



HOW TO LIVE.

BY H. BONAR.

He liveth long who liveth well
All other life is short and vain;
He liveth longest who can tell
Of living most for heavenly gain.

He liveth long who liveth well!
All else is being flung away;
He liveth longest who can tell
Of true things truly done each day.

Waste not thy being: back to him
Who truly gave it, freely give;
Nee is that being but a dream;
'Tis but to be, and not to live.

Be what thou seemest! live thy creed!
Hold up to earth the torch divine;
Be what thou prayest to be made;
Let the great Master's steps be thine.

Fill up each hour with what will last;
Buy up the moments as they go;
The life above, when this is past,
Is the ripe fruit of life below.

Sow truth, if thou the truth would'st reap;
Who sows the false shall reap the vain;
Sow truth and sound thy conscience keep;
From hollow words and deeds refrain.

Sow love, and taste its fruitage pure;
Sow peace, and reap its harvest bright;
Sow sunbeams on the rock and moor,
And find a harvest-home of light.

FACTS FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF WOOL GROWERS.

Our readers will pardon us in the appropriation of so much space in our agricultural columns to the matter of sheep and wool. Upon a moment's reflection it will be perceived that the subject is one of truly vital importance—it being most fully and experimentally attested that we are not inhabitants of a tropical clime, where perennial nudity, if admissible, would be attendant with no fatal consequences. We must be clothed—and that warmly—nearly one half the year; and we shall thereafter confess to an utter distrust in all omens, if there is not a time near at hand when we shall wear and consume only what we are able to produce or manufacture at home.

If this view of the case should be authenticated by future events, it will be no relief to us as a community to know that the evil day was prophesied and by ominous circumstances clearly foreshadowed, unless, in such an emergency, we are in a condition to comfortably provide for ourselves. The potency of this axiom, with the wise, who foresee the sequel to some of the convulsive movements daily crowding before us in almost uninterrupted succession, will impel a corresponding exertion for the attainment of self-sustenance; while possibly there may be not a few who, still distrustful and clinging to the past deluvian maxim—

"Live, horse—you will get out!"—

will procrastinate or neglect a due timely providence—alleviating the better promptings of inherent premonitions by the flattering injunction that, if worst come to worst, our good neighbors with bowels full of charitable emotions, would be far from beholding our extremities without tendering a timely and gratuitous, though peradventure half-worn garment to cover our nakedness.

Such subterfuges might be suitable resorts and well enough taken in some poor Christian community, where pride and pauperism, monogamy and prostitution, high-life and degradation, vaunted union and avowed disunion, imperious peace and open war, go hand-in-hand, with resistless sway alluring on to destitution, ruin and death; but ill becoming Deseretans, whose virtuous and unconquerable energy has become proverbial and whose power of self-sustenance, at times when all the furies seemed combined to effect their complete humiliation, if not destruction, has conferred upon them a rank second to no other race or people on the globe—at once the most signal defenders against the ravages of intruding assailants and the most eminent conservators of the arts of genuine and lasting peace.

Mr. S. B. Rockwell, of San Francisco, sends to the *Alta California*, the following quotation from the *Middlebury (Vt.) Register* of Feb. 13, 1863, headed "Sheep Sales":

There was never such a demand for good Merino sheep as exists at the present time. We are constantly hearing of sales, and might every week give an interesting list. We give below a few instances that have come to our knowledge quite recently:

John Foster, of Guernsey county, Ohio, recently shipped from here, seventy-three ewes and three rams, for which he paid \$6,450. C. D. Lane sold thirty-three ewes and one buck, to John Foster, for \$3,000. He bought of S. S. Rockwell, eighteen ewes, for \$1,400; of P. Elithorp, six ewe lambs, for \$600; of S. Andrus, seven ewes, for \$550; of F. H. Dean, four ewes, for \$300; of Douglass, six ewe lambs, for \$300. of H. Gifford, one ram, for \$300. He offered S. S. Rockwell \$1,000 for a ram, which was refused, and made a similar offer to Wm. R. Sanford, which was refused! Edgar Sanford sold to Mr. Manholm, of Ohio, six yearling ewes, for \$1,200, also, seventeen, the balance of his yearling ewes, to Wood, Holmes & Singer, of Ohio, for \$1,300; making \$2,500 for twenty-three yearling ewes. Henry Hammond sold six ewes for \$2,000 (\$333½ each.) Samuel James sold a ram to Joseph Sheldon, of Fair Haven, Vt., for \$600. Mr. Jesse Hinds, of Brandon, sold and delivered last week, to C. D. Sweet, of North Bennington, Vt., twenty-six two year olds and four yearling ewes, in all, thirty sheep, for the snug little sum of \$3,000!

These sales were all made recently in that county, besides many more of the same kind. There is a large home demand for first-class Merino sheep, and a large number of small flocks have been started. Those who have good flocks have been more than ever disposed to use first-class rams, regardless of expense. Vermont may well feel proud of her fine sheep and Mo gan horses. Let her pass-word continue to be, "blood against scrubs."

Mr. R. comments as follows:

INFERENCES.

It is not the prices paid, as above stated, that particularly elicits attention, for we have known sheep to be sold in Vermont at much higher figures, but the activity of the Merino market at the present time is especially noteworthy. It is pregnant with prophetic meaning. The wool-growers on the Pacific coast will do well to study its suggestions. In 1840 the number of sheep in the United States (according to census returns) was a fraction under 20,000,000. In 1850 the number was a trifle under 22,000,000, and their yield of wool was set down at 50,000,000 pounds; the gain amounting, during the ten years, to only about 2,000,000. During that period, all the New England and some of the Middle States fell off, owing in part, doubtless, to the rise of lands and increase of population, while the Western States increased their number of sheep, but not sufficiently to counterbalance the falling off in the East. During the last decade, from 1850 to 1860, the same causes have operated to produce like results; and the whole number of sheep now in the United States is 23,317,756. This number would yield of washed wool probably, including lambs, an average annual clip of 2½ pounds per head, a total of 58,294,390 pounds, which, at an average rate of 60 cents per pound, amounts to the sum of \$34,976,634.

WOOL FAMINE.

But this amount of wool is entirely inadequate to the wants of the nation in times of peace, and far more so in times of war. By a careful estimate, it is found that six pounds of wool is the average annual consumption of the entire population of the United States; consequently, the yearly demand is about 200,000,000 pounds, or three times the number of pounds grown in the United States. In fact the United States has never grown over one-third its consumption of wool!

At a safe average it may be reckoned that the yearly consumption of each soldier and marine will amount to four pounds of unmanufactured wool; allowing the number to be 1,000,000 of men, our army and navy would require 40,000,000 pounds of wool, or nearly five-eighths of all we grow.

One fact is patent; the increased army demand for blankets, overcoats, and uniforms will be large, and will have an important bearing on the trade in wools and woolens, and deserves the attention of both growers and manufacturers. This extraordinary demand is already being felt and indicated in the enhanced value of the staple.

DISPROPORTION IN PRICES.

During the war the prices for the coarser grades will be out of all proportion, as the finer grades have no preference for army purposes, but as soon as peace is concluded, the different grades will find their proper level. No man, on account of the present high figure

of coarse wools, should fall into the error that it is nonsense to improve his flocks by a rapid diffusion of merino blood. Admitting that coarse wools would for a term of years command as much per pound as fine, the grower of fine wools has greatly the advantage, because of the heavy fleeces his sheep yield. J. B. Roberts, a writer in the *Oregon Farmer*, says 13 merino sheep yielded as follows: of ewes, 7, 7½, 7½, 8, 8½, 9, 10 and 14 pounds; of bucks, 13, 14, 14, 15 and 20 pounds, respectively—that is, 147½ pounds in 13 fleeces, on an average, 11½ pounds each, i. e., fraction under 9 pounds for ewes and over 15 pounds for bucks. "These," he adds, "are under my care, and, with one exception, sheared and weighed myself." The average of common sheep in California is not far from 3 pounds; by rapid and judicious crossings with the merino, the fleeces of the progeny can be doubled.

THE PROFITS OF WOOL CULTURE.

Mr. Mackey, the editor of the *United States Economist*, comments on the following wool wager:

Otsego co., N.Y., Feb. 24, 1863.

"DEAR SIR: I will bet you, or any of your subscribers, the following:

1st. I will bet \$1,000 against \$500 that fine fleece wool will sell at \$1 50 per lb by the 1st of May next.

2d. I will bet \$1,000 to \$500 that \$1 40 per lb will be paid for fleece wool by the 1st of April.

3d. I will bet \$500 to \$300 that \$1 20 per lb will be paid for fleece wool by the middle of March—say the 16th.

4th. I will bet \$300 to \$100 that before the 1st of March, \$1 per lb will be paid for the same kind of wool.

This is no brag, but I will put up the money in your hands, and deposit it with Duncan, Sherman & Co., to the order of the winner. J. R. B."

In this language:

Taking this estimate as a basis, into what better channel can a farmer turn his industry than into that of growing sheep? Wool was worth 30 cents a pound in competition with cotton at 10 cents a pound. Now, cotton is about ninety cents, and it is believed by the most clear-headed men among us, that if the war should cease within the next sixty or ninety days, cotton would not go below 30 cents a pound for several years. The basis of this opinion is that the great surplus of cotton goods which was on hand in 1861, parts of Christendom at the breaking out of the rebellion, has been worked on; and that it would take years of peace to place the markets of the world in the same condition again. The cotton regions are so broken up and confused, the slave population so demoralized, and the channels of business so deranged, that it will be a long time before the same quantity of cotton will be produced as formerly.

The prairie lands of Illinois are admirably adapted to wool growing. The largest flocks in Ohio are to-day fed upon prairie land similar to that of Illinois. It is a great mistake to suppose that sheep will not thrive upon low lands. All that is required is plenty of range, good pasture and shelter from storms. The leaders of the rebellion are urging the planters to raise grain and stock instead of cotton, and there can be no doubt but that they are acting upon the advice. Wool must, therefore, for a long time to come, supply the demand for both cotton and wool to a great extent; and, if the farmers of the West take advantage of the opportunity afforded them, it cannot fail to prove a full offset to the loss of the southern market for their grain and stock. The increase of a flock of sheep will more than pay for the keeping, so that the clip is clear profit. Suppose a farmer pays six dollars a head for sheep and the clip averages four pounds. The price for the next year will in all probability be not less than 70 cents a pound. At that rate it will readily be seen that the profit would be little short of fifty per cent. There ought not to be a single healthy sheep slaughtered in the Northern States until it is known what is to be the end of the rebellion.

Farmers of the West, buy every sheep that your means will enable you to buy. Sell none nor kill any, except aged. The wool will bring you from 50 to 60 cents for the next three years, and for the present year you are sure of at least 70 cents.

COTTON DETHRONED.

The Kingdom of cotton is in peril. For over a quarter of a century the rebellious States have produced seven-eighths of the cotton of the world. The annual crop has been 1,500,000,000 pounds. A great portion of last year's crop is, in various ways, lost to commerce, to industry and to consumption. The crazy traitors have thundered their bull—that the world shall go cottonless. In their helplessness the edict is likely to be executed. The spirit of liberty and advancing civilization through the instrumentality of treason (strange as it may seem) has decreed the emancipation of the entire servile class of cotton raisers, and the curse of human bondage shall cease though the world clamors for cotton and is compelled to baffle itself to wool and flax in the emergency.

How long this cotton famine shall last, it is

impossible to tell. Great changes are to take place and a new order of things to be established. The compulsory system of labor is to be overturned and a system stimulated by compensation and reward erected on its ruins. Providence has decreed it, and in the chaos and confusion incident to this mighty change, years may pass ere "King Cotton" shall be seated on his throne again. Brazil, Mexico, the East Indies and Egypt will struggle in vain to make good the cotton fields of America. California, the Sandwich Islands and Australia may lend a hand, but with the increasing population of the world, there will long be felt a sensible want of the great commercial staple, now dethroned and throttled in the house of its friends. It is high time, therefore, to think of wool.

GODDARD'S CATECHISM.—WITH INSTRUCTIVE NOTES.

RAGS, RAGS, RAGS FOR THE PAPER-MILL!

Q. What kind are used for making paper?
A. Cotton and linen.
Q. Won't woolen rags make wrapping-paper?
A. No.

Q. How about linseys and jeans, which are a mixture of wool and cotton?
A. They are of no use at all in the paper-mill.

Q. Have you not been taking these and woolen too?
A. Yes; but finding them more plague than profit, we want no more.

Q. What use, then, can they be put to?
A. Make them into carpets, and save the cost of soap and the labor of scrubbing floors.

Q. Then, in saving paper rags, we must keep out woolen, linsey, jean or anything else that is mixed with wool.
A. Yes; that is just exactly what I wish every one to understand that reads the rag dialogue, but as there are many mothers and daughters who are too busy to read the News, I especially invite fathers to read it to their families, and Bishops to communicate it to their wards, that every one throughout the Territory, who feels interested enough to save their paper rags, may do it understandingly, and not spend their labor in vain.

A few words about Pay for Rags.

Many persons are seriously disappointed in not getting thrad, pins, needles, etc., etc., in exchange for their rags.

To all such I would say, that as fast as circumstances will enable me, I shall take pleasure in adding other useful notions to those already on hand to pay for paper rags.

We have a constant supply of good black ink, matches, agate buttons, pant and coat buttons, essence of peppermint, paste-boards, shawl pins, saleratus for soap, bees-wax, composition, etc., etc.

For several months past we have had writing paper, writing books, and memorandum books, and when there is enough white rags on hand to make another supply of paper suitable, we shall have some more.

But there is one gratifying fact connected with this matter, that so sure as we run out of one article another takes its place; for instance, though our writing paper, memorandum books, and writing paper are gone, we have an abundance of cards with the alphabet, and words of two, three and four letters each, suited to the wants of every child, and every person should have them; also:

A new Deseret Primer, just out, got up expressly as the First Book for children. This will be hailed with peculiar satisfaction by every parent who feels interested in the intellectual culture of the rising generation, and regard it as a promising omen, that the time is fast approaching when not only a primer, but the entire series of books used in every school throughout the land of Deseret shall be of home manufacture, and the reading matter compiled by classical men in our midst who are ready and willing to devote their time to that interesting labour.

Now, sisters, you that desire to have your children educated, by carefully securing all your cotton rags, gunny-sacks, old rope and pieces of wagon covers, you can supply your family with paste-boards, alphabet cards and Primers, all of which are made from rags.

GEORGE GODDARD.

STOCKINGS, STOCKINGS, STOCKINGS.

JAMES CABLE, from New York, having imported machinery of the newest style, is now prepared to MANUFACTURE STOCKINGS, Stockings, Stockings from Cotton or Wool, on the most reasonable terms. Also: Shoe Laces, Shoe Laces, Shoe Laces, silk elastic Watch Guards, Corset Laces, etc., etc., which he will sell at the lowest market price, at his store, four doors south of Godbe's Drug Store. Stockings, Silk Elastic, Silk Cord made to order. N.B. City and Country Merchants supplied on the most reasonable terms. Don't forget the Store—four doors south of Godbe's Drug Store. 51-4

TO THOSE INTERESTED.

INTEND to leave for the East the last of August, and will act as AGENT, Attorney in Fact and Lawyer in the Settlement of Estates, Selling Real Estate, and the Collection of Money for any persons in this Territory who have interests in ANY LOCALITY in the loyal States.

OFFICE in the north-west corner of the State House. JOHN F. KINNEY. Salt Lake City, June 15, 1863. 51-4

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM the Jordan range, One MARE, about nine years old, branded M on the right hip, also several Spanish brands on the same side; supposed a colt of this spring with her. Also a Roan HORSE, about eight or nine years old, branded JB (attached) on right shoulder. Any one giving information of the above property shall be liberally rewarded by applying to Wm. V. Morris, painter, 15th Ward, G. S. L. City. 1st