liquor Selling.—A couple of saloon keepers were arrested to-day, charged with violating the ordinance against selling liquor on Sundays.

A Fine Eagle.—A man was endeavoring to dispose of a fine large eagle on the street to-day, for which he asked ten dollars. The bird was caught in a wolf trap, in Weber valley.

Left Beaver.—This morning Presidents B. Young and Geo. A. Smith left Beaver at 9.15 for Cove Creek, where they arrived at 2.10 p. m., and where they will stay till morning. They held meetings at Beaver yesterday.

The Haskins Case.—The case of Joseph W. Haskins, alleged to be a fugitive from justice in Utah, where charges of forgery are pending against him, came up in the United States District Court yesterday. Judge Hillyer decided that Haskins must either be committed or give bail for his appearance before the Utah Court.—*S. F. Chronicle*, Feb. 12.

Contemplated Improvement.—We understand that a material improvement of First South Street is in contemplation, in the shape of fluming all of the water ditches running across it. It is probable that this will be done all the way along that street, from east to west. Should the idea be carried out, an excellent carriage drive will be insured.

To Whom It May Concern.—This is to certify that C. G. Webb and Eliza Jane Webb were cut off from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, by the High Council of this Stake of Zion, Friday, February 12th, 1875.

GEORGE E. WALLACE,
Clerk of High Council.
SALT LAKE CITY,
February 15th, 1875.

Beautiful Clay.—Brother Elias Morris has brought with him, from Tintic, some specimens of the purest kind of beautiful white fire-clay. It is known as Keoline, and is said to be the chief material from which porcelain and the richest white ware are manufactured, and is probably suitable to make crucibles of. There is considerable alumina in it.

Another Tank Wanted.—The citizens of the north-eastern part of the city are moving what lacks of a petition to the City Council for a water tank for fire purposes in the vicinity of the Twentieth Ward cooperative store.

That locality is deficient in the matter of water facilities for the extinguishment of fires, and a tank in the vicinity named would cover a large amount of valuable property diverging a couple of blocks in every direction from the point of supply.

Stealing Case.—To-day Mr. Pitt, of the Seventeenth Ward, hung his coat up in a shed, at the railroad depot, while he was at work there. Somebody slipped up unobserved and took a pocket-book containing nearly a hundred dollars from one of the pockets, and made off with the spoil. A couple of transients who were seen around

the place about the time the robbery must have been committed, were arrested on suspicion of being the guilty ones, and will have an examination in the police court this evening.

A Good Breed.—A gentleman, named Fisher, called to-day and exhibited some very large eggs, which he informed us were produced by English Black-Spanish chickens, of which he has a number. He says they never sit and, with the exception of a few days, lay every day all the year round. The eggs laid by these chickens average about two ounces in weight each. Mr. Fisher thinks that it would be well for people to introduce and raise that kind of chicken, and with that end in view, desired that we should make a note regarding the matter.

From Mining to Farming.—We are informed that a company, composed of miners of Tintic district, and their families, intend soon leaving that part of the Territory and settling down to agricultural pursuits, near what is called the "sink" of the Sevier river, at a spot formerly settled and subsequently abandoned on account of Indian hostilities. The place is seventy miles west of Fillmore, and was once known by the name of Deseret. This company of settlers have been making a dam, and are preparing for the construction of a canal. The land in that part is said to be exceedingly fertile, and there is an opening leading directly to it from Tintic.

Business Brightening.—Brother Elias Morris returned on Saturday evening from a visit to Tintic District, and we glean some information from him concerning business matters in that locality.

The Germania furnace, leased by McIntyre & Co., ran out five tons of bullion in thirty hours, while he was there. The ore from which this product was obtained was the Mammoth, better known as the Crimmoth. The parties now operating the furnace intend running it for three months, at the end of which time their lease expires.

The Shoebridge stamp mill, dry process, is now ready to start up, having been put in thorough repair; and the Miller mill, wet process, is in successful operation. The Wyoming mill, at Homansville, is also running.

The roads are lined with teams engaged in hauling iron ore from the great iron deposits between Goshen and Tintic, for the smelters in the neighborhood of this City, which use it for fluxing. The teams deliver it at the southern terminus of the railroad, from which point it is brought on the cars. This iron ore is said to be of splendid quality, and comparatively inexhaustible in quantity.

Leatham's furnace, at Goshen, is about to commence running.

Correspondence.

A Leader Wanted.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 12, 1875.

Editor Deseret News:

In the political changes that have taken place within the last few months Utah has not been entirely ignored. How the dominant party and the great representative States will bear their losses has not yet transpired. In this Territory, if one may be permitted to conjecture by current events, the status of affairs seems anything but encouraging. A political army composed principally of commissioned officers is, but the counterpart of an army of brigadier generals in the field, and must of necessity make up in wrangling what it lacks in unity of purpose. Where each man imagines himself born to command, but few can be found to do a private's duty. And this want of discipline feeds demoralization. Four years ago was supposed to have been the time—the propitious time—from whence could be dated the dawn of the era of reconstruction in Utah. Visions of conquest and confiscation flitted through the brains of more than one of the faithful whose "Christian" mission was then just begun, and the prospect of an immediate and precipitate exodus of Latter-day Saints seemed already a foregone conclusion. An executive, a political fugitive, arrogated to himself the toga of the leadership, and, inapt in the gloomy solitude of his own ingenuity, stood like Satan on the mountain and offered his followers all

that he could survey, that to him did not belong. A jurist—his principal staff officer—trained alike for climbing Parnassus, sterning a battery, or emascuating the statute book, stood ready to second his beloved chieftain in his effort to evangelize the barbarians camped upon the borders of the Great Dead Sea of America, and the world hung breathless upon the silvery accents that went forth as harbingers of the good time close at hand. But seasons came and went, the triumphal car rolled on, the promised land was still in sight, and the hopes that swelled the hearts of the pursuers lightened at each succeeding step, when, alas for the vanity of human calculations! the dauntless leader fell, nipped by untimely frost, cut off in the zenith of his expectations, yea, even while the shout of coming victory was beginning to reverberate along the outermost lines. A goodly plan had been perfected, a splendid campaign had been inaugurated, an easy victory had been promised, and an abundant harvest was to have been gathered, but in that fatal day "when our great Caesar fell, and bloody treason flourished over us," vanished the golden promise of reward, and to-day the headless trunk of the grand army of reform is withering in the agonies of annihilation, a pitiable spectacle of self-disintegration, a fitting commentary on human folly, and a timely rebuke to those who, in the insolence of a little brief authority, rushed in where angels should have feared to tread, and soon fell from giddiness produced by exaltation. Another era has begun, drumhead diatribes now take the place of military orders, and subaltern strife runs riot in the camp of the faithful; no leader has as yet been found to once more marshal the disorganized host and lead them on to future glory; dissatisfied, discouraged, and discontented, the discordant elements will prove an easy prey to internal strife and the scattered fragments soon will realize that "the path of glory leads but to the grave." A change in department commanders, should it occur, will so dampen the order of even "the scarred and veteran" of the legion that rout and ruin inevitably must close the day. The backbone of the crusade has been broken, the army has lost its head, and like an unwieldy mass it will resolve itself into its native elements, "unwept, unhonored, and unsung." Verily a leader is wanted.

Teachers' Remuneration.

ST. GEORGE,
Feb. 9th, 1875.

Editor Deseret News:

Some of the most industrious and laborious people, in my belief, are school teachers, but school teachers in reality, not by name only. They are so closely paid, that it requires constant management to enable them to keep the wolf from the door.

Men and women who have followed the profession of instructors all their lives merit good incomes. They have but little time or chance to do extra work, of literary or other character; their whole time is usually concentrated upon their teaching, and this devotion and concentration increase their usefulness. They should be encouraged to remain at their posts, and should be made to feel that they are secure against want, and have an opportunity to lay by something for a rainy day. This they can hardly do, as they are at present paid.

The result of the constant agitation of the subject of the teacher's compensation is to make the instructors keep a sharp look out for other places or occupation, and an ungenerous policy would only end in making them lose that vital interest in their work which gives it value and brings good results.

Remember that economy with regard to schools is poor economy indeed, as a rule. A steady and comfortable salary or pay to teachers would secure permanency among the instructors. There are other fields for retrenchment where it can be applied to far better advantage, and one thing is sure as the sun shines—no city or town in the world "ever has gone into bankruptcy because it expended too much for the education of its children," but very much the contrary.

PROF. H. SHULTZ.

MONTANA NOTES.

From the *Avant-Courier*, Jan. 29—

We understand that the snow has nearly disappeared from the Yellowstone valley. Stock wintered there has done well, and the number in the valley this winter almost doubles that of any former winter.

From the *New North-West*, Feb. 5—

All the coaches are on runners now. It is too sleigh-vish for wheeling.

Well informed persons say the recent cold weather killed half the beaver in this part of Montana.

We learn from Col. W. L. Irvine that the Highland quartz mill, one of the best in Montana, but standing idle for years, has probably been sold to Salt Lake parties and will be dismantled and taken to Utah. There will be many a regret in the near future that it was not bought here in Montana.

January was a hard month on Montana cattle. The excessively cold weather thinned them down rapidly. Prices have advanced for marketable cattle, holders asking as much as 8 cts., and some believing the price will go higher. It does not look, if these figures are maintained, that many cattle will be driven out of the Territory the coming season. Horses have stood the winter well. The excellent grass carried them up to the New Year in fine condition, and even now the herds look first-rate. They understand the pawing process, and graze through a foot or two of foot-hill snow without difficulty. We have heard of no losses in the sheep flocks, except a few old ones that had lived about their allotted days. Other than these, and the few persons frosted, there have been no very bad results from the winter, while there is being stored up much that is good.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

From the *Washington Star*, Feb. 3—

The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs have agreed to report a bill extending the homestead laws to Indians. This will confirm all entries that have already been made, and give an opportunity to all Indians who desire to enter pursuits of civilization to do so.

Commanding officers of posts, in consultation with their medical officers, are ordered by the War Department to forward to the Adjutant General, through the regular channels, by March 15, 1875, or as soon thereafter as practicable, a report on the clothing and accoutrements of the enlisted men of the army, with regard to their effects, if any, on the health of the wearers, with remarks and recommendations. Also, to report at the same time on the occupations of the enlisted men, the amount of drill and other military duties, and in general on the character and amount of bodily labor and exercise incurred during the past year, with regard to its effects upon the health of the troops.

Washington possesses the only deaf mute college in the world. Congress wisely fosters this institution for the higher education of these unfortunate persons, regarding them in some sense as the wards of the government. Only a few hundred years ago they were not regarded as susceptible of receiving an education, and were virtually but little better than idiots. In this connection it may be stated that the institution has recently come into possession, through its president, Prof. Gallaudet, of a very valuable library of about three hundred volumes, the collection being unique and consisting of books printed in many languages relating to the instruction and treatment of the deaf and dumb. The library was formerly the property of Dr. Charles Baker, head master of the Yorkshire Institution for Deaf Mutes, in Lancaster, England, who provided in his will that the books should be sold to Prof. Gallaudet for the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds sterling, or about \$1,300, which, considering the rarity and variety of the books, is a moderate price for them. Some of the volumes date back to A. D. 1400. It is believed this is the largest library of the kind in the world.