

Correspondence.

The U. O. in Sevier—Excellent Prospects.

RICHFIELD, Sevier Co.,
July 24th, 1875.

Editor Deseret News:

Although I have not been on any extensive travel of late, yet in my small ramblings here and there, I have not been able to help noticing the many wonderful stories which are circulating through the Territory about Sevier and the United Order; in fact, many as ridiculous as the stories about the Saints when the gospel is first introduced to a place.

I will say a few words in regard to the U. O. hereabout. We started here some sixteen months ago, and never have we since that time had an idea or desire to be broken up again. We commenced because it was the will of God, and as we have made covenants to serve him, this is our way to do it. A great query in the mind of the Saints is, Will it be a (temporal) success? This I would like to answer, as I would answer a man who, asking for baptism, enquires if he will get rich by it. We started here in early Spring. But very few families were provided with provisions till harvest. The most were emigrants and poor men, who had come along to find a home. We did not enquire for their property as to joining the order. We took in all, rich and poor, and provided for them as well as we could, having to borrow grain from the settlements of Sanpete to feed them. Harvest came and our grain crop was found to be a failure. However, we raised enough to pay our debt and live through winter, and then commenced borrowing again. We have sent our teams for emigrants and for poor, whenever they have desired to come here, and Saintseven from Bear Lake to St. George have come here to join the Order.

At present our prospects are the most promising we have ever seen in Sevier. The fields seem almost overladen. Our stock is in a most excellent condition, our mill and tannery are hard at work, and we have every prospect for making the Order a temporal success. But that as it may please the Lord.

I have heard that the Order in other places has made failures on account of mismanagement. Such may be, but I can see no reason for it. I have scrutinized our board of management as much as any one, but have yet failed to see the first act of selfishness in any of the directors. Joseph A. Young is our president, and has proved himself worthy of our entire confidence and esteem. Our work is all arranged in such a manner as to cut off the lazy from eating the proceeds of the laborer. Hence, I can see nothing but success. But does the Lord wish to make us rich after the manner of the world at present? I think not. I think that all the extravagancies, fashion and finery the Saints are indulging in is an abomination in his sight, and I think that if those who call themselves Latter-day Saints do not speedily wake up out of their slumber and renew their covenants, the Lord their God will come down upon them with a mighty hand and an outstretched arm.

The Saints in the Order have all renewed their covenants by baptism, and our Indian neighbors around here have all been baptized. All is peace and prosperity.

Respectfully,

CHAS. I. KEMPE.

P.S.—Since writing the above, I have learned that Bro. H. E. Hudson's little boy, five years old, accidentally fell and broke his arm, today, but is doing very well.

C. I. K.

Fire—Retrenchment Society.

BEIGHAM CITY,
Aug. 4th, 1875.

Editor Deseret News:

Yesterday a fire consumed the outhouses, stackyards, a wagon and some wheat, &c., belonging to Bro. J. Jeppson. Loss \$300. A neighbor's boy, playing the truant, during school time, started the fire by the bad practice of playing with matches, which he got hold of in some way. The adjoining premises were quite endangered by the out-reaching flames, especially the outhouses of Bro. E. A. Box. The energetic action of Sheriff John Burt and a number of citizens, however, confined the fire to the place where

it originated, but were unable to save much there.

Miss E. R. Snow's visit and labors in this county have been highly appreciated and have had a tendency to create renewed energy and spirit among our people. She organized a ladies' retrenchment Society here with the following officers—Prest. Mrs. Minnie Snow; Counsellors Mesdames Emilie Madison, Laura Hunsucker, Jane Johnson, and Lucy Jensen, Misses Ida Snow and Esther Smith; Secretaries, Misses Genia Snow and Fanny Grahl.

A. C.

Organization of U. O.

MOUNT CARMEL, Kane Co.,
July 31, 1875.

Editor Deseret News:

July 11th, Brother Joseph A. Young was here and organized the brethren here in the United Order. Joseph A. Young was appointed chairman and the business carried so far as should be in the first meeting.

The next meeting was held on the 19th of July, W. B. M. Jolley, chairman, when the following named persons were unanimously elected directors of the United Order—Henry B. M. Jolley, Wm. J. Jolley, Robert Monceur, Nephi Jolley, Williamson N. Jolley, Rasmus M. Engelstad, John W. Reed, William H. Worthen.

The third meeting was held at the County Courthouse, Toquerville, July 23, where the directors qualified before the Probate Judge, and gave the required bonds. The directors then appointed a committee of three to nominate officers, who returned and nominated H. B. M. Jolley President, W. J. Jolley 1st Vice-President, R. Monceur 2nd Vice-President, R. M. Engelstad Secretary, Nephi Jolley Treasurer. All, one by one, were unanimously elected, all elections being viva voce. The officers then took the oath of office and gave the required bonds.

Your Brother in the gospel,
R. M. ENGELSTED,
Secretary U. O.

THE MONO MINING CASE.

Decision of Secretary Delano.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
July 28, 1875.

SIR—I have examined the case of The Mono Mining Company vs. The Magnolia East and West Company, The Shoo Fly Company and William A. Rooks, on appeal from your decision of November 27th, 1874.

I affirm your decision on the grounds stated therein so far as it sustains the adverse claim of the Magnolia Company, adding with reference to the objection urged against it in the matter of proof of citizenship that the law is complied with if citizenship be properly alleged and the fact be not controverted. (Eureka Co. vs. Jenny Lind Co., Sec'y Decn., Copp. 169, 173, 177, 178; Kempton case, Sec'y Decn., Jan. 2, 1875.)

With reference to the adverse claim filed by the Shoo Fly Company, I am of opinion that the stipulation filed in Court in the suit commenced by the adverse claimants, signed by properly authorized counsel and so far as shown without fraud, was a waiver of the adverse claim within the meaning of the 7th section of the Act of 1872. I therefore reverse your decision so far as it holds the Shoo Fly protest to be a valid subsisting adverse claim.

I do not agree with your ruling upon the protest, in the nature of an adverse claim filed by William A. Rooks. This adverse claim was filed January 7, 1873. It alleged that the said Rooks was a citizen of the United States; that on or about the 1st day of September, 1871, he entered into a contract with H. D. Converse, T. R. Miller, Calvin Kirk, and E. McKendry, by the terms of which the said Rooks was to furnish said Converse et al with such provisions, tools, and supplies as would enable them to subsist while prospecting for mines and making discoveries of lodes, veins or deposits bearing precious metals, and that the said Converse et al were by the terms of said agreement to prospect for mines and make locations of such as might be

discovered by them in their names and in his name as joint discoverers, and that each of said parties was to own in his individual right one undivided one-fifth interest of all such mines or lodes so discovered; that the said Rooks furnished the provisions, tools, and supplies when required so to do and fully complied with his said agreement; that on or about the 1st day of November, 1871, the said Converse et al located and occupied in accordance with the local laws a certain lode 1000 feet in length, to wit, 500 feet each way from the place of discovery and location monument along the line of the lode, and named and designated the same The Giraffe; that they erected a monument on said lode and placed thereon a written notice of location describing the premises located and giving the names of the locators, including the name of the said Rooks as one of the locators thereof, and claiming for each 200 feet of said mine and location; that immediately thereafter the said locators commenced to work upon said mine, and that they remained continuously in possession for some time; that before the time had expired in which the local laws required that record of the location should be made, the other joint owners of said mine without the knowledge or consent of the said Rooks, and during his absence, entered into an agreement with three of the present applicants for patent for the Mono lode, to wit, Gibson, Embody and Heaton, by which the said three last named parties agreed to do and perform all the work required by the local laws to hold said claim, and in consideration thereof they, the said three present applicants, were to have their names added to said location notice, each claiming 200 feet additional, and to make record of said original notice as amended in the proper recorder's office; that the said three applicants entered into possession of said mine in accordance with the terms of said agreement jointly with the other locators, and subsequently, without the knowledge or consent of the said Rooks, they took down the original notice of location from said monument and placed thereon another notice containing the names of the locators of said mine, including the names of the said Embody, Gibson and Heaton, but excluding therefrom the name of the said Rooks; that said last described notice named the said mine the Mono and was posted upon the identical monument previously erected and upon which the Giraffe notice was posted; that said Giraffe notice was never recorded, but the said Mono was; that the said Mono location included the identical 1,000 feet covered by the Giraffe location and was the same lode as the Giraffe; that the Giraffe notice was concealed or destroyed, and that the said Embody, Gibson and Heaton, at the time they made all the arrangements and agreements aforesaid, had full knowledge of all the rights of the said Rooks, and knew that he was the owner of one undivided fifth of said original location.

Rooks, on the 8th of August, 1872, commenced suit in the proper court against the said applicants, to "recover one-sixth interest in the 'Mono' mine," which suit is now pending and undetermined.

Upon these facts you held that whatever interest Rooks had in said mine, it did not amount to an adverse claim, because it did not originate by virtue of his compliance with the local laws and acts of Congress relating to mineral lands.

I am of opinion that the interest of Rooks was an adverse interest, and was the proper subject matter of an adverse claim. From his statement it is clear that his right to one undivided fifth of the Giraffe location is superior to any interest that the applicants have in the same. I suppose, if Rooks had purchased the entire interest of his co-locators in the 1,000 feet and paid for it, and the present applicants had known of it before they pretended to acquire any interest in the same, that his claim would be an adverse one, and would properly delay the issuance of a patent until the matter could be heard in court. In my judgment, any statement of fact which shows that the person alleging the same has a better right to the premises sought to be patented, or any portion thereof, than the applicants for patent, is the proper subject matter of an adverse claim, and when set forth in the manner required by the statute it amounts

to an adverse claim and should be treated accordingly.

I reverse your decision as to the said adverse claim of Rooks, and hold it to be sufficient.

I do not consider it necessary at this time to consider the objections raised relating to the application of the Mono Company, inasmuch as they will more properly arise upon the return of the case to your office after the decision in the courts to which it must go upon the adverse claims of the Magnolia Company and of Rooks.

The papers transmitted with your letter of January 25th last are herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

C. DELANO, Secretary.

To the Commissioner
of the Gen. Land Office.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Eighteen additional cotton mills involved in the Oldham strikes have closed their doors, and the number of operatives idle is increased to 20,000.

DUBLIN, 6.—The numerous organizations, civic and military, which were to take part in the procession to-day, began to assemble at an early hour this morning in St. Stephen's Green and vicinity. It is estimated that there were nearly 40,000 people in line. The houses and sidewalks along the line were crowded with dense masses of spectators. There was great cheering as the procession marched past O'Connell's house and the City Hall, where the great Liberator delivered his first oration against the Union. The members of the Fenian Amnesty Association marched with a banner at their head, hung with chains. Their flags were draped with crape, and other emblems of mourning were displayed. Dr. Isaac Butt and other homerule members of Parliament marched with the association. In Sackville Street, as the divisions of the procession with bands playing arrived and took up their positions, the scene was grand and stirring. Long before all had arrived the commemorative ceremonies began at the site of the monument. Lord O'Hagan, who was to have delivered the oration of the day, was not able to be present, and the Lord Mayor of Dublin came forward to read it to the assembled multitude. The moment he appeared there was a great uproar and confusion. The Fenian amnesty men had moved up to the front of the platform, and as the Lord Mayor began to speak they shook the chains attached to their banner in his face, and drowned his voice with shouts of "No Whiggery," and loud and long continued cries for Dr. Butt. The Mayor made a second attempt to read the speech, but finding it impossible to make himself heard he withdrew from the platform and proceeded to his carriage under the protection of the police. Dr. Butt, in response to repeated calls, came forward and made a speech, reviewing the career of O'Connell, and thanking the people for their praiseworthy conduct during the day. He was enthusiastically cheered. Speeches were made by O'Connor Power, member of Parliament for Mayo County, and Sullivan, member for Lowth. The proceedings were then brought to a close, and the vast assemblage peaceably dispersed. With the exception of the scene in front of the platform there was no serious disturbances throughout the day. The sermon delivered by Dr. Crake yesterday is much admired for its eloquence, but is sharply criticised by liberal Catholics for drawing anew an ultramontane line which virtually excludes the liberals from the Church. The Dublin Mail says that nine parts of the discourse was devoted to the Church and one to O'Connell.

Midnight.—A grand banquet, at which the Lord Mayor presided, was given at the Exhibition Palace this evening. The proceedings were marked by no incident of interest until one of the regular toasts, viz., "The legislature and the independence of Ireland," was reached. This, the Mayor announced, and called on Charles Gavan Duffy to respond. Duffy, on rising, was greeted with a tremendous uproar, and shouts for Butt, and for twenty minutes there was a scene of wild disorder. The Mayor made repeated attempts to gain a hearing, but in vain, and vacated the chair.

Dr. Butt then rose and began to speak, when the gas was extinguished and the company dispersed in great confusion, before the series of regular toasts was finished.

According to accounts from Damascus, dated 22d of July, the cholera was raging there; four hundred cases were reported daily, but the real number was concealed. The Christian quarters are deserted. Sudden deaths occur in the streets. There are no physicians, medicines, nor supplies. The disease is also bad at Antioch, Deir-hems, Hamah, Homon and Saljah, and among the Druzs. The mission schools are closed and the children dispersed.

PARIS, 7.—Victor Hugo welcomed the American rifle team to his residence last evening.

There was a serious riot in Glasgow yesterday, between Orangemen and Homeulers, during the O'Connell celebration; five policemen were injured and fifty persons arrested. The rioting was renewed last night.

An additional \$100,000 in specie has been obtained from the wreck of the Schiller.

Dispatches from Central Asia report that a revolution has broken out in Kokhand, and that the Khan has fled and his forces have joined the insurgents.

LONDON, 9.—Many fresh arrests were made at Glasgow last night, in consequence of a renewal of the disturbance; several rioters and policemen were injured. The military were held in readiness to prevent further disorder.

The death is announced of Wm. Bayle Bernard, the dramatist, born in 1808 in Boston, Mass.

The trial of Alex. and William Collie, on a charge of obtaining large sums of money from the London and Westminster Bank on false pretences, was brought to a sudden stop this morning by the announcement that Alex. Collie had absconded; his bail was thereupon estreated and a warrant was issued for his arrest. Messrs. Collie's solicitors and Sergeant Ballantine announced their withdrawal from the case. The prosecution declined to proceed against Wm. Collie, in the absence of Alexander, but he was ordered to appear a month hence, and the case was adjourned.

NEWS NOTES.

Miss Hulett, of the Chicago bar, is commended for her legal abilities by the *Loyal News*, of that city.

"Vacuumistic inanition" is what Olive Logan calls watching the races at Long Branch.

Sometimes black, ugly enough, is the all-potent fashion, but they say white is all the rage for ladies in Paris just now.

Sankey and Moody have done well to invest Washington first. If they can conquer that the rest is easy.—*Boston Post*.

Millions of pounds of blackberries are dried yearly in North Carolina, and a good many farmers make snug little fortunes in the industry.

A Pennsylvania man captured a rattlesnake and set about teaching it some tricks. He was on the high road to success when they had to bury him. The snake turned master and gave just one lesson.

A cooking club has been organized in Lexington, Missouri, by society bells and beaux, giving the young gentlemen a fine chance to choose their future wives.

The Milledgeville, Ga., *Union* states that Mr. Thomas Johnson, of that city, who lost his fifth wife by the storm of the 20th of March last, has married again, and his sixth wife is a "young and pretty woman at that."

BROWN BREAD.—Please give it a trial. One quart of milk, sour if you have it, if not, sweet, four cups of corn meal, two cups of either rye or wheat flour, just which you prefer, or rye meal, two-thirds of a cup of molasses, one even teaspoonful of salt, a heaping teaspoonful of dry soda or saleratus; this may be baked; we like it best cooked in a covered tin pudding boiler and set into a kettle of boiling water, first putting into the kettle three or four very large nails for the boiler to sit upon; steam two hours and a half. I never scald meal for bread except when I have made the old fashioned kind that is risen with yeast, but we like this kind of bread much better. I have eaten very good bread made this way with water.—*Ex.*