

mental articles produced by any Female Relief Society, was awarded to the Society of the Fourteenth Ward.

A jewel of patch work, in the 14th Ward collection, from its uniqueness, deserves here a rescue from oblivion. It is composed of 5,000 pieces, each of which being about the size of a silver quarter dollar.

The Awarding Committee of this department, Miss Eliza R. Snow, and Mrs. Zina Young, in making their awards, had a peculiarly onerous duty, which, no doubt, was greatly accelerated by the peculiarly delightful nature of the task.

In hastily gliding along the piles of home-made fabrics, a little group of articles attracted attention. Upon inquiring, they were ascertained to be the domestic contributions of President Geo. A. Smith, consisting of a very excellent all-wool shawl, coverlet, stair-carpet, in addition to several boxes of cocoons, demonstrative evidence of an eminently practical advocate of home manufactures.

Messrs. Thirkill & Earle, merchant tailors, had a very creditable display of gentlemen's suits of apparel.

The silk department deserves a more detailed reference than we can now give. Three sacks of cocoons, twenty skeins of reeled silk, 400 threads to the skein, a large quantity of eggs from the cocoonery of G. D. Watt, however, could not escape our attention; also a fine piece of machinery for reeling the silk, manufactured by W. J. Silver, of this city.

Suspended from the window at which the cocoons, etc., were placed, was a beautiful basket constructed from cocoons from President Young's cocoonery.

The specimens of ivory and wood turning by Fred. Phister were admired by every one; also a ladies' spool cotton reservoir, the workmanship of James Bird. A ladies' work-box, by James Parratt, evinced much skill.

The display of saddles, bridles and harness, by Francis Platt, exceeded any in this line ever before exhibited here. The set of buggy harness, manufactured by Thomas Showell, was very fine. There were also several whips.

In the furniture department the silver medal "for the best suit of bed-room furniture manufactured in Utah," was awarded to Henry Dinwoodey, for a very beautiful set, all manufactured from native woods, comprising one elegant carved bedstead, a bureau, washstand, four upholstered chairs, one easy chair to match, and a fancy stand for the centre of the room. This set is certainly a credit to the skill of home manufacture. We also noticed in this department a very handsome cheffonier, manufactured by W. L. N. Allen, of the 20th Ward. It is made of mountain cedar, and presents an exceedingly pleasing and unique appearance, which was attractive to our visitors from afar.

Mr. William Sugden exhibits a highly polished cheffonier made of white pine, grained and French polished in imitation of rosewood, for which the Committee very justly awarded him a premium.

Nor must we forget a very tasty home made perambulator exhibited by Henry Puzey, which is far in advance of anything of the kind we have yet seen made in these valleys.

Turning to the east wing of the building, we enter the space allotted to the fine arts. Here, as in other sections of the fair, we are surprised at the beauty and excellence of our home productions. Facing us, as we enter, are the fine oil paintings of G. M. Ottinger, of which we particularly noticed, his "Last of the Aztecs," "The Pony Express," "The First Born," "Off Texas Island," and others. Nor must we omit to mention the beautifully soft porcelain pictures and fine photographic views taken in Utah, Idaho and Montana by C. R. Savage, which we opine would be "hard to beat" anywhere in the wide world.

The specimens of graining, painting, marbling and lettering exhibited by John Tullidge are very fine. We do not recollect ever having seen better, and connoisseurs whom we heard dilating on their excellence were loud in their praise of the artistic and natural manner in which they were presented. Mr. Tullidge also exhibits some very pretty landscapes and home scenes.

Mr. Martin has a very large collection of photographs, well worthy of his reputation. In connection with him Dan Weggeland exhibits his portraits and other paintings. We were especially struck with the beauty and life-like resemblance of a portrait of Bishop Hunter. It is a photograph taken by Mr. Martin and painted in oil colors by Mr. Weggeland, and well merits the diploma awarded to it by the Com-

mittee. We have seen works by the "great masters" that we would not exchange for this simple portrait of Bishop Hunter, were it ours.

There are many other exhibitors in this room well worthy of special notice, but time and space compel us to omit the mention of their productions to-day.

In the basement of the building are exhibited fruits, flowers, vegetables, grain and flour. The show of these natural productions of "our mountain home" would undoubtedly have been much larger and finer but for the ravages of the locusts during the past three years. Still, they far exceed our expectations, and do great credit to our farmers and horticulturists. In this same room also are exhibited many samples of home made leather, boots and shoes, tin and iron ware, soap, candles, brushes, brooms, white stone china, paints, rope, cordage, netting, machinery, and other articles which to use a hackneyed expression are "too numerous to mention." But it is impossible to-day to enter into the varied details of the productions and manufactured goods exhibited in this apartment, consequently we must reserve our remarks relating thereto until to-morrow's issue.

About 11 a. m. the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Vice President of the United States, and the party here with him, having been previously invited by President Woodruff, were escorted in carriages to the rooms, and, among the admirers of the sights, perhaps none were more delighted than Mr. Colfax and his distinguished associates, with the ladies accompanying them.

#### EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

ONE of the editors of the *Religio-Philosophical Journal*, a Spiritualist paper published at Chicago, has had a conversation lately, in Wisconsin, with Elder Nathan Tanner, of this city, a sketch of which he has published in his paper. A real live "Mormon" seems to have been a curiosity in that country, and the Editor was evidently surprised to meet a man who was ready and willing to defend the order of patriarchal marriage, and to acknowledge that he was practically in favor of it. As might be expected, among the first questions he asked was how many wives the Elder had. There is a class of people whose thoughts never rise any higher than to make inquiries upon this point. This is the beginning and the end of their curiosity. They can neither think nor talk of anything else while they are in the company of a Latter-day Saint. We heard of a retort the other day, which one of these people received, that amused us.

Upon being introduced to one of our Elders almost the first question he asked him was how many wives he had. He frankly replied and gave him the desired information.

"Now," said the Elder, "I have answered your question; will you be so kind as to inform me how many wives you have?"

"Oh," said he, "I have only one."

"But how many mistresses have you?" The question confused him. He did not expect to be catechized on that point, and could not reply. Whether he had any relations with females other than his wife or not, his questioner could not learn from him; but from his manner he inferred that he had. But it is likely that he learned a lesson, and in the future would not be so impudent in questioning.

Elder Tanner, according to this editor's own showing, treated him with courtesy, and freely answered his questions. Respecting the conversation he says:

"Thus ended our conversation with Elder Tanner. It was in the presence of several witnesses, men and women. The Elder was all the time under a cross-fire, and he stood it well; perfectly cool all through the conversation, manifesting that calm, gentlemanly conduct, that said in so many words, 'I am master of my position.' We dare not attack him from the Bible standpoint, for the Bible sustains polygamy; but we do not, though he does."

The Spiritualist candidly acknowledges that, so far as Bible evidence is concerned, the doctrine of patriarchal marriage is unassailable, and therefore, he dared not make any attack from that standpoint, yet he asserts that it is wrong; but upon what grounds shall it be condemned and denounced as wrong, if the Bible sustains it? To attack it with any show of justification the Bible must be thrown aside, and popular prejudices must be adopted as a basis for assailing it and attempting its destruction.

THE STORM.—The first snow of the season fell in this valley during the night, and to-day it is far too dreary, chilly and squally to be comfortable. It is a most disagreeable day. By Deseret Telegraph Line we learn that at Springfield the weather is cold, the wind blowing and the rain falling fast; at Payson, Mona and Nephi it is cold, rained considerably during the night, and at the latter place a little snow fell; at Mount Pleasant and Scipio it is cloudy and cold; at Fillmore it snowed a little last night; at Tokerville the weather is clear, the wind blowing slightly, there has been no frost there as yet this fall; at Ogden the weather is very stormy.

#### Correspondence.

WEST JORDAN, Oct. 2nd, 1869.

Editor *Deseret News*:—Sir,—As there is an increased interest being felt in sheep-raising in this Territory, and as the D. A. and M. Society has offered such liberal premiums on sheep, I thought I would write a few items upon the subject and give my views upon the breeds that are best adapted to our climate and feed, for wool and mutton. I will speak on these points from my past experience.

We have had imported into the Territory the Leicester, Cotswold, Southdown, Spanish and French Merino bucks. The Leicester and the Cotswold are the heaviest mutton sheep; the Southdown is the best quality of mutton, but the wool is too light, dry and harsh for this Territory and climate. The Spanish Merino has the finest wool, but, like the Southdown, its wool and frame are not adapted to this mountain climate. Its wool is too dry and harsh, and its frame is too light and feeble.

The question then arises which breed will answer the best? My experience says take the French Merino buck, with his heavy, robust frame and fine, heavy fleece of wool with plenty of gum in it, which is a protection against the burning rays of the summer sun as well as the chilling winds of winter storms, and cross this buck with the Leicester or Cotswold ewe, and you have got the best sheep for wool, mutton and the climate that has yet been bred in this Territory. The lambs will grow large healthy sheep, with a fine heavy fleece of wool. I have got a three-quarter blood French Merino buck that sheared thirteen pounds of fine wool. Take these bucks and cross them with the Leicester or Cotswold ewe and you have got the sheep, with the size, quality and quantity of wool that no other sheep will produce in the Territory; neither is there any other that will stand the climate like them, and their wool is worth one-fourth more to the pound than the common wool produced here. Then, I say, it is quite an object to breed from the French Merino buck, if you can obtain one-third more wool, and it is worth one-fourth more to the pound, and you have got mutton as well as wool.

Since writing the above I have passed through several flocks of sheep in this county, and have also seen the Society's sheep, bought in the States, and I am fully convinced of the truth of my statement.

Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH HARKER.

BEAR HUNT. GENERAL MUSTER IN CACHE CO.—"Hector," writing from Logan, Cache Valley says "The militia of Cache Military District assembled for a three days' drill on Monday the 20th ult. The camp was pleasantly situated on the bank of the Logan river, and was well supplied with grass, wood and drinking water. The evolutions of the troops during the drill elicited the highest admiration and would not have disgraced regular troops."

"At the close of the drill remarks were made by Col. Hyde, Brigade Quartermaster Maughan, Brig. Adj. Martineau and Colonels Ricks and Crockett in reference to our present efficiency and future improvement."

"Several grizzly bears having been seen near camp, Lt. Col. S. Collet with about 20 men started in search, and succeeded in killing one, the others, four in number, escaping into the river willows and swamps where pursuit was impracticable. Two of those that escaped were badly wounded."

"On the 21st a young man named James Jardine fell from his horse, and nearly dislocated his neck, remaining for some time insensible. Brigade surgeon D. B. Lamoreaux and others were unceasing in their attentions until he was restored."

GOT HOME.—President Young and company stayed and held meeting at Lehi last evening; they left there this morning early and arrived in this city at about half an hour past noon to-day.

DISTRICT COURT.—The afternoon of Saturday was occupied by the counsel for the defense. The plea for the prisoner was as forcible, probably, as could have been framed from the conclusive character of the evidence against him. The jury retired to their room, about 5 p. m., the Court taking a recess in the meantime.

At 9 o'clock p. m., the jury placed the following verdict in the hands of Judge Wilson:

"We, the Jury, in the case of The People, etc., vs. James Kilfoyle, do find the prisoner guilty of murder in the second degree, and affix thereto the penalty of imprisonment for life."

This morning the Court met pursuant to adjournment, and after hearing and disposing of several civil cases, adjourned till to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

#### LECTURE ON THE LANDS OF THE BIBLE.

Last evening the Old Tabernacle was crowded with juveniles and adults to listen to an amusing and instructive descriptive lecture on the Bible Lands, delivered by the Hon. J. S. Diehl, late U. S. Consul to Java and U. S. Commissioner to Asia. As the lecturer has passed considerable time in those Eastern lands and been a close observer of the manners and customs of the people among whom his journeyings have extended he was enabled to speak from experience upon the subjects referred to. In addition to giving his hearers much useful and valuable information respecting this much-revered portion of the world, his lecture was enlivened by the narration of numerous anecdotes of Eastern customs and traditions. The Hon. gentleman in the course of his remarks exhibited many curious relics which he has brought from the East, explaining as he did so the nature and use of each. Many of these curiosities were evidently very ancient. The speaker said that the manners and customs in Oriental climes are much the same to day as they were in the days of Abraham. People there are not troubled, like ourselves, with constantly changing fashions; but are content to walk and live and dress as their fathers before them had done. Many of their customs were very impressive. Their salutations were especially so; and the Hon. gentleman created some merriment in his description of the salutations of a couple of San Francisco or New York merchants compared with those of the East, the former being stiff and formal, the latter meek and courteous.

Among the many points touched upon by the speaker was one relating to the practice of drying tears, which he affirmed to be prevalent in the East. It was not customary there, as with us, when a father, mother, or other relative died, to weep and wail for the loss of the departed. If a young man, for instance, had his father snatched away by death, instead of crying till his head ached, though he would doubtless feel very bad,—he employed, say a half a dozen old women, to do it for him, and all the tears shed on the occasion, or at least so many of them as could be preserved, were put into a bottle, previously containing a small portion of earth, and the old women, as soon as their tears were exhausted, gave the disconsolate relative the tear-bottle, together with a gentle hint as to pay. The tear-bottle would, of course, be preserved by the owner as a valuable family treasure, the same as a mummy. The speaker exhibited one of these bottles, though he must say, he was unable to discover the tears. There was another interesting point. In all his travels in the lands of the East, he had failed to discover any signs of those civilized (?) institutions, which may be found in a flourishing condition in our own country,—grogs and drinking saloons. He was glad to find that Utah has been so fortunate as hitherto to prevent this cursed traffic from polluting her land.

The Easterns also had another virtue: they did not swear; and if a man was heard to do so, be he ever so powerful physically, if any one standing around should happen to hear his profane remarks, the offender against the law instantly received a knock on the head for his misbehavior, and Mr. Diehl affirmed that he had seen many fights resulting from this same cause. If this custom were introduced into modern civilized cities, he was inclined to think there would be a few sore heads seen before this obnoxious practice was abolished.

The lecture lasted about an hour and a half, and was very interesting, the large audience listening with good attention.

REMOVAL OF TELEGRAPH REPEATING OFFICE.—The members of the corps, belonging to the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, left yesterday morning for Corinne, to which place the repeating office of the company has been removed. Mark Croxall, Esq., remains in charge of the Company's office in this city.

CUT OFF.—Bishop William Hyde requests us to state that Anthony Metcal has been cut off the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints by the unanimous vote of the Church at that place, for unchristianlike conduct. The Bishop desires the *Millennial Star* to copy the above notice.