

trees whose leaves form the best and principal food for the worms. A large number of mulberry cuttings and considerable seed have been planted and there is time yet for more. We notice that Professor C. V. Riley who has achieved national distinction as an entomologist, affirms that the leaves of the Osage orange may be entirely substituted for those of the mulberry; he says this has been proven by an extended series of tests. The Osage orange makes a beautiful hedge and should be more commonly grown in our gardens. A live fence is vastly superior in beauty to any dead fence, no matter of what material it may be composed, and if the leaves of this plant can be utilized, its cultivation may be made useful and profitable as well as ornamental.

In a report to the Department of Agriculture, Prof. Riley strongly recommends the culture of silk as an extensive and remunerative industry. But he advocates the system of household raising and cooperative reeling. That is, he considers that if families in a given district were to engage in raising cocoons, and combine their means for the operation of machinery for a common filature, the business could be made more profitable than by the erection of large rearing establishments.

One of the great recommendations of this plan to a community like ours is the avenue it opens for the employment of aged persons and children. It is a light and easy labor, although it requires constant attention during a part of the year, and can be performed by the ladies or little ones or by the old folks in families, who can thus add to the family revenue and to the general wealth.

The system of hand reeling is strongly advocated by some of the friends of sericulture in Utah, we presume on the ground that it would furnish more individual labor, and save the outlay for expensive machinery. But Professor Riley takes an opposite view, and we think he is in the right. He says:

"Nor would it be safe for individuals to rely on reeling their own silk. The art of reeling in modern filatures and with steam appliances has been brought to such perfection that the hand-reeler cannot hope to produce a first class article. The only way in which silk-reeling can be managed profitably at present is where a colony of silk-raisers combine to put up and operate a common filature, as in the case of the settlement at Silkville, Kan., the colony of French and Italians, who located at Fayetteville, N. C., in 1876, or the Italian settlement at Vineland, N. J."

A great deal of money can be raised without either hand-reeling or machine-reeling. The choked cocoons can be sold at a good figure in Europe, where there is greater demand than the market can supply, in consequence of the disease among the silk worms. But according to Professor Riley the most profitable plan under present conditions is to raise eggs for sale. He says:

Under existing circumstances more money has been made by the sale of eggs than by either of the other means, and silk worm growers in this country have gradually drifted into this branch of the industry. Eggs raised in this country are free from disease, and the fact that as high as \$6 and \$8 per ounce have been paid for them, and that France paid in 1876 114,000 francs, and in 1877 1,691,400 francs for eggs exported from the United States, is as eloquent in showing the remarkable adaptation of our country to silk culture as that other fact, not generally known, that the chief of the French commission to our centennial confessed that there was no silk in France superior to some that was there on exhibition, and grown in North Carolina. The production of a certain number of eggs does not necessarily prevent the production at the same time of choked cocoons or reeled silk, and the pierced cocoons that have been used for breeding purposes have also a certain market value, commanding about \$1 per pound at Paterson, N. J. The egg-producing branch of the industry can, however, only admit of a limited expansion.

The trade in eggs will do very well as a temporary business, to enable sericulturists to advance towards more extensive operations. The object to be kept in view is the

manufacture of silk, not merely the raising of eggs or the production of cocoons as articles of merchandise. And the time will come when some of our moneyed men will recognize the importance of this branch of industry, because they will see in it the prospect of large and immediate profits. Utah can raise the food for the worms. The little creatures flourish in this arid climate and are free from the diseases that attack them in a humid atmosphere; our rapidly increasing population will furnish all the hands needed to cheaply perform the work of caring for and feeding the silk producers; and when the buildings and machinery are provided either by the speculation of the capitalist, or the co-operation of the numerous producers who will engage in the work, this Territory will rank among the great silk manufacturing centres of the world, and wealth in no small amount will add to the general prosperity. Sericulturists, keep at it, and do not be discouraged.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A correspondent of the National Farmer, having tried many plans for keeping smoked meat through fly-time, finds this the best of all: Put each piece in a muslin sack with sweet hay stuffed closely around it inside, and hang in a clean, dry place.

Only 606 Irishmen left the Emerald Isle for Canada during the year 1878. Yet the number of emigrants from Ireland during that year was 41,000. Seeing that the Dominion paid out \$180,000 on its Irish immigration system in 1878, the cost per "Pat" was pretty high.

Now is the time when mildew attacks the gooseberries. Flour of sulphur blown into the bushes is a good remedy. By keeping the branches from the ground and the moderate use of the sulphur this destroyer of fruit, as well as other similar fungi can be themselves destroyed.

Judge Dundy, in the United States District Court at Omaha, a few days ago, fined one J. M. Lawrence \$100, and committed him until the amount was paid, for writing profane epithets and phrases on a postal card. Quite right. Would it not be a good thing to make at least some show of enforcing our local laws against profaning the name of Deity?

The organization of the musical talent of the Territory is a most excellent movement. The attempt of the Twenty-first Ward Thespians to entertain an audience in the big Theatre is also commendable. Music and the drama should be well supported. Each is a public educator. We can make our own music; we can make our own fun; and have them of a high order too, by practice and perseverance. Let the people patronize home talent.

A correspondent of the Husbandman gives the following plan for the management of a kicking cow: "When my patience becomes exhausted in coaxing and scolding a cow that kicks, I put a leather strap around her body, forward of her bag and behind her hip bones, and buckle it tight. Then she can do no harm, for she cannot raise her feet more than two or three inches from the floor. When she becomes satisfied that she can do no harm she will stand perfectly still; then you may loosen up on the strap by degrees, and soon leave it off entirely, for she soon learns to stand still to be milked."

Last Sunday a Chinaman named Ah Ching was ordained to the office of Deacon in the Episcopal Church. The ceremony took place at Trinity Church, San Francisco, the ordination being performed by Bishop Kip, assisted by Dr. Beers and the rectors of the other churches in the diocese. Ah Ching is said to be the first Chinaman who has received "holy orders." He took the name of Walter C. Young, and passed a close examination with great success. He is a small specimen of his race, has an intelligent countenance and a melodious voice, and is expected to do a great work in the evangelization of the disciples of Confucius.

Some time ago we noticed the Sapon soap manufactured by Mr. Henry Snell, which still retains its reputation as the most marketable

soap ever made in Utah. Mr. Snell now has a finer article, called White Grecian, which is of a very fine grade, suitable for the toilet as well as ordinary use. We can confidently recommend it as a general family soap, a happy medium between the scented article for the toilet, and the common article for the laundry. It is not only good looking, but of splendid quality, and should crowd from the Utah market all the soap of this grade that is made abroad. We consider that enterprises of this character ought to receive the support of the community, and we hope that while merchants give preference to the home-made goods, the general public will patronize them, not only by purchase, but by furnishing the necessary grease to carry on the business, for which Mr. Snell gives a good price. We hope to see this industry grow into a mammoth enterprise and that Utah will yet furnish the soap for the washing of the whole of the Great West.

MILLARD STAKE BOARD OF TRADE.

Persuant to a call, the leading priesthood of the Stake and the people of Fillmore convened in the State House, Fillmore City, the 11th inst. There were present: Brigham Young, of the Twelve; George Teasdale, President of Juab Stake, and Elder John Van Cott. The forenoon meeting was occupied by Elders Geo. Teasdale and Van Cott. Elders B. Young and Van Cott occupied the time in the afternoon. Much valuable instruction was given relative to our position, temporally and spiritually, showing that our future growth and prosperity depended entirely upon our united efforts. It was shown very lucidly by the brethren that by uniting together we would be able to get a fair value for our produce. Hence the necessity of a board of trade, which was effectually organized, with the following members: Ira N. Hinkley, Ed. Partridge, Jos. V. Robison, Benj. Bennett, Thomas Yates, Geo. Finlinton, Jos. S. Black, H. B. Bennett, N. Pratt, A. A. Kimball and L. Holbrook. All present seemed well pleased with the move that had been taken. The board met in the evening and organized according to the usual order, with president, vice-presidents, secretary and treasurer and executive committee. Much good is anticipated through this organization. L. HOLBROOK, Stake Clerk.

"INDEPENDENT" ON THE SPAULDING STORY.

Editors Deseret News:

You have left little to be said in regard to the old "Manuscript Found" story, which, for want of anything more substantial, is being revived just now. But, if you admit to your columns ideas which do not always coincide with your own, perhaps a line or two as to how this matter impresses one unconnected with your Chpcreh may not be inappropriate.

Whatever the facts in relation to the Book of Mormon, a careful perusal of it and of the statements of its opponents, long since convinced me of the absurdity as well as the falsity of this "Spaulding story"—romance it may well be termed, for the whole story appears extremely mythical, and a more appropriate name would be, "Manuscript Lost," for no one seems to know what has become of it.

Having no time to spend on mere argument—which as a general thing only excites antagonism—permit me to ask, if the "manuscript found" ever existed and so much resembled the "Book of Mormon" that the latter could be in the remotest degree justly termed a plagiarism of it, is it likely that the opponents of "Mormonism" would have suffered such positive evidence of its fraudulent character to be lost or to pass out of their hands? Or, if in their possession, would they have allowed it to remain in obscurity until the believers in the Book of Mormon number hundreds of thousands? The eagerness with which they have grasped at every shadow of a weapon to use against "Mormonism" proves that they would not.

Would such evidence as that upon which this "Spaulding Story" rests be for one moment considered in any court of justice, even where

only pecuniary considerations were at stake?

Your opponents find ground for sarcasm at the account given by Joseph Smith of the final disposition of the "plates." But Joseph's story has at least the merit of consistency and straightforwardness; while the disappearance of the "Manuscript Found" is shrouded in mystery, if not downright dishonesty. The facts no doubt are that the "manuscript"—whatever it was—proved to be so utterly unlike the "Book of Mormon," that it was deemed advisable to either, secrete or destroy it.

Now, although I not only believe, but know, from personal experience that immortality is true and that God manifests Himself to those who earnestly and purely seek to know and do His will, as much to-day as at any time in the world's history, yet I am not and do not expect to be connected with any earthly "church," so should the writer be charged with being secretly a member of your Church, it is simply untrue. But can any sincere believer in the Bible and in the person and ministry of Jesus Christ, read the account of his visit to the Nephites on this continent, after his crucifixion and resurrection in Palestine, as given in the Book of Mormon, and believe for one moment that a corrupt and designing impostor, or set of impostors, could have concocted and palmed that account in the world?

Permit me to quote what has long been considered a strong argument in favor of the truth—in the main—of the New Testament: "Bad men could not, and good men would not have written it, unless true."

If you do not object I may hereafter add some reflections as to the "divine authenticity" of the "Book of Mormon" as a whole, though they may not concede with your own.

Allow me to subscribe myself an ardent lover of Truth and Justice, and on all subjects—political, social or religious, in thought, at least, an absolute

INDEPENDENT.

GRAVITATION.

A BOLD SCIENTIFIC DENIAL THAT IT IS A UNIVERSAL LAW.

Professor Joseph Tingley, of Indiana Ashbury University, flings a bombshell into the scientific camp in the shape of a denial that gravitation is the universal law, as Newton taught, and the world has since believed. If it is, the Professor wants to know why we pass through the tails of comets and through groups of meteors without feeling the collision or being affected by it. Instead of the axiom that gravitation is a universal law of matter, Professor Tingley maintains that matter is para-gravitant and dia-gravitant, some bodies attracting and others repelling each other, even as different things are differently affected by the poles of a magnet, and varying their joint influence according to some other law than inversely as the square of the distance. In elucidating his theory the Professor says: "The analogy between the magnet and gravitating forces is closer than appears at first thought. There are good reasons for suspecting that all gravitant bodies possess the power of induction. The influence of the sun upon comets as they draw near that great magnet is usually manifested first by a widening of the distance between the nucleus and its envelope, and subsequently by the projection of the tail. It seems evident that by some inductive action of the sun the nucleus is endowed with power to repel the envelope toward as well as away from the sun. Those portions which happened to be driven towards the sun are met by a superior repellent force, and are returned backward past the nucleus, giving the appearance of a double tail. The marvelously rapid projection of this appendage to almost incredible distances into space is inexplicable on any other hypothesis than that which attributes to its substance the quality of negative gravitation or actual repency. It must not be inferred that this condition is one of mere levity or absence of attraction, nor that the repellent quality is due to expansion by heat or any other known force, excepting the inductive action of the sun superadded to that of the nucleus. The substance of the coma is actively repellent only within certain

distances, beyond which the residue of para-gravitant force which it retains becomes equal to or exceeds that of its diagravitancy. This balance of forces determines the magnitude of the envelope, whether in equilibrium around the nucleus or disturbed by the repellent influence of the sun or other proximate body. I suspect that a careful examination of the positions occupied by certain comets that have had supernumerary tails will reveal the fact that some planetary body had assisted in their ejection. It is even possible that the hitherto unseen intra-mercurial body may have participated in their formation. There are other corners in the solar system where it is reasonable to suppose that the diagravitant condition prevails, at least when phenomena occur which admit of no satisfactory explanation on any other hypothesis.—N. Y. Graphic.

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