

## Correspondence.

### Hawaii—Visit of the King and Queen.

LAIE, April 30th, 1874.

Elder A. Carrington:

We are endeavoring to justly combine the practical as well as the spiritual elements of our holy religion in our labors among this people, and the results are very satisfactory. A steady improvement is noticeable, many are beginning to realize that to have a name only in the church is not sufficient to entitle them to the blessings of the Holy Spirit, and are showing their faith by their work.

We have no small degree of opposition nevertheless, which we consider as a natural consequence where the power of the priesthood exists.

The Elders here from Utah are worthy men, and doing all in their power to fulfil their mission acceptably. I feel greatly blessed with their assistance. The lately arrived brethren are using all diligence in learning the native language.

Sister Randall has a school of some thirty scholars, learning the English language, and the interest is steadily increasing in her school; the fruit of her labors will be seen after many days.

An event of no small interest to us occurred last week, the 22nd inst. His majesty the king, in company with the queen and about 200 ladies and gentlemen, on a royal tour round the island, visited us. We received an official notice of his intention to visit us the day before, too short a time to do justice to our feeling to meet the wants of such an occasion, notwithstanding we did all in our power to make suitable preparation. At eleven o'clock in the forenoon the party reached Laie, some 300 of our good people of Laie had assembled within the enclosure. After the ceremonies of welcome and presentations were over, our choir and school children sang suitable hymns and songs, when his majesty expressed the wish to have the people called to order, as he desired to deliver an address to them. He desired that I should open the ceremonies with prayer, after which he spoke to the people, stating that he had heard a great deal of the people of Laie, and had come in person to see them, and was highly pleased with everything he saw. He had not seen a better appearing company among any of his people, and was particularly pleased with the number of children, and said the number was much greater to the number of adults than he had witnessed in any other district, which pleased him greatly. He earnestly begged of the people to preserve themselves from the evils their nation had fallen into, and if they would observe and act upon the principles inculcated in the opening prayer they would be a blessed people.

His manner was kind, affable and manly, entirely free from pomp and austerity; and to use his own words, "he felt perfectly at home with us."

His Excellency Governor Karroa, of Kanai, followed, and in much the same style and sentiments, addressed the assembly.

The King then called on Elder W. H. Nance, a personal friend of his, and one of our missionary Elders, to make some remarks, in which he acquitted himself admirably, showing in some degree the work of regeneration necessary to the welfare and perpetuity of the Hawaiian race, the subject introduced in the opening prayer.

Your humble servant showed in a brief manner the object of the mission, which was solely to regenerate the race by teaching them the principles of the true gospel, habits of industry, frugality and cleanliness; and that this people, being of a branch of the house of Israel, the Lord would fulfill his promise in bringing them into his fold in the latter days.

Elder John A. West pronounced the benediction.

The spirit and power of God seemed to radiate from the countenances of the people.

The whole nation seem determined to throw off and break up the foreign influences which have monopolized the very vitals of the government ever since the advent of foreigners to these islands. The general tendency of the policies, with but few honorable exceptions, of the foreigners have been to crowd out the Hawaiian, which with the depopulation constantly going on, mainly from the practices

and demoralizing examples given them by a large portion of the foreigners who have found their way to these islands, have awakened in the minds of many of the more thinking people to think for themselves, and in shaking off the chains that bind them the Lord will inspire the hearts of all who are honest to ask him.

After the meeting was over we entertained the party to as many of the bounties of life as the limited means at our control would admit of, and to all appearances they were well satisfied. At two p. m. they continued on their journey.

F. A. MITCHELL.

### Resources of Southern Utah.

#### BEEES.

Our honey making season continues generally about nine months here, giving a great breadth of time, the yield of honey being proportionately great. Our orchards, gardens and meadows of lucern together with forage on our mountain plants are continuous, so an unlimited number of colonies may be kept without overdoing the business.

#### FOWLS.

Ploche and the various mining camps around make an extensive and good market for fowls and eggs, sufficient for the employment of considerable capital and investment in an extensive hennery, capable of producing 50,000 chickens and 50 tons of eggs, at a most satisfactory profit, and besides, eggs and chickens make hearty and delicate food, which may be produced as easily as that more common, under a systematic mode of operation.

#### DRIED FRUITS.

Our little experience has proven that our dried fruits bring the highest figures, and a figure above, in the eastern markets, for their excellence and delicacy of flavor and superior style of curing; the season for drying generally being early, when the sun is in his height of power, and from their being cured free from any injury by rain. Aside from flavor, our fruit grows to large beautiful maturity, and thus, when properly cured, can scarcely be excelled in appearance or flavor.

We have also prunes, almonds and the finest grapes in the world, from which

#### RAISINS

are made, and these grow as easily and profusely here as any other variety.

Thus Southern Utah can furnish for all this mountain region and much to spare for markets East, wine, canned fruits, dried fruits, figs and raisins, making money plenty, and an abundance of necessary comforts, besides enough left for our own enjoyment.

Another thing, which adds greatly to our advantage, is the fact that here we can produce our crops of vegetables and fruits a month earlier than in ordinary temperate climates, giving us a market without any competition save that of California.

Sorghum grows well here, and syrup made from our fields is quite superior to that grown north.

The consumption of castor and sweet oil in the Territory amounts to a large sum yearly, all of which might be saved here. The castor bean is very productive here, and produces well with slight irrigation, and the bean from which most of our imported sweet oil is made, seems "to the manor born" and yields remarkably, making an oil sweet as a nut, and little inferior to the best imported sweet oil.

#### SILK GROWING

is another money making industry; four crops of worms per year can easily be grown from one set of trees—worms healthy, and make superior silk; mulberry trees are healthy and make rapid growth. Silkworms eggs grown here would bring a premium over any others.

In different localities there are hundreds of acres of varieties of Yucca, whose fibre is known in commerce as "Tampico," and makes brushes, ropes and cordage of great excellence; the fibre is easily cleaned, and the root is large and bulbous or tuberos, and often weighs from ten to fifty pounds, and contains a matter wonderfully erasive, like soap, makes strong suds and is equal to the best of soap for washing clothing. Some cute Yankee will yet make a fortune out of this plant; who is the one?

We have mountains of gypsum

(plaster of Paris), water lime, limestone cement, &c., which in other countries bear exportation; why can't we engage in these industries?

Finally, there are few regions that have as many and great natural facilities and resources that may be developed and lead to wealth as ours. These need the magic touch of genius and labor, enterprise and skill, to give us prosperity and surround us with all the blessings and comforts of life.—*Utah Pomologist.*

### Ancient Ruins in Arizona.

A letter to the St. Louis *Republic* gives the following interesting account of some ruins recently discovered in Arizona:

A careful examination of some extensive ruins, found some miles east of Florence, on the Gila river, has been made. Lieutenant Ward was the first explorer who came upon the desolate remains of a once imposing architectural pile. It has been deserted perhaps for more than a thousand years, and has been crumbling away in the wilderness. The Apache even never pitched his tent upon the spot so thickly strewn with fragments of the work of a perished race. The principal ruin is a parallelogram fortification, 600 feet in width by 1,600 feet in length. The walls, which were built of stone, have long been overthrown, and are overgrown by trees and vines. In many places a mere ridge indicates the line of the wall, the stones having disappeared beneath the surface. Within the inclosed area are the remains of a greater structure, 200 by 260 feet, constructed of roughly hewn stones. In some places the wall remains almost perfect to a height of some twelve feet above the surface. On the east side of the grand casa there are two openings of an oval shape, which doubtless served the purpose of windows. On the inner side of the wall of the palace, for such it doubtless was, there are yet perfectly distinct tracings of the image of the sun. There are two towers, at the southeast and southwest corners of the great inclosures, still standing, one of which is twenty-six and the other thirty-one feet high. These have evidently been much higher, as the broken tops and the amount of debris near the base indicate. A few copper implements, some small golden ornaments—one being an image of the sun with a perforation in the middle—and some stone utensils, and two rudely-carved stone vases, much like those found at Zupetaro and Copan, in Central America, are all the works of art yet discovered. No excavations have been made as yet to determine fully the extent and character of these ruins.

The ruins are situated in a small plain, elevated nearly two hundred feet above the bed of the Gila. Just west of the walls of the fortification there is a beautiful stream of water having its source in the mountains, which crosses the plain, and by a series of cataracts falls into the Gila about two miles below. The fragments of pottery and polished stone reveal a condition of civilization analogous to that of the ancient Peruvian, Central American and Mexican nations. The country in the vicinity of this buried palace is particularly wild and unusually desolate. No clue to the builders of this great fortified palace, with its towers and moat, has been or is likely ever to be discovered. One thing, however, is apparent, that this whole country was peopled once by a race having a higher grade of civilization than is found among any of the native tribes of the later ages. But whether this race were the ancestors of the Pimos, or some extinct people, is not and cannot certainly be known. The ruins on the Gila are another uncovered Palenque, another Copan, an Atlan exposed at last to bewilder and confound. It is understood that these extensive ruins will be thoroughly explored within the present year.

### Rights of the Territories.

A bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives at Washington to enable the people of the Territories to elect their governors and all other Territorial officers. It was introduced by Mr. Steele, read a first and second time; referred to the Committee on Ter-

ritories, and ordered printed. When the applications for office are so scarce that the administration is short of candidates there will be some hope of a bill of that kind passing. But so long as an asylum is required for needy politicians, so long do we fear that the Territorial patronage will be retained at Washington. The bill, however, proposes only to give the people of the Territories a right which should never have been denied. It should be the first privilege of an American citizen that he have a voice in the choice of his rulers, the denial of which was a great cause of the revolution of the Colonies against the mother country a hundred years ago. The American Congress started out wrong when the first Territory was organized, but there should be enough enlightenment at the present day in the science of free government to right the wrong then committed. In addition to the privilege of choosing our own officers, we should be allowed a voice in the selection of President and Vice-President of the United States. This, of course, cannot be done until a constitutional change is made in the manner of selecting those officers. The citizens of the Territories bear the same burdens as the citizens of the States. They are taxed the same by the general government, contributing according to their means to the general expenses. There is no difference in their standing towards the general government, except as to place of residence. There can be no good and valid reason why a resident at Wallace, on the K. P., should vote for President and vice-President and State officers while a citizen of Denver should have no word to say. This is a matter of justice only, by the granting of unquestionable rights of American citizenship. Although we have little or no hope of a favorable issue on the bill, yet we cannot forbear to urge these few reasons in its behalf. It is the unanimous prayer of five hundred thousand Americans, who have given up their old homes in the States to carry the banner of progress into the wilds of the west—a prayer that ought to be heard by those who sit where might makes right, and who can do no wrong to the States they represent by granting it.—*Denver Times.*

### New York Juries.

It is no uncommon spectacle in this city where men of intelligence, after exhausting every expedient to avoid entering the jury box, find that, after listening to evidence for a couple of days, they are directed by a learned judge to deliver a verdict according to his view of the law and the facts. The present jury system is exceedingly unpopular with all classes, and the exemptions are so numerous that an unfortunate trader, once on the County Clerk's roll, finds himself compelled to serve much too frequently for the benefit of his pocket. Heavy fines being imposed upon absentees, in even the minor courts, our jurors conceive a high opinion of their mission and constantly receive the dictation of judges with undisguised ill-humor. Such was the case with a suit brought by Mrs. Olive A. Dilliber in the Supreme Court, to recover from the Home Life Insurance Company \$5,000 on a policy effected on the life of her deceased husband. The trial lasted several days, although the defense was essentially technical, being an assertion that in response to the questions propounded to him, the insured had misrepresented his bodily soundness. The main witness for the Company was a brother of the dead man, who reluctantly admitted being on bad terms with the widow, who had refused to allow him a share in the policy money. The jury, conceiving that the medical examiner should have been a physician adequate to his professional reputation, were inclined to return a verdict for the full amount when the Judge, Van Vorst, a new man on the bench, to the surprise of all in Court, directed the Clerk to enter judgment for the defendants. This official, directing the jury to listen to the verdict as recorded, was in turn astonished that several should openly protest against the direction of the Court being received as their act. But the Court smiled blandly and discharged the obstinate jurors with his thanks for their attention to the case, whereupon the good men and true

separated, grumbling and growling at compulsory and unnecessary absence from their ordinary business. A jury hunt is at present a most amusing episode in the Sheriff's official existence, for, on account of excuses, exemptions and absenteeism, our law Courts are frequently forced to adjourn through lack of a competent panel; in fact, for trial of minor criminal cases, spectators are frequently implored to enter the jury-box, that the calendar be legally run down. To avoid jury duty a large number of business men keep their families in the neighboring States, of which they claim, by virtue of rent-paying, to be citizens. This dodge will not, however, work, for the State Legislature, in which our city delegation are mainly composed of criminal lawyers, have anticipated such evasion of service through the passage of a law rendering all persons passing a majority of their time in this city liable to jury duty. Hence, although an alien is exempt, a citizen of New Jersey or Connecticut, who has no vote in this city, cannot plead his foreign residence to avoid the most vexatious duty imposed upon a voting resident.—*N. Y. Cor. S. F. Chronicle.*

### Man 500,000 Years Old.

The New York *Nation* condenses from an English scientific periodical some interesting speculations of Dr. Alfred Russell Wallace, on the probable antiquity of the human species. They may startle, it says, even those who have come to the conclusion that 6,000 years carry us but a small way back to the original home. In fact, in Dr. Wallace's reckoning, 6,000 years are but as a day. He reviews the various attempts to determine the antiquity of human remains or works of art, and finds the bronze age in Europe to have been pretty accurately fixed at 3,000 or 4,000 years ago, the stone age of the Swiss lake dwellings at 5,000 or 7,000 years "and an indefinite period." The burnt brick found sixty feet deep in the Nile alluvium, indicates an antiquity of 20,000 years; another fragment at seventy-two feet gives 30,000 years. A human skeleton found at a depth of sixteen feet below four hundred buried forests superposed upon each other has been calculated by Dr. Fowler to have an antiquity of 50,000 years. But all these estimates pale before those which Kent's cavern at Torquay legitimates. Here the drip of the stalagmite is the chief factor of our computations, giving us an upper floor which divides the relics of the last two or three thousand years from a deposit full of the bones of a distinct mammalia, and gluttons, indicating an Arctic climate.

Names cut in the stalagmite more than 200 years ago are still legible; in other words, where the stalagmite is twelve feet thick and the drip still very copious, not more than a hundredth of a foot has been deposited in two centuries—a rate of five feet in 100,000 years. Below this, however, we have a thick, much older and more crystalline (i.e., more slowly formed) stalagmite, beneath which again, "in a solid breccia, very different from the cave earth, undoubted works of art have been found." Mr. Wallace assumes only 100,000 years for the upper floor and about 250,000 for the lower, and adds 150,000 for the immediate cave earth, by which he arrives at the sum of half a million years that have probably elapsed since human workmanship were buried in the lowest depths of Kent's cavern."

### NOTICE.

TO Edward McGarry and N. B. Eldred, their personal or legal representatives, and all others whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that I have performed the labor, and made the improvements on the Jordan Silver Mining Company mine, or Jordan lode, in West Mountain Mining District, Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah, required by law, being co-owner thereof with you, and you have failed to contribute your proportion, and there is now due on account thereof from each of you, said Edward McGarry and N. B. Eldred, \$180, for labor improvements on said claim prior to 1873; therefore you are further notified that if at the expiration of one hundred and eighty days from the date of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your said proportion, your several interests in said claim will become my property, pursuant to Sec. 5 of the Act of Congress, approved May 10, 1872, entitled "An Act to promote the development of the mining resources of the United States."

JOHN W. KERR.

Dated at Salt Lake City, April 9th, 1874.  
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