

to leave in language more forcible than polite. It is understood that the commissioners will proceed east at once, and ask for a strong military escort, and return within a month and move the agency. The visit of the commissioners has only served to destroy the moral effect produced by the troops. The Indians, who are keen observers, have noticed that there is a hitch somewhere in the working of things relating to them; they expect one thing from the military, and are led to believe something else from the peace commissioners. Spotted Tail accused the commissioners in council of seeking to stir up trouble between his people and the northern Indians, and in the language of the interpreter, said he wanted them to "dry up." He says he has been moved around and pestered so much by these "flies" from the "Great Father," that he wants his words written down this time, to show to all of them who come begging around hereafter, that he will not talk to them any more. No doubt but "Spotted Tail" and "Red Cloud" are acting in accord. The former, at the largest council, after a few words spoken in an excited manner, waved his hand to the people, and they all left. The same scene occurred at Red Cloud. A show of counting the Indians has been made here, that is, the agent called in the head men and took their word for the number they had. So far six thousand have been registered. There are probably four thousand or less. Several bands have refused to either be counted or change the number for which they have heretofore drawn rations. Some of them, after they had handed in their numbers, came next day and claimed that they had forgotten their women and children and wanted to register them. The peace commissioners arrived at Cheyenne yesterday.

ALBANY, N. Y., 11.—The committee investigating the construction of the New Capitol have found extensive frauds and overcharges on the part of the contractors.

GOUCESTER, 11.—Five fishing vessels and nineteen fishermen were lost from this port last season.

CINCINNATI, O., 11.—Halstead, of the Cincinnati Commercial, was arrested this evening, for advertising the Leavensworth Gift Concert, and so promoting a scheme of chance, in contravention of the State laws; he gave bail.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12.—The U. S. sloop of war *Portsmouth* arrived from Honolulu last night. She left New York December 23, 1872, and has sailed over 56,000 miles. She left Honolulu, March 23.

The *Tuscarora* left Honolulu March 19th, to continue the soundings for the Japan cable. The military force of Hawaii has been reorganized.

The courts at Honolulu are engaged with the contest of the late king's will. Justice Harris had intimated that the validity of the will would be sustained.

Dr. Semig, who was wounded at the lava beds at the time of the massacre of Thomas's command, has nearly recovered the use of his right arm, and is able to hobble about the city on crutches.

HALIFAX, 11.—The Bermuda steamer has arrived, and reports that hail storms and gales have seriously damaged the crops in the West Indies.

NEW YORK, 13.—The steamer *Greece*, with the rescued passengers and crew of the steamship *Europe* is just signalled from Sandy Hook.

CHICAGO, 13.—The temperance crusade throughout Ohio, Indiana and Illinois is not being so rigorously conducted as previous to the late elections, but the movement still continues, though the tangible results are not greatly encouraging so far as closing saloons is concerned; it is, however, having the effect of arousing the temperance sentiment, and many signatures to the total abstinence pledges are being obtained. In the larger cities the praying bands have entirely disappeared, as it became evident their exertions were more damage than good to the cause.

JUNCTION CITY, Ks., 13.—A fire this morning destroyed seven buildings in the business part of the town; loss \$35,000, insurance \$20,000.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., 13.—An incendiary fire this morning burned the lumber yards of Brown, Early & Co., P. Herd & Co., Filbert, Otto & Co., C. H. Krouse & Co., Williams & Co., and Hawley & Co., with about twenty million feet of lumber and a number of dwelling

houses; loss \$500,000, insurance \$150,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, 13.—Another murder was committed last night in a private residence occupied by a man named Fitzpatrick, on Howard street. James H. Flemming, who was intoxicated, entered the house at a late hour, and commenced abusing Fitzpatrick, who tried to put him out, but he could not do so. Fleming broke loose, and attacked a young man, John G. Corbett, and knocked him down; Corbett regained his feet and got Fleming down and stabbed him four times with a dirk. Fleming died in a few minutes; Corbett is in custody.

In a shooting affray, in Virginia city, between Matt Redding, a gambler, and Barney Kenney, five or six shots were exchanged; Kenney hit Redding four times, and it is believed that he is fatally wounded; Kenney escaped unhurt.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 10, 5 a.m.—The steam boiler in a factory at Hamilton, near Glasgow, exploded yesterday, with terrible effect; a large portion of the boiler was driven several hundred feet through the air, and crashed into a school house filled with children, three of whom were instantly killed, and thirty, it reported, more or less injured.

Three thousand colliers are on strike in Somersetshire.

A Berlin dispatch to the *Daily News* represents that the conservatives and ultramontanes are actively intriguing to supplant Bismarck by General Von Manteuffel.

Sir John Karslake has resigned the attorney generalship in consequence of illness. Sir Richard Baggeley succeeds him.

Captain Brown, a witness for the Claimant in the Tichborne trial, has been found guilty of perjury; he and Luie were sentenced to five and seven years penal servitude, respectively.

LONDON, 10.—The *Victor Emanuel*, with invalid soldiers from the Gold Coast, has arrived at Portsmouth; nineteen died on the passage.

BERLIN, 10.—The government has accepted the amendment proposed by the liberal members of the Reichstag, limiting the total strength of the army to 401,000 men, and the period of service to seven years.

LONDON, 11.—The funeral of Livingstone takes place on the 18th. An appeal, signed by the Baroness Burdett Coutts, Messrs. Kincaid, Horace Waller, Sir Bartle Frere and others, asks subscriptions for the support of the children and two aged sisters of the deceased, who are in straightened circumstances.

A special from Calcutta to the *Standard*, reports that the famine is everywhere under control, and that the accumulation of provisions made by the government is more than sufficient to meet the demand, and further aid by subscriptions in England is considered superfluous.

The operatives of a cotton mill at Bolton, having struck work, the association of master cotton spinners have resolved that, unless they yield before Thursday next, notice will be given that in a fortnight from that date all the mills in that city will be closed, and fifteen thousand operatives will be locked out.

The Marquis of Clanricarde died yesterday, aged 70.

A Berlin dispatch to the *News* says that Bismarck has distinctly warned several liberal deputies who called upon him yesterday, that he would resign in favor of Gen. Manteuffel, unless the military question was settled; the liberals afterwards unanimously agreed on the compromise previously reported. Bismarck's condition is improving.

The King of the Ashantees has signed the treaty with England, but gives no guarantee that he will execute its provisions.

LONDON, 12.—The members of the Royal Geographical Society, and other notabilities, have gone to Southampton to receive the remains of Livingstone, which are expected early to-morrow; preparations are making for the reception and obsequies.

LONDON, 13.—Bells will toll and minute guns will be fired during the procession with the remains of Livingstone from the pier to the railway station at Southampton.

A special telegram from Calcutta says the official number of famine sufferers in the Tishoot district is 4,573,000, and the famine is on the increase.

Dimensions of the St. George Temple.

The dimensions of the St. George Temple, as furnished in a letter from President B. Young to Elder Erastus Snow, are as follows:

Outside measurement, 142 feet long by 93 feet wide, including the buttresses, and eighty feet high to the top of the parapet.

It will be built of stone, plastered outside and inside. There will be a tower in the center of the east end, and on the extreme corners of the same end, right and left of the tower, are cylinder staircases; one side of the stairs rests in the cylinder, the other side in a newel in the centre of the cylinder.

The roof will be flat, and covered with roofing similar to that on the New Tabernacle in Salt Lake city.

The building will consist of two stories and a basement. The two main rooms or halls, one over the other, will each be 100 feet by 80 feet.

The ceilings of these will be arched, resting upon columns, and so constructed as to admit of sixteen rooms for council and other purposes on each of these two main stories.

The height of the main ceiling in the center is 27 feet; the height of the other ceilings about 9 feet.

The basement will contain the Font and will be used for ceremonial purposes.

Attest: JAMES G. BLEAK.
—Beaver Enterprise, April 6th.

Correspondence.

Ogden Seminary.

OGDEN CITY,
April 4th, 1874.

Editor Deseret News:

Dear Sir—By special request I offer a short synopsis of the closing exercises of the Ogden Seminary, April 3rd, 1874.

This institution was organized a year and a half ago, and has just concluded its fifth term, with a faculty consisting of four teachers, and 283 students enrolled during the winter session. It convenes in the new court house, and is furnished with Andrew's best patent desks, Camp's outline maps, and Holbrook's globe and tellurian.

The closing exercises commenced on Thursday morning, with a careful examination of all studies pursued. The classes particularly noted for advancement were the advanced grammar class, consisting of thirteen young ladies and gentlemen who, having previously concluded "Pinneo's Grammar," passed over 240 pages in "Clark's Analytical Grammar," in one term; the advanced arithmetic class, which had just concluded "Ray's Third Part," students were prepared to work examples in any part of the book; class in Davies's *Algebra*, which had passed through that book in one term, and was also prepared to work examples in any part of the book, dictated by any member present; and class in "Goodrich's Elementary" and "Higher History." In the afternoon the physiology class, organized by Mrs. Jane Richards, in behalf of the Relief Society, and consisting of six young ladies, passed an examination before the society to the satisfaction of its authoress, Prest. F. D. Richards, and all present.

As an index of advancement made by the students, during the five terms, one young lady, who commenced in cancellation, page 67, "Ray's Third Part Arithmetic," and the following other studies corresponding in advancement to the one mentioned, passed through Pinneo's Grammar, over 240 pages in Clark's Grammar, nearly through Quackenboss' Composition, over No. 3 and 4 Monteith's Geography, over "Ray's Third Part Arithmetic" and "Davies's Algebra," over 100 pages in physiology, through "Quackenboss' Elementary History," and over 160 pages of "Goodrich's Higher History," and in addition pursued spelling, writing and elocution, and was prepared to answer any question upon either study.

On Friday afternoon, a large audience assembled to witness the closing exercises, which consisted of select reading, recitations, dialogues, songs, and the reading of the *School Journal*. Among the leading men present were Prest. F. D. Richards, W. W. Burton, F. A. Brown and R. Ballantyne. The entertainment com-

menced with a song by the school choir, "Spring's Delight;" then followed the sentimental and humorous, in the elocutionary department. Among those who particularly distinguished themselves in this department were Miss Jessie Penrose, Mr. David Kay, Mr. James Douglas and Mr. Washington Jenkins; the former deserves special praise for delivering her recitation in an easy, graceful and natural manner; her elocution would have done credit to one of more advanced years. "The Bells," recited by the "Fifth Reader class," elicited much applause, and was the object of many complimentary remarks by all present. In the musical department, Miss Emma Wright, Miss Lettie Peery and Miss Rosa Welch deserve particular mention, the former has an excellent voice, of large compass, and by proper training will become one of the brightest of that profession. The *School Journal*, edited by Miss Hattie Brown, was both instructive and amusing, and reflected great credit upon its editors.

At the close of the exercises, the principal of the Seminary, L. F. Monch, in a short speech, in behalf of the students, presented to Prest. Richards, a slight token of esteem, as an appreciation of his efforts in promoting the cause of education. Prest. Richards responded in a few appropriate remarks, in the course of which he complimented the students highly upon the success of the institution and admonished them to continue in the good cause.

Addresses were then delivered by W. W. Burton, superintendent of common schools, R. Ballantyne, and F. S. Richards; all complimented teachers and students upon the progress made, and the excellent manner in which the programme had been enacted.

The institution will again convene April 20th next.

Very respectfully,
T. L. J.

England.

42, ISLINGTON, Liverpool,
March 21st, 1874.

President D. H. Wells.

Dear Brother—I hasten to drop you a few lines, as the mail leaves this evening, to inform you of my safe arrival at 42 this p.m. in good health, having had the most comfortable, smooth and prosperous voyage that I ever had at sea. Capt. Moore, of the *Idaho*, assured me that he had never crossed the Atlantic when it was so smooth, nor had a more prosperous voyage. I was not sick a moment, and my appetite was huge. There were only three cabin passengers besides myself. Here I will say, as you may not have heard it, that Bro. Theurer did not come with me, as he was too late for the vessel, he having gone, that morning, to Brooklyn, on business. Mr. Gibson, the Guion agent, promised that he should come by the next vessel, the *Manhattan*.

I have been singularly blessed throughout. The weather, up to the 10th of March, for some time had been fearfully boisterous. The Guion ship *Wyoming*, which was to have sailed on the 4th inst., was disabled on her outward voyage from Liverpool and had to turn back, and I have really come to the conclusion that a special providence has kindly directed and guarded my journey from home to Liverpool.

I had an excellent visit in company with Bros. Eldridge and Sadler with Bro. G. Q. at Washington, where we spent two days.

On reaching Liverpool, I was met by Bros. John C. Graham and Geo. Gibbs, both in good health and spirits. Bro. Herrick has gone to Wales to fill an appointment. I will probably meet him at Sheffield next Sunday, March 29, where a conference is to be held at that time. I am, very truly,

JOS. F. SMITH.

RESOURCES OF SOUTHERN UTAH.

Few regions of country are more highly gifted by nature, with bountiful natural resources, than is Southern Utah, which only require the skill and muscle of labor, with aid of capital, to make the country populous and rich, and we think we can discover the gray of the dawning morning that will usher an era of prosperity and plenty for the toiling thousands, who have

struggled through poverty and adversity to reclaim these rocky mountain sides and desert valleys, for these many years and who have established civilization, and changed the rough barren places to pleasant homes, fruitful gardens and verdant landscapes, under circumstances as adverse as those which have characterized the settlement of this region. From the first it has been a severe struggle for all, single handed, to fight the battles of life and constant toil to a satisfactory success; but, in co-operation, in union of strength, of labor, of effort and of earnings a great gain and advance is and may be very reasonably anticipated, and an effort in that direction is now rapidly being entered into by most of the denizens of southern Utah.

Under this progressive order of things, it may be very reasonably anticipated, that hundreds of the yet undeveloped resources of our country will be attempted, and that the crafts of industry that tend to wealth, comfort, intelligence and advancement, will be brought to bear upon the crude gifts of nature that await the crafty hands of industry, which, like the undiscovered "Philosopher's Stone" will change all to glittering gold, or what is far better, the comforts and enjoyments of intelligent and refined social beings.

To enumerate the great variety of our native resources, would require an article of much greater length than at present we are able to give; yet we cannot refrain from making mention of a few most prominent in our mind, from each of the three great kingdoms of matter:—first

MINERAL RESOURCES.

To begin, we have inexhaustible mountains of finest Stone Coal, Iron ore of the richest and best quality, enough to furnish the world with iron for over a century; mines innumerable of silver, copper, lead, plumbago, salt, brimstone, gypsum, lime, alum, copperas, nitre, salts, chalk; we have gold, marble, granite, and red sandstone from the celebrated "painted hills," clays for pottery, brick and adobies, and rare treasures in precious stones.

From the vegetable kingdom, first we will consider the great abundance of rich and useful food for our

FLOCKS AND HERDS.

and the immensity of range and variety of climate; for Winter, in the warm valleys, free from snow or chilling storms; in Summer, the cool slopes of snow-clad mountains, and in Spring and Fall, the intermediate green pastures.

Here we may increase our herds of goats, sheep, cattle and horses, until the mountain sides are covered, and ranges, far and near, produce the silky fleece of the Angora and lustrous merino; butter, cheese, hides, tallow, the rarest of kine flesh, and the strongest and fleetest horses, that may vie in the choicest markets under the sun. Of

RARE FRUITS

our volcanic soil and wondrous climate will produce that of flavor unexcelled, and of variety almost endless; of those already tried, and arriving at a perfection wonderful, are the grape, both foreign and native, the apple, pear, peach, plum, cherry, apricot, prune, nectarine, almond, fig, pomegranate, and all the various berry fruits. Our grapes, when skillfully managed, yield a wine nowhere surpassed, and for preserving, drying and

CANNED FRUITS,

bring an excellence and flavor that eclipse the repute of that of the Golden State. Of

VEGETABLE CROPS,

take a seedsman's catalogue, and all grow to perfection. Sweet and common potato, beets, carrots, turnips, cabbage, tomatoes, melons, squashes, onions, radishes, peanuts, all thrive in abundance.

OF GRAIN, &C.

Wheat, oats, barley, corn, rye, millet, castor-oil beans, berne, sun flower, peas, beans, canary seed sorghum, rice, cotton, broom corn, hemp, flax, lucern, and all clover and grasses yield in high perfection. For

HONEY BEES

the climate is wonderfully adapted, and almost a continual bloom for their forage, many native plants yielding a world of sweetness to their constant industry.—*Utah Pomologist*.