

Correspondence.

VIENNA, Austria, May 6, 1873.

Editor Deseret News:

We spent a few days very pleasantly, and I hope profitably, in Munich, the capital of Bavaria. Our hotel accommodations, politeness of host, and attention of servants, have been nowhere excelled. The general appearance of the people in respect to style of dress—their moral character and education, will bear comparison with that of the first cities in other European countries. The streets, public gardens, parks and squares, possess many attractions, but unfortunately the weather was unpropitious for the full appreciation of sightseeing.

Munich is situated in a barren plain, upon both sides of the river Isar. It contains about one hundred and seventy-five thousand inhabitants, and is considered the fourth city in Germany in point of population. Many of its parks, squares, and public gardens are adorned with fountains, lawns, shrubbery, cascades, grottoes, equestrian figures and colossal statues. In one of these squares is a large obelisk, erected in honor of the Bavarians who were slain in the Russian campaign of 1812, bearing the inscription, "To the thirty thousand Bavarians who perished in the Russian war; erected by Louis First, king of Bavaria, completed Oct. 18, 1833. They died for the deliverance of the country." The park, called the English Garden, nearly five miles long by a half mile in width, is ornamented at vast labor and expense. We visited the Royal Palace, and spent some two hours in walking through the imperial apartments, inspecting the numerous objects of interest and curiosity—the Audience Hall, embellished with twelve portraits of Roman Emperors; the Green Gallery, with a great number of Dutch and Italian paintings; the Bed-chamber, containing curtains of gold brocade, valued at the enormous sum of four hundred thousand dollars; and the Mirror Room, adorned with precious vases of gold and silver, together with chandeliers of immense value. Also the Hall of Marriages, appropriately decorated with fresco work; the Hall of the Emperors, adorned with paintings by the most celebrated masters; the Hall of Charlemagne, with numerous pictures of gigantic size, commemorative of the most remarkable events in his life. The Throne Hall is one hundred and sixty feet long, and seventy-three wide, ornamented on either side, by twelve Corinthian columns of white marble, supporting galleries. Between these columns are twelve statues of princes in gilded bronze, each of which weighs nearly one and a half tons—the simple cost of gilding was about twelve hundred dollars each.

The Royal Library is a very beautiful building, comprising seventy-seven rooms, in which are contained more than eight hundred thousand volumes. The Royal Bronze Foundry is much celebrated—monuments have been cast in this foundry for nearly all parts of the world. In the south-west of the city, on an eminence, in a large meadow, stands the Colossal Statue of Bavaria. It is placed upon a basement, which is ascended by a flight of forty-eight steps—the height of the statue itself is thirty-two and a half feet, and pedestal, twenty-eight and a half. This female statue represents the protectress of Bavaria, with a lion at her side. In her right hand she holds a sword, and in her left a chaplet. This immense statue was cast at the Royal Foundry. The interior of the figure contains a staircase of six by six steps, which ascend through the pedestal to the height of the knees, and from thence by a spiral stair, to the head, within which eight persons can be seated.

One day, hearing that the king, with his suite and royal equipage, was out on an imperial wedding, I set forward, on foot, in company with my sister, to witness the immense attraction, which was "drawing all Munich into the streets, by tens of thousands. Having submitted to half an hour's journeying, pressing and smashing, by the patriotic and enthusiastic citizens of Munich, finally we secured the honor of gazing a moment on the passing pomp and glory of His Royal Majesty, the King of Bavaria, and occupying a point toward which he smiled and civilly bowed. After narrowly escaping being trodden down by the crowd, I returned, to my hotel, wondering how much mathematical skill or philosophical wisdom would be required to determine the exact value of what was gained by this exposure.

We left Munich on the morning of the 29th, and arrived in Vienna by train, the following evening. Vienna, the capital of Austria, is situated at the foot of the Vienna mountain, in a plain, near the right bank of the Danube. It contains a population of about eight hundred thousand. A boulevard encircles the city, planted with trees, and bordered with very elegant buildings, and beautiful gardens. The city exhibits some very remarkable edifices—the Castle, Cathedral of St. Stephen's, Imperial Palace, and many palatial residences of ministers and ambassadors. The suburbs of the city are very populous, containing many splendid edifices, fine promenades, and ornamental gardens. Many of the squares are decorated with various statues and monuments, displaying great skill in design and execution; among these is an equestrian statue of the Emperor Joseph III, who is represented on horseback, stretching out his hand, and blessing the people. Also an equestrian statue of the Arch Duke Charles, erected in 1869—he is represented at the battle of Aspern, in the attitude of raising the flag, to lead the grenadiers to the attack. Also the Column of the Trinity, erected in 1679, on the cessation of the plague. This column is composed of white Salzburg marble, and is over seventy feet high—on the pedestal is a rock, upholding Religion; a cherub, overcoming the Master of the Plague; also some bass-reliefs, representing incidents of sacred history; the Emperor appears in the attitude of kneeling on the summit of the column, and angels rising toward heaven. Another very fine monument, built by Charles VI, consists of

a canopy, sustained by Corinthian columns, beneath which is a group, representing the marriage of the Virgin. We noticed, in various parts of the city, many splendid fountains, fine bridges, broad, well paved streets, bordered with linden and chestnut, and skirted with magnificent buildings; and in the city and suburbs, many ornamented squares, public gardens and extensive parks.

Vienna has numerous cathedrals, some of which are fine specimens of Gothic architecture. The Church of the Savior is an elegant structure, decorated in Gothic style—built in commemoration of an attempt to destroy the life of Francis Joseph, in the year 1853. The first stone was laid by the Emperor, which was obtained from the Mount of Olives, in Palestine, in 1856.

We visited the Imperial Arsenal, considered one of the grandest buildings in Vienna. It is very extensive, and surrounded by ornamental grounds. It comprises numerous workshops, foundries, machine shops, and a Museum of Arms, containing specimens of weapons of all periods; artillery of brass and iron, and vast quantities of projectiles. It has nine steam engines, and two thousand men are kept employed within the buildings. It casts eighty cannons per day and usually makes a run two days in a week.

The Imperial Summer Palace, a short distance from the city, is charmingly located beside a large public park, encircled by ornamental grounds, and has an orangery of seven hundred and forty trees, and a grand parterre, decorated with thirty-two statues, and a large basin, with two splendid fountains. The palace contains fifteen hundred chambers.

Of late years, great alterations and improvements have been made in Vienna, by tearing down old fortifications, erecting public buildings—straightening and widening streets and thoroughfares—multiplying, enlarging and ornamenting public grounds.

We have spent some days in the buildings of the great exhibition. Everything in relation to it is upon the most magnificent scale; but I presume another month will be requisite to complete the arrangements to get the articles for exhibition unboxed, and in their appropriate places. At present great confusion exists, in nearly every part of the buildings. It is supposed that it will exceed, in splendor, variety, extent, perfection of articles, correctness of arrangement, magnificence and universality, any previous exhibition. For the present, however, I will defer observations on this subject.

In Austria, as in all other countries which we have visited, soldiers, in military costume are seen almost every where, in great numbers.

Perhaps you are weary of these descriptions of what we are seeing in the world—gorgeous churches, museums, picture galleries, mosques, zoological gardens, relics, ruins, antiquities, crumbling temples, statuary, obelisks, sumptuous palaces, odd customs, singular manners of people, religious fanaticisms, trickery and impostures, &c., but in sight seeing, we are confined within the limits of what the pride and vanity of the world have labored to exhibit, rather than what, in many instances, we should have preferred seeing. It would have been more gratifying to record our inspection of systems on magnificent and universal scales, designed to remove poverty and distress, which, to a greater or less extent, everywhere prevail; and to give all an opportunity, irrespective of creeds, geographical lines or nationalities, of providing for their own wants and comforts, and of elevating themselves to the highest spiritual, physical, moral, and intellectual plane.

LORENZO SNOW.

LONDON, May 13, 1873.

President B. Young.

Dear Brother—President A. Carrington, James G. Bleak, Thomas Jennings, Wm. O. Staines and myself arrived here on Sunday evening, the 11th inst., and met with the Saints in public meeting. Prest. Carrington addressing them. We are all well in health.

Bro. Snow, together with his son Erasmus W., will go to Denmark, as that was the intention when we left.

When on the Rhine I was very anxious to ascertain how they raised the grapes and made their wine. The way the grapes are raised cannot be understood fully unless seen, and I do not have any idea that any one of our grape raisers in Southern Utah would want to follow suit if they did see it, for with the amount of labor they have to perform upon the Rhine to raise one pound of grapes we could raise five, and I think I am safe in saying ten. The people on the Rhine told me that ten pounds to the vine was a good yield, and I observed that all their grapes were planted on the mountain side among the rocks, and the people had been compelled to cut terraces, pick out rocks and build up walls to the height of from four to ten feet upon the lower side, and then not get a piece of land more than from thirty to fifty feet wide. I counted at one place 42 terraces one above the other, and each one had a wall some six to eight feet high, to hold up the lower end and furnish soil, which was only one among a great many of the same kind. The towns did not appear to be more than six to seven miles apart, thus compelling some of the workers of the land and vines to go 3 or 4 miles to work and then climb the mountain to cultivate, and in all cases the grapes, when gathered, will have to be packed in baskets down the mountain to the foot before a wagon can be got to take them away. I was informed that some of the grapes had been packed in a basket up the mountain with soil, and in that manner placed upon the rocks to grow. The wine is sold at from one dollar to ten dollars per gallon in the hotels and steamboats. I did not find any that suited my taste any better than that which we take pains to make good in St. George, and I am satisfied that if we, in Southern Utah, will only be careful as to the way in which we make our wine and put it upon the market, the wine raising business will be one of the most profitable of any in Utah, that is, a man can make money and means as easy and with as little capital as in any other business. All that is the matter with us in Southern Utah is lack of laborers, a little more knowledge as to the manner of raising the grapes and a just appreciation of the true resources of the country; then, with a combined capital to

make and handle the wine, we can soon become very well established. Our wine contains a much larger amount of spirit than any I have tasted, and will be well adapted to make into brandy. Our pure brandy and wine would soon find a ready market. The sooner we combine our capital and labor, which will be according to your instructions when in St. George, the better it will be for us. I gathered some profitable information on the growing of grapes and the making of wine when upon the Rhine, which I believe is well adapted to our country, part of which is the racking and storing to prevent it going sour.

I did not get time to visit silk-raising or manufacturing, for which I felt much disappointed. I have been careful to examine all the woolen goods I could and also vegetables, grain and fruit; also to inquire the respective prices. I find provisions of all kinds, including beef and flour, where I have been, to be much higher than in Utah. I have not seen any apples or potatoes that will begin to compare with ours. Apples sell here for eight cents per pound, and very poor quality. I find, with the exception of fine broad cloth, that there is not that much difference in price in that commodity that I expected; in fact there is so little that I shall not attempt to buy clothes to return home with. Cloth which we manufacture, like many other matters we have to do with, although not so polished, I find will compare very favorably when tested with this world of gilt and shoddy. Every day convinces me more of the benefit of making our own cloth, or being satisfied with what we do make, instead of paying such high duties and large percentage to dealers before it comes into our hands.

I visited some of the cotton factories in Stockport, and got some valuable information for the Washington factory, in the gearing of some of the machinery. I shall endeavor to see all I can pertaining to the working of wool and machinery in general. I always introduce myself as from Utah, and I have always been treated with courtesy, and liberally shown through their works, and all my inquiries answered.

I am now ready and anxious to enter upon my field of labor, and shall start to Liverpool to-day for that purpose. I believe my appointment is to the Birmingham conference.

Hoping you are well, I am yours,
Most truly,
J. BIRCH.

BRIGHAM CITY, May 29, 1873.

Editor Deseret News:

Not unfrequently, when from the storehouse of nature, a man has fortunately obtained a liberal supply of substantial materials to erect a permanent home, he, either through lack of thought, or inexperience, omits to consider how to shape his house with convenient arrangements in its structure. To see 25,000 bricks piled on top of one another, and wailing in a couple of small sized windows, and one or two dwarfish doors, passing through which, one would need his head insured, is vexatious indeed. Its outside will appear ugly to all, its inside dark as a haunt, calculated to destroy the sight of the soundest eyes; it is not even a fit habitation for a converted Lamanite to dwell in permanently; its framer and his family may often have cause to vainly regret the building of such a house, but it cannot be remodelled; its shape, etc., lowers its value; it has no charm or attractiveness to neighbors or passers-by. On the other hand, we often see a smaller house, reared through limited means, nicely shaped and conveniently proportioned, with order and symmetry all around it; shade and fruit trees, shrubs, a few flowers, roses and evergreens, all planted and arranged in systematic order. Here are beauty, charms, loveliness, and natural grandeur. The family are naturally attached to such a lovely home; it increases the value of the property connected with it. In our community we have sufficient architects and master builders, and gardeners, to whom we ought to apply for a plan or a design, by which our habitations may be reared in the best and most convenient style, etc. A whole community submitting their building designs, etc., to be made out by experienced men in these matters, might soon erect a most beautiful city, even with comparatively limited means and resources. Ventilation should by all means be considered also. I have seen countries and places with good houses, where this system has been ignored. As a consequence, of course, stagnant and foul air engendered fevers and sundry diseases, and great numbers of physicians and spacious hospitals were in constant demand in such places. There are quite a variety of ventilators or air pumps in use, some of them are absolutely needed in our comfortable and almost air-tight houses. In our primitive state of settlement we might see daylight through cracks between the logs in every side of our house as well as above, etc., ventilation enough to be sure.

A. C.

PRESERVATION OF GAME.

A FEW days ago a letter appeared in the NEWS upon the matter of the injudicious catching of fish, and the attention of the local Legislature was invited to the subject at the next session. The Legislature of Pennsylvania, at its last session, passed a law for the proper protection of game—fishes, birds and animals. The following sections of the act may be suggestively useful to our readers—

Sec. 18.—There shall be no shooting or hunting on the first day of the week, called Sunday; and any person offending against the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of not more than twenty-five dollars, nor less than ten dollars.

Sec. 22.—It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to place any set-net or set-nets across any of the canals, rivulets or creeks in this State. Any persons violating the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of twenty-five dollars for every offence.

Sec. 24. No person shall, at any time, catch or kill in any of the waters of this State, save only with hook and line, or scroll, and no person shall catch or expose for sale, or have in his or her possession, after the same has been killed, any black bass, pike or pickerel, between the first day of March and the first day of June, except alive for stocking other waters, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars for each offence.

Sec. 25. In any of the inland waters of this State, inhabited by speckled trout, or black bass, and in which the fishing with nets and the like devices, is not altogether prohibited by this act or some other acts in force in this commonwealth, it shall not be lawful to catch or kill fish by means of any net or device in the nature thereof, the meshes or open spaces in which shall be less than three inches, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars; provided, That nothing herein shall authorize the catching of speckled trout by means of any device, save only by hook-and-line, except for propagation and to stock other waters.

Sec. 26. No person shall catch any speckled trout, black bass or other fish in any of the waters of this State, by shutting or drawing off any portion of said waters, or by dragging or drawing small nets or seines therein, when the waters shall be wholly or in part drawn off, except by order of the State fishery-commissioners, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars for each offence.

Sec. 36. Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any person, in any part of this State, from catching speckled trout or black bass with nets, in waters owned by himself, for the purpose of stocking other waters.

Sec. 37. Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent the catching of bait fish by means of hand nets or cast nets for angling or scientific purposes.

Judges, Mayors, Burgesses, Police, &c., are invested with the duty of carrying out the law, and other provisions are made for its enforcement.

SPEAKER BLAINE.

A NUMBER of our contemporaries have indulged in sensational descriptions of a reputed interview between a congressional and a Utah notable, but the following from the New York Graphic, is much more sensible than sensational—

Mr. Speaker Blaine and Brigham Young have been interviewing each other. The report of the conversation was evidently written by a friend of the former, if it was not inspired by him. It represents the Mormon President as "nettled" by a remark of Mr. Blaine to the effect that Congress never would admit Utah to the Union until polygamy was abolished, and might feel called to interfere with that peculiar institution while she remains a Territory. We are not surprised that Mr. Young was slightly affected by such a declaration, made in a manner and tone somewhat authoritative, if not dictatorial. Does Mr. Blaine speak by the card? Allow that the government has the power to thrust its hand into a Territory and upset its local institutions and religious practices, has it a right to do so? Is there any constitutional warrant for establishing monogamy and suppressing polygamy by law? The latter may be exceedingly distasteful to Mr. Blaine and a majority of our people. But if our prejudices are made the law of the land, we have abundant warrant for suppressing every Catholic convent, and compelling every heathen Chinese to throw away his chop-stick and eat with a knife and fork.

Probably the Graphic would have been still nearer the truth if it had said that the sensational report of the reported interview between those two distinguished gentlemen was the work of a portion of that clique of political schemers which have infested this Territory for some time and which, individually and collectively, are a disgrace to the American name.

SHE WON'T BE PUT DOWN.—Everybody has heard of the strify matrimonial couple, and how the drowning wife stuck up her thumb to show that she would not be conquered. Mrs. Woodhull is a woman, and she seems equally determined not to be put down. She has a quarrel of the most ticklish kind with Beecher, Tilton, et al., and she seems determined to fight it out to the bitter end and to let them know by precious experience the truth of the proposition that Hell has no fury like a woman scorned.

Her Weekly comes along loaded to the guards, with articles expository of the Beecher scandal. The matter of this scandal, shocking as it undoubtedly is, if we credit our dispatches, is to become a subject of judicial investigation, and if so the details will be spread before the public by those papers which pride themselves upon being most enterprising in the matter of news. But the mere skeleton of the investigation and the conclusion arrived at will be all that decent people will care to peruse. The mass of prurient padding will not be of interest to such readers.

GOOD FOR LO.—A Western exchange says—

The Indians on the Siletz Agency in Oregon are putting in several hundred acres of wheat, oats, potatoes and other crops, and are perfectly peaceable and anxious to better their condition by hard work. The late stories that they were on the eve of a revolt were purely fictitious.

HE DON'T BELIEVE IT.—The Chicago Post man lays the flattering unction to his soul that the celebrated matrimonial petition of the Lowell ladies was all a hoax, that the factory girls, although they knew very well that they could outvote the men folks by about 50,000, if they went to the polls in the Old Bay State, are still not inclined to cut the minority up into vulgar fractions, and that the Yankee girls will have all or none when it comes to husbands. Well, who objects? Let them have all they can get, or none.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Lord Derby proposes the formation of a society to encourage thrift among the English working people.

The East India Government has expended \$13,670,000 in promoting artificial irrigation in the north-western provinces.

The London Lancet says that severe training for boat races, pedestrian feats, and the like, is injurious only where the men trained suffer from incipient diseases of the lungs and heart.

A process for rendering tallow fit for food has been brought forward by a continental chemist. The fat is boiled with carbonate of soda, and the soaps thus formed are washed out; the residue is pure and fit to eat.

It has been discovered in England that the plant called cineraria maritima, which is very nearly allied to the groundsel, ragwort, etc., furnishes an excellent fibre for the manufacture of paper, and it is proposed to cultivate it on a large scale for that purpose.

The consolidation of the Austrian Empire seems to have given birth to a new era of prosperity, and special efforts have been made to develop the rich resources of Hungary, the result of which appeared in 1871 in an increase of about 10,000,000 florins or about 20 per cent. in the imports and exports, respectively, of the Empire.

Some new coal cutting machinery, worked by compressed air, has been successfully introduced into an English colliery, which it is estimated, if generally adopted, would require only 60,000 colliers to raise the 120,000,000 tons of coal annually produced, instead of the 360,000 now employed.

The residence of Lord Ongley, near Bushey-park gates, at Tuddington, was lately entered by thieves, and a quantity of valuable articles carried off, amongst them being several ivory miniatures, set in gold and jewels, and a family heirloom, consisting of an antique gold repeater watch, which it is said his lordship highly prized.

Among the ardent grooms in England last year, according to the report of the Registrar-General, were no less than eleven lads of over eighty years. One of them married a maiden of eighty-two summers (winters included), while the others were content with children of thirty to thirty-five. One youth of sixty-five took "for better or for worse" a lass of fifteen.

A cruel match was trotted at St. Paul, Minn., May 15, of 200 miles in forty-eight hours. The animal performed the work in three hours less time and at last accounts was alive.