

ding considerable Australia, evides and Mediterranean amount to 2,500,000 pounds, of and qualities. California fair demand. Holders are anxious to close up old stocks. Considerable fall has been sold at 14@17, some choice spring at 35.

Increase of Freight Rates.

W YORK, 3.—At the final meeting of the joint executive committee of road managers to-day, it was decided to advance rates in the following proportion, taking effect on 13: East bound rates to be raised, Chicago to New York on 1st class, to 30 cents per hundred pounds; eighth class to 25 cents; class to 35 cents; live hogs 30 cents dressed hogs 40 cents per hundred pounds from Chicago to New York in refrigerator cars. Rates on wines, whiskey, alcohol, ale, etc., in car loads, will be upon basis of 35 cents per hundred from Chicago to New York. Bullion, ore, silver, lead etc., 10 per cent, to be upon a basis of 20 cents per hundred from Chicago to New York, and other points on agreed percentage. Adjourned.

Military Tour of Inspection.

LOUIS, 3.—Gen. Sherman, accompanied by Gen. Hancock, Gen. Col. Morrow, Miss Sherman, Pope and several friends, passed here over the Iron Mountain road, en route for San Antonio, Tex. The party will then go to El Paso and Corpus Christi; then to San Antonio, and visit all points on the line of the Southern Railway to Yuma, California, and then to Yosemite and San Francisco, returning by the Southern Railway to Santa Fe, thence to Denver and the East. This is the longest tour of inspection made by Sherman since the war. The trip is expected to occupy 10 weeks.

The Pedestrians.

W YORK, 4.—Hazel 570 miles, Ivan 489, Noremack 524, Fitzgerald 547.

Town Attacked by Apaches.

AN FRANCISCO, 4.—A Tucson dispatch reports from Sonora that a town of Nacori, containing several hundred inhabitants was attacked by Apaches and three killed each side. The courier who left at distance heard heavy firing only after leaving.

FOREIGN.

A Dangerous Lunatic.

LONDON, 2.—The miscreant gives the name as Roderick Maclean. He was with difficulty rescued from the Queen's arrival at Windsor. The Queen arrived at Windsor about 5.25. She had been in London since Tuesday, where she was in a drawing room on Wednesday in honor of the Princess Helena Waldecke, who is to marry Prince Alfred. The crowd assembled at Buckingham Palace this morning in order to see the Queen drive out. The demeanor of the people was unusual.

There was a large crowd of spectators awaiting the Queen's arrival at Windsor. The Queen walked across the platform of the railway station to a carriage which was waiting to take her to the castle. John Brown had already ascended to a position behind the carriage, when a man standing at the entrance to the station yard among the spectators, brandished a pistol at the carriage and fired. To judge from the report, the shot was not heavily loaded. The Queen, who was probably not aware of what had happened, was immediately driven to the castle, but before she passed the man was seized by the superintendent of the borough police, who was standing near the castle.

He was also violently seized by a crowd, and was only rescued when three or four policemen came to the superintendent's assistance. The pistol was captured by one of the crowd. He was miserably clad, and taken into High street, and thence conveyed to the police station in a cab. The Queen drove off to the castle immediately after she was fired at. The miscreant was followed to the police station by a large number of people. Newspaper hawkers are now crying out the news on the streets of London. It causes great excitement.

As soon as the Queen arrived at the castle she ordered an equerry to proceed to the depot to inquire if any one had been hurt. The report of the pistol was sharp but not loud. Maclean, apparently, intended firing again when the revolver, which seemed to be a new one, was knocked from his hand by a bystander and handed to the police. The Eaton scholars were prominent in the attempt to lynch Maclean.

Ponsonby, the Queen's secretary, proceeded to the police station, and after obtaining all the information possible, telegraphed to Gladstone the facts of the assault.

It is understood the Queen has not sustained any shock. Maclean is said to be an inhabitant of the South Sea. The general opinion is that the act was the result of lunacy.

Murder.

BRUSSELS, 2.—A warrant is issued on the charge of murder against a German merchant named Peltzer, supposed to be the person, who, early in January sent a letter signed "Vaughan" to the judicial authorities here, declaring he accidentally shot Barney, a well-known tarrister of Antwerp, who had left the latter town the 7th of January for Brussels for the purpose of pleading, but had not thereafter been heard of until the receipt of the letter. Thereupon the apartments designated were visited, and on forcing an entrance the body of Barney was found reclining in an arm chair. Peltzer is supposed to have fled to San Francisco.

Secret Printing.

ST. PETERSBURG, 2.—An immense secret printing establishment has just been discovered at Odessa. Important arrests have been made.

McLean an Escaped Lunatic.

LONDON, 4.—The police have ascertained that McLean was formerly in Wells' Lunatic Asylum, and was only discharged in September last. The Solicitor has written to the mayor of Windsor, stating he defended a man named Roderick McLean at Maldstone in '74, charged with attempting to upset a train. Since his discharge from Wells' Asylum, Super Mare Asylum. The London police have information that he was incarcerated in the Dublin Asylum for many months.

Correspondence.

Interesting about Arizona.

MEZA CITY, Arizona, Feb. 15th, 1882.

Editor Deseret News:

As you have learned through others, several of us left here on January 16th to visit our brethren and friends on the San Pedro and Gila Rivers, which we have done; giving instructions, bearing testimony to Joseph Smith's divine mission, and rejoicing with the Saints, and partaking of their hospitality in feasting and surprise parties, which were given in excellent style in St. David and Smithville. We found the former place much improved since our last visit, in John W. Campbell & Brothers' steam flouring mills, canal, and several fields fenced with wire. At Smithville, located in the Pueblo Viejo Valley, we were pleased in finding Bishop Joseph Rogers and 300 Saints enjoying life and seeming prosperity. Their neat little Co-op. building with stone foundation and cellar, canal, and blacksmith shop, with good private dwellings, fields, etc., bespeak a prosperous future for the valley and people. This noted valley is some 45 or 50 miles up and down the river from the above location, and its resources for agricultural purposes cannot be surpassed in Arizona. The river bed is of quicksand, and, we are told, furnishes a good current of water, though all may be taken out at any one point. Four miles below can be another and quite as strong a stream found. This being the fact will enable settlements to be built every few miles, giving homes to thousands, and ere long the people of Pueblo Viejo Valley will ask a Stake organization at the hands of the presiding authority, they being peculiarly situated at the south slope of the Mongallon mountains, which cannot be crossed in winter time without danger to life and property.

The resources of the Salt, Gila and San Pedro valleys are underrated by those of our brethren who have not visited these locations, and those who have made hasty trips over railroads, expecting to find a bonanza that their few laid-up dollars would purchase at a low figure. A few such individuals have

come under our notice, calling at Meza. Such people are not the ones to settle a new country, but those who desire homes and have the interest of God's kingdom at heart, such men and women would do well to locate in any of the above valleys and in time gather the fruits of their industry.

After this "paper collar gents" can come on and probably make a living by deceiving and fleecing the honest and unsuspecting out of their hard earnings. In leaving the Pueblo Viejo Valley we traveled south 70 miles to Camp Bowie, where we found Elder William Pappels and others, filling a wood contract of 800 cords at \$9 per cord. We were handsomely entertained. Camp Bowie is located in one of the most popular thoroughfares in the Chiricahua Mountains. Of the once noted Apache Chief Chochise, and his followers, the legends recited are many, and one can not but feel safe in knowing that the brave Chochise is no more.

At Elder William Fife's, 25 miles further south we were kindly received and entertained by himself and family. His ranch is on the west slope of the Chiricahua Mountains in Sulphur Spring Valley, 28 miles north of the Sonora line, and 45 miles east of Tombstone. Those mountains are covered with pine, and on the feet hills and in the canons live oak, juniper, cedar, ash, black walnut, cynamore, elder and cottonwood. In the valley miles of good meadows give opportunities for pasturing thousands of sheep, cattle and horses, the year round, snow never falling to lie.

In visiting Smithville and returning to St. David we traveled some 270 miles, through open valleys covered with meadows and hardly a tree or bush to obstruct the view from mountain to mountain. Water in some places rises to the surface, in other places the ranchers dig wells and draw the water with windmills and whig-mills. Cow boys and rustlers (stage robbers) are decreasing, some thirty of the number of having been used up in the past year.

One Mr. Phoenix wrote a letter to the War Department about Mormons furnishing Indians with whiskey, arms and ammunition to create trouble. Our Delegate, Grant Oury, wrote Whinester Miller, of Pempe (joining us) about the matter, which resulted in Hon. C. T. Hayden, Sharp and others signing a statement that the "Mormons," like all other religious bodies, were doing to the contrary, and were assisting to civilize the natives. To have a few friends who are not afraid to step to the front and tell the truth, almost overpowers us; being so used to abuse and misrepresentation that when the truth is told it brings great thankfulness.

As those who profess to be God's people, we are in Southern Arizona, surrounded with many opportunities to bless ourselves with home in a good climate, where we can produce the fig and sit under the tree without any one to harm us. We trust that the present outcry of the Christian clergy operating on Congress will soon pass by carrying with it the usual number of weak individuals who would like to serve God but lack the stamina.

We need many to assist us in building up and extending the Stakes of Zion. The people of Meza and Jonesville can truly lament the situation we are in, not having any co-op. mercantile house nor any co-op. dairies, fields, or anything else excepting water canals, and a few pieces of machinery; not even a shoemaker, but depending entirely on outside trade, and being guiled year by year in paying two prices for flour and all kinds of merchandise; yet we are supposed to live and build up these frontier settlements. I venture to say, on my own knowledge of the moneys earned in these settlements, that one-tenth of it put in a saving fund, would start, in one year, a mercantile house. Of course, these figures could not be taken from the amount of tithing paid from the simple fact that since tithing has become a free will offering many are free in not paying much. We hope that Saints will see the necessity of being more liberal as the Gospel and its fulness belongs to God and His Saints.

The Meza Canal has been increased from 100 to 200 shares, in prospect of increasing the water which it has not done yet, but a new cut is under construction for that purpose. Elder D. W. Jones and sons intend an extension of the Utah Canal which will bring under

cultivation several sections of land, there not being more than a quarter section now reached per head of family, while it needs two quarter sections and sometimes a section to make a good farm in this valley for small grain. On the other hand 40 acres well cultivated in orchard vines, alfalfa and garden will bring more cash, less trouble and a better conscience.

The health of the people is generally good.

Your brother,
D. P. KIMBALL.

ITEMS FROM ST. GEORGE.

ST. GEORGE, Feb. 24, 1882.

Editor Deseret News:

The general topic here is the Edmunds bill, of course. Everybody asks, why Congress wants to make white slaves of free-born American citizens, and of course, nobody replies.

A mass meeting was held here yesterday, and the speakers expressed, in most spirited terms, the concern that is felt by the people. Petitions were read from the R. S. Y. M. M. I. A., Y. L. M. I. A., and one from the people in general. No taxation without representation, and no oppression for religious belief were the unanimous sentiments.

The Grand Gulch is a subject of much discussion on the street. Will the lessees (Adams Bros.) make a success? is the question. The lessees have brought the smelter from the mine to this place, and are now preparing to run out ore. Their works are situated about a mile east of this city. The majority of the stock in the G. G. is about changing hands. The future owner has started down to visit the mine itself, having but just arrived from San Francisco.

The people are anxiously hoping for the return of President James A. Garfield, as his presence is much needed here. The Temple work goes on with usual energy.

There have been several deaths lately, and the cholera is considerable. With sincere hopes that Congress will act with justice and moderation in the present excitement.

I remain, etc.,
HOMESPUN.

SPRING CITY, Feb. 25, 1882.

Editor Deseret News:

One of the most spirited meetings ever held in this place, came off last night in our meeting-house, which was crowded to overflowing, the people manifesting a desire to do their part in memorializing Congress and otherwise showing they are determined to defend the truth against calumniators and false reports instigated by those who have been professing to be our friends, some of whom are now very anxious to engage the attention of our young people.

How necessary it is that we should keep in view the words of Jesus when upon the earth, "Beware of wolves in sheep's clothing." There is a great meaning in the word "beware;" it is a verb in the imperative mood, often used by modern as well as ancient prophets, the modern ones often addressing themselves to the Latter-day Saints; showing the necessity of keeping our eyes open and our minds active, teaching us not to be careless and thoughtless, but to be wary and watchful, because neither all things nor all men are what they seem, and there is danger of being deceived by false pretences.

We need always to be on guard. In times of our better aspirations, we all love the truth and things that are true. On this account bad men often put on the garb or mask of truth to hide their real characters and to aid these evil designs. For instance, those whose interest it is to make smokers and drunkards, sometimes offer free cigars and drinks until an appetite is created which secures them customers or enables them otherwise to accomplish their evil designs. So it is in political and religious matters.

How liberal is the aspirant to power in either of the above-named institutions! Yes, liberal enough to condescend to the uttering and making of the most abominable falsehoods that it is possible for the tongue of man to utter. The Savior's words show that men of evil designs are even worse and more to be dreaded. It is merely a fable that a wolf can crawl into the skin of a sheep, but it is a matter of every day practice for bad men to put on the clothing or outward appearance of goodness. Therefore, how necessary that we should know the good

from the bad, the true from the false. The words of the Savior are full and clear on this point. He says: "By their fruits ye shall know them." Men do not gather grapes of thorns, nor figs off thistles, neither does a corrupt fountain send forth pure water.
J. S.

Letter From Arizona.

GILA RIVER, Grant County, New Mexico, Feb. 12th, 1882.

Editor Deseret News:

Will you please let me answer through your valuable paper some of the numerous letters that have been written to me, wherein people ask numerous questions in relation to this country? What is the best way to emigrate to this country, by railroad or by teams?

By teams, and via Lees Ferry. Thence up the Little Colorado to Round Valley, about 150 miles from here, where you will get all the needed information about the road to this country.

Are there any large tribes of Indians in this country?

No. A few break off the reservation at St. Carlos occasionally, but seldom murder any one. It is a beautiful climate, as yet there has been no snow, but plenty of good rains this winter. The river is about as large as the Rio Virgin, clear and sparkling, with a rocky bottom. Grass never was better in any country. The fish are called Gila salmon. The land is being surveyed now by the Government.

The settlers are Americans, and they will take stock for land; the best of sandy loams. There is no alkali on the river. There is no meadow land, but the country all over can be mowed, and will cut about one ton of hay per acre. The wild grape grows all over the river bottom and there is plenty of oak, walnut and ash timber. A new grist mill is now being put up at \$15 to \$20 per 1,000. Plenty of firewood handy. Home stock sell well. Don't come by railroad; bring your teams, you will need them after you get here. Taxes are 1 1/2 per cent. We have three families here. No sheep herds, and we do not want them. Butter and eggs bring at the present time in Silver City 50c.

We are about 140 miles by road from Old Mexico. The roads to this place are splendid, and pretty fair in any direction from here, excepting west. Daily mail from Deming, the railroad depot is at Silver City. There are about 4,000 acres of fine land, and water for the same, but the land is held by squatters' right, and will have to be bought at a reasonable figure. I think the best way to buy land here would be for a colony to organize somewhere in Arizona, and send two or more delegates down here to purchase land for a settlement. The enormous price paid for St. John's, Arizona, has made the settlers think that all they have to do is to ask the price and the trade is made with the new comers. I think this Upper Gila Valley will support 500 inhabitants, and do it well.

Blooded stock will bring a better price in Utah, and you had better sell them before starting. The price of flour is \$5.00 for good California brands.

There are not seen a sage bush in the Territory. The worst drawback to the country is the no fence law; but there has been a petition sent to the Legislature now in session to have a fence law for this country. Mexicans vote. There are only six Americans, or as they are called here, white men, in our legislature the rest are Spaniards, or Mexicans. No man is allowed on the jury here unless he is married. Every country takes care of its own prisoners. The game here is turkey and deer.

The country is a good opening for young people just starting out in life, who have but very little means to commence with. They can get good homes here, say from 15 to 25 acres of land, at a very small price. Besides they can get work around here to help them until they can raise a crop. I know several young men in Utah that have no homes there and are not able to buy in those old settled places, who would do well to come here while the country is new; that is if they only had barely means to get here with. September is the best time to start for this country. Plenty of feed and water at that season of the year.

Respectfully,
THOS. J. CLARK,
Post Office, Silver City, N. M.