

## Correspondence.

The Excursion of the Traveling  
Editors to the Great Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE CITY,  
July 14th, 1875.

## Editor Deseret News:

In yesterday's communication (which was very hastily written) I promised to give you an abstract of the remarks or speeches made during the excursion, while the steamer *General Garfield* was returning from the trip on the lake.

The speaking was commenced by the leader or superintendent of the party, Hon. H. T. Williams, of New York, agricultural editor of the *Independent*, who, in very courteous language, thanked the citizens of Salt Lake City, who had received them with so much kindness, and extended towards them such a generous and cordial hospitality.

Mr. Williams concluded his speech by giving the following toast—

"May their kind words and good deeds follow them from the rivers below to the rivers above."

Mr. Williams then introduced Moses Sargent, of the Massachusetts Sunday School Union, Boston, Mass. Mr. Sargent is a very pleasant and accomplished speaker, and very much resembles, in countenance and general appearance, his celebrated brother, the U. S. Senator from California.

I did not hear all of his speech, but was told, by one of the company, that it was very happily rendered, and who also told me (confidentially) that Mr. S. was considered the best speaker in their company. What I did hear of Mr. Sargent's speech convinced me that he may yet equal, if he does not excel, the well established eloquence of his distinguished brother, the U. S. Senator.

Prof. S. C. Harrington, of Connecticut, was the next speaker. In pleasant and cordial tones he thanked the citizens of Salt Lake City for their generous hospitality, and in return therefor would invite them to partake of the hospitality of his own State, which, he said, was the "Wooden Nutmeg" State, but none the less hospitable for being so named.

Hon. J. T. Edge, of the Pennsylvania legislature, followed Prof. H. and, in behalf of his own State, invited all to partake of the hospitalities thereof, and to visit Philadelphia during the "Centennial" next year. He would not only invite all the citizens of Salt Lake City to the "Centennial," but would also extend a cordial invitation to "all the rest" of mankind throughout the world. Mr. Edge is a very pleasant speaker, and, like Mr. Sargent, of Boston, is also a very agreeable and sociable man.

Mr. Wilds said he was from Boston, otherwise known as the "Hub of the Universe," although, after what he had seen since he left that city, he somewhat doubted whether it merited that title.

He thanked them all for their hospitality, and after a few further remarks concluded, as did all the speakers, by expressing himself as much gratified to witness the progress of Salt Lake City.

Rev. O. H. Means, D. D., of Boston, Mass., said that, although differing in his religious views from the opinions and faith of the "Mormon" people, he "had been very much instructed," while in this (Salt Lake) city. He alluded to the "verdure" of the city and country in very eloquent terms, stating that many might regard it as peculiarly "a land that God had blessed;" but which, he would rather say, was "a land blooming in beauty," the result of the patient labor, faithfully performed, of faithful men. He was exceedingly gratified at the hospitality received, and would make no hasty expression in regard to the religious opinions prevailing. He was much gratified to observe the many children present at the Tabernacle on Sunday morning last, and to hear their sweet singing. He would welcome them all to his home at Boston, and was sure his wife would join him in giving them all a cordial welcome. He did not expect to find such a beautiful city as Salt Lake had proved to be. He had been disappointed in many places he had visited, but had been agreeably surprised to find Salt Lake City far more beautiful than he had ever imagined it to be.

Mr. Musser was requested to

speak, but declined, saying he was not a public speaker.

Thus ended the "speeches," or oratorical part of the proceedings; and here, allow me to say, that several persons present stated to me that Salt Lake City ought to have had at least one man present on the occasion to thank the speakers for their kind wishes and cordial invitations to visit their own cities and states, in return for the cordiality extended towards them, but that man was not there.

Had I not been otherwise engaged, and had I been requested to do so, I would certainly have been that man; and the mouse would have "inspired" me to say as I now write, in conclusion—

The Rose of Utah yet may bloom

As fair as erst was "Sharon's" flower,  
And shed as pure and rich perfume  
Within as fair and bright a bower.

"Cedars" like "Lebanon's" may grow,

On Utah's lofty mountains' side;  
Their giant forms their shade may throw  
O'er lake and river, far and wide.

The same "stars" on thy "lake" do shine

As shone and shine on "Galilee";  
Had "Eden's" bower of fruit or vine  
Aught fairer than thine own may be?"

In haste, yours &c.,

T. H. HEERMANS.

P. S.—I forgot to mention, that after the return of the excursionists to this city, upon invitation of the Hon. William Jennings, the party proceeded to the residence of that gentleman, who, with true "Mormon" hospitality, received us all with a cordial and practically generous welcome, accompanying the entire party through his extensive grounds, into the "Green house," or "Conservatory," and last, not least, letting us all gorge ourselves with his delicious fruits. Many were the grateful expressions made by the city's guests, while partaking thereof.

If "Eden's" bowers produced better cherries than those of Hon. Wm. Jennings, they must have been "nice," that's all. T. H. H.

## Order City—The United Order—Crops and Improvements.

Mr. CARMEL, Kane Co.,  
July 7th, 1875.

## Editor Deseret News:

Order City is the name of a town we are building, some two and a half miles above Mt. Carmel. The brethren who are doing so organized in the United Order some sixteen months since. All except four families were on the Muddy mission. Some four or five withdrew from us last season. We have been greatly blessed in our labors, our faith has been increased in the work of the Lord, and we feel determined to persevere in the Order.

We had no very great display on the Fourth, it being Sunday. Still, it will be long remembered by the Saints here. Our dining hall is far enough completed to hold our meetings in. Our family were nearly all gathered in it to dinner. All those who have moved up from the old place eat together all of their meals. Our hall is 25 x 40 feet. As each family move up, they fall into line and help to swell the family circle. We have all lived from the general fund for some time and all fare alike. We have no individual property. Our Bishop, Howard O. Spencer, is indeed a father to the people, and much beloved by all. The Spirit of the Lord is with us. Our aged brethren, some that were in Zion's Camp, say these are the best days they ever saw. Order City is laid off thirty rods square, dining hall in the centre. We number about 150 persons at present. We expect to all get together in a few weeks.

We have had very dry weather, but plenty of water in the creek for irrigation purposes. We have about fifteen acres of orchard and garden, with nearly three hundred acres of wheat, oats, barley, corn, cane, beans, potatoes, &c., all looking well; also a dairy with nearly fifty cows, quite a little sheep herd, etc.

We are making preparations to incorporate under the law. We wish to see the United Order increase and spread forth until the Saints become one in very deed. Yours in the bonds of the covenant.

D. B. FACKRELL, Sec. U. O.

The hot weather is notably increasing the mortality in many eastern cities.

## Sabbath Breaking.

SALT LAKE CITY,  
July 14th, 1875.

## Editor Deseret News:

It is becoming painfully evident that the evils that exist in other parts of the world have of late years been gradually gaining ground in this City. Among not the least conspicuous of these is the carelessness about religiously observing the Sabbath, which should be a day of rest, and with those professing to have embraced the principles of true Christianity, of religious devotion.

I believe there is a municipal law on the subject, sufficiently strict on some points, but extremely lax on others. It would appear exceedingly necessary that there should be one with a clause bearing on the so-called pleasure, ice cream, and beer gardens in this City and vicinity, which are resorted to on Sundays by hundreds, and it almost might be said thousands of people, the youth of both sexes preponderating.

In order to carry on their business on Sundays the proprietors of those places take out a restaurant license, and thus evade one law by complying with another.

Let a person go to some of these places on a Sunday and observe what is going on there, and they will see groups of young people playing cards and a kind of bagatelle to decide who shall pay for refreshments and so on. In my opinion all these indulgences lead to moral looseness. The places, too, are generally kept open till late at night and are so situated as to give facilities for wrong doing to those so disposed, and lead the unwary astray.

It is not quite so bad for people who do not profess any religious disposition to thus break one of the Christian commandments—to properly observe the Sabbath day, and to aid others to do the same thing by affording them facilities, but when those professing better things so far depart from consistency of theory and practice as to conduct their business on Sundays, it is a rather unfavorable commentary on their sincerity and the purity of their motives. If a person's religious considerations do not weigh more to him than a few paltry dollars, they are hardly worth adhering to at all.

However, I am in favor of such institutions as I have referred to being closed on Sundays, and that legislation be made at the earliest opportunity that will extend to places in the Territory outside as well as inside this municipality, because I am inclined to the belief that the very great majority of the community would favor such measures.

## Doctors and their Charges.

SALT LAKE CITY,  
July 16, 1875.

## Editor Deseret News:

Seeing an article in your local column, headed, "Their Occupation Going," the thought came to my mind, whether such occupation ought not to grow beautifully less, referring to surgeons and physicians. I understand their charges are from \$5 to \$500. Now what laboring man could afford to pay such enormous prices for medical or surgical attendance. Three-fourths of a year's wages of a laboring man is charged if he should meet with an accident whereby one of his limbs has to be amputated, an operation which perhaps occupies say from one half to two hours of the surgeon's time, besides his subsequent visits! Is it not an imposition that such an enormous sum is allowed to be charged? Their charges are just the same, whether the patients live or die.

A friend of mine some few months ago had occasion to call to his aid the services of two well known physicians and surgeons to attend his wife, and the two doctors stayed there from half past three till 6 p.m. In a short time the lady was dead, and the doctors' fees were only \$100 for the first and \$40 for the other. The husband is a man whose wages will amount to about \$750 a year, and the two doctors extorted the sum of \$140 for two hours and a half's attendance.

This is not the only case by a good many where poor people have had to call in physicians and to pay so dear for their services. I think it is about time that some of them learned to work by the sweat

of their brow instead of imposing on the more unfortunate people in our midst. It is time their "occupation was gone."

It may be urged by them that their previous training and studies have cost so much, and that the instruments necessary for their profession are so expensive that they cannot carry on their business with lower charges. This is nonsense. There are many businesses where the expenses are correspondingly great, still those who follow such businesses are content to work at their trade for from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per day. I fail to see why doctors should be allowed to charge such outrageous prices.

Respectfully, C. D.

## Cure for Scab.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14, 1875.

## Editor Deseret News:

Feeling a lively interest in the success of the stock growers of Utah, I send herewith a prescription for a cure of "SCAB" in sheep, a disease (in sheep) more formidable than any other I know of, and difficult to combat successfully.

I have learned, from Mr. H. M. Ward, of Alameda Co., who has doctored and cured many thousands, of a certain, sure cure, and at the same time an inexpensive medicine, that may be had readily in almost any locality. I write out the facts for the benefit of those who are breeding sheep and growing wool, and I suggest that all the newspapers of Utah copy it for the benefit of their subscribers. I will be responsible as to the perfect utility of the medicine in curing this terrible (and difficult to conquer) malady. Here is the recipe—

To ten pounds of unslacked lime, add twenty pounds of sulphur, and to these add ninety gallons of water. Boil the whole mixture till it assumes a dark orange color. Then it is ready for use.

Note—At first, in reducing this material, put in only sufficient water to liquify the sulphur, then to this add the lime. As soon as the lime is fully dissolved, add to the full proportion of the ninety gallons, or three barrels, of water. By adopting this mode of mixing, a more certain and perfect fusion of the materials is ensured.

The foregoing mixture is for dipping. For hand dressing, in aggravated cases, the amount of water should be reduced in quantity about one-third. This mixture will soften and cure "scab" that has increased the skin to a nominal thickness of a full half inch, and will afford a perfect cure with one thorough dressing!

Note again—No person must dream, even, that his sheep will remain cured, if he puts them back into the same yards, barns or sheds (after doctoring), unless he paints or whitewashes them thoroughly with this lime mixture. As well might he expect to free himself permanently of the ravages of "graybacks" by throwing off his dirty woollen shirt and after washing his body then assuming the same unclean garment.

The high priced and uncertain "cures for scab," entitled "carbolic acid," "glycerine," "blue stone," and tobacco, are in no sense to be compared, for effectiveness, with the lime and sulphur medicine hereinbefore described. Many large wool growers in this State know this to their great cost, both in money and the loss of their valuable animals. This medicine does not injure the wool in the least.

Unless the doctoring of the sheep is done in clear weather, the sheep should be housed, sheltered from rain and storm, or they will be likely to take cold. A little sulphur fed to the sheep occasionally is found to be beneficial. It is a cheap medicine, costing but six cents per pound in this market.

Yours respectfully,

PETER SAXE,  
Stock Importer.

## "Westward," to Great Salt Lake, the traveling "Press" men take their way.

In accordance with my promise, I will furnish the NEWS with a brief account of the incidents occurring during our delightful trip to Great Salt Lake, and on the return to this City, with the representatives of the American Press, and a few of their lady and gentleman friends.

We left the depot of the Utah Western R.R. at 7 this morning, had a pleasant and refreshing ride

on the Cars to Lake Point, stopped a few minutes at the hotel owned and kept by the Hon. Jeter Clinton, which by the way is a truly delightful summer resort, and no more healthful or salubrious location to pass the summer months can be found, with its advantages for salt water bathing, boating and sailing on the steamer, &c., &c.

Leaving Clinton's Hotel the majority of the party proceeded aboard the steamer *General Garfield*, and remained long enough to allow about twenty or thirty of the representatives of the Great American Press, to try the buoyancy of the water of the "Dead Sea" of America, by bathing therein, before proceeding on the sail round the lake. Foremost among the swimmers was the leader of the company, Hon. H. T. Williams; accompanying him in battling with the briny waves were several excellent swimmers, among whom were Messrs. C. W. Bryan, B. K. Bliss, Rev. J. O. Means, Professor T. S. Doolittle, Prof. C. S. Harrington, Geo. Thomas, J. V. Edge, A. A. Willard, Prof. J. W. Taylor, W. H. Lambert, and others whose names I did not ascertain, all of whom expressed themselves highly pleased with their bath, and only winced a little when the strong alkali water got into their eyes.

After the swim the *General Garfield* proceeded on a most delightful trip towards "Antelope" or "Church" Island, and returned in time for the cars on the return to this city, leaving Clinton's Hotel about 12.15 p.m., arriving at Salt Lake City depot in due time, without any particular incidents worthy of mentioning, except the detention of the train two or three times by rails that were bent by the heat.

Previous to the company's leaving the *General Garfield*, on the return to this city, several speeches were made, of which I will give you an abstract in time for tomorrow's paper, time not allowing a longer communication to day.

In haste, yours, etc.,

T. H. HEERMANS.

SALT LAKE CITY,

July 18th, 1875.

## Silk Culture in California.

Eds. Record-Union: In your issue of June 26th, I noticed among your agricultural reports an article on "Silk Culture," through which you express the hope that some one engaged in that business might answer the inquiries put to you on silkworm breeding in a more definite manner.

I will, then, take the liberty of writing you this communication, answering as briefly as I can the aforesaid inquiries and giving you besides some details of my experiments in this branch of industry. Before going any further, however, let me say at the present day silk culture is in a very depressed condition. Why it is so, and how to remedy the evil, I have no time and no space to state in this letter, though I may do it at some future time if you would like to hear any more on the subject.

To the first inquiry of your correspondent, I will answer that there are no important silkworm breeders at present in this State, the business, little as it is, being conducted on a very small scale. As to being successful, I will add that so far silk culturists have met with very variable success all round, more particularly so in their attempts at raising those fine yellow races known under the name of the French annuals.

"Have silkworms bred in California never been infected by maladies as yet?" asks your correspondent. Yes, they have. In 1869-70 most all the breedings on a large scale failed, and wrong causes were set forth by silk culturists of that time for an explanation to their repeated failures. It was but last year that I ascertained beyond a doubt that pebrine, the epidemic which has been ravaging so fiercely all over the silk districts of Europe, Africa and Asia, with the exception of Japan, existed in California, and was, and had been, the very cause of our failures so far, which statement I made public through communication to the San Francisco Rural Press.

Pebrine is a strange malady, for a stranger to the business could not see anything wrong with the infected worms, all appearing to be in good health, with no sick worms or dead bodies around. But, on closer examination, the same person would notice that the worms were very