

half-million of trees for sale. The worms are here and our sisters and children have nimble fingers to handle them and this is, naturally, as good a producing country as Italy or France. There is nothing on the face of the earth to hinder us, as a people, from making our own ribbons, silk stockings, and dresses, and it is becoming the business, that we can actually produce silk here at a lower figure than the material for clothing, taking into account the time it will last.

I advise all the brethren to cultivate mulberry, and raise silk, as well as wool, and let us extend our efforts to the cotton region. There is no mission more important to the well-being and development of Israel than a mission to the cotton region. We have entered into the church to build up the Kingdom of God, and to labor where the master builder says we can labor to the greatest advantage. In that region we have a climate and a little land suitable for the production of cotton. What could we have done without what has been already raised there? When cotton rose to a dollar and a half a pound in the States, and it would actually pay to raise it in Santa Clara and send it to San Francisco and St. Louis for sale, what could we have done here but for our home-grown article? Look at the thousands of pounds that have been grown and manufactured in this Territory. Where could we have got our clothing without the efforts that have been made in this direction by our brethren in Dixie. God bless them for their exertions. Every man who has done what has been required of him on the Southern mission, is entitled to the eternal gratitude of the Saints and will have the blessing of the Almighty.

In relation to the Word of Wisdom, I wish to impress upon the minds of the brethren the fact referred to by President Young yesterday—that it is perpetual.

When I was in the States I had a conversation with a professor of some pretensions to learning, who declared that, if we carried out the institutions we had commenced here in the mountains including the Word of Wisdom and our system of marriage, in about seventy years we should produce a race of men who would be able to walk the rest of the human race under foot. This is just what we expect. Do not let us be negligent or careless on these subjects, but pay strict attention and be diligent. And let us inaugurate a system of fashions of our own. I do not care about the shape of our hats and bonnets so long as they are of our own manufacture. I would just as soon a man should wear a bellows hat or a stove pipe, as anything else if it please him; but I say, encourage home manufactures instead of paying ten dollars for a hat made in Paris, or in the United States with the word "Paris" put in the inside. I do not care whether the ladies wear a bunch of flowers, a cabbage leaf, a squash or a scoop or a saucer on their heads, if it pleases them; but let it be made at home. I would recommend the brethren and sisters to establish societies for the promotion of home manufactures. With the money that has been spent and sent off for hats, bonnets and trimmings since the President counseled the Bishops to raise rye to manufacture them, we could have built woolen and cotton factories in nearly every country in the Territory, with which we could have manufactured our own clothing, besides establishing other branches of business. These things are a great part of our holy religion. I tell you that the judgments of the Almighty are coming upon the earth and the Saints will barely escape. God has gathered us here to these mountains to prepare for the storm. We were told in a revelation, given more than thirty years ago, to let the beauty of our garments be the workmanship of our own hands, and a great many have tried to carry it out. The old fashioned spinning wheel, hand loom and cards have been brought into requisition, but the majority prefer to buy everything that is imported. Our young men are afraid to get married because they can not afford to buy all these trimmings. Say they, "We can not do it, it is impossible with our limited means." Young men, when you get married take wives who will be a help to you. You do not want women who can only waste your means. Choose women who can spin, card and make a mattress or comforter, if necessary; and if she cannot do it let her be willing to learn and be zealous to make herself useful, for the woman who is really ornamental in society, is the one who is useful as well. You go to New England, that is where a great many of us came from, regular old down east Yau-

keedom, and you will find many of the farms occupied by our grandfathers owned by Irishmen; and the girls who descended from that old Puritanic stock are above work now-a-days, and Irish girls are hired to do it. While the American ladies are living on the proceeds of their father's estates and making a great display in following the fashions—they deem it not fashionable to work or even to have children—the boys are marrying Irish girls. If asked why they do this, they will say they are compelled to do it, for they can not afford to marry a woman and hire another to wait upon her. Our girls ought to adopt a different policy. Every man and woman in the world ought to be useful. No man is too rich to labor. All men and women, according to their health, strength and ability, ought to labor to sustain themselves, and for the welfare of the community. "The idler shall not eat the bread of the laborer." This is the law of Heaven. In connection with labor we should also take into consideration our manner of living. It is really probable that in many houses in this Territory full one-third of the provisions brought in for the support of the family is wasted, and what is cooked is not as palatable and healthful as it might be. Every female should study and become acquainted with the best modes of cooking and introduce it into their families and wards. A great many of our sisters have come from districts of country in Europe where they have had to work in factories, and to follow other branches of business, and consequently have had but little opportunity to learn cookery and other household work; but I have known many of them after arriving here become very proficient housekeepers, and all may, if they will try.

I feel to impress these sentiments on your minds that we may become a practical people, and learn to provide within ourselves the necessities of life, that in all things we may be pleasing to the Lord. Let us live in accordance with the laws of life, avoiding excess, all vulgarity and unnecessary levity, and endeavor to conduct ourselves wisely, properly and genteely, and use our influence to promote that class of manners that will command respect everywhere. We shall thus lay the foundation of a great, polished and highly civilized people, setting an example worthy of imitation in all things to all nations.

May God bless us, is my prayer, in the name of Jesus; Amen.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

DREAD OF A NITRO-GLYCERINE BLOW UP IN WASHINGTON!

RENEWAL OF HABEAS CORPUS SUSPENSION IN IRELAND!

REPORTED ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE JUAREZ!

A TWO-THIRDS VOTE AGAINST THE PRESIDENT DOUBTFUL!

San Francisco, 27.—Late northern coast advices say the navigation of the Columbia river is open. The winter has been the severest since '43. At Camp Harney during January the thermometer had ranged from twelve to twenty-eight degrees below zero.

Great numbers of sheep, horses and cattle are dying from disease in Oregon. The Indians report the wreck of a vessel near Fillamook Bay; name unknown.

A fire at Lewistown, Idaho, on Feb. 2nd, destroyed a row of buildings. A number of houses were demolished to prevent the spread of the fire.

Chicago, 27.—There is no report from the committee on impeachment to-day. The articles are not yet all drawn up.

London.—The authorities have decided to withdraw the remainder of the suits against the Irishmen indicted for walking at the mock funerals in Dublin recently. The *Daily News* editorial on the resignation of Minister Adams says, all England will lament his departure.

Senate.—Patterson presented a petition from army officers against the passage of Wilson's bill relative to commutation for pay.

The Senate considered the bill permitting the Western Pacific Railroad to occupy a portion of Goat Island, in San Francisco harbor, for a depot to construct the railroad thence to Stockton, which after considerable debate was laid over.

Thayer introduced a bill to dissolve the Indian peace commission. Referred.

Sherman from the committee on finance, reported an amended bill fund-

ing the national debt. He proposes a new issue of bonds, bearing 5 per cent. interest. His speech was listened to very attentively. He said it would be a plain and palpable violation of the guarantees given by government, to redeem the five twenties in any other currency but that in which they were bought, and he was satisfied the safest and best plan was to redeem these bonds after five years in the same money in circulation at the time they were issued.

Washington, 27.—The counsel for Gen. Thomas have decided to apply to the District Court for a writ *quo warranto*, for Stanton to show cause why he retains possession of the War Office. No new developments to-day.

House.—Boutwell, from the committee to report articles of impeachment, offered a resolution permitting the committee to report in print. Adopted.

Moorehead, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported back Spaulding's bill declaring the meaning of the Internal Revenue tax on railroad chairs and spikes to be a specific tax of five dollars per ton. Passed.

The Speaker presented several communications, including resolutions of the South Carolina convention asking an appropriation of a million of dollars to purchase lands for the freedmen, &c., which were referred.

The number of items for appropriations for public buildings in various localities was largely increased in spite of the opposition of Washburne, of Illinois, who said there appeared to be a combination of the members from various localities to increase the appropriations recommended by the committee.

A motion was made to strike out the appropriation for the Washington metropolitan police. While the question was under consideration, the Speaker took the chair and announced that he had received a communication from Kennedy, Superintendent of metropolitan police in New York city, making so grave a charge that he did not feel justified in withholding it from the immediate knowledge of the House. The letter was read, directed to Maj. Richards, Supt. of metropolitan police, Washington, and was as follows:—"Sir, I have just been called on by Col. Chaffner, President of the United States blasting oil company, with a request to look up five cans of nitro-glycerine, which were delivered on order from the regular custom, but which order is now pronounced to be a forgery. The quantity of oil in the cans is about 165 pounds, sufficient to blow up the St. Nicholas hotel in New York. He fears it may have been obtained in the way it was, for foul purposes, as he latterly has had some applications by unknown persons for the purchase of the article, to whom he refused to sell, owing to their being strangers and would not explain satisfactorily the purpose for which they wanted it. He informs me, although it was given out that the stone walls of Clerkenwell prison were blown down with gunpowder, the material used was glycerine. Now, sir, this 165 pounds has disappeared from New York, and if intended for mischief it is more likely for use in Washington than elsewhere. I give you this information to put you on guard. Very respectfully, JOHN A. KENNEDY, Supt. Met. Police."

When the paper was read Ingersoll said: "Let's abolish the metropolitan police and see if we won't be blown up."

Albany, 27.—Resolutions impeaching canal Commissioner Dorn were reported to the assembly this morning. The convention resolved to submit the question of negro suffrage separately.

London.—Disraeli has gone to Osborne, where the Queen is now stopping. Parliament will probably adjourn for a week, to await the action of the Cabinet.

The *Times* says, the Minister who will succeed Adams could not have an easier or a more gracious task than the settlement of the questions concerning the rights of naturalized citizens.

The House of Lords has passed the bill renewing the suspension of the *habeas corpus* in Ireland.

It is thought the appointment of Sir Hugh McCalmont Cairns, as Lord Chancellor, will defeat all hope of effecting a reform in the Irish church.

The Bow Street magistrates refuse to issue a warrant for the arrest of Gov. Eyre, of Jamaica, on a charge of murder.

It is thought in some quarters, that G. W. Hunt, under Secretary of the Treasury, will be appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Concluded on Fourth Page.

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