

a change in the appearance of this city and Territory. The *Record* is a very creditable representative of the Pioche district.

**WOOL RAISING.**—We were shown, today, by Brother Joseph Harker, some very excellent specimens of wool from a variety of breeds of sheep. The following are the kinds and the weight of the fleeces from each.

Half Blooded French Merino wether, fleece 7 lbs.; Full Blooded Cotswold buck, nine years old, fleece 11 and a half lbs.; Quarter Blooded French Merino wether, fleece 9 lbs.; Full Blooded Cotswold ewe, one year old, fleece 11 lbs.; Full Blooded Cotswold buck, one year old, fleece 14 1-2 lbs. The mothers of the two last named yearlings were imported to Canada from England and from Canada here.

**How It Is.**—The St. Paul *Pioneer* says: Brigham Young's opinion of the Indian question, as given in the *Omaha Herald*, embodies more sterling sense than all the Peace Commissioners and red-tapists have ever uttered. The whole point is stated in a nut shell. The Mormons "gained their friendship by acting honorably with them, and never stooping to deception." That was all the "policy" ever employed, and the Saints during a generation have never been disturbed. By taking a contrary course, the government has had nothing but war on its hands. It first helps its agents to swindle the Indians, and then enriches contractors by commencing hostilities against them. "Acting honorably" has rarely been attempted. "Stooping to deception," has been the established practice.

**WANT PLURAL MARRIAGE.**—One hundred and sixty-five unmarried women of Lowell, Mass., have petitioned the legislature of that State to enact a law sanctioning polygamy. They ask that a man may be allowed to marry as many wives as he can support, providing the first wife consents, and claim that such a law will go far toward doing away with foundling asylums, preventing ante-natal murders and lessening the vagabond child population in the large cities.

These spinsters are evidently on the marry; and if such a law is enacted we don't mind taking a half-dozen of them, providing they are good-looking and self-sustaining. There may be some objection, of course, on the part of our first wife, but we will engage to fix her. Don't all speak at once.—*Reese River Reveller.*

**MOVEMENTS OF MAJOR POWELL & PARTY.**—Major Powell, Dr. Gibe, Mr. Roberts and a number of men left to-day for Skull Valley, where they will probably remain about two weeks. The object of their visit to that valley is that they might come to a conclusion as to its adaptability for an Indian Reservation.

On their return here the members of the above party will await the return of United States Indian Commissioner Ingalls, now in this City, and who proposes shortly to visit Fort Hall and vicinity, in the interest of the Indians in that region. On his arrival here he, in company with Major Powell and the others mentioned, will proceed to the winter camp of the Powell expedition, near Gunnison, and there join Professor Thompson and party.

The last named gentleman, accompanied by Mr. H. C. Kiesel, as draftsman, and a number of camp hands, also left the city to-day, it being their intention to proceed direct to Gunnison, where they will soon be joined by a photographer, another draftsman and a number of camp hands.

When all the fragments that will constitute the entire party are concentrated at Gunnison, they will either proceed up the Sevier over to the Colorado, or go directly south, about 400 miles. The plan of operations has not, we understand, been definitely decided upon. The surveys will be geological and topographical, besides which Indian matters will receive considerable attention. The Major has some idea of establishing one or two Indian reservations on the Muddy.

#### FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, MAY 12.

**"GOT BACK."**—Warren Hussey, Esq., President of the First National Bank, is in the City again, having returned from a somewhat protracted visit to the eastern States.

**THE SUNDAY LAW.**—Eight hackmen, a number of cigar and candy dealers, and the proprietor of a liquor establishment were arrested for violating their business yesterday.

**WASHINGTON.**—A correspondent, writing from Washington, Washington County May 10th, informs us that there is considerable sickness at that place, but not of a fatal character.

Wheat was looking well but a good deal of damage had been done to the fruit crop by late frosts and dry winds.

**THE BRITISH MISSION.**—The following are from the *Millennial Star* of April 29—

**"Arrival.**—Elder James Green, formerly of Cheltenham, arrived in Liverpool per S. S. *Nevada* on April 15th, from Utah. Brother Green intends returning with his family with the first company of this season's emigration.

**"Appointment.**—Elder William K. Barton is appointed to take charge of the Sheffield Conference, during the absence of Elder S. S. Jones, whose services are required in the *Millennial Star* Office, Elder J. G. Bleak having gone to Vienna with President Erasmus Snow."

**IF SANDWICH ISLANDS.**—Elders George Nebeker and F. A. Mitchell, the family of the latter, and Sister Mildred E. Randall, will leave to-morrow morning for the Sandwich Islands. Brother Mitchell, with his family, will remain on the Islands in charge of the plantation and property of the mission. Sister Randall will also remain, and will be engaged in teaching school. It is probable that Brother Nebeker will return to this city in about two months.

We also understand it to be the intention to select several young men, of this city, to accompany the above named persons to the Islands, for the purpose of learning the language and preaching to the natives.

**AN IMPOSITION.**—We were called upon to-day by Mr. J. B. Francis, who requested us to warn parties visiting Pioche with teams against what appears to be a gross imposition practiced at that place. He informs us that as soon as a person with a team arrives at that place, an individual announcing himself as a tax collector calls upon him and demands the payment of a sum varying from \$15 to \$20 in gold, as a

tax on each team. He was present himself when this unwarrantable demand was made on a number of teamsters and he personally remonstrated with the man making the assessment. He was asked why he interfered, seeing that he was not a "Mormon." Mr. Francis desires that we advise all the people visiting Pioche, from Utah, to take their tax receipts with them from this Territory, that they may be fortified against this imposition.

**OGDEN.**—The following are gleaned from the *Journal* of Saturday:

A large congregation assembled at the Tabernacle on Saturday morning at the first of the two days' meetings held under the direction of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles.

"On the stand were Presidents Brigham Young, D. H. Wells and John W. Young of the First Presidency; Elders Orson Pratt, John Taylor, Wilford Woodruff and F. D. Richards, of the Twelve Apostles; also a number of Bishops and Elders from various places.

Prest. D. H. Wells was the speaker during the forenoon. He treated principally upon the restoration of the gospel in the latter days through Joseph Smith, and what it was destined to accomplish. He also gave some pointed ideas relative to the Word of Wisdom.

"The remains of Gen. Canby arrived here this morning in a special car. A guard of honor escorted them from San Francisco. The cortege was met by a committee from Salt Lake City, among whom were Governor Woods and Gen. P. E. Connor, and a detachment from Camp Douglas. The car was delayed at the depot for a few moments, and a large number of visitors entered to view the casket which contained the body of the lamented officer. Wreaths and bouquets covered the coffin. The interior of the car was festooned with flags entwined with mourning drapery. The Salt Lake committee and the military escort will be met at Laramie by the Governor and officials of Wyoming and a relief guard from Fort Saunders."

"Yesterday George Larkins, while coupling the cars of a freight train at Brigham, had his right hand caught between the draw-heads. It was badly mangled, the bones of the thumb and middle finger being crushed. Dr. C. S. Nellis was sent for, and dressed the wounds carefully and with his well-known skill. The patient is in a fair way of recovery and well attended to at his home in this city."

**WHO WILL BE FIRST?**—If present indications hold out, the coming season will be the best for fruit ever seen in Utah, and it is not extravagant to say that in ordinary or even what have been considered poor seasons hundreds and even thousands of excellent apples, peaches and other fruit have gone to waste. Notwithstanding this, immense quantities of canned fruits are yearly imported to this Territory, and thus thousands of dollars are needlessly spent in obtaining from abroad that of which we would have a superabundance at home, providing it was properly treated. It is certainly one of the mysteries that among the many enterprising men of capital in this city not one has ventured into the fruit canning business, which, in a fine fruit growing region like this, could scarcely fail to be profitable. The home trade alone would be sufficient to render it eminently so, and when it is considered that outside markets could also be supplied from here what could hinder an immense business of this character being built up? The material is not only abundant, but it is also generally of a very superior quality.

We have alluded to this matter several times before, and we hope to learn, before long, that some enterprising individual or company has taken it in hand. The people of Southern Utah have set the example to the other portions of the Territory. In that part a kind of co-operative concern has been organized, a suitable building erected and the necessary apparatus obtained for the purpose of going extensively into the fruit canning and wine making business. Who will be the first to commence the fruit branch in this city?

There is another branch that might be profitably carried on in conjunction with the fruit business—the manufacture of pickles. While the people here are using imported pickles they have around them as good facilities and materials for making them as exist anywhere. The amount of material of which they are made that can be raised from only one acre of good land is almost inconceivable to those who have not thought of it. Let us have home-canned fruits and home-made pickles, by all means. Let somebody hereabout emulate the example of the people of "Our Dixie."

**THE BAKER "HABEAS CORPUS" CASE.**—The Charles W. Baker *habeas corpus* case, before Judge Boreman, was concluded on Saturday afternoon. The Judge stated that the arguments of counsel had not moved him from the opinion given by him in the O'Neil case, which was to the effect that Probate Courts have no criminal jurisdiction, and that the conviction of prisoners by those Courts was void, and he therefore decided that Baker be released from the imprisonment imposed on him by that Court. It was not desirable, however, that criminals should go at large and unpunished and an opportunity had been given to the people to file a new complaint.

A new complaint was consequently filed and Baker was examined upon the same charge as that for which he was convicted by the Probate Court of this County, and, after Judge Boreman had heard some evidence in the case, the examination was postponed till this afternoon, the prisoner being meanwhile held in \$500 bonds, in default of which he was given into the custody of the Territorial Marshal. During the course of the evening, however, T. Butterwood and Ed. Gilman proffered to become his bondsman, were accepted and Baker was set at liberty.

The Princess Leichtenstein, whose marriage as Miss Fox excited so much interest in the aristocratic world just a year ago, has given birth to a daughter. The Princess resides with her husband in Germany.

## Correspondence.

ATHENS, GREECE.  
April 12, 1873.

Editor *Deseret News*:

In my last, I closed with our arrival at Beyrout. The locality of this city is very beautiful: it stands on a promontory of a triangular form, the apex projecting into the Mediterranean, and its base extending along the foot of the Lebanon mountains. Groves of pine and mulberry are seen on the rising hills, and covering the mountain acclivities; and here and there groups of palm and cypresses. Our hotel, situated close upon the shores commands a splendid view of the Bay of St. George, on which are floating ships and steamers, the Mediterranean, the finest portion of the city, and some of the picturesque scenery of Lebanon. It is a mental luxury to look from my window, or out from the open balcony, and contemplate these lovely scenes, wrought by the hand of God, and by his inspirations in man.

The city contains over fifty thousand inhabitants—one-third of these are Mussulmen, the rest Christians, Jews and strangers. Its numerous shops, capacious warehouses, its busy quay and numbers of bazars, ships and steamers, exhibit life and commercial enterprise, forming a striking contrast with the old threadbare, worn-out, and moth-eaten systems of doing business, still practiced in the towns and cities of Palestine. With regard to foreign trade and commerce, Beyrout stands foremost in Syria; the largest imports are for Damascus, it forming the sea-port of that city. The chief article of export is raw silk, the trade in which is fast increasing, and every year becoming more important. In the vicinity of the city, and through the region of Lebanon, the country is being filled with mulberry orchards; and little doubt is entertained of its proving a permanent source of business and profit.

The new portion of the city is handsomely built, the private dwellings and public edifices are chiefly constructed of stone, substantially built, with some artistic display. Some of the streets are broad and well paved, and nearly everywhere signs of improvement and enterprise are visible, inasmuch that one could almost fancy himself in a European city.

American and English missionaries have established a Protestant college and several schools in Beyrout and in Lebanon. These institutions are accessible to students of every sect and party, who are willing to conform to the regulations, which are skillfully arranged with a view of proselyting. All boarders are required to be present at morning and evening prayers, and attend Protestant worship, and college classes upon the Scriptures, during the week. The Bible is also used as a text book for common instruction, &c. These educational departments are sustained by contributions from Europe and America. Some seventy students attend the Protestant college. The British Syrian schools at Beyrout number over six hundred scholars, and including the branch schools in Lebanon, rising one thousand.

March 25th, we embarked on an Austrian Lloyd steamer, for Constantinople. We passed the Island of Cyprus, had a view, from the deck, of Mount Olympus, the summit of which was once crowned with the celebrated Temple of Venus; passed the Island of Rhodes where we saw the fortifications of the "Knights of St. John," their bastions, battlements, overhanging buttresses and lofty towers. The Island of Patmos was pointed out in the distance, where the Revelator John received his wonderful visions. We called at Smyrna, the city honored with many euphonic names—"The Ornament of Asia," "The Crown of Ionia," "Sweet smelling Smyrna," &c.; passed the Island Mytilene, Tenedos; went through the Dardanelles, and were shown the place where Leander, and afterward Lord Byron, performed feats of swimming; then steamed over the sea of Marmora, and at length arrived at Constantinople, the celebrated capital of the Ottoman Empire.

The port was crowded with ships, steamers, barges, ferries and small boats, so numerous that they appeared as if swarming on the waters, numbering many thousands. This magnificent bay accommodates twelve hundred sail, and is suffi-

ciently deep to float ships of war of the largest magnitude.

For advantages of trade and commerce, and for beauty of situation, Constantinople undoubtedly excels all other cities in the world. It stands upon two continents, Europe and Asia, and upon two seas, the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmora. Its population is variously estimated at from five hundred thousand to eight hundred thousand; of these about three hundred thousand are Greeks and Armenians, sixty thousand Jews, and thirty thousand Europeans. It contains forty colleges, one thousand mosques, many Jewish synagogues, and numerous Catholic churches.

We visited the American Minister, and spent a few hours in his company very pleasantly. Prest. Smith has made it an invariable rule to call on our American ministers and consuls, and without an exception, we have been courteously and kindly received, and in several instances our company has been solicited. Our cards and our letters of introduction from Pres. Young, on every occasion, have been noticed and honored.

While in Constantinople we visited the principal mosques, the tombs of the sultans, the offices of the Sublime Porte, the Treasury, Armory, Mint, Repository of Antiquities, the Bazaars and the Palace of the Osmanli Sultans, the Royal Seraglio. The Mosque of St. Sophia, which we inspected, in several respects is the most remarkable edifice in the Turkish Empire. It is three hundred and fifty feet in length, by two hundred and thirty-five in breadth. It was built for a Catholic temple in the sixth century, by the Emperor Justinian, and was sixteen years in course of construction. At that time it was celebrated as the most remarkable and magnificent temple in the whole empire. In the fifteenth century, it was converted into a mosque, through the conquering sword of Mohammed the Second, at the capture of Constantinople. It has two flags suspended on either side of the pulpit, indicating the victory of Islam over Judaism and Christianity, and the Koran over the Old and New Testaments. The roof is constructed in such a manner that it exhibits nine cupolas, the great dome forming the highest summit, and so arranged that it appears as if suspended in the air; the whole seen together presents an appearance of singular grandeur and magnificence.

The walls and numerous arches are built of brick; the interior of the building is adorned with the richest and most costly materials—granite, marble and porphyry of every description; black marble with white veins, white marble with rose-colored stripes, green and blue marble, and Bosphorus marble with black veins. We counted eight large porphyry columns, which were taken from the "Temple of the Sun," at Baalbeck, and six or eight green columns of porphyry, which our guide informed us were from the Temple of Diana at Ephesus. The floor is formed of variegated marble with waving lines, imitating the movements of the ocean. The tiles which cover the arches of the cupolas, were made at Rhodes, of chalk-white clay, of peculiar lightness, being only one-twelfth of the usual weight; and had inscribed upon them, "God has founded it, and it will not be overthrown: God will support it, in the blush of the dawn." It has sixteen gates of bronze, adorned with crosses; the spaces between them are decorated with beautiful marble, and above them are mosaic pictures. The central dome is one hundred and seven feet in diameter, with a rise of forty-six feet, and with an elevation of one hundred and eighty feet above the ground, with semi-domes on two sides, of equal diameter. The grand dome is supported on arches resting on four immense piers, supported by abutments. Its numerous arches, pillars and cupolas, are all inlaid with marble mosaics of the most beautiful designs. In the cupola, are inscribed the following words from the Koran; "God is the light of the heavens and the earth." On ceremonial occasions, during the night, these expressive words are illuminated by thousands of lamps, suspended in circles, one above another, which, aided by attachments of ostrich eggs, and quantities of tinsel, and numerous artificial flowers, are said to produce a wonderful effect.

One hundred architects, during the construction of this mosque, superintended ten thousand masons;

five thousand working on one side, the other half, at the same time, engaged on the opposite side of the building. It is said of the Emperor, that, during the progress of the work, he paid occasional visits, to inspire the workmen, dressed in coarse linen, a cloth around his head, and a rough stick in his hand. When the walls had reached about six feet above the ground, an expenditure of about twenty-two tons of gold had been incurred; and a traditional account is given, that when this extraordinary structure had been completed as far as the cupolas, the funds were exhausted, and the people groaning and murmuring under the heavy burden of imposed taxes; whereupon an angel appeared, and, leading the mules of the treasury to a subterranean vault, loaded them with four tons of gold!

We went aboard an Austrian Lloyd steamer, April 5th, and steered for Athens, the capital of Greece. In going down the Archipelago, the usual dullness and monotony of ocean life were partially relieved by the changing scenery and charming views, constantly exhibited on the numerous islands we were passing. Syra especially attracted attention—the picturesque appearance of its capital city of thirty thousand people, drew expressions of surprise and admiration. Stopping a few hours at anchorage, gave opportunity of inspecting this locality. The city is built on a gigantic, conical hill, rising steeply from the shore in a semi-circle, over a mile in width, extending to an immense height; its narrow and pointed summit crowned with a large cathedral; the whole hill with its indentures and depressions, covered from base to summit with elegant buildings painted white, with green window shutters, blue cornices and balustrades.

It chanced to be a holiday with the Greeks—they were celebrating their independence. Flags were floating from the tops of buildings, and tall masts of the ships in the harbor. At night, before our departure, there was a grand illumination, in which the entire city and ships at anchor, participated. The appearance, altogether, was very striking.

We arrived at Piræus, the sea port of Athens, 7th ult., having experienced a favorable passage. We took carriage and drove to Athens, five miles distant, over a beautiful road, skirted with poplar and pepper trees.

LORENZO SNOW.

## DIED.

At Hyde Park, Cache Co., May 4th, of paralysis, MARY, wife of William Lyon, aged 77 years and 29 days.

She was sick only five days, when she died without a struggle. She was from Dowsby, Lincolnshire, England, where she was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in 1849. She emigrated to the State of Delaware in 1855, with her husband and a portion of her family, where they remained about seven years, coming to Salt Lake Valley in 1862. She lived and died a faithful Saint. She leaves a large circle of relatives and friends.—*COM.*

Philadelphia Ledger, and Mill. Star, please copy.

Suddenly, in this city, Wednesday, 14th inst., ANN ELIZABETH, wife of Thomas Dorey, of this city.

Deceased was the daughter of John and Mary Hunt, and was born at Hull, Yorkshire, England, Dec. 20th, 1830. She was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, March 9th, 1845, emigrated to Utah in the fall of 1853, was married to Thomas Dorey on the way, at Council Bluffs, Iowa, July 10th, of the same year. She was the mother of seven children, six of whom are living; was expecting to give birth to another, had been ailing and weakly for some time, and on the 14th was seized with sudden faintness and died in about an hour. She was an affectionate wife and mother, a faithful Latter-day Saint, and was universally respected. The funeral took place on the 15th inst., Bishops Walter Thomson and D. M. Stuart officiating. A long procession followed the remains to the cemetery.—*Ogden Junction, May 16.*

Millennial Star, please copy.

In Davis Co., May 18, of typhoid fever, after a sickness of about nine days, ROSETTE ROBINSON GRANT.

Deceased was born in the State of New York, April 23, 1833, and emigrated to Salt Lake City in 1847.

In this city, May 13th, of old age, HEPZIBAH STAVEKS, aged 71 years and 4 months.

Deceased joined the church in Durham, England, in 1852, and emigrated to Utah in 1863, and lived up to her profession as a faithful Latter-day Saint, up to the time of her death.—*COM.*

Mill. Star, please copy.

In Mill Creek Ward, May 15th, JOSEPH HYRUM, son of Richard and Frances Sarah Hensley. Born Oct. 4th, 1872.

Mill. Star, please copy.