

PHONOGRAPHY.—By letter from br. Charles Wright of Smithfield, Cache Co., to br. Charles A. McGregor, corresponding Secretary of the Phonographic Society, we learn that a Phonographic Society has been organized in that settlement, recognizing the one in this city as the parent institution; and that steps are being taken to extend a knowledge of the art of phonography in that region. That is right; and we are glad to hear of it. We would say that though the Society here have not yet decided finally on the peculiar book they will use, there is every probability that it will be Ben Pittman's of Cincinnati. The books can be had from Ben. Pittman, Cincinnati, Ohio, either by letter inclosing postage stamps, or P. O. order, or can be ordered through br. Edward L. Sloan of this city.

DIED.—It is with sorrow that we chronicle the death of Brigham Willard Kimball, son of President Heber C. Kimball, while on his way back from his mission, and, according to the telegram received by Pres. Kimball from his son Heber P., about 75 miles this side of Julesburg, on the Pole Creek route; at which point he was buried. Every one will sympathize with br. Kimball in this bereavement. Br. Brigham was a young man of great promise, and one whose labors had been effectual in doing much good. "He is not dead," but gone behind the veil, there to continue the work in which he was engaged.

EASTERN MAILS.—Coach arrived on Friday evening, the 24th, and brought 7 through mail letter sacks, and 4 way mail letter sacks. The way bills for the 9th, 14th and 15th of July have not been received up to date. On Saturday and Sunday coaches arrived, but brought nothing, neither mails, passengers, nor express, having been unable to make connection. Two hundred and six canvas sacks still behind between here and Denver.

JUVENILE PARTY.—The party for the juveniles in the Theatre on Saturday was every way a success. The crowds of interesting, and much interested, young people who assembled, induced everybody present to declare that this is a great country for little men and women, sometimes yeft children. Of spectators, parents, guardians, &c., there were more than a few, and the circles were well adorned with living portraits. The dancing was engaged in by the juveniles with the utmost spirit, and they manifested a thorough acquaintance, with the "enchanted maze." The utmost order, good humor, and accommodating feelings were manifested by the young ladies and gentlemen present; and all went merry as a juvenile party should do. Manager Caine may well be gratified with occasion and its results.

ON FLIGHT.—On Saturday afternoon the sky over the city was white with flake-like specks, numerous as the particles of dust in a wind storm after a dry season, and evidently moving in a southeasterly direction. They were clouds of grasshoppers on the wing, innumerable in quantity, and it is to be hoped, moving to some location where the products of man's industry and the earth's bounty will not be the objects of their ravages. On Sunday the sky was still full of them, and many, seemingly exhausted, dropped down on the streets, gardens and fields around. In the bottoms south of the city, and in many places, especially in the lower wards, they are very thick on the grain and on the ground.

BY LETTER from Elder K. G. Maeser, bearing date New York, July 10th, we learn that he in company with others of the missionaries were to start for Europe, on the 13th, by steamship Manhattan, as General Clawson's telegram to President Young stated after they had sailed. At date of writing Elder George D. Watt and some other elders had started west for home; and Elder Orson Pratt was still in New York, expecting to accompany Elders Brigham, Jun., and John W. Young. Elder Maeser closes with "All the boys are in fine spirits, and I am proud to be a member of a company of such men."

TO SOUTH WILLOW CREEK.—Presidents B. Young and D. H. Wells, with Elders John Taylor, Wilford Woodruff, George A. Smith and Geo. Q. Cannon paid a visit on Saturday to South Willow Creek, in this valley, to hold a two days' meeting. The President was met by a juvenile Company of school children in uniform, trained by the school teacher and headed by him, with a juvenile band and choir, whose execution of music would have done credit to adults. Their uniform was grey, and "homespun," giving just prominence to home-made. There were large congregations on Saturday and Sunday, on the latter day there being nearly 3000 persons under the bowery erected, 100x80, including Bishop Harrington and many from American Fork and other places of northern Utah County.

The President passed high eulogiums on the teacher at Willow Creek for the excellent character of the teachings imparted and the manner in which they are communicated. The President and party got back to the city on Sunday evening, after a highly pleasant trip.

THE ARMY WORM is said to be doing much damage in the neighborhood of Stocton and in other places in San Joaquin County, Cal.

DOING DAMAGE.—On Monday morning the grasshoppers were reported as doing considerable damage in Davis Co., particularly to the corn, and all vegetables having tender leaves. They were thickest towards Bountiful, hanging from the trees, corn, standing grain, &c., in huge clusters. Some fields are said to be almost destroyed.

APPLES.—Pres. Joseph Young dropped in to see us on Monday, and treated the typos to a basket of fine Early Harvest apples, which were truly delicious; so they said, and we have reason to believe them.

FILLMORE.—Bishop Thomas Callister and Elder John L. Smith report favorably of the people, crops, prospects and affairs generally at Fillmore.

Correspondence.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH IN THE SETTLEMENTS.

WELLSVILLE, Cache County, July 25th, 1867.
EDITOR NEWS:

Dear Brother,—Yesterday, the 24th was celebrated in Wellsville with more than usual warmth. It began at the break of day, with all the routine of things common to such occasions, such as the firing of guns at early dawn, while our brass and file bands sent strains of delightful music on the morning wind, awaking in our minds the remembrance of days past. We thought of our banishment from Missouri; of our exile from Illinois; of the murder of Joseph and Hyrum Smith in Carthage jail; of the wanderings of the Saints till they arrived in Utah and of the designs of Benton, of Missouri, and his clique to crush us while we were in exile. We thought of the "Mormon Battalion" who volunteered to serve their country in its hour of need. We drew this dark picture of the past to contrast with the happy aspect of our present lovely Utah, and sang with all our might,

"My own land Deseret, here I love to dwell;
Deseret, my own land, home I love so well."

At eight o'clock a procession was formed under the direction of the Marshal of the Day, br. Thomas Leavett. The various trades were represented by suitable flags, having appropriate mottoes, painted by our excellent painters Robert and William Deacon. Our day and Sunday school children looked well, and a fine string of them there was, from the lovely and blooming youth and maiden in their teens, to the little fellow no bigger than Tom Thumb.

At a few minutes to ten Bishop William Maughan and other distinguished persons were escorted to the Social Hall, where a suitable oration was delivered by the Orator of the Day, br. Thomas Bradshaw; then followed a pithy address by the Bishop in his warm and forcible manner. He said he was proud of the people, the proceedings of the day, and of his home in Utah; and I believe he was, for he looked like it all over. A few encouraging remarks from br. Francis Gunnell; then songs, toasts, sentiments, &c.

In the afternoon every gymnastic exercise was tried that we could think of, and all sorts of plays suitable to old and young, male and female.

The recreations of the day closed with a dance in the Social Hall. Committee of arrangement, John Stoddard, James Haslam, Levi Minnerly, Charles Bailey and Isalah Huntsman.
Yours respectfully,

THOMAS BRADSHAW.

Eden City, Ogden Valley,
Weber County, July 24, 1867.

Editor Deseret News:

Although somewhat isolated we yet have the spirit of the times. Under the judicious presidency of R. Ballantyne, we spent the 24th as follows:

At early dawn the citizens were awakened by the sound of artillery. The rising sun was welcomed by the discharge of musketry by the militia, under Capt. Josiah M. Ferrin, and the mountains reverberated with music from the Eden band.

At 9 1-2 a.m. the procession formed, composed of citizens, choir, school, &c., displaying appropriate banners, and paraded the streets under the direction of the marshal, Josiah M. Ferrin, assisted by R. Ballantyne, Jun., and escorted by the militia, under the command of Lieut. J. Farrel. They then visited the presidency, the choir serenading them with appropriate anthems, after which, they were escorted by the procession to an elegant and commodious bowery erected for the purpose, and were entertained as per programme, which consisted of the following: Opening prayer by the chaplain, E. Burns; oration by J. H. Freeman, orator of the day; speeches by Presidents R. Ballantyne, Joseph Grover; original songs; toasts and sentiments, interspersed with music from the choir and band, artillery firing coming in between. The morning exercises concluded with votes of thanks to the committee of arrangements and officers of the day; song by the choir, "Hard Times;" prayer by councillor Moffat.

An interval of two hours for refreshments, and the entire population reassembled to join in the dance; the whole passed off without the least accident to mar our happiness or disturb our peaceful enjoyment. Our crops look well, and prosperity attends us generally.

Yours,
E. B. FULLER.

Bountiful, July 24th, 1867.

Editor "Deseret News:"

About two weeks ago a Committee of Arrangements was appointed for the celebration of the 20th Anniversary of the arrival of the Pioneers into these valleys, and, in accordance with their programme, the inhabitants of Bountiful were aroused this morning at sunrise by a Territorial salute of twenty-one guns, being one gun for each county in the Territory, and which was the signal for hoisting the national flag over the Tabernacle and throughout the ward. At six o'clock the martial and brass bands were stationed, the one on the tower of the tabernacle, and the other on Pres. Jeremiah Willie's rock house, where they played some popular and soul stirring pieces which had an inspiring effect, and prepared the citizens for the proceed-

ings of the day. Soon after eight o'clock a battalion of cavalry and a battalion of infantry, the silver greys, schools, &c., commenced to assemble on the east side of the Tabernacle, where a procession was formed at nine o'clock by Major J. B. Kent, Marshal of the Day. The cavalry with their color bearer, in charge of Adj. C. Call and Capt. O. Hatch, preceded the procession, followed by Adj. L. S. Burnham's uniformed martial band, succeeded by the Bountiful choir, br. Allen Findlay leader, who were beautifully and tastefully dressed. These were followed by one carriage containing pioneers; next in order came a carriage drawn by four prancing bays, for the use of Bishop John Stoker and suite, which was followed by the silver greys, who occupied quite a number of carriages. Then came Pro. Jas. Weight's brass and string band, bearing a flag having the inscription "Holiness to the Lord, Bountiful brass band." This was followed by the schools; 1st district school in charge of Trustee John Ellis; 2nd district schools in charge of Teachers C. Farnham, H. Holbrook and M. Call; 3d district schools, Teachers Miss T. Reynolds and M. Drakeford; 4th district school C. M. Barlow. All the schools were well represented and gave much credit to their teachers. These were followed by citizens in carriages, and a battalion of infantry in charge of Adj. A. Walton, acting as a rear guard. The procession being formed in accordance with the programme, by order of the Marshal it moved from the east side of the Tabernacle north to the city wall, the whole procession passing before Bishop John Stoker's residence, the bands playing alternately while the flags were waved in the gentle breeze.

On arriving at the city wall the procession wheeled round and came south to the Bishop's residence, where the procession halted for several minutes. There the cavalry were formed into line, being fronted a little by the martial band and choir while the Bishop and his council, Elder Joseph Holbrook, President J. Willie, and Elder Israel Barlow were received. Their being so received had a very pleasing yet touching effect. Here were men who had borne the burdens of the day; who had passed through mobbing and driving and burnings, and have offered their lives for the truth; who had felt the sore oppressions of their cruel and merciless enemies; and had seen themselves surrounded by men who sought their blood; but to-day how changed the scene; instead of being surrounded by enemies, they find themselves surrounded by friends whose happiness is enhanced in seeking to promote theirs! The Bishop and suite being seated, the procession moved south to the southwest corner of the Public Square, thence east around the square to the west side, when the cavalry were formed into line on either side and the procession was received at the Tabernacle by the Committee of Arrangements.

The following exercises were then presented: Music by the bands; singing, My Mountain Home, choir; prayer by Chaplain I. Barlow; singing, the Patriot song, choir; oration, Hon. Joseph Holbrook. The oration was eloquent, appropriate and touching. Then came one gun, music, singing by the choir, speech by Anson Call; one gun, music; W. J. Muir next addressed the meeting; one gun, singing by the choir; more music; some spicy toasts, and a song, "Hurrah Hurrah," by br. Ed. Thomas. This was followed by more toasts and sentiments, and the Standard of Zion was sung by br. Bottrell, and a recitation was given by br. Judson Tolman. The Bishop then expressed his thanks to the Committee of Arrangements, and the pleasure that the entire proceedings of the day had afforded him. All present were highly delighted and left with joyful hearts and smiling faces.

No accident occurred to mar the peace and amity of the occasion; no drunkenness, nor riotous conduct was seen, nor was there a sentence heard that could mar the softest heart or offend the most refined ear. All was peace, harmony and good will, so that one could not help but conclude that Bountiful was not the place that needed "regenerating."

Committee of Arrangements: J. N. Perkins, Anson Call, W. J. Muir, Hy. Rampton, Hy. Tingey.

WM. THURGOOD, Reporter.

WHAT AMERICAN WOMEN DO.

In Ohio, last year, about 30 girls went from farm to farm, hoeing, plowing and the like, for 62 cents a day. At Media, in Pennsylvania, two girls named Miller carry on a farm of 300 acres, raising hay and grain, hiring labor, but working mostly themselves. These women are not ignorant; they at one time made meteorological observations for an association auxiliary to the Smithsonian Institute. But labor attracts them, as it would many women if they were not oppressed by public opinion.

Let us close this branch of our subject with a picture homely but attractive: "According to thy request," writes a Quaker friend from Wilmington, Delaware, "I send thee some facts concerning Sarah Ann Scofield. Some 15 years since, her father became very much involved in debt. He owed some \$1,000 or \$1,200; having lost largely by working for cotton and woollen mills. His business was making spindles and flyers. His daughter, then just 16, proposed to go into her father's shop and assist him, she being the oldest of seven children. He accepted her offer, and told me himself, that in twelve months she could finish more work and do it better than any man he had ever trained for 18. She earned \$15 a week at the rate he then paid other hands. Her father died. Her two eldest brothers learned the trade of her and went away. She has now two younger sisters in apprenticeship, and a brother 14 years of age, all working under her; turning, polishing, filing and fitting all kinds of machinery. I went out to see her last week. She was then making water rams to force streams into barns and houses. She is

also beginning to make many kinds of carriage axles. She is her own draughtsman, and occasionally does her own forging. To use her own words: 'What any man can do, I can try at.' She has a steam engine, every part of which she understands; and I know that her work gives entire satisfaction. When they have steady employment, they clear \$60 a week; and she says she would rather work at it for her bread, than at sewing for ten times the money. The truth is it is a business she is fond of.

In a New Haven clock factory 7 women are employed among 70 men, on half wages; and the manufacturer takes great credit to himself for his liberality. At Waltham, also, a watch factory has lately started, in which many women are employed. For the first two months the women earn two dollars and fifty cents a week; for the third three dollars; and after that four dollars. The men earn from five shillings to two dollars a day. It seems that no special skill is required in the women, while the men in a few departments are still paid according to their ability. The steam engine, it appears, has not yet learned how to cook dials! In this case the operator must hold the dial, turning it evenly as of he were a smoke-jack, which requires judgment and "faculty!"

In 1850 there were engaged in shoe-making in the town of Lynn 3,728 males and 6,412 females—nearly twice as many women as men; yet, in the monthly payment of wages, only half as much money was paid to women as to men. The 3,000 men received \$75,000 a month; and the 6,000 women, \$37,000; that is, the women's were on the average, only one-quarter as much as those of the men.

Plenty of employments are open to them; but all are underpaid. They will never be better paid until women of rank begin to work for money, and so create a respect for women's labor.—[Mrs. C. H. Dall.]

[Special to the DESERET NEWS.]

Ep Telegraph.

New York, 28.

The Havana Brensa says the Liberal authorities in the City of Mexico are persecuting the Catholic Church, and have stripped the cathedral of all its ornaments and silver ware, and arrested the Bishop of Jalapa, the Abbott of Guadalupe and Dr. Arillago, Superior of the Jesuits, who are held in close confinement; the latter two are each over 80 years. The charge against the Bishop of Jalapa is that he acted as alternate for the Archbishop of Mexico in the council of the regency; and against the Abbott, that he took part in the deliberations of the assembly of the notables. It is also stated that the famous Chapel of Rosary has been levelled by the Liberals.

Richmond, Va., 27.

Gen. Schofield will issue an order arranging the districts for reassembling the boards of registration; vacancies are to be filled by sub-district commanders; in filling the judicial offices which may become vacant in the state, the nominations will be sent to the Governor; for all other vacancies the nominations will be sent direct to headquarters.

Washington, 28.

Several South Carolinians who were recently in Washington say that the leading conservatives have proposed terms of a political bargain to some of the leading colored citizens, to the effect that the conservatives will help the blacks to elect the latter candidates to Congress, without regard to color, provided the blacks will give the whites the control of the State Government.

Hartford, Connecticut, 27.

The Legislature adjourned to-day, after a session of three months; the constitutional amendment, giving suffrage to all citizens, male and female, was lost by 15 majority.

Paris, 28.

On the 27th, Admiral Farragut was received at a state dinner, which was especially given by the Emperor in honor of the American Admiral. The French Minister of Marine and other members of the Imperial Cabinet and Ambassador of the United States government were among the invited guests.

Berlin, 28.

Notwithstanding the official denial in the *Moniteur* of Napoleon's note to the King of Prussia, in regard to Schleswig, the semi-official journals of Berlin continue to urge King William to repel the intrusion of the French Emperor in the political affairs of Germany.