

found profitable to obtain specimens and breed them. At any rate it would give a new variety of silk.

## FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY.

**SURGICAL.**—Bro. Wm. E. Baker, of West Weber, informs us that a child of his who had the misfortune to be born with a "bare lip," was successfully operated upon by Dr. Anderson, assisted by Dr. Bernhisel, and that the child is doing well and bids fair to recover perfectly from the effects of the operation and from the deformity. The operation is one which requires considerable skill and dexterity to successfully perform.

**FIGHTING INDIANS.**—The following we clip from the *Denver Tribune*:

"An heroic frontiersman, named Flickey, who was thrice wounded by Indians on Plum Creek, came into town recently. It appears from his story that he was driving along one of the highways of that region in a lumber wagon, accompanied by his boy, some seven or eight years of age, when suddenly the Indians surrounded him, cracking away with their guns and revolvers. Having a Spencer rifle with only one cartridge, he fired at the nearest, knocking him out of the saddle, then springing from the wagon, and telling the boy to lay down flat and whip the horses into a dead run, he clubbed his gun and began whacking at them right and left with all his might. A great many shots were fired at him, three of which took effect, but being flesh wounds, failed to disable him. He succeeded in mashing in the skull of one gentle savage, and otherwise damaging several others, and the enemy finding him a dangerous fellow to fool with soon drew off their forces. He retreated in good order keeping his gun constantly pointed at the foe. At length they charged him a second time, when the old tactics were resumed, to the complete discomfiture of the entire band."

**"THE OVERLAND MONTHLY."**—We have received the October number of this magazine, from the publishers, A. Roman & Co. It opens with a paper on the subject popular in this western country, "What the railroad will bring us." The future of California, and especially of San Francisco, is dwelt upon in connection with the junction of the two lines of railway now meeting from the east and west, and the vast commerce and traffic which will cross it. "The vineyards of California" is an article that will repay perusal by our horticulturists and vine-growers. "Did Sir Francis Drake discover San Francisco Bay?" is a well-written effort to give the great English circumnavigator the credit of having discovered and spent thirty-six days in San Francisco Bay, in the Summer of 1579. "The story of a dictator," "Confessions of a debutante," "The old East and the new West," "Old Texan days," "At home and abroad," and "The gentleman from Reno," are very readable articles; and the number fully sustains the reputation of its predecessors.

Mr. Dwyer, of the Railroad News Depot in this city, has also laid a copy on our table. He has them for sale.

## FROM MONDAY'S DAILY.

**SABBATH MEETINGS.**—Pres. Joseph Young Sen., addressed the congregation on the right of human beings to select their own associates and sustain themselves in righteousness. He endorsed the teachings given at and the action of the Conference just closed; and expressed his intention of abiding by them in the spirit, and to the letter. He treated on the subject of training youth, urging parents to seek the Spirit of God that they may have wisdom and understanding to train them aright. Praise them for all the good they do and say, and admonish them in kindness when they speak or do anything wrong.

Elder Jacob Gates treated on the stability of the Kingdom of God, and the wisdom and the correctness of the position now taken by the Saints and their leaders in temporal matters. He never had a doubt of the ultimate triumph of this work, and was satisfied that if the people would faithfully act according to the measures adopted, their prosperity and influence would materially increase.

In the afternoon Elders Erastus Snow and Charles C. Rich addressed the congregation on the principles of the gospel. Their discourses were reported.

Elder G. B. Wallace followed in a few brief remarks.

**ZION'S CAMP PARTY.**—We are indebted to Elder Joseph F. Smith, for the following communication, concerning the Zion's Camp Party.

At the Social Hall, on Saturday evening, Oct. 10th, a generous entertainment was given by Bishop E. Hunter, and his counselors, L. W. Hardy and J. C. Little, to the members of Zion's Camp, their heirs and representatives, including the First Presidency and Twelve, the Patriarch, and some others. At 4 p.m. President B. Young called the company to order, and prayer was offered up by Pres. Geo. A. Smith, after which the company sat down to "one of the best dinners that was ever served in that house"—using the words of the best authority on the subject,—no tea, coffee, nor pork was offered to the guests.

After dinner there was excellent music, and dancing, interspersed with interesting remarks and narrations by Presidents O. Hyde, Joseph Young, Sen., Brigham Young and George A. Smith, and singing by Elders Geo. Goddard, S. B. Young, J. Gates and E. Snow.

There were 29 members of Zion's Camp present, among whom was Father John Duncan, aged 89 years, apparently in good health, who had not before met with the members of the camp on an occasion of this kind.

Bro. Thomas Colburn, aged 67 years, danced a hornpipe, much more nimbly than many a younger man would have done; and L. T. Coons proudly exhibited an infant daughter, the sole of his declining years.

At 11 p.m. the "Camp" was dismissed with prayer by Pres. Geo. A. Smith. Thanks were expressed to Bishop Hunter and his counselors, by President B. Young, on behalf of the company, for the excellent entertainment which had been given, which met with a hearty response from the hearts of all present.

**FROM TOKER.**—We had a visit this morning from Br. John Steel, P. M. of Tokerville, who reports well of that settlement and the people there. Everything is progressing finely and the people are trying to do the best they can. They have taken in 1,000 acres of the bench land contiguous, about 500 acres of which they design sowing in Fall wheat this season. They have also taken in a farm of 100 acres on the Sandy, three miles north-west of Toker, and they

will also plant the most of it in Fall wheat. They are now laying out 1 on the west side of the creek, extending the town. The grasshoppers visited them three times, devouring the foliage of the apple trees and destroying the lucerne; still the damage was not as serious as was expected, and since their departure in a south-westerly direction, the trees have leaved out again and are in full foliage, the same as in this city. They deposited some eggs on the Leverskin bench, some three miles south-east of Tokerville, but not to any extent. Prospects are good for the coming season.

## Correspondence.

ENGINEERS CAMP,  
Rabbit Brush Springs,  
Oct. 8th, 1868.

**Editor News.**—Since my last from Willow Springs I have had no opportunity of sending you any news, as we have had no mail communication from any place until within the last few days. After leaving Willow Springs, we proceeded to Deep Creek, and from that point we bade adieu to civilization, &c., and struck off in a north-westerly direction towards the American Desert. After toiling and laboring till nearly dark, we camped for the night near the rim of the Great Salt Lake basin. Here we witnessed one of the grandest sights we have seen on the trip—"sunset on the desert." It was truly magnificent, the varied colored clouds and bright horizon giving a weird and strange contrast to the white sea of alkali before us. Far off to the right was Granite Rock, and before us looming up in the far distance was Lost Mountain, while to the rear the snow-capped peaks of the Deep Creek range stood up in bold relief. We could not imagine that such a scene could be the theatre of so much suffering and misery; but as "distance lends enchantment to the view" we will soon realize whether the poet is correct.

Our guide informs us that there is no water on the desert, except at Granite Rock, where there is a salt spring. This is the only water for a distance of eighty miles, so we have been under the necessity of carrying water in barrels for our own use.

Making an early move the next morning, we started for Rabbit Brush Springs and Goshoot Pass, but failed to make the Spring on account of the heavy sand ridges. We had to make a road and our animals were entirely exhausted after traveling eight miles; so in company with our guide and Messrs. Kessler and Eardley of your city, we started out on foot for the Spring, at which place we arrived about dark. It is one of the finest springs I ever saw. At this place there are about twenty Indians and their families camped. They have farms and raise wheat, corn, vegetables, &c., for their own use. They are a part of the Goshoot tribe, and under the chieftainship of "Indian Jim." They are a quiet and inoffensive band, working hard for their daily sustenance.

After filling our barrels here, the next morning we started out to work, commencing at Goshoot Pass. We ran a line to the edge of the desert, a distance of thirteen miles, after which we made some triangulations to Granite Rock, Johnson's Pass, &c., and then commenced our western line, to Humboldt Wells via Hastings Pass. This line was run to Clover Valley, at which place we were ordered to go on location at Cedar Pass, on a part of the northern line via Promontory rock. Here we were joined by Capt. Hodge and party, and Gen. Dodge, Chief Engineer of the U. P. R. R., and party. The grading has already commenced here; teams are coming every day; a town site is to be selected, and load after load of timber is coming in for building purposes. There will be quite a town here this winter.

After finishing this line we were again ordered to run a northern line from Goshoot Pass to S. L. City via Cedar Mountain point, and north of Grantsville, and from there south of the Lake to the city. This line is, in my opinion, being run only to justify Gen. Dodge in selecting the northern route, in preference to the one by the south of the Lake to show to the authorities at Washington the superiority of the northern line both in expense and durability. The Central Pacific in the meanwhile are pushing ahead with great rapidity, and will have their track completed by the 20th of November to Humboldt Wells.

Yesterday the first coach of the new stage line passed us. They are going to run a new stage road from Deep Creek to the terminus of the C. P. R. R.

Yours, C. H. F.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

## By Telegraph.

## GENERAL.

**Washington.**—Gen. Schenk telegraphs that he and Senator Morgan have decided that it is not necessary to notify a quorum of Congress to meet on the 16th; the presiding officer will accordingly, on that day, adjourn the two Houses to November 10th.

**Newark.**—A boarding-house on William St. was burned on Friday night; an adjoining dwelling was badly damaged. Randall's wheel factory, Sagowit's factory and Harrison's axle works, all situated on Quimby's dwelling, were also burned last night. An old church belonging to the Negro Society, on Nicholson St., was also burned at the same time, and the new church belonging to the same society was damaged. All these fires were incendiary; loss \$160,000.

**Indianapolis 11.**—Last night a procession of white boys in blue was fired upon from a dark alley on their return from a Democratic meeting, with a shot gun loaded with small shot. Five or six were severely, but not dangerously wounded.

**Memphis.**—This afternoon a negro fired a pistol into the day sitting of the colored Methodist church, on Gayoso street; a policeman attempted to arrest him, when he fired at the policeman when the congregation rushed out, and an indiscriminate firing took place; the police left in haste, but being reinforced the negroes fled. Although some 30 shots were fired no one was hurt.

**Little Rock.**—A special says that Marcus Horiston was assassinated on the steamer *Hesper* while lying at the wharf, and that the Ku Klux Klan has broken up registration in several counties.

Robert J. Walker has published a letter stating that there has been an annual increase in the debt of forty-six millions, which he charges to radical extravagance. The Republicans state that he omits to mention that this increase was caused by back payments due to soldiers, and bounties, and pensions.

**Washington.**—Rumor says that Reverdy Johnson has signed a naturalization treaty with Great Britain.

**New York, 9.**—General Meade has issued an order distributing the forces under his command to points where he deems it necessary to enforce the laws and preserve order. Until after the election, military officers are instructed to give aid and co-operation; and, in subordination to the civil authorities, are to exercise the discretion of their judgments unbiassed by political or other prejudices. He also appeals to the people to co-operate with him and the civil authorities in sustaining law and order.

Gov. Bullock has issued a proclamation commanding each and every officer in every county to see that the lives and property of the citizens of the community are preserved, that all persons are protected in the full exercise of their civil and political rights and privileges, and charging upon everybody, resident of the state, to render prompt and willing obedience to the Sheriffs, and obey the civil officers under all circumstances whatsoever.

**Chicago, 10.**—The Indian peace commissioners at a session yesterday adopted a resolution declaring in their opinion the commission and bureau of Indian affairs should be transferred from the Interior Department to the War Department. The following resolution was also adopted: That this commission recommend to the President of the United States and Congress, that full provision be made at once to feed, clothe, and protect all Indians of the Crowfoot, Blackfeet, Arapahoes, Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanche nations, who now live or shall hereinafter locate permanently on agricultural reservations; that the treaties of said tribes with the United States, whether ratified or not, be considered to be, and remain in full force as to all Indians of such tribes as now have, or may hereafter have their homes upon agricultural reservations described in these respective treaties, and no others; that in the opinion of this commission, the time has come when government should cease to recognize Indian tribes as domestic dependent nations, except so far as it may be requisite to recognize them as such by existing treaties, and by treaties made but not yet ratified; that hereafter all Indians shall be considered and held to be individually responsible to the laws of the United States, except where and while it is otherwise provided in the said treaties, and that they shall also be

entitled to the same protection from the said laws as other persons owing allegiance to the government enjoy; that recent outrages and depredations committed by the Indians of the plains justify government in abrogating those clauses of treaties made in Oct. '67, at Medicine Bow Lodge, which secure to them the right to roam and hunt outside their reservations; and that all said Indians should be required to remove at once to said reservations, and remain within them, except that after peace should have been restored parties may be permitted to cross these boundaries with written authority from the agent or superintendent.

**Washington, 10.**—Reverdy Johnson sends a cable dispatch that he has signed a protocol with the British Government, enumerating the rights of naturalized citizens. No particulars are given, but it is inferred by the Administration from the facts heretofore communicated by our Minister, that the compact is similar in feature to Mr. Bancroft's treaty with the German powers.

**San Francisco, 9.**—A fire in the south-west corner of Sansome and Boundary last night, destroyed the Franklin House and three adjoining buildings. A number of lives were lost; five bodies have been recovered from the ruins of the Franklin House.

**Arizona** advices to October 3d, say a party of teamsters attacked a band of friendly Apache and Mojave Indians, near La Paz, and killed fifteen, including Coshockama, head chief of the tribe. The outrage will undoubtedly inaugurate another war with the Mojave Indians, and it is expected they will retaliate by a general onslaught upon the isolated settlers along the river.

**San Francisco, 9.**—The steamer *Golden City*, from Panama, arrived to-day, with Alaska advices to September 12th. Gen. Davis and staff had left Sitka for the north. Comfortable quarters for the troops, were being put up at St. Iken. The Indians were quiet; the small pox prevails to a slight extent among a few tribes.

**St. Louis, 9.**—The Union Pacific railroad is forwarding ninety cars and construction material to the end of the road. A large number of snow plows are being placed in the mountains to be ready for use.

A fire at Cheyenne, on Monday night, destroyed an entire block in 16th street and several buildings in Ferguson st.

**New York.**—Howell Cobb, of Georgia, fell dead this morning in a corridor in a Fifth Avenue Hotel.

## FOREIGN.

**London.**—The preliminaries of a naturalization treaty, similar to that recently concluded between North Germany and the United States, have been arranged between Lord Stanley and the American Minister.

**Madrid.**—The provisional Junta has issued a programme guaranteeing administrative decentralization, universal suffrage, religious liberty, freedom of the press, the right of public assembly, radical changes in the system of education, the right of trial by jury, and the equality of all men before the law. The Judges of the Courts will be appointed for life.

**Florence.**—The Italian government has officially recognized the Juarez government in Mexico.

**Paris.**—Fears of a European war have abated; the *Presse*, however, says that the armories of France were never busier than at present.

**Madrid, 11.**—The Provisional Junta has granted foreign residents permission to build a Protestant church within the walls of the city. Don Rivero has been appointed Mayor of Madrid. All the provinces have formally recognized the authority of the central Provisional Junta.

Advices from South America, to Sept. 10, say that earthquakes continue on the southern coast of Peru, but had caused no further damage. Six thousand houses were destroyed by the previous shocks in Arequipa, which it would cost \$40,000,000 to rebuild. Curacao had suffered little damage. Provisions had been received, all along the coast, from Valparaiso and Peru, and the sufferers were abundantly supplied.

The yellow fever had appeared in Peru, there being four cases in one day at Callao.

**London, 8.**—In four boroughs the workingmen's candidates have been brought forward for election to Parliament, with favorable chances of success.

Gladstone has probably been defeated in South Lancashire, but he will be chosen from Greenwich. With one or two exceptions, the Liberal candidates oppose the Irish Church bill.