

Correspondence.

FILLMORE CITY, Nov. 10.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS.—

I find, on my return from a trip to Ogden, that the people of Millard County, with Bishop Thomas Callister at their head and upon the line night and day, furnishing provisions, put up 40 miles of telegraph poles in less than two weeks; and I think I am safe in saying that they are as good poles, and as well set as any in the Territory. The 40 miles I speak of reach from Fillmore to Pine Creek in Beaver County.

Bishop Callister seems determined to continue the line north until he meets Bishop Bryant from Nephi, who moves with a determination which indicates that lightning news is what we want in this fast age.

We raised excellent crops in this County the past summer. Our stock is fat, owing to the wise policy adopted here the past two years for the preservation of our range; and if we continue to follow the good instructions we are receiving, our range will improve, our farms become more productive, our orchards and gardens more fruitful, our houses more commodious and tasteful, and our firesides will become heaven.

F. M. LYMAN.

[Br. Francis:—Please write as often as opportunity will permit.]

ST. GEORGE, Nov. 5.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:—

Permit a "Dixie" friend, for a moment, to interrupt you in your cogitations on how the world "wags," with a few items of, to us, interest in the land of cotton.

Long since the subject of crops, for the year 1866, has been exhausted by able pens than mine; it now behooves us to plan for the year '67. What shall we plant? and when and how? are now the questions of the citizens of Washington County. First, we must sow our grain in the fall, plant our cotton early in the spring, as also vines, etc.; corn early or late, as may suit the convenience of the farmer; and keep the fact ever before our eyes that we must be self-sustaining, or go without many of the luxuries of life.

That "Dixie" is the most independent colony in Utah and the true home of the poor man, is solved beyond a doubt, from the fact here from the soil we are capable of sustaining ourselves. We can produce our own bread, raise our own "hog and hominy," clothe ourselves, and cheer our wearied bodies with pure wines from our vineyards. And in addition there is a large and increasing demand for our produce in the extensive mining region adjacent to our borders. Further, that the Colorado is navigable, and that for a much less price we can obtain our supplies, is now placed beyond a reasonable doubt.

The increase of machinery in our midst and the prospect of many men of enterprise settling in our country, give many a new impetus to develop resources hitherto of necessity neglected. That we have a warm and pleasant climate, no one who has crossed the rim of the Great Basin can doubt. That our future is more flattering to the vision of the reflective mind than that of any other county in the Territory, is, I think, not for a moment doubted. And that we shall get to be known not only as a producing but also as a manufacturing people, I have no doubt.

That cotton, figs, every variety of grapes, etc., are and will be produced in abundance is evident, and it gives me pleasure to learn, and inform you, that a company was formed, while Br. Jacob Hamblin was at the October Conference in your city, to raise and manufacture oil from the castor bean, that grows here almost as spontaneously as do weeds in the gardens. This company, I learn, in connection with Br. Hamblin, associates the experience in the oil business of bro. Thomas & Blair, who formerly manufactured a good article in your city. Br. Blair's son is here now; and we learn that the company will plant beans enough to manufacture 2,000 gallons in the year 1867, and put the refined oil in off cans engaged of bro. Godde, Clinton, and other druggists of your place, while they will put the crude oil, for lubricating and tanning purposes, in barrels made here. These gentlemen purpose furnishing castor oil both for Utah and for export to the adjoining Territories and States, and trust that no more castor oil need be imported from the States.

Why the centre (St. George) of a large manufacturing and mining country cannot have a newspaper, we are at a loss to know.

Our Indian relations are "quasi wino," the health of the people good, and bright prospects fit before our anxious visions in anticipation of having a southern railroad (not "secesh") pass our way, even in advance of the Union Pacific, which will be making two ends meet at the great metropolis of the "Mormons."

Send us, a small press, a few reams of paper and quarts of ink, and we will X with the News, so long as it keeps its present dignified status.

CALIENTA.

P. S.—We are informed that 1,500 gallons of castor oil is annually imported to this Territory, at a cost of \$7.00 a gallon, equalling \$10,000, paid to manufacturers and freighters, that we will furnish at \$6.50 a gallon, or, we believe, a superior quality.

[Success to "our Dixie."—Ed. News.]

THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.—The St. Petersburg *Borsen Zeitung* says that all preparations on the mainland, and the soundings in Behring Straits, for the completion of the line of telegraph between Russia and America are nearly finished. In the course of the present year the telegraph will be constructed over a distance of three thousand five hundred miles beyond Revel, and the lines will be finished from Granlay Haven to the Kwichpak, and along the valley of this river, from the mouth of the Anadyr to Fort Anadyr, from Okhotsk to Gishiga, and perhaps even as far as to be joined with the Anadyr line. The cable between Granlay Haven and Seen-jawin Bay, a distance of about seven hundred miles, and that between Cape Sponberg and Cape Tolstoi, in the Bay of Anadyr, will, as it is said, be laid before the end of the month.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL Washburn, of Vermont, in his Report on the State Volunteer Regiments, gives the record of, and final account, for every one of the thirty-four thousand men furnished by Vermont for the war. With the exception of seventy-five men.

COMING TO THE POINT.

During a recent divorce trial in one of our city courts, an eminent lawyer (Mr. Bray by name) catechized an opposing witness, a good-looking woman, pretty severely. At length the Lawyer arrived at his reserve question, which were to lead to the grand coup, and bring his case to a brilliant culmination.

You said your name was Smart, I believe? queried Mr. Bray, blandly.

I did, Mr. Bray; Seraphina Smart, if you please, replied the young woman.

Now Seraphina, were you not married to A. Man—*Abel Man*—in March, of last year?

Married to A. Man, *Abel Man*, in March of last year, did you say, Mr. Bray?

Yes, madame; I said married to A. Man, in March, of last year?

Putting on a thoughtful air, Seraphina answered:

No, Mr. Bray; I was not married to A. Man, in March, of any year.

Singular, said the lawyer. But about your child, madame, was it not borne in January, of this year?

No, Mr. Bray, said Seraphina, in a reflective tone, it was not borne in January.

Well, madame, were you not married to A. Man in April?

In April, did you say, Mr. Bray?

I said in April, was, the chary response.

Relapsing into a reflective mood again, she responded:

No, Mr. Bray; I was not married to A. Man in April.

Very strange—very strange indeed; a mistake somewhere, growled Mr. Bray, looking over his notes and glancing angrily at the *Smart* witness. He continued:

I presume you will admit that you married A. Man, *Abel Man*, in May of last year and that your child was born in February of this year, madame?

Married A. Man—*Abel Man* in May? My child born in February following, Mr. Bray?

Yes, madame; A. Man in May—a child in February—spitefully.

A thoughtful interval on the part of Seraphina Smart and then:

I did not marry A. man in May nor was my child born in the following February, Mr. Bray.

You did not? It was not? Do you mean what you say, Madame?

Just what I say and exactly what I mean, Mr. Bray.

Ha, hum, we shall see, muttered Mr. B., and then burst forth again:

Was your child born in the following March, then?

Born in March, Mr. Bray?

Yes in March! March! March! bellowed Bray, with a furious thump of the fist at each repetition. Seraphina cast down her eyes meditatively and then very leisurely, in an abstracted sort of manner, answered:

No, Mr. Bray, it did not March, March, March into the world at that time.

You seem to forget, Madame Smart, that you now are under your Bible oath, retorted B., irritated beyond endurance by the negative nature of her responses.

No, Mr. Bray, I do not forget my oath, although you seem to be trying very hard to make me think it is of no account.

You are like a parrot, Smart.

And you like a donkey, Bray.

Ab! rejoined the lawyer, sarcastically, indeed! He tried again:

One more question, Seraphina Smart; since you were not married to A. Man—*Abel Man*; in March, nor in April nor in May, will you be kind enough to tell me where you did marry A. Man?

When I did marry A. Man, *Abel Man*, Mr. Bray.

Yes, Madame, when you did, Madame! thundered the indignant Bray, and will you please also to inform the court, the counsel and the jury, when your child was born?

Well, Mr. Bray, replied Seraphina, smoothing down the folds of her poplin skirt, while a merry gleam flashed from her blue eyes and illuminated her hitherto thoughtful countenance, my answer shall be as plain as your questions are direct. It affords me much pleasure to say that my child is not yet born, and—which is less pleasant—that I was never married to A. Man, *Abel Man*, or any other man.

The court took a recess without delay.

NEARLY all the English cotton mills are running full time, consuming quite as much cotton as they did prior to 1860.

OCEAN TELEGRAPHY.—The London *Times*, in an article on the Atlantic telegraph, says:—"The contents of a lady's thimble would hardly be expected to constitute a very powerful instru-

ment. They would scarcely have been thought capable of one of the most astonishing feats ever performed by science. The chairman, however, of the Atlantic Telegraph company informs us that this little instrument has actually achieved such a feat. By way of experiment, the engineer of the company joined the extremities of the two cables which now stretch across the Atlantic; thus forming an immense loop line of 3,700 miles. He then put some acid in a lady's silver thimble, with bits of zinc and copper, and by this simple agency he succeeded in passing signals through the whole length in little more than a second of time. A few years ago, how incredible such a statement would have sounded! It seems, indeed, that the simplicity of the fact has taken even electricians by surprise. When a cable was laid across the whole breadth of the Atlantic, it was anticipated that an unusually high power would be requisite to drive the current in sufficient force through such a length. In the first instance, therefore, they used a battery with 50 cells, and afterwards employed 500 cells. But this extraordinary power only injured the cable, and the company are now working between Valentia and Heart's Content with a battery of only 20 cells. It is, in fact, remarkable how greatly the success of the present year has dissipated the supposed difficulties of distant or deep-sea telegraph.

THE TORNADO.—Cincinnati, Oct. 23. The tornado of Sunday was but slightly felt in this vicinity. At Indianapolis considerable damage was done. The hurricane raged from 12 o'clock, midnight, until 3 o'clock in the morning. The National Bridge across White river was partially unroofed, and several houses were blown down or severely injured. Fences and standing crops were blown down in the surrounding country. At Greencastle, Ind., two large business blocks were demolished. At Evansville, Ind., a new four-story marble front building was blown down. The storm was general in the western part of the State.

PURIFICATION OF WATER.—We understand that a gentleman, residing in the neighbourhood of the river Esk, has, after repeated observation and experiment, discovered that the solid refuse of shale used in the manufacture of paraffin oil is a most perfect purifier of the filthiest water. A few days ago, a quantity of the sewerage water of Musselburgh was experimented upon by throwing into it some of this shale refuse. After being allowed to settle, the water was found to have been completely purified. Two bottles, one of them filled by the sewerage and the other with "rawley" water, as used by the inhabitants of Edinburgh, were submitted to an eminent medical practitioner, who, upon being requested to select the one preferable for drinking purposes, unhesitatingly chose that which had been purified by the shale refuse.—*Scotsman*.

LA PATRIE has the following: "There is at this time in course of construction, as an experiment and possible model, in the Quartier de Roule, a house having nine stories above the ground floor, and with basement and cellars, altogether eleven stories. As land in the centre of Paris is of great value, and consequently rents are very high, the object of the building in question is to obtain increased space by means of increased elevation. The house will have this peculiarity—that it will have no staircase, but it will be provided with an hydraulic apparatus similar to that in use by builders to raise their materials to upper scaffolds. This apparatus consists of two large platforms, ascending and descending every minute without making any noise. Upon these platforms will be placed seats, so that the lodgers in the house will be enabled to reach the highest stories without any fatigue. From this arrangement it would follow that the upper stories, being the most airy, commanding the best views, and being free from all risk of inconvenience from lodgers above, will probably obtain higher rent than the other apartments. Thus an entire revolution in house arrangement will be effected. The new buildings of the Bank of France will, it is said, be provided with ascending stairs such as we have described."

A VALUABLE RECIPE.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes that six years experience has convinced him that a coat of gum copal varnish, applied to the soles of boots and shoes, and repeated as it dries, until the pores are filled and the surface shines like polished mahogany, will make the soles waterproof, and also cause them to last three times as long as ordinary soles.

A CURIOUS INVENTION BY A WORKINGMAN.—At the Industrial Exhibition in the Agricultural Hall, Islington, London, there is shown an ingenious invention by which the action of a shower of rain is made to close an open window. The window when opened, stretches two India rubber springs. These springs are prevented from drawing the window down by means of a curved rod fixed outside the sash, the end of which works up and down in a tubular bell-mouthed stand on the window-sill. A little piece of loaf-sugar is inserted into the mouth of the stand, and the end of the rod is let down gently upon it. The sugar prevents the rod descending into the tube, and of course keeps the window sash up. As soon as it begins to rain, the bell-mouth of the tube collects the drops, the sugar is melted, and no further obstacle being presented to the action of the India rubber springs, the sash is drawn down.

MARRIAGE OF PRIESTS.—The Court of Appeals in Genoa, Italy, has given judgment in an important case. The Registrar of that town had refused to sanction the civil marriage of a priest. His refusal has been validated by a lower court, but the sentence has now been quashed, and the principle is solemnly affirmed that priests can legally depart from their vows of celibacy.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.—This office has been vacant on the following occasions, viz: Twice by the death of the Vice President, viz: George Clinton, April, 1812; his term expiring March 3, 1813. Elbridge Gerry, November, 1814; his term expiring March 3, 1817. Once by the resignation of John C. Calhoun, December 28, 1832; his term expiring March 4, 1833. Three times by the death of Presidents Harrison, Taylor and Lincoln, and the consequent accessions of Vice Presidents Tyler, Fillmore and Johnson to the Presidency—the former in April 1841; the second in July, 1850, and the last in April, 1865—leaving the Vice Presidency vacant for the remainder of their respective terms, the President of the Senate having the right of succession to the Presidency. The powers and duties of the Vice President and President of the Senate *pro tem*, are precisely the same, except that the latter votes as a Senator and has the casting vote.

THE LION'S PAW.—A delicate, soft, harmless-looking foot is this, with a beautiful fringe of fur round the edge; but what do we see under the fur? Snuggly concealed, like riflemen in ambush, are those dread claws, which, when extended, and intent on blood, will tear furrows an inch or more deep in the thick skin of a buffalo or giraffe, or hold the powerful eland with a vice-like and deadly grasp. Then, again, remark the soft, velvet-like pads which fill up the hollow of the foot (the largest pad being four inches broad). Has human ingenuity ever contrived, or will it ever contrive, any such elastic, firm, yet noiseless material, which shall enable the wearer to steal up with a ghostlike motion upon the unsuspecting prey, be he ever so wide-awake? We strip the skin from the foot, exposing the tendons (or leaders), which, though beautifully white and rounded, possess the strength of the twisted iron wire rigging of a ship, and work with the ease of a greased rope in a well-worn pulley. We admire their excessive complexity, yet admirable arrangement; and tracing them up to the actual claws, or talons, perceive how marvellous, yet simple, is the arrangement by which these formidable weapons are, without effort on the owner's part, made to retract into a secure place of protection, and their sharp points to be sheathed like a dagger in its scabbard. Doubtless the inventor of the india-rubber spring, which spontaneously closes the door of our dwelling-room, thought he made a great discovery; but he is probably not aware that in the lion's foot he may find the pattern of his invention registered by Nature herself.

EMPLOYMENT FOR WOMEN.—The *Lancet* reports that a young lady in Paris having honorably passed two examinations in mixed sciences, has been authorized by the Minister of Public Instruction to go through a preparatory course of medicine at Algiers, as her medical attendance might be of great service to the Arab population, and through her the boon of medical science might penetrate the tent and harem of the Arab, where no male doctor would ever be admitted. Lately another lady has passed her examination as midwife, and has obtained permission to offer herself as a candidate for examination at Paris for the degree of doctor of medicine.