

A SOUTHERN LINE OF RAILROAD

HAVING had a slight taste of the benefits arising from the construction of a railroad, and from railroad communication northward, the people of this Territory seem determined to press on in the good cause; and at an early day, there is the best reason to believe that the inhabitants south of this city, for some seventy or eighty miles, will be in the possession of all the privileges and conveniences arising from railway communication now engaged by those in the North.

A few days ago a brief notice appeared in the News announcing that preliminary steps had been taken in this city for the construction of a line of railroad from this to Payson City. On Tuesday the project assumed definite shape, stock to the amount of fifteen hundred thousand dollars was subscribed for, a company formed and the necessary officers appointed.

The following gentlemen were appointed to the offices named: President, William Jennings, Vice President, John Sharp, Senr.; Secretary, S. J. Jonasson; Treasurer, James T. Little; Superintendent of Construction, Feramor Little; Chief Engineer, Jesse W. Fox; Directors, Jos. A. Young, Wm. Jennings, Feramor Little, John Sharp, Senr., Daniel H. Wells.

The location of the line will be proceeded with immediately, and grading commenced as soon as the season is sufficiently advanced to permit. The main line of the road, it is expected, will run through, or in close proximity to Draperville, Lehi, Provo, Springville and Spanish Fork; and will connect with the Utah Central in this city. A branch line, is also in the programme, from some eligible point on the route to the mines south of this city, to facilitate the transportation of the ores mined there.

This enterprise, we regard as the pioneer of a railroad to the southern limits of the Territory, and speaks well for business in Utah, not only during the coming summer, but will do much, we feel assured, towards revitalizing the dry bones of enterprise and industry in the Territory in all time to come. With a farewell to the ox-team period of the past, and railroad travel an accomplished fact from the northern to the southern extremity of the Territory, we have firm faith that the people of Utah will launch upon a period of prosperity which will transcend the expectations of the most sanguine; and with these feelings we wish every success to the new enterprise.

THE LECTURE LAST NIGHT.

LAST night, in the Tabernacle, Professor Pratt gave the first of his series of lectures on the science of astronomy. The building was crowded, and being well warmed, it was perfectly comfortable.

The lecturer opened with a few preliminary remarks, stating that the lectures were designed especially for the instruction and benefit of the students of the Deseret University, but it had been deemed advisable to invite the people at large to attend them as well.

He then defined astronomy, as the science which explained the size, motion, distances, &c., &c., of the heavenly bodies. He referred briefly to the erroneous notions entertained by Ptolemy, Aristotle, and the ancients, who regarded the earth as the centre of the solar system, and briefly adverted to the incongruities to which this notion gave rise. This system, with all its errors was regarded as true until the beginning of the sixteenth century, when the discoveries of Copernicus burst upon the world. He rejected the old theory of the earth being the centre of the solar system, and asserted that the sun was the centre of our system, and the earth merely one of the many planets revolving around it. The law of planetary motion, discovered by Kepler about a century later, was referred to; but it is to the immortal Newton, who discovered the great law of gravitation, that the world is indebted for the present wonderful development of the principles of astronomical science,—principles which can never be overturned; and the present course of lectures will be devoted to an exposition of the principles of the Newtonian system of astronomy.

The earth, being a member of that planetary system, of which the sun is the centre, and the one with which we are most closely and intimately associated and connected, and in which we feel the most deeply interested, naturally received the first attention of the lecturer; and the lecture of Professor

Pratt, last evening, was devoted chiefly to describing its form, dimensions, and diurnal motion, and in giving simple methods, founded on the laws of mechanics for demonstrating the same. The great pendulum experiment, to demonstrate the diurnal revolution of the earth on its axis was referred to, but time did not permit it to be explained last night; it will be elucidated on Friday evening.

The lecturer throughout was listened to with the most profound attention, the vast audience seeming delighted with the lucid and simple manner in which the subject was handled by the lecturer.

In the second lecture various simple problems connected with the motions of the earth, and their effects, will, we believe, be explained by means of diagrams on the blackboard; and during the course it is the intention of Professor Pratt, thus to illustrate and elucidate many of the more advanced and intricate problems of astronomy. To gain a knowledge of the science of astronomy requires years of patient labor, and an intimate knowledge of other sciences; but we believe that all who attend this course, and pay careful attention will be able to acquire such an insight into its principles that will enable them to comprehend with ease many of the phenomena of nature which, to them, are now involved in mystery, and the time thus devoted will become a source of real and lasting pleasure. We hope to see the whole course as well attended by our citizens, generally, and especially by its younger members as that last night; for an opportunity of so easily acquiring useful and delightful information may not present itself again for years.

THE Indian problem seems now to be assuming a phase which gives more promise of successful solution than anything heretofore attempted:—this is the merging of the several tribes, and the formation of an Indian Territorial Government. A grand council of the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles and other tribes and nations, was recently held at Ocmulgee, at which measures were taken, with the above object in view. The project was received with favor by the representatives of the various tribes in council; and they also propose to extend invitations to tribes yet pursuing their usual wild predatory life to settle and participate with them in the benefits of the contemplated scheme. The above named tribes are settled in what is called the Indian nation, an area of territory of 70,456 square miles in extent, south of the State of Kansas, and overlapping the southwestern corner of Missouri.

The tract has been set apart at different times, by treaty stipulation, for the occupancy of the various Indian tribes who have been induced or compelled to remove from the lands which they originally occupied, and to go on reservations. The climate is said to be very fine, the grass green all winter, and the soil adapted to raising all kinds of fruit and garden vegetables, also corn, wheat, oats, cotton and tobacco.

The present population of this Territory is estimated at about 53,000, and they have settled here under the plighted faith of the United States government that their rights shall be preserved inviolate. Each tribe or nation has its own allotted reservation, and regulates its own affairs. The Cherokees number 16,000, and own in fee simple 4,000,000 acres of land; while the United States holds in trust for them as many dollars, upon which yearly interest is paid.

The discussions at the Council on the organization of a government for them were conducted with dignity and ability; a report in favor of the scheme was adopted forty-eight to five, after which a committee of twelve was appointed to draft a constitution. Should the project be carried out successfully, and the Indians be secured in their rights, and the majority of the present wild tribes be induced to settle and participate, it may be reasonably hoped that Indian troubles will be of a comparatively insignificant character hereafter. But we cannot forget the predictions concerning them.

The great prospect of trouble in this, as in every other project to benefit the Indians, is said to be, by some who profess to know best, the greed and injustice of the white man, especially railway monopolists and land speculators, who want the entire territory to be thrown open to settlement by the white race and the Indians confined within the narrowest possible limits, regardless of treaty stipulation or anything else except lining their own pockets.

THE Governor of Indiana, in his late annual message, calls attention to the divorce laws of the State. He says:

"The laws of this State regulating the granting of divorce and especially the lax manner in which they have been administered in some of our courts has given Indiana notoriety that is by no means enviable."

He reviews the laws and their practical operations and says:

"The facility with which citizens of other States after a pretended residence in this, can and do procure divorces in our courts and then return to their homes, is a reproach to the civilization of the age and a breach of that community which should be scrupulously observed between sister States of the same great republican family."

He recommends that the clause of the statute which authorizes divorces for causes that the court may deem sufficient, be repealed; and that the clause making cruel treatment a good cause for divorce be so amended as to require the treatment to be both cruel and inhuman, or cruel and barbarous. He concludes by saying that with such amendments as he recommends, "we might well hope that Indiana divorces would soon cease to be advertised in any of the Atlantic cities as marketable commodities, and that refugees and fugitives from the justice of other States would no longer come to Indiana in quest of divorces to be used on their return to their homes as licenses to violate the laws of our sister States."

CAMP DOUGLAS, U. T.,
January 19th, 1870.

Editor Deseret Evening News, Sir:—The grand ball given by Company "D," Second U. S. Cavalry, last night, at Camp Douglas, was a grand success and passed off very pleasantly. Every person present enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content. All the ladies of the post and many from the city, graced the ball room with their presence. A magnificent supper was served up at midnight by Mr. J. H. Kelson, of Salt Lake City, and was partaken of and enjoyed by all. After appeasing their appetites the ladies and gentlemen returned to the ball room and "danced till morning did appear." It was a "splendid" affair and reflected great credit upon the members of the company and shows that the gallant boys in blue of Co. "D" can enjoy themselves as much in tripping "the light, fantastic toe" as they do in tripping after and punishing the "noble aborigine."

E. R. K.

OGDEN ITEMS.—We learn the following from the Junction, of the 18th inst:

"For the purpose of getting up a people's ticket, a caucus meeting of citizens was held in the City Hall on the 16th, F. D. Richards, Esq., in the chair, at which the following nominations were made:

For Mayor, Lester J. Herrick, Alderman, 1st Ward, Francis A. Brown; Alderman, 2nd Ward, Walter Thompson; Alderman, 3rd Ward, William W. Burton. Councilors, Israel Canfield, David H. Perry, Charles W. Penrose, Winslow Farr, H. B. Scoville. Committee, W. G. Child, Wm. N. Fife, David M. Stuart, C. F. Middleton, Robert McQuarrie.

What is known as the "Carter Combination Troupe" has lately been giving dramatic performances at the Ogden theatre, of which the Junction speaks highly.

Mr. Thomas Wallace will deliver a lecture in the 3rd Ward School house, on the evening of Wednesday next, on Mesmerism, Electro-Biology and Spirit Wrapping.

NATURALIZATION.—We received a letter this morning, from an old friend in the country, inquiring about procuring his full naturalization papers. He declared his intentions some years since, and is anxious to procure his full papers. As there are doubtless many in the country similarly situated, we state, for their benefit, that a rule recently established in the Third District Court, which holds its sessions in this city, requires all applicants for naturalization to give a week's notice to the Court of their intention to do so.

CO-OPERATION.—Henry W. Naisbit, Esq. delivered a lecture on Co-operation, in the 19th Ward Literary Institute, last night. The room was crowded on the occasion and the subject was handled by the lecturer in his usual masterly style. He spoke on the origin of, and the causes which led to the adoption of the principle in this community, what it had already accomplished, and the revolutions it was destined to bring about in the future. He was listened to with the closest attention by the large and respectable audience, a considerable portion of which was composed of young people.

Died:

In Enterprise, Weber Valley, December 23rd, 1870, Henrietta, daughter of Stephen and Henrietta Hales, aged 18 years, 1 month and 26 days.

At Payson, Utah, Jan. 6, 1871, of consumption Elmira Edwina, daughter of Alvis H. and Martha Patterson, aged 12 years, 9 months and 12 days.

Correspondence.

Editor Deseret News:—For a length of time I have managed dairies of extent enough to make it important to produce only first class butter; and will give information, in short, how it can be made and kept.

The Milk Celler must be so that ten degrees Reamur can be had regularly, summer and winter, controlled by the help of a thermometer, that the temperature vary not much from said ten degrees Rem; ten feet from floor to roof, which should be invariably plastered with lime mortar.

Nothing else but milk, cream, butter, salt, and other requisites necessary to the business (no cheese, meat, or soap-grease, &c.) must be had in the cellar. The flags, if made of burnt clay, must be glazed on the upper side, and laid down in cement with very narrow grooves. No sourness must be created by spilling of milk or cream, as, if created, in a short time it will penetrate the whole cellar, and sour the milk set. In that case lime-water should be set over the floor. At any rate the walls and roof should be washed with lime-water often, say once in one or two months. The floor to be washed once every day in the summer time; and flooded with lime-water as often as the atmosphere smells impure, so as to neutralize the sourness created in the grooves and on the walls. Fresh air should be had continually by proper ventilation.

Requisites.—The best milk pans are, perhaps, those made of glass; and next, earthen pans. The glass pans should be put down for boiling, in cold water, and then fire put to the kettle.

It has been considered that the best milk pans are those moulded of iron and enameled; large enough to contain the milk of one milking, from all the cows of the dairy; deep enough to hold, in the most, four inches of milk; with fall to one side, so as to tug out slowly from the bottom, first the milk, and afterwards the cream. These pans can be walled in brick and cement, so as to admit cold water, under the pans, in warm weather.

In small dairies of from ten to thirty cows, glazed jars may be the best, to keep cream in, in this climate.

The butter trough should be hollow, smooth, without corners, rounded in both ends; hole in one end to let out the brine, while working the butter.

The variety of churns is great; the atmospheric has been considered the best. It is made on the turbine principle, producing suction of the air through the churn axle, revolving 150 times per minute, or more. It is the contact with the air, together with friction, that separates the butter, and not friction alone, hence the improvement.

Treatment of milk, cream and butter. The milker must have clean hands; and the tits of the cow should be washed before milking.

The sooner the milk is cooled after milking, the better.

In warm and electric air milk two inches deep in the pans is enough; in colder weather three to four inches, the object being to skim the milk before sour. The milk must not sour, with the cream on.

Pails, pans, barrels, churns, troughs, etc., must be kept free from sourness, by thorough washing, liming, boiling and scouring, etc. Cleanliness is indispensable for the production of good butter.

How long cream should be kept before churned, and how much sweet milk to mix with the cream, will perhaps be learned best by experience, as it greatly depends on circumstances what rules to lay down; but say twenty-four or thirty hours in summer, in 10° reamur.

After churning, the sooner the butter is freed from buttermilk, cooled, hardened, salted and again worked free from superfluous brine, worked dry, and put in the front room of your ice cellar, the better. Plenty of ice in summer is essential for a dairy.

The way to put up butter for the market, depends on the fashion of the market. But rationally: the less the butter comes in contact with the air, before use, the better.

If this advice is followed, with experience added, first-class butter will be produced. This is only one way in which it can be done; at the same time, good butter can be manufactured by following other systems, where skilled experience and simplicity correspond.

Very respectfully, your brother,

C. A. MADSEN.