

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PRESIDENT YOUNG'S TRIP NORTH.

BRIGHAM CITY, Aug. 21, 1890.

YESTERDAY was a great day in Box Elder County. Willard and this place were in their gayest dress, all business was suspended, and old and young devoted themselves to the enjoyment of the day. A portion of the company was sent on to Willard to fill the appointment there which had been made for meeting at 10 a.m. President Young remained in Ogden to attend to some business. Elders Wilford Woodruff, George A. Smith, Joseph F. Smith, A. M. Musser and David Day attended the meeting at Willard. Elders George A. Smith, Jos. F. Smith and W. Woodruff addressed the people on various topics, and according to what we hear, had, as usual, a good meeting. The President was met by an escort and a brass band, the first on horseback, the latter in a wagon. When we reached Willard the meeting had adjourned, and the people with the children were out in front of Bishop Cordons to welcome the President. The children were not counted, but the Bishop said he had counted 128 little girls, and he judged that there were, at least, 250 altogether. A public dinner had been prepared for a much larger company than ours numbered; the tables were spread in the school house, and ample justice was done to the viands. After dinner President Young went to the bower to hear a case that had been brought to his notice, and while there we had an opportunity of seeing the handsome display of home-made articles with which it was festooned. They were very creditable, and spoke highly for the skill and taste of the ladies. The people of this settlement are justly proud of their skill in the dyeing and manufacturing of woolen goods. We have never been here when we have not had cause to admire their manufactures. The scenery from Willard City up to

BRIGHAM CITY
Is very fine. We had only traveled about two miles in that direction when we met the escort from that place. There were two companies of uniformed cavalry, under the command of Captain Carlos Loveland, and a company of Lancers, boys, in gay uniform, under the command of Captain Wight. A four horse wagon, with postillions dressed in the uniform of the Lancers, carried 18 young ladies dressed in white with blue sashes, and a banner bearing a suitable inscription. Another four-horse wagon carried 18 little girls, and another the brass band. There were a number of carriages also belonging to citizens, among whom were President Lorenzo Snow and some friends. The citizens were drawn up in line as we entered the city, and the company passed slowly along, responding to their salutations and welcome. President Lorenzo Snow has established a reputation for Brigham City, in making fine displays upon occasions like the present, that is recognized throughout the Territory. In the reception to-day he was as happy and tasteful as usual in its arrangement. Indeed, it seems that the display of each year is better than the last. We drove directly to the bower, and the people came pouring in, and were soon prepared for

MEETING.
President Ezra T. Benson, Bishops Peter and Wm. Maughan and a number of other prominent citizens had come over from Cache Valley, and were present on the stand. Elder Fishburn, who, as the leader of the Smithfield choir of Cache county, has, with his choir, given the Saints much pleasure with his singing at our General Conferences in Salt Lake City, deserves commendation for the successful training he has given the choir of Brigham City. He has been residing here for a year or two, and the good results of his labors are plainly apparent. Miss Eliza Snow, a daughter of President Lorenzo Snow, played the organ with marked ability, and the music, with the singing of the choir, added greatly to the pleasure of our meeting here. The singing was exceedingly musical and sweet. President Young, Elders Geo. A. Smith and Geo. Q. Cannon addressed the meeting. The night was spent by President Young and the greater part of the company under the hospitable roof of President Lorenzo Snow. The evening was one that will long be remembered by those who were present. The music, singing and conversation were delightful. Bro. Snow is setting the people of Brigham City an excellent example in making improvements. Besides making some additions to the rear of his residence, he has extended the front by adding a wing to each side of the main building, the front of which he also intends to change to correspond with the improved style of the additions. When finished, it will be an elegant residence.

Friday, Aug. 21, 1890.
A company of cavalry escorted the company this morning about half the distance to Wellsville, when they were relieved to return by our meeting a company of cavalry from the latter

place, under the command of Captain Marion Lewis. As we descended the hill towards Wellsville we met the brass band in a wagon, and upon entering the town, found the citizens and children drawn up with flags to receive the company. Wherever we have been, the people have made ample preparations to entertain a much larger company than the President has with him on the present occasion. Bishop W. Maughan had difficulty to furnish his people as many guests as they wanted, and have those he wished to entertain himself. The meeting was opened at one p.m. in the usual manner, and

ELDER JOSEPH F. SMITH
Spoke on the privileges and blessings that the Saints enjoy at the present time in this land. The Saints would not have come here if they had had their choice. The hardships and difficulties they thought they would have to contend with repelled them. Yet when they did come they started in faith, putting their trust in God. The Lord saw that we could not be made a mighty people unless we should be separated from our enemies. He had suffered the wicked to use violence towards us that we might be driven from their midst and be brought to this land, where we can dwell in peace without fear of molestation. Now that we are here we should not be content to go on in the old style of doing business. For instance, instead of having our females use the spinning wheel all their days, it would be much better to utilize our beautiful streams for the turning of machinery and spin 360 threads, or even more, at one time, instead of only one thread; also to raise flax and hemp, and manufacture them into linen and ropes. He complimented the people on the improvement he perceived in their gardens; weeds were not so plentiful as they had been on one of his former visits. By introducing improved agricultural machinery more work can be done and with less labor. Many of the people work too hard, yet they do not accomplish near so much as they might if they had the advantages which the improvements of the age afford. Houses should be built roomy and commodious. Small, inconvenient rooms in which to cook, eat and sleep are sufficient to ruin the health and temper of the females who have to live in them. Every man should take pains to introduce sewing-machines, washing-machines, wringers, &c., into his family, and save labor that his family may have time to study and improve their own minds and the minds of their children. A knowledge of surgery might be an advantage to mothers, and every one of them should seek for knowledge respecting the properties of herbs and the best remedies to be used in case of sickness. Many children's lives are lost through the ignorance of parents.

ELDER WILFORD WOODRUFF
Thought that the world would have been better if there had never been a priest, a doctor or a lawyer in it. The lawyers like litigation. They get two farmers to quarrel about a cow, and while one pulls at the head and the other at the tail, the lawyer goes to work and milks her. He related an instance that occurred in his own experience, in Connecticut, upwards of 60 years ago. The people were taken down with the spotted fever and the doctors prohibited water as most dangerous, and would not let the sick taste it. His grandfather, his father and mother and one of his mother's sisters were taken with this fever. They all died but his father, and they died, like all the rest who had this fever, pleading for water. His father was attended by one of the most celebrated doctors in Connecticut. The last time he called to see his father, he told the man who waited upon him that Woodruff would not live till morning; but on no account to give him water, for it would kill him. His father pleaded so earnestly for water that his friend thought that if he had to die anyhow, he might as well give him a little to drink, so he commenced to give him it by teaspoonfuls, and then with a tablespoon and then a tumbler, and by morning his fever was broke and he was sane and well. This water saved his life. The doctor was surprised when he called next morning, and asked the attendant what he had given him. He replied two pails of water! Doctors do not take this course now in fevers; but then they are ignorant upon other points. He dwelt for half an hour upon home and practical duties.

ELDER GEO. Q. CANNON
Spoke for thirty minutes.

ELDER GEO. A. SMITH
Said that it had been recommended to Government by Judge Echols some years ago that the "Mormons" should not have the benefit of the Land Laws. This Territory had been attached to Colorado for Land purposes, and the Land Office had been located in that Territory. But Congress had recently extended the Land Laws to Utah and it had been formed into a Land District; a Surveyor General and other officers had been appointed, and they would be here shortly to open a Land Office. The people should prepare to purchase their land by saving their money, and where there are men who have not declared their intentions, they should take immediate steps to become citizens, so as to get the full benefit of the Land Laws. Every foreigner who intends to reside in the country

can go before the Clerk of the District Court and declare his intentions to become a citizen, and after the lapse of two years he can go before the District Court and obtain his full papers.

PRESIDENT BRIGHAM YOUNG
Expressed his pleasure at meeting with the Saints. What a contrast between the present time and thirty-five or even twenty-five years ago! Then, perhaps, the Elders in traveling might meet with a Saint once in fifty miles, and be turned away from many houses and not be allowed to stop there. But now everywhere we go—and we cannot visit near all the settlements—we meet a brother and a friend. Peace and quietness prevail. In a village of the size of Wellsville in other countries there would probably be many lawyers, grog-shops, gambling-houses and other houses for evil purposes; but are there any places of this character here? No. If there is a lawyer, he is cultivating the ground. So with the justices of the peace and other civil officers; there are no cases for them to attend to. As for the Word of Wisdom, instead of trying to observe it, go to and observe it and do not try. Do it and then it is done. We require it of you.

We can make our own fashions and wear our hats, shoes and other clothing to suit ourselves—have broad or narrow rimmed hats, long or short-toed boots. Babylon will fall, and we must not depend upon her for the things we need, but learn to be self-sustaining. God has told us that the beauty of our adorning should be the work of our own hands. Naturalization papers should be taken out by the brethren who have not obtained them. And to prevent future trouble they should be taken out before a Court which cannot be questioned. There is no doubt but that our Probate Courts, being Courts of Record, have the right to grant naturalization papers. But some have questioned their right, and so long as this matter may have to be decided by men who are inimical to us, it will be better to go and get papers from the District Court.

The brethren should be careful about raising good, pure grain, vegetables, fruit, &c., for seed. This is a matter that has been urged upon the School of the Prophets. The same plan also which has been adopted at Salt Lake City in taking care of sheep should be followed in this country. They should be kept moving from place to place. We must raise more wool and of a better quality than we are producing at present. Doctors should be led by the spirit of revelation so that when they look upon a patient they can tell what ails him, and prescribe accordingly. The sickness among children, to which allusion had been made, was only fatal where ignorance prevailed. There were many households in Salt Lake City in which not one died. Good nursing and judicious treatment can save the children from the grave. When disease first appears, proper steps should be taken to arrest it. Eat proper food, do no more work than you have strength to perform, and be careful about your sleeping, and you will not have sickness among you. We are glad to see you and may the Lord bless you.

After dinner we started for Logan.

For the Deseret Evening News.

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

Cincinnati, 24.—The first bale of new cotton, strict middling, was received to-day, and sold for fifty-six cents per pound.

The cattle plague continues to spread among the dairies which supply Cincinnati with milk; 41 cows have died since Saturday.

Providence.—Governor Burnside has appointed five commissioners on the cattle disease.
Chicago.—Washington specials say the appointment of supervisors of internal revenue has come to a dead lock, Secretary McCulloch having absolutely declined to appoint any persons recommended by Commissioner Rollins unless he could dictate the names of an equal number. This is in pursuance of a determination on the part of the President to give more active support to Seymour. There are indications that the influence of the Post Office Department will be used in the same direction.

Leavenworth.—Gen. Sheridan has issued an order that in consequence of the recent murder of twenty unarmed citizens in the State of Kansas, and other acts of open hostility by the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, that the General commanding directs the forcible removal of these Indians to their reservations south of Kansas, and that they be compelled to deliver up the perpetrators of the outrages. All persons are forbidden to have any intercourse with or to give assistance to these Indians till the notice and requirements of this order have been carried out.

Washington.—The Treasury Department, yesterday, received \$50,000 in customs duties collected at Alaska, being the first received thence.
New York.—Ebenezer Irving, brother of Washington Irving, died at Sunnyside yesterday, aged 93.

Professor Alder, author of several well known German instruction books, died to-day.

FOREIGN.

London.—Official dispatches from Lucerne state that there is no truth in the reported attempt to assassinate Queen Victoria as published. It appears, however, that an insane Englishman, named Woodson, was trying to enter the Queen's apartment, and was promptly taken care of.

Dispatches from Calcutta say the eclipse of the sun was plainly visible throughout India except at Bombay.

Berlin.—Count Bismarck was thrown

from his horse to-day, while riding through his estate in Pomerania; it is reported that his injuries are not serious.

Correspondence.

TOOLE, August 21, 1890.

Editor Deseret News:—Dear Sir:—Mr. D. Bonnell's last communication on the culture of the grape, published in your issue of the 18th inst., is for me, and for every Frenchman, a new evidence that he is practically unacquainted with the first-class wines of Burgundy. The following facts will show to your numerous readers the peculiar excellency of these wines.

During the numerous centuries called in France, "the Golden Age," the reputation of these wines was so generally established that the dukes of Burgundy, of the house of France, called themselves, with a legitimate pride, "the kings of the best wines of the world." Now, that glorious title has never been claimed by any modern vineyard in existence.

It is a well known historical fact that the Romish court resided nearly two centuries at Avignon, in the south of France. The Holy Father and his Cardinals became extremely fond of these Burgundy wines; and in fact so much so, that after their return to Rome, being unable to find in Italy such delicious beverage, they exported largely, and for a long time, these superior productions of the "Golden Hills."

Mr. Bonnell says: "The whole of the scientific world is under the same mistaken notion as I am—that the warmer countries of our world excel the colder ones in the quality of their wines." This is unquestionably true with regard to quantity, but not to quality. I do affirm that the first class brands of Burgundy, mentioned in my first communication, are by their unsurpassed aroma the very best light wines in the world, and that the white sparkling champagne wines of Rheims, excel every other brand in existence. Now, Burgundy and Champagne are two provinces of France, as cold, and perhaps colder, than Salt Lake Valley. It seems to me that the above double fact fully contradicts the opinion of "the whole scientific world."

Here is another singular assertion of Mr. Bonnell. He says: "From the common Mission grape there was a wine made at Tokerville last season, which, in alcoholic strength and saccharine properties, surpasses the best Burgundy ever analysed, and lacked nothing but aroma of being a perfect wine." It is quite evident that Mr. Bonnell is only acquainted with the common Burgundy wines. Numerous and very costly experiments have been made in France in planting vineyards, in order to produce light wines equal, or approaching the celebrated first class brands of Burgundy. But, in every instance, these experiments have simply proved one thing, viz: that it is utterly impossible to produce outside of the climatic conditions and of the soil of these vineyards anything approaching the fine, delicate bouquet of their productions. The peculiar aroma of these delicious wines can only be produced on these highly favored spots; and a single drop of their product is, now, never exported from France. It is so with the splendid Johannisberg cabinet wine, known as Gold Seal; it is never imported into the United States. The existence of that world-renowned brand, the Cabinet Steinberg, the Rhinisch Hocks, the Tokays of Hungary, and many others, are living witness that northern Europe can produce wines superior, not in quantity, but in quality, to the best Greek, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese ones.

Burgundy, the pride of my native land, has not the exclusive monopoly of the first-class French wines. The Medoc district, near Bordeaux, can boast of its Chateaux, Lafitte, Latour, Margaux, Haut-Brion, Saint-Julien, Saint-Estienne, etc., all superb wines, but lacking more or less the incomparable aroma of the "Golden Hills!" products to reach their perfection.

John Bull, and Jonathan, his cousin, are both extravagantly fond of strong, alcoholic wines. But it requires a cultivated taste to appreciate the excellency of a light, delicate one. It is a fact, indubitable, that Mr. Bonnell, Mr. W. E. Dodge, of St. George, and several other grape cultivators in our "Dixie" will soon succeed in manufacturing large quantities of wine equal, and perhaps superior, to the best brands of Madeira, Malaga, Tenerife, Sherry, etc.; but, I say again, nothing which can compare with the peerless aroma of the first-class Burgundy ones. It is an utter impossibility. These Southern wines will require ten or twelve years of careful keeping to get fully ripe, and fit for the market.

The following anecdote is another evidence that the very best grade of wines can be produced in a cold country. Count Odart, the accomplished author of *L'Ampelographie Generale*, one of the French standard works on grape culture, is an amateur vineyardist, living at Tours, in the central part of France. He went lately to Paris with three samples of wine, only four months old, and manufactured by himself. One of these samples was found, by the Parisian wine experts, incomparably superior to anything existing in that metropolis. The art of bottling early is perfectly understood by the French wine-makers, namely, how to bottle safely at a few months' age, so that the bottle will not explode, nor the individual character of each grape be lost. An experienced grape culturist makes his own wine, and he never seeks to blend the aromas and flavors into one common rule, with no addition to the pure juice, but by mere manipulation. In this manner, the individual or the local vineyard becomes a mine of wealth.

To above facts and statements, stripped of every kind of scientific, empty talk, are sufficient to show to a candid mind that not only good, light wines, but wines of the first standard, can be produced in hundreds of localities in Northern Utah, and particularly on certain unknown spots within the genial influence of the Salt Lake.

I always feel interested in reading the valuable communications published by Mr. Bonnell on grape culture. Their chief merit consists in diffusing, in a popular form, a vast amount of very useful information adapted to southern localities; but which can become positively injurious for those of northern Utah. For instance, I remember that he gave, in his anterior paper, counsel to the Salt Lake grape-growers to adopt the spur-pruning system, and to train the vine as a bush—a double system used for ages in southern Europe. For my part,

I will never embrace nor propagate, such an antiquated process. According to my own experience, the long pruning or, in other words, the long cane renewal system is far preferable; indeed, I consider it the best method of grape pruning. Numerous and conclusive experiments have recently been made, in Europe on these two methods. By the last one an increase of 40 per cent has been invariably obtained on the amount of branches. But I will discourse on that subject in my next paper.

In my estimation, your Arizona correspondent is fond of blowing the scientific trumpet. Here is a small vinicultural problem which I humbly submit to his investigation: Among the celebrated vineyards of Burgundy, mentioned in my first letter, is Morachet. It is a small vineyard, situated on the "Golden Hills," near Poligny, and divided into three different portions, namely: Morachet, (proper) Chevalier Morachet, and third Morachet. These three portions are only separated by a small path. Moreover they form a whole plantation, of which the exposure is the same on all points, it is the same gravelly soil, the same kind of grape, (le franc pineau) the same system of training, the same date of vintage, and the same mode of wine-making. Now, let us see, by the prices of every crop, the difference of their qualities. When the first Morachet, three months old, is worth four dollars a gallon in gold, the same measure of wine of the Chevalier is worth two dollars, and the third Morachet only one dollar. I should be very glad if our southern friend would try to solve that problem.

Yours very respectfully,
LOUIS A. BERTRAND.

Special Notices.

There is an excellent chance offered to parties interested in the Sweetwater mines, in the quartz mill offered for sale by Mr. Dougherty, which is only sold because it is too small to answer his purpose.

WANTED—A good machine turner—Wm. J. Silver, 10th Ward. 234-1f

LOST—A small green leather satchel with steel chain attached. The finder will please bring the same to this office and they will be suitably rewarded. 234-3f

WANTED, a few cords of Mountain Mahogany Wood at this office. 1f

WANTED—One hundred and fifty cords of red pine wood at the Paper Mill. 1f

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INCE,

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Supported by

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TUESDAY, Aug. 25, '90.

The performance will consist of the celebrated Play, adapted from the French, in 5 Acts, entitled,

CAMILLE!

or, The Fate of a Coquette.

Camille Gautier.....Miss ANNETTE INCE
Armand Duval.....Mr. J. M. Hardie
Mons. Luvai.....Mr. J. S. Lindsey
Gaston Biereux.....Mr. P. Margolis
Count De Varville.....Mr. J. C. Graham
Gustave.....Mr. J. E. Hyde
Monsieur Prudence Du Verney.....Mr. E. D. Crowther

Nanine.....Miss Alexander
Nichelette.....Miss Adams
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Ladies, Gentlemen, Servants, etc.

Thursday Evening, Aug. 27, '90.

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DOORS OPEN at 7 1/2 o'clock. Performance commences punctually at 8.

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HOMOPATHIC and Eclectic Physician & Surgeon. For 23 years I have given special attention to the cure of CANCERS, CHRONIC DISEASES, and the removal of TAPE WORMS. I am now engaged to the afflicted and deprecate the poisonous use of all Mineral Medicines, as I prepare my own prescriptions. The charges will be in accordance with the times, in all cases.

Council will be gratis, at my Office, 1st South Street; or, at my Residence, 9th Ward, Salt Lake City. d232-3m

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Boots & Shoes,

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And in any quantity, at very Low Rates.

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GENTS' FRENCH CALF BOOTS & SHOES and LADIES' FINE SHOES Made to Measure.

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STRAVED.
A Five Year old, White ox, brands not visible, came to my place, in Sugar House Ward, on the 18th of June. The owner will please pay expenses and take the animal away or it will be disposed of.
JOHN S. SMITH.

DINWOODEY'S

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EAST TEMPLE STREET,

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TERMS TO SUIT CUSTOMERS.

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