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and years that the people will love and serve God, we will build temples and officiate therein for those who have slept for hundreds and thousands of years,—those who would have received the truth if they had had the opportunity; and we will bring them up, and form the chain entire, back to Adam.

I will say that there is not a man on the face of the earth but, if he knew the objects the Saints have in view, and the work they are engaged in, would rather say I have a sixpence to help you, sooner than he would persecute and slander this priesthood or people. No, he would say, "I have a sixpence or thousands to help on this good work." We will bring up all the inhabitants of the earth except those who have sinned against the Holy Ghost, and save them in some kingdom where they will receive more glory and honor than ever the Methodist contemplated. This should be a comfort and a consolation to all the inhabitants of the earth. They will not save themselves, millions have not had a chance, and millions now living, through the strength of their traditions, will not do it: their consciences and feelings are bound up in their systems and creeds, whereas, if they felt as independent as they should feel, they would break loose and receive the truth; but they will live and die in bondage, and we calculate to officiate for them. Many a man I know of, who has fallen asleep, we have been baptized for since the church was organized,—good honest, honorable men, charitable to all, living good, virtuous lives. We will not let them go down to hell; God will not. The plan of salvation is ample to bring them all up and to place them where they may enjoy all they could anticipate. Is there any harm in this? No. God bless you. Amen.

THE rapid progress being made in Utah in the establishment and carrying on of a great variety of industrial pursuits is very gratifying to every well-wisher of the people of the Territory. The raising of cattle, sheep, horses, &c., the cultivation of the soil, the establishment and successful prosecution of all useful branches of manufacture, &c., can alone constitute a substantial foundation for the wealth and prosperity of any community. Too great advancement in subduing and utilizing the elements by which we are bountifully surrounded cannot be made. Many suppose that the people of Utah have been foolish for not having turned their attention more to the opening and working of gold and silver mines instead of devoting themselves almost exclusively to what might be termed more legitimate pursuits. It needs but a moment's reflection to show the wisdom of the course that has been, thus far, taken. Had the people entered upon mining instead of becoming agricultural an immense amount of land now under cultivation and producing substance for the sustenance of the people, would, in all probability, be now lying waste. An agricultural and manufacturing foundation is necessary for a successful mining region. We heartily coincide, with the opinion recently expressed by our valued contemporary the *Omaha Herald* that gold and silver discoveries are only beneficial so far as they conduce to the development of intrinsically valuable resources and industries.

We take pleasure in drawing attention to a communication in to-day's Paper from Bishop Robinson, of Pinto, Iron Co., which announces another triumph in the development of our resources. By the dint of assiduous labor and untiring perseverance of a few men, non-capitalists, the manufacture of Utah iron has become a fact and, as stated by our correspondent, it only requires the requisite capital to make it lucrative to those who invest means in it and a most substantial benefit to the whole community. It will stop one of the greatest outside drains on the substance of the people. The question now is who among our capitalists are far sighted enough to step forward and branch out in this direction? Who will

advance and, while enriching themselves, become the benefactors of the people of the entire Territory, and not only to the people of Utah but of the nation. Now that it has been proved that first class iron can be made here, it only requires one or two men of capital to take the initiative by establishing a manufactory, on a large scale, to constitute this the most important industry in the Rocky Mountains. We feel assured that if this matter were taken hold of and carried on that its profitability would become so apparent that many others would be ready and willing to embark in the enterprise and before long there would be iron foundries and factories all over the Territory.

The iron ore of Utah is of as fine quality as can be found in any part of the world, and its deposits are by no means confined to one portion but are scattered all over, both north and south of this city. One item that would conduce to make the business a profitable one exists in the fact that the ore is easy of access, little or no mining being necessary to get it out. The question of manufacturing iron cannot be too strongly urged. Here lies at our doors an inexhaustible source of wealth undeveloped, and which only awaits the investment of capital to make it a great temporal blessing to thousands and we might even say millions of people; and we therefore again ask the question, who will step forward with their means and help along this good cause?

AGRICULTURAL.

SEVERAL hundred stands of the Italian honey bee have been imported into this Territory during the past few months, and bee-keeping promises to become, in the future, prominent among the home industries of Utah. Besides yielding one of the most pleasant and agreeable of all condiments for home use, bee keeping, with proper management, can be made a source of great profit. An exchange, the *St. Louis Illustrated Journal of Agriculture*, for last month, says that one hundred and twenty delegates assembled at a bee keepers' convention recently held at Cincinnati, and that they owned in the aggregate five thousand and fifty-one colonies of bees, which, during the year 1870, produced eighty-three thousand and sixty-five pounds of honey, which sold at an average of twenty-nine and a half cents per pound,—a big profit when the very small amount of labor required is taken into consideration.

There are no doubt, many, among those in Utah, who have recently purchased bees, who have had but little experience in the business, and it may be expected that, on this account, their outlay, attention and labor will not, for some time, receive very large returns. Good books and journals, containing instruction derived from long practice and experience, are however, easily attainable; and all who lack information would do well to avail themselves of that to be derived from these sources.

A writer, in the *South Western Pioneer* offers some timely remarks on this subject. He says that most of the bees in the South-west are kept in common box or log hives, but before the owners can hope for success, or even acquire an interest in bee culture, it will be necessary to get their bees in to good movable comb hives. To show the value and importance of hives of this construction, he adds they enable the bee keeper to know the exact condition of each colony, to prevent over-swarming and to keep the bees strong; to ascertain when a stock is queenless, and to supply a fertile queen; to unite two or more weak colonies and thus make one good colony; to take stores from the rich and give to the poor; to supply empty combs for the reception of stores, or the use of the queen to deposit her eggs; to secure honey in good shape, free from bee bread and young bees without breaking the combs; and finally, all rendered so convenient that the delicate hands of women are made available in the various manipulations.

It will be seen by the above that great importance is attached to movable comb hives, and all who can procure them had better do so. Experience has demonstrated to us that the Kidder's patent, of which, see notice in our advertising columns, is just what is required. In a branch of industry so peculiarly of a domestic character, and which can be made so conducive to home comfort, it will be best, and in the end, far the cheapest, to at once procure the best hives, and to adopt the methods which experience has demonstrated to be the best for conducting it.

The best grafting wax used is said to be composed as follows: "Six pounds of pure rosin, and one pint of linseed oil, well boiled and applied warm."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Journal of Chemistry* recommends the following method of propagating grape cuttings as one almost sure to be successful:

Procure some roots of a wild vine, cut them into pieces of about six inches long; cut the vine you wish to propagate into pieces of one, or at most two, buds. Insert the lower end, by the common cleft grafting method, into the piece of wild vine root, plant it in the earth, leaving the bud of the cutting just level with the ground, cover the bud with a mound of earth a foot high for the winter, or cover with a small flower pot, over which throw straw and earth, uncover carefully in the Spring, and in two years such cuttings will become bearing plants.

This plan has been successfully tried in Pawtucket, and can be done at much less expense, and almost as quickly as buying and transplanting choice vines. Wild grapes are plentiful on the hills and in the cañons in this Territory, and the method here recommended can be easily tried.

THE improvement of the breeds of poultry is now receiving considerable attention in this city and Territory, and it is well worthy the time that may be given to it, for in raising eggs, chickens and poultry generally, healthy food and large pecuniary profit are involved; and the means to accomplish the same in the most successful manner is a desideratum.

A report published in the *Massachusetts Ploughman*, of the 22nd ult., furnished by Dr. Fisher, of the Worcester North Agricultural Society, contains some useful hints and suggestions on this subject. The author says that with judicious management no animals kept upon a farm will yield so great a return for the capital employed as poultry: he has never found it less than a hundred per cent, and in some cases, as high as a hundred and fifty, or more.

Dr. Fisher is not in favor of large numbers of fowls being kept together; such colonies have never, he affirms, been conducted and managed successfully for any length of time; not more than from twelve to twenty can be kept to advantage in one house, or in one locality. He does not believe in leaving hens to run over a farm to provide for themselves with just what they can pick up; they should be well fed with a variety of food. The former plan may seem the cheaper, but it is not so, for the increase in eggs and flesh pays for the supply and variety of food furnished them. To insure a plentiful supply of eggs he is in favor of using every expedient, consistent with health, to induce

hens to consume all they can of the raw materials of which eggs are composed. The appetite of the fowls is no reliable guide in this respect, for there is nothing, says Mr. Fisher, which they will eat with greater avidity than hot boiled potatoes; and yet if plentifully supplied, this food will surely diminish the number of eggs.

The food which, in his experience, he has found most conducive to the production of eggs, is: an unlimited supply of good wheat; the same of sound corn, not injured by heating or in any other way; a limited amount of animal food, either fresh meat or fish, which is better if cooked than when raw; also, all they will eat, of skim mild curd freed from whey, and some form of vegetable fiber. When at liberty the fowls will greedily consume grass and clover if they can procure it; but when in confinement a pretty good substitute for these is dry shorts, which they will freely eat. Lime forms an essential ingredient in the food of fowls if a large supply of eggs is desired. To ensure this feed them with egg shell, ground oyster shell, bones or old mortar. When kept confined they should also be occasionally fed with gravel. In winter a good substitute for the latter is pounded anthracite coal, or the unburned bits of coal left in the ashes. Dry coal ashes, to the depth of an inch or two, is said to be very good spread on the floor of their house, keeping it clean and sweet for a long time, by absorbing and deodorizing their droppings. The same material may be used with benefit to dust the fowls with, as it will keep them clear of vermin. Pursue this course in feeding and have the chicks hatched so early in Spring that the pullets may commence to lay in September or October, and the best results may be anticipated. They should only be kept for about a year, as the number of eggs will diminish each succeeding year after the first.

The whole subject of raising poultry and eggs is one well deserving the attention of farmers, and all having a taste for it who possesses the facilities necessary to carry on the business. Almost anything that can be fed to swine may be used for feeding poultry, and we believe with far more profit; and there is no question that the food furnished by poultry is infinitely more wholesome and delicious than "hog meat."

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

NEW YORK, 28.—A special from Paris, dated midnight 26th says the declaration of Bismarck that the northern forts shall remain in the hands of the Germans gives great satisfaction to the communists. The gen d'armes in St. Denis are becoming numerous, and the loyal national guards, there, have been organized.

M. Seguin of the war office, attempted to reach Versailles but was arrested at the outposts. Dr. Dubois advanced to explain that Seguin was a staff officer, arranging the positions of the advanced posts, and he was arrested also, but afterwards liberated.

Thiers, in a speech, tells the country that the situation is painful. French blood is flowing but it is consoling that all are doing their duty, especially the army, which is commanded by Cavalier who is completely unfettered and has now completed the investment and commenced active preparations. Issy is silenced and Moulineux captured.

NEW YORK, 29.—A dispatch dated Paris, Thursday, noon, 27th, says Cluseret orders the nationals not to interfere with the railways. Since 6 o'clock last night Issy has been bombarded with extreme violence. At Montrouge there was a complete hail of projectiles. Vanvres is seriously damaged.

The *Tribune* this morning says, in the case of Heath and Rapparel against the Erie railroad and others, Judge Blatchford has prepared a decision which will probably be officially given to-day. The decision covers a hundred and twelve pages, and is in favor of the plaintiffs upon all the constitutional points involved.

A dispatch from Paris on Thursday evening says that on Wednesday night in a reconnaissance by the 182d battalion, from a barricade at Villejuif, forty Communists were surrounded by the Versailles cavalry. The Communists retreated but four were captured and immediately shot. One of the captured regained the lines in a dying state and was taken to Bicetre Hospital. The Versailles took the barricades in Rue Rivouette but they were re-taken.

MacMahon is at Chateau Becon. The governor of Invalides has been arrested.

Issy has been bombarded all day. The sailors have abandoned their guns and the fort is scarcely tenable. The loss is heavy. The hospital Necker, in the Rue de Sevres, with 445 beds, is full. Civilians are forced to fight and also soldiers of the late war. Yesterday about fifty men and boys who were hanging about the Northern Railroad station were surrounded and pressed into service.

The same dispatch says the census bureau, to-day, in compliance with the resolution of the Senate of last session, has furnished complete returns of the last census, which will only be subject to a few slight changes in the western townships. The total population of the States is 38,104,840; of the Territories and District of Columbia 442,694; total, 39,547,534. The census bureau expects to complete the first volume of reports, embracing statistics of the population, in three months. It is not too late to make a preliminary report, as was originally intended, as more complete details will be forthcoming before they will be required by Congress. The report on the social and industrial statistics are in such an incomplete state, requiring so many corrections, alterations and amendments that it is not expected they will be ready for one year.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 27.—A deficit of half a million of francs has been discovered in the Swiss treasury, and a prominent official has confessed embezzlement.

The *Standard's* special despatch says the Commune suffers for want of union, money and men. The Nationals openly disobey. It is believed the Commune will make a last stand in the Rue Casti-