

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 17.—The annual report of the Director of the Mint contains the following passage of special interest to the Pacific Coast. Director Burchard, referring to the San Francisco Mint, says: This institution is provided with every facility for executing a large amount of work, and is in a thoroughly efficient condition. Under the able and economical management of its present superintendent, the interests of both the Government and depositors have been carefully protected.

The coinage of gold has been fully kept up and prompt settlement made for deposits. The coinage of standard silver dollars was larger than at any other mint, and could have been readily increased if sufficient silver bullion had been offered to the Government at market rates.

The total expenditures at this mint during the last fiscal year were \$361,755, as against a total of about \$402,000 at Philadelphia, \$133,000 at Carson, \$19,595 at Denver, \$17,000 at New Orleans and \$81,000 at the New York assay office.

The total deposits and purchases of gold and silver bullion during the same period were as follows: San Francisco, \$43,329,885; Philadelphia, \$19,340,176; Carson, \$339,000; Denver, 417,000; New Orleans, \$1,198,000; New York, \$17,865,261.

The director recommends that appropriations be made to complete the Carson mint edifice, as originally planned, and also to add a second floor to connect with the refinery, the present capacity of which he considers too limited. He states as a reason for the small amount of coinage at this institution during the last year, that owners of silver bullion have demanded higher prices for delivery at Carson, than at Philadelphia or San Francisco.

Director Burchard reports that the Denver mint and Boise City assay office are efficiently managed but the mint building at Denver is in an unsuitable condition, being in fact unsafe, the irregular sitting of the foundation having made it dangerous for occupancy. He adds: Provision should be made not only to restore the building, but to provide for additional facilities for manipulating the precious metals. This mint is located in the midst of a prosperous and rapidly growing community, being at the railroad centre of connecting lines from the principal mining sections of the State, as well as from New Mexico. The wealth of precious metals pouring in should be treated there, and settlement made with depositors.

He estimates that the total production of the Leadville district has been nearly \$10,000,000 since the discovery of the carbonates, about two years ago, and believes that the present yield of these mines is not only likely to continue for some time, but to increase as they are further developed.

Director Burchard estimates the total production of precious metals during the year of 1879 as follows: California—gold, \$17,600,000; silver, \$2,400,000. Nevada—gold, \$9,000,000; silver, \$13,560,000. Colorado—gold, \$3,225,000; silver, \$11,700,000. Utah—gold, \$575,000; silver, \$6,250,000. Montana—gold, \$2,500,000; silver, \$2,225,000. Arizona—gold, \$800,000; silver, \$3,550,000. Dakota—gold, \$2,420,000; silver, \$10,000,000. Idaho—gold, \$1,200,000; silver, \$650,000. Oregon—gold, \$1,150,000; silver, \$20,000. New Mexico—gold, \$125,000; silver, \$60,000. Michigan—silver, \$750,000. Other domestic sources of gold, \$305,000; silver, \$67,000. Grand total for the United States and Territories—gold, \$38,900,000; silver, 40,812,000.

The loss to the Government in the amount of money received by the postmasters throughout the country during the past two years will be less than one-twentieth of one per cent.

Under the provisions of the Federal trade mark law, which the Supreme Court, to-day, pronounced unconstitutional, about 8,000 trade marks have been registered at the Patent Office and about 200 applications for registry are now pending.

The grand jury, to-day, found an indictment against John Hitz, late president, and Charles E. Prentice, late cashier, of the German National Bank, of this city, for embezzling \$59,620 in cash and \$5,000 in stock of that bank.

NEW YORK, 17.—The stock market was irregular in early dealings, but in the main firm and higher, especially for the Cleveland, Columbus and Indiana Central, Kansas and Texas and Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co., which advanced five per cent. Among trunk lines Lake Shore was the feature, and sold up to 104½ on bids of 3½ per cent. for the next dividend. A grand bear movement, assisted by the efforts of leading operators, who had recently marketed stocks, was made this evening. Coal shares and Erie were the leading downward movement. The leader in the attack was undoubtedly Gould, but others were not far behind him, and the break in prices, therefore, was very rapid.

It is understood to be Gould's plan to obtain a possible large line of stocks at low figures, and then go in for a general bull movement in which his Union Pacific is to be conspicuous. The screws were put on the money market to assist the bear movement; toward the close a buoyant feeling prevailed, and under brisk purchases, a recovery of ½ to 2½ per cent. ensued on the Erie. The coal shares and some of the Southwestern stocks were the most prominent in dealings. Missouri Pacific sold up from 14 to 19½, re-acted to 17 and recovered to 18; Manhattan dropped from 70 to 62 but rallied to 67½. Sutro Tunnel opened at 5, advanced to 6½, declined to 5½ and advanced to \$6 per share. This is the only stock on the list which sell per share for \$10 instead of per cent., and it is understood the movement will be made to have it quoted, prices to-day would have been opened at 50, advanced to 72½ declined to 55 and advanced to 66.

The recent movement in Chesapeake and Ohio stocks and bonds is based upon an examination of the harbors at Newport, Yorktown and vicinity for the eastern terminus of the road and upon reports that arrangements are nearly completed for a western extension so as to make connection with Chicago. This will also account for the advance in Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette. It is stated that the Illinois Central railroad will show the largest net earnings for the present year of any since the panic of 1873, notwithstanding the falling off in business caused by yellow fever in the south. The reduction in expenses counterbalance the decrease.

While the great majority of brokers and operators are decidedly bullish and express the greatest confidence in much higher prices, there are those who are inclined to be somewhat cautious fearing another break before the continuation of the boom.

President Hayes, his sons Webb and Chase, and Secretary Evarts, arrived to-day from Washington. In the morning many prominent citizens paid their respects to the President at his hotel, and shortly before noon the distinguished party visited a photograph establishment. At 3 o'clock the Seventh Regiment marched to the hotel, when the President, Mayor Cooper and Geo. William Curtis entered a carriage drawn by four horses, and were escorted to the new armory of the regiment where the ceremonies of opening the grand fair took place. The Mayor presided; Mr. Curtis delivered a short address and the President declared the fair fairly open. The President returns to Washington to-night.

The doors of the armory had been thrown open at 3 o'clock, and half an hour later there was scarcely standing room in the great main hall. When the President came there were cheers from the throng and a waving of handkerchiefs, but this reception, although prolonged and warm, did not compare with the enthusiasm that prevailed on the streets. It was pretty well known to the public that the President would leave his hotel at 3 o'clock, to be escorted by the Seventh Regiment, and the people filled the streets and blockaded the lobbies of the house, all striving to catch a glimpse of President Hayes as he passed. When the word was given the Regiment to present arms, the crowd cheered, and when the troops moved there were cheers; and all along the line of march, from sidewalks, blocked with people, and from residences, cheer upon cheer with great heartiness was sent up.

In response to this magnificent welcome, the President bowed, repeatedly, raising his hat again and again. When the President left his carriage, the command once

more presented arms, and only the staff officers entered the armory. When the President's party had occupied the balcony and there was some cessation to the applause that greeted their appearance, the Rev. Dr. Weston, chaplain of the regiment, arose, and in impressive words invoked God's blessing upon the new armory, upon the President, who was the guest of the regiment, and upon the regiment itself.

Mayor Cooper, who acted as presiding officer, then stepped to the balcony rail and introduced George Wm. Curtis, the orator of the occasion, who spoke briefly and eloquently. In his remarks he paid a touching tribute to the history of the Seventh, and to the memory of those of its ranks at one time, who were not here to-day.

DENVER, 17.—A dispatch from Los Pinos, dated the 15th, says: The outlook for either an amicable adjustment of affairs with the Indians, or proving the guilt of the parties implicated in the White River difficulty, is extremely discouraging; and that unless there is a change of front on the part of the Indians, speedy termination of the commission's labors may be looked for so far as their dealings with the Utes direct are concerned.

Ouray's power to-day is trembling in the balance, and within the next few days we shall probably witness the final act of success on his part in establishing his absolute authority over the tribe or his virtual dethronement, and the ascendancy of the war faction. It is pretty well established now, that in all the councils held by the Indians since the trouble at White River, that Ouray has only succeeded in exacting from the hostiles the promise to appear before the Commission, and that as to giving testimony and all further proceedings, they were to decide for themselves.

Sowerwick, who treated Adams so well, during his presence in the hostile country, remembering his kindness on a former occasion, testified at length, but lied from beginning to end. General Adams and his escort have already stated that Sowerwick accompanied them from the point where they secured the captives to the camp of the soldiers, and that the first night on Grand River they held a council at Sowerwick's tent, at which he spoke. The council lasted from 11 o'clock p. m. until 6 o'clock in the morning. He replied to Gen. Hatch's interrogatories in saying that he did not know whether or not there had been a fight with the soldiers; whether or not there had been a massacre at the agency; whether there were any women, or whether any soldiers or Indians had been killed. Gen. Adams then put the question, "Was I ever in your house on the Grand River?" He answered, "No."

Sowerwick was then discharged and Adams made the following speech to Ouray: "The last answer was not true. I did sleep in Sowerwick's tent, and there we held a council from 11 o'clock until 6 in the morning. Sowerwick was present and with the others was fully cognizant of what was doing and done, and to-day he comes here and says he does not know anything. For that reason I believe he has not spoken the truth, and therefore it is almost unnecessary to go any further. They have refused to mention the name of a single Indian, while they well know the names of all of them, and I now present the situation to you, so that you can recommend some other course whereby we can execute the orders of the government. The government wants us to ascertain who were engaged in the difficulty at White River and want the names of the guilty parties, and if you think we cannot find out who they were, we had better go home."

Ouray replied: "I cannot force them to say what they do not wish. I brought them here that they might speak for themselves." He afterward added: "Show me any act of law by which a man can be compelled to convict himself." Ouray afterward acknowledged that he is afraid of assassination. At last accounts the chief was very ill.

Rose Meeker lectured here to-night on the Indian question. She goes east.

NEW ORLEANS, 17.—The Senate sub-committee, investigating the Kellogg-Spofford case, met this morning. Henry Hawser, night watchman at Governor Kellogg's residence in 1876, testified regarding the visits of the returning board

officials to Kellogg. The witness appeared somewhat nervous. He had heard a great deal of talk, but the only conversation to which he could swear positively was, that he heard Kellogg say the House of Representatives of the State Legislature had gone democratic, Blanchard and Jewett visited Kellogg frequently, and Blanchard told witness they were working on election returns. These parties usually came in the back way.

The cross-examination showed that the Governor and all who came in carriages, came in the same way, the governor's office being the most accessible by this entrance. Witness admitted that he had tried to get a place in the custom house, and a friend of his had written a letter to Senator Kellogg to which witness' name was signed, threatening to go before the committee and testify unless witness got a place. Blanchard was all this time a clerk in Kellogg's office.

Louis F. Garrick testified that a few months ago P. G. Desland, Secretary of State in 1875, told him that the legislature that elected Kellogg to the Senate had no quorum. If he, Desland, was not a poor man, he would make a clean breast of all he knew. Witness advised Desland to do so. Witness wrote to Senator Gordon about Desland's disaffection to the republicans, repeating in a letter what Desland had said. Desland seemed sore, because he could get nothing to do—all he had was a clerkship in the postoffice, which only paid about \$50 a month. Senator Kellogg objected to the admission of this testimony, on the ground that the United States Senate had decided that the Packard Legislature was the only legal legislature of Louisiana, and the question could not now be re-opened.

Messrs. Hill and Vance, a majority of the committee, decided the testimony admissible. Both of the above witnesses were called by Spofford. Kellogg will not offer any direct testimony.

NORTH EASTHAMPTON, 17.—The Faraday arrived back from making the final splice in the new cable at 3.30 p. m., and congratulatory messages were sent to the President of the Company at Paris. Cable Director Brugiere and Engineer Von Charvia wired thanks in behalf of the French Cable Company, to Secretary Evarts, for the liberal action of the American government, by which means the cable was landed under very favorable circumstances.

DEFIANT MORMONS.

"THEY DO NOT INTEND TO SUBMIT TO THE GOVERNMENT."

Editor Deseret News:

The above caption is from an article in a late issue of the *Washington Post*, a paper largely patronized in this Territory, with the understanding that it would at least deal justly with the old settlers of Utah. As the statements it covered are dated at Salt Lake City, it is probable that the article is copied from a certain disreputable paper without giving the proper credit.

Now I deny the allegation that the "Mormons" are defiant; the defiance is on the other hand. The Latter-day Saints known as "Mormons," settled in these mountain vales as a religious community when there was no law of the United States against any tenet of their faith. They did not set up a defiance against any one, but simply minded their own business. Subsequently a set of religious-political demagogues followed us and said, "You must not practice your religion." We simply replied we were American citizens, at least we thought so, and proposed to enjoy them. These intruders said, "You shall not, we defy you to do so," and went to work to carry out their defiant threats by falsifying the facts and prevailed on Congress to pass an *ex post facto* law thereby getting the national seal to their defiant threats.

Celestial marriage, the objectionable feature of our religion was incorporated into our faith nineteen years before the law now against it was passed, and it had been published in the national capital to the best of my recollection about fifteen years. The law of congress was passed expressly to prohibit the Saints from practicing their religion. This issue was not sought, I was forced upon the "Mormons." Now, where does the defiance come

in? There is but one answer—it comes from our enemies. That law is just as much a trap to catch the Latter-day Saints and especially their leading men, as was the law that caused Daniel to be cast into the den of lions, or the three Hebrews into the fiery furnace.

The article above referred to says of Elder Wilford Woodruff: "He married Dora, daughter of the late Brigham Young, and several other girls, whom he shortly afterward discarded." Every one who knows anything of Elder Woodruff knows that all that relates to his discarding any of his wives is false. His persecutions are because he will not desert them. The judges hold out the inducement to all who will abandon their wives that they shall not be prosecuted. In the Second District, and I presume in the other two, this promise has more than once issued from the judicial bench with the recommendation to "cut loose at once." Tell the truth, newspaper scribblers, and shame the Devil, unless you think him like yourselves, devoid of shame.

There are several other statements about the authorities defying the government at the October Conference, which are, of course, false and garbled for effect. I have not time nor space to notice them, but I will say this on my own responsibility, in which light I wish all my communications to be distinctly understood, parties who tamely submit and yield religion and right to gratify corrupt officials or anybody else, are our nation's and government's worst enemies. They give license to the gratification of tyrants in human shape, and this is as true of republics as of monarchies. That it is a set of religious and political tyrants who seek to force the Saints to abandon their religion everybody knows. I have already referred to Daniel, who was cast into a lion's den by Persian satraps, rulers of a nation who held to strict obedience to their national rulers, right or wrong. Of them McCabe, in his *History of the World*, page 291, says:

"They were an essentially military people, and among their most striking traits was devotion to their sovereign, which led them to submit absolutely to his will, and to undergo any hardship or privation for his sake. This excessive loyalty on the part of the people paved the way for the grossest tyranny on the part of the kings, and in the end sapped the self-respect of the people and corrupted the entire nation."

Were the citizens who have made this country tamely to submit to all the behests of religious and political tricksters in our midst clothed with a little brief authority, it would not be six months until we would not have a vestige of either civil, religious or political liberty left. If any strong language has been used, it has been the result of that self-respect which the historian above quoted says the Persians had lost, and not an intent to be disloyal to the government, in any justly legal demand.

DANIEL TYLER.

Correspondence.

Winter Irrigation.

ST. GEORGE, Nov. 10, 1879.

Editors Deseret News:

Some years ago, several letters written by J. M. Horner, of California, appeared in the *Deseret News*, headed "Winter Irrigation." Here is some of my experience:

Twelve months ago now, I thoroughly watered a few acres of lucern land, situated at the junction of the Santa Clara with the Rio Virgen River. I had a twofold object, one to kill the gophers, the other to thoroughly soak the land with the view of good crops the then coming season; and lucky I was in doing so, for neither snow nor rain has wet the earth for one year, and the spring brought no rise in the Clara, but its waters grew less and less and finally failed before we watered once around. The season came round, and my first crop of lucern was good, and my second was good; my third and fourth were about half crops, without water from heaven or earth. My fourth crop was cut September 8th, and the stubble looks green and fresh, as though nothing had happened. This piece of land evidently has a good subsoil, where sand or gravel underlies the