

Correspondence.

Blooded Stock.

MANCHESTER, Coffee Co., Tenn.,
January 6th, 1879.

Editors Deseret News:

In the early settlement of our country, owing to our isolation and poverty, our people could give but little attention to the importation or raising of fine stock; but our circumstances are now changed, and of late years more attention has been paid to this subject, and we now have many intelligent stock-raisers, who have imported and bred some good horses, cattle, sheep, etc.; but undoubtedly stock raising in Utah is only partially developed. Recently Brother Stuart and myself, while passing through the central part of this State, found ourselves in close proximity to several fine stock farms, which we concluded to visit; and we herewith give you a few items, which may prove of some interest to our stock raisers, if not to others.

December 18th. We called upon V. L. Kirkman, Bellevue Stock Farm, near Nashville, and were shown some 35 head of thoroughbred Alderney or Jersey cattle, the most of which were of recent importation. They have one very fine Jersey bull, of recent importation, which has taken several first prizes, which they regard as the best ever brought to this country—value about \$1,500. The cows are mostly of a roan and red color, a little below the medium size, with crumpled horns, dish face, large bright eyes, a good barrel, and a rich yellow skin. A good average cow will give from three to four gallons of milk per day, from which can be made from 8 to 10 pounds of butter per week. We were shown four cows whose record stood from 12 to 14 pounds of butter per week from each cow. Also one very choice cow, which gave, when in season, between five and six gallons of milk per day. From the same cow they had made 16½ pounds of butter per week. They are gentle and domestic, are good feeders, and breed young, and will give milk up to near the time of coming in. They are well adapted for use of families living in the city. The cows are valued at from \$100 to \$500 per head. We think they should be introduced more extensively into our Territory. The first outlay might seem great, but in course of time they will become much cheaper, and would be within the reach of many families.

December 23d. We visited E. D. Hick's Devon farm, located some eight miles west of Nashville, and were shown by his son some 24 head of fine Devons, some of recent importation, the best herd of Devons we ever saw. The most of them were of a deep red color, medium size, hardy, round and compact. The steers make good work cattle and excellent beef. The cows are gentle, and for quality of milk and butter they stand next to the Jerseys. From what we saw of them we were well satisfied that they are just the stock for the masses, and well suited to our mountain ranges. Cows here are valued from \$50 to \$100 per head; bulls from \$50 to \$500 per head, according to age and quality.

On the afternoon of December 23d, we called upon General W. G. Harding, of the Bell Meade Stock Farm, near Nashville. The General received us kindly, and entertained us until the next day, remarking at the same time that we were the first "Mormon" Elders he had ever seen. We presented him for perusal with a copy of the Voice of Warning, and we also taught the truth to him and to his only son John, and also answered a great number of questions respecting our people, country, etc. The General has devoted his life to the raising of thoroughbred race horses; and he is now considered to be the best and most extensive breeder in the State. He lives in a fine mansion, and owns a well regulated stock farm of over 3,000 acres.

His general superintendent took us all through his fine stables and pastures, etc., showed us all the blooded stock on the place. We were shown 50 head of thoroughbred brood race mares, mostly of a dark bay color, which he values at from \$500 to \$5,000 per head. He has also between 40 and 50 spring colts, which he is feeding and preparing for his spring sale. About the 1st of May of every year he has a general sale of young stock, which he sells to the highest bidder. His

colts bring at a year old from \$150 to \$1,500 and even more. He has one stallion, "Bonny Scotland," which he regards as the best breeder in America. He is the sire of many celebrated colts. He is a dark bay horse, 16 hands high, long heavy black mane and tail, dark legs and hoofs; in form and symmetry he seems to be almost perfect. He is now 25 years old, we judged him to be not more than 12 years, for when turned out by his keeper into a five-acre field, he ran and jumped and pranced about like a colt. As old as he is, the General would not part with him for several thousand dollars. I suppose he holds to a saying of the Arab, that "an ounce of blood is worth more than a pound of flesh." The General has recently purchased, of Lord Falmouth, of England, and imported to this country, a fine stallion—"Great Tom"—cost delivered about \$8,500. He has just arrived.

Gen. Harding values the thoroughbred race horse, not only for his feats performed upon the race course, but for his great powers of endurance, longevity, action, spirit, beauty, etc. During the late civil war, some of these blooded horses were ridden by army officers, 80 miles in a single night. Many of these horses will make their mile in two minutes, which is almost equal to railroad speed; others will trot or pace a mile in two minutes and twenty-five seconds, or less. Saw also a bay horse, whose owner had ridden him, on a walk, 30 miles in five consecutive hours—six miles per hour. If we had in Utah a few of these thoroughbred horses to cross with our native mares, the wealth of our people might be materially increased for all time to come.

Yours respectfully,

P. P. PRATT,
D. STUART.

Relief Society Conference—Ladies' Mass Meeting.

FARMINGTON, Jan. 16, 1879.

Editors Deseret News:

The regular quarterly conference of the relief societies of Davis Stake convened in the Farmington meeting-house, Jan. 16, 1879. There were present as visitors, President Wm. R. Smith, of Centerville, Counselors Arthur Stayner and Jacob Miller, of Farmington, and a number of other brethren.

After the usual opening exercises, the reading of minutes, etc., some of the quarterly reports of the various branch societies were read by the Secretary, Miss M. E. Richards, and others delivered verbally, by representatives present. These showed that the sisters in the several settlements were alive to their duties in relieving the wants of the poor, storing grain, and in many other ways forwarding the woman's portion of the great work of rolling onward the kingdom of God.

A summary of these exhibits shows the following aggregate for Davis County, since the organization of the relief society. Cash and property received, \$10,000.50; disbursed, \$8,804.31; on hand, \$1,196.19, wheat on hand, 631 bushels.

A short and pointed address was given by President Holmes. She was followed by Sisters W. S. Clark, Nancy A. Clark, and President Wm. Smith, after which, as the time was far spent, the meeting was adjourned till the 16th of April, 1879. A good spirit prevailed, and though the inclemency of the weather prevented many from attending, a time of rejoicing was had by those present.

At 2 p. m., the Women's Mass Meeting convened in the same building. A good attendance of the women of Davis County assembled to declare their sentiments regarding the principle of their religion, attacked by the anti-polygamic crusade lately inaugurated.

After singing, and a prayer by Sister Nancy A. Clark, President Sarah I. Holmes announced that a letter written to Mrs. President Hayes, by the anti-polygamic ladies of Salt Lake, would be read to the assembly.

Secretary Minerva E. Richards then read the letter to the meeting, the text of which is well known to the readers of the News.

President Holmes then stated the object of the meeting. She bore a strong testimony to the truth of the principle of celestial marriage, and said that those who opposed and endeavored to overthrow it would soon find that they were measuring

arms with the Almighty. She recapitulated the effort made from time to time, to rob the Saints of their rights, and predicted that like all its predecessors, this latest attempt would meet an ignoble failure.

Sister Mary Clark exhorted the sisters to uphold the principle of plurality of wives, to teach it to their children, and never descend to its disparagement. She knew it to be a true doctrine. She was glad to meet with her sisters to protest against all efforts to destroy it, for such meetings showed how and what the "down-trodden women of Utah" could say for themselves.

Sister Ortelia Leonard wished to lend her voice in protest against the crusade movement. She was a believer in and had been a practical polygamist for 22 years. She gloried in it, and taught it to her children. Persecutions would come, but they were beneficial, for the Saints must be tried, and God would use our enemies to whip us into obedience, but they could go no further than He allowed them to do.

Sister Susan Grant then read a well-written address in defense of what the world calls "polygamy." The sisters of the Saints knew what they were doing, and their "Gentile" would-be friends did not. All the Saints desired at their hands was to be let alone.

Sister Catherine Thomas was not in "polygamy," but she sustained it with her whole heart as a heaven given principle, revealed by a prophet of God, and exhorted all her sisters to stand up for the holy commandment. God was all-powerful, and would take care of his own, if they but remained true to Him.

Miss Emily Porter, of Centerville, then read an expression of her views on the agitating question. She was a polygamous child, but loved all her half sisters and brothers as though they were of her own mother, and she added her protest against the enactment of any laws to deprive us of our rights.

Sister Jane Hatch accepted "polygamy," as she did all the principles of the gospel, as true. She had lived in it as a plural wife and raised a family of children. She had always taught them the truth of the doctrine, and they believed it.

Sister Zelnora Glover then read an address. She had met with her sisters to defend the principle of celestial marriage. She was proud of being a plural wife, and loved all her sisters who were living in that holy order. As for those ladies who were petitioning Congress for the degradation of the "Mormon" women, for this their efforts were intended to accomplish, and found fault with the private lives of the Saints, she said, "Let them that are guiltless cast the first stone." If they could not conscientiously respond to this, they should go, as the Pharisees, and mind their own business.

Sister Lucy A. Clark bore her testimony to the truth of the doctrine of plurality of wives, and felt to sustain it as a principle from God. She had always been taught to revere it, and it was her earnest desire and intention to teach others the same.

Sister Nancy A. Clark had been raised in the Church from a child; she had been one among those driven from Nauvoo, and over the trackless wastes of the west, when bloody footprints wrote the history of the Saints' persecutions, before "polygamy" was the excuse for such inhuman treatment. She knew for herself that principle was true; she lived in it, and was proud of it. It was a principle which had in view the regeneration of the human race, both of the Saints and their persecutors, and it was especially intended for the elevation of womankind. Polygamy was a necessity of this age, as an offset to the abominable practices prevalent in the world. Spirits in the eternal worlds were waiting for earthly tabernacles in this, and God had chosen this principle to multiply tabernacles for their use; and while the Saints believed in the multiplication of their species, the belief and practices of the Gentiles were directly opposite.

The preamble and resolutions adopted at the Women's Mass Meeting at Salt Lake were then read to the assembly by Sister Aurelia Rogers, and unanimously endorsed and adopted.

After singing and a prayer, the meeting adjourned sine die.

MINERVA E. RICHARDS,
Secretary.

Simple Aperients for Children.

(From the Prairie Farmer.)

An aperient, for which children actually cry, is made as follows: Chop fine one pound of figs and half a pound of tamarinds. Stew them in half a pint of water, a pint of thin molasses, and one ounce of pulverized senna. Let the mixture slowly simmer, until the molasses becomes hard enough for candy. Stir it very well and often while it simmers. When done, put it into cups. Add any flavor, or none, as you choose. When cool it will be hard as cheese and will keep as long as rich wedding-cake, say 10 to 20 years. When needed to move the bowels slightly, give a small slice to those children who can masticate it, and are good. Other members of the family may eat it, if they choose and need it. Send your neighbors some, and their children will love you. A nutmeg size is enough for children of three years. It may be wise to cut it into small pieces, not larger than a pea.

As an aperient, no preparation is so valuable and agreeable as the compound liquorice powder, made as follows: Pulverized liquorice, six drachms; pulverized senna, six drachms; pulverized fennel seed, three drachms; pulverized sulphur, three drachms; granulated sugar, 20 drachms. Triturate well and sift. A quarter of a teaspoonful may be given in milk to a child of 10 months. It has only the flavor of liquorice and may be given in milk.

Another aperient is fluid magnesia, with the aromatic syrup of rhubarb, in equal parts. It is nearly tasteless, and often very useful. Castor oil made very warm and mixed in milk, is nearly always proper and efficient. Warming the oil is important, because it lessens its peculiar taste, promotes its flowing freely from the mouth and through the long canal. Following it with lemonade increase the quickness of its action. This universal laxative may be given in various vehicles, but it should always be given very warm.

An officer detached somewhere on special duty, and allowed to charge his expenses to the War Office, duly sent there a memorandum of the different sums he had disbursed. Among those was an item of one shilling paid to a porter who had helped to carry his luggage. This item the officer entered as "porter." Shortly afterward he received an official letter from the War Office in which his attention was called to this "extraordinary charge." Captain — was reminded that the Secretary of War was not disposed to sanction the cost of his beer being defrayed out of the public moneys, and that in any case, even in hot weather, a whole shilling for porter was decidedly excessive. My friend was much tickled. He dispatched a formal reply, in which he elaborately explained that "porter" did not represent the liquor that he had poured down his throat, but the man who had carried his luggage. This brought a curt reply from Pall Mall directing Captain — to enter such charges, not as "porter," but as "portage." The gallant officer in question, a little amused, and perhaps a little annoyed at this ridiculous red-tapeism, took the warning to heart. A few weeks later, in making up the account of his disbursements, he had occasion to charge 1s. 6d. for the hire of a cab. Mindful of the past, he argued to himself that if "porter" in war-office English became transmogrified into "portage," "cab," of course, must undergo the same development; and he meekly jotted down in his modest schedule eighteen pence, in what he supposed to be the orthodox manner. By the next post he received a tremendous foolscap epistle, indignantly desiring to know why Captain — had presumed to charge eighteen pence for a "cabbage!" — London Hornet.

Boyhood is candid, and middle age, though it may think the same things, is reticent. "What part," asked a Sunday school teacher, "of 'The Burial of Sir John Moore' do you like best?" He was thoughtful for a moment and then replied:—"Few and short were the prayers we said."

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