

EDITORIALS.

CONSIDERABLE alarm is still being felt in various parts of Europe at the present time on account of the appearance and spread, in some portions of the Continent, and the Island of Great Britain, of that most dreaded and horrible disease, Asiatic cholera. It has raged for some time past in Russia and, it is said, the infection was brought from the port of Cronstadt to Hull, England, and to-day's dispatches inform us that fatal cases have appeared in three different streets in London. Now that the malady has shown itself in that great city, it will, in all probability spread throughout the dirty slums and by-ways which abound there, strewn with death and sorrow in its destructive march. A large number of cases are reported at Konigsburg, Germany, and now the news flashes across the wires that two fatal cases have occurred in Paris.

It is to be hoped that the fears entertained that the fearful plague will spread through the thickly populated cities and towns of the old world, will prove unfounded, and that the measures taken to prevent its spread will prove successful.

Asiatic cholera has been known in India for many centuries, and has devastated the country several times since it became known to the English, and is said to have destroyed 30,000 lives in 1764 in upper Hindostan; the great epidemic, however, which traveled over the world originated in 1817, in the delta of the Ganges, about 100 miles north of Calcutta.

SOLOMON said that there was nothing new under the sun. Many moderns, however, think Solomon made a mistake; that he could not have had reference to modern inventions, many of which are supposed to be entirely new to the race.

In the case of the electric telegraph, especially, it has been supposed to be an invention of which people in previous generations were entirely ignorant; but, in an old work, entitled "Arthur Young's Travels," published in 1793, occurs the following account of what was clearly an approximation to our present system of telegraphic communication:

"In the evening to Mons. Lomand's, a very ingenious and inventive mechanic. In electricity he has made a remarkable discovery. You write two or three words on a paper; he takes it with him into a room, and turns a machine enclosed in a cylindrical case, on the top of which is an electrometer, a fine pith ball. A wire connects with a similar cylinder and electrometer in a distant apartment, and his wife, by remarking the corresponding motions of the ball, writes down the words they indicate, from which it appears he has formed an alphabet of motions. As the length of the wire makes no difference in the effect, a correspondence might be carried on at any distance; within and without a besieged town, for instance, or for a purpose more worthy and a thousand times more harmless, between two lovers prevented from any better connection. Whatever the use may be, the invention is beautiful."

THE International Society, concerning whose operations in Europe we have heard so much of late, has extended its ramifications to Russia. At the last advices from St. Petersburg, an important state trial was going on. Eighty-seven persons had been indicted for conspiracy, and these were divided into eleven groups, a different indictment being brought against each group. Among the accused are several noblemen, merchants, students and others. From the evidence it seems that a secret organization has been in existence for upwards of two years. The principal agent in effecting this was a man who professed to be a delegate from the International Revolutionary Union of Genoa. Upon his arrival at Moscow he made the acquaintance of one Ouspensky, a Russian nobleman. They had many conversations together, and the agent was never tired of depicting in strong colors, the misery and degradation of the people in Russia, and he hinted very broadly that violent means were the real remedy for these affairs. Finally he revealed to Ouspensky that he had come to Russia to found a secret society for the overthrow of the present order of things. Ouspensky it seems fell in with his views and measures. They were engaged for some time in enlisting mem-

bers to the society, and were most successful among the students at Moscow.

The organization of this society was ingenious. It consisted of "circles," and each "circle" consisted of five persons. Over the "circle" was the "section," which gave its orders, without revealing the names of its members, they being designated by numbers. Notwithstanding the police espionage in Russia is very strict, this society continued its operations for some length of time before the police obtained any clue to it. Suspicion was first excited by disputes arising between the medical students at the Imperial University of St. Petersburg, the students at the Technological Institute and their superiors. The point in question seemed to be but trivial. The students merely asked that they should be allowed to establish a relief fund for their needy brethren, and to hold public meetings for the consideration of this project.

In the agitation of this subject two persons were particularly prominent. One of them the delegate from the International Revolutionary Union, the other a student named Ovlow; and it was observed that when the turbulence had been subdued, the agent and Ovlow left for parts unknown. Their departure was deemed very suspicious by the police, who were constantly on the alert to discover conspiracies, and the authorities began to anxiously look out for the symptoms of a treasonable organization. Finally they obtained some information which induced them to pay a visit to the house of Ouspensky. In various pieces of furniture in his house were found a number of documents, all bearing a stamp of a peculiar fashion. It was oval in shape. In the centre was a hatchet and around it the words, "Committee of the justice of the people of the 19th February, 1870." A book in cipher, violent proclamations, lists of names, were among the other documents found in Ouspensky's house. Shortly afterwards the body of a student was found in a pond on the grounds attached to the agricultural school in Moscow. It was evident that he had been murdered. His name was Ivanow, and was among those found on the lists the police had discovered in Ouspensky's house. The latter was immediately arrested, and he made a confession, in which the details of the organization were given. The murdered student had pestered the revolutionary agent with questions at every meeting, and when these were not answered to suit him, he openly declared he would leave the society and set up a new organization himself. A meeting for the "section" was appointed at a grove on the ground of the Agricultural School in which Ivanow was a pupil. To this meeting he was decoyed, murdered and his body thrown into the pond. This murder showed the desperate character of those engaged in the organization, and partly confirms the statements of the government to the effect that a wholesale massacre of the officials of the government was to be one of the first steps of these conspirators. The latter are also accused of a determination to assassinate the Czar, and in proof of this extracts from a proclamation found among their papers is adduced.

If these reports can be relied upon, and the St. Petersburg correspondent of the New York Herald says that all the papers in that city devote daily columns to an account of the proceedings, and the people anxiously look forward to the results, they afford a fruitful evidence of the wide-spread machinations and designs of the International Society. Such a conspiracy as this will excite alarm in every country in Europe, and prompt the police and government officials to redouble their exertions in trying to ferret out the operations of secret societies. The Russian government will doubtless deal with these conspirators, should the statements made concerning their plans and actions be substantiated, with unsparing vigor. Justice presides in the courts of law of that country when trials of this description are held, and mercy dare not present her claims, and would not be listened to if she did.

THE "big tent," which was put up in this city a few weeks since, in which to hold camp meetings, has been removed to Urbanna, Ohio, where Mr. Inskip and fifteen assistants are holding a National Camp Meeting. The proceedings of these ministers are giving the people of that vicinity great offence. Mr. Inskip seems to have a faculty for this, for wherever he goes, he makes trouble.

It is the tone of superiority which he assumes that is greatly objected to at Urbanna. We see it stated that he professes to have attained unto a "higher life," and it is published that he has said, "I, John S. Inskip, am fully saved." Of course, being in this blissful condition, he looks down with contempt upon other ministers who have not attained unto this "higher life." He and his companions are accused of strutting in their self-religious robes, "and heaping unsaintly insults and unworthy insinuations" upon the Methodists of that region. The people there think that if such be the fruits of sanctity, they want nothing of it. The labors of this company of self-righteous ones seem to be confined to those who have made a profession of religion. The sinners, as they are called, are overlooked entirely. Among others who are rated for their lack of holiness and zeal by Mr. Inskip, are the resident ministers of that region. They are invited to come to the "mourner's bench," where they are told they will receive valuable assistance in the way of prayers, to fit them for their callings and animate their dead spiritual bodies with the "higher life." Some of the folks around Urbanna think that the airs that these visitors assume are altogether uncalled for. The "big tent" was detained at Omaha for unpaid freight-bills, which the people of that vicinity paid, as well as the expenses of the ministers, to come there and visit them, and their board furnished them free, and they think that what they have done ought to be appreciated, and not repaid in abuse and invective. Had they known Mr. Inskip they certainly would not have expected any other treatment than that they have received. It is probable, however, that they will be more careful in the future in extending him invitations to visit them.

A GOOD deal has been said at various times in the NEWS about the culture of silk in Utah, because it is a branch of business which, if conducted as it ought to be, is exceedingly profitable; and the climate of the Territory being especially adapted to it, and there being also a vast number of children who could be very quickly initiated into the mysteries of the business, it could be established and carried on successfully with probably more ease, and with less capital to start it, than any other.

Several places in the Territory are taking hold of this business, but Spanish Fork seems to have taken the lead, and a nucleus is evidently forming there, which, if the people will continue their efforts, promises soon to develop into a source of wealth and prosperity to them; and, hoping that the example they are setting may influence citizens elsewhere to go and do likewise, we publish the following interesting letter, received this morning:

SPANISH FORK, Aug. 12, 1871.

Editor Deseret News:—The silk growers of this place have again harvested their crop. About fifty families have been engaged in silk culture here this season, and nearly all with good success, the number of worms raised by each, varying from one to forty thousand. This is the fifth year that silk has been raised on a small scale in this place with excellent success; the only drawback thus far to the progress of this rich industry being lack of mulberry trees to feed the worms, but this we are trying to remedy as fast as possible.

In the absence of machinery to work up our silk the sisters are doing the best they can by hand, making gloves, stockings, sewing silk, &c. Sister Bjeanson has just finished spinning (with the flax wheel) my last year's crop of perforated cocoons, amounting to forty-seven ten-knotted skeins, which is now ready for weaving, besides some floss, which makes excellent stocking yarn, also some reeled silk, a skein of which I send you.

I have received favorable reports of this season's crop of silk from Santa Clara, Fillmore, Gunnison, Cache Co., and various parts of Utah Co. Bros. Harrison and Neilson of Provo have had remarkably good success. C. W. Riley, Esq., of St. Louis, writes on the 10th of May last, that the worms from eggs I sent him, were spinning, having thriven under every kind of treatment, not one having died. I have succeeded in saving eggs from some of the samples sent from California last spring, while some of them died. The large French annuals did the best, but they were diseased to some extent. I think they will improve in our fine climate. I send you a sample of them.

Respectfully, your brother in the gospel,

SAMUEL CORNABY.

A great many folks in Utah are now anxiously endeavoring to get rich in a hurry by mining the precious metals; but the business is one of the greatest lotteries in the world, and the experience of the past in every locality where it has been tried has shown that only a very few obtain prizes, or become wealthy by following it, while the majority remain miserably poor. There is no ground to suppose that the result will be different in this Territory. The people have been counseled, from the beginning, to till the ground and raise food and, as fast as opportunities offered, to import machinery to carry on the various branches of manufacture most calculated to supply their wants, increase their comforts and to stop importing from abroad the thousand and one articles necessary in every community. Their present general prosperity and the freedom of the Territory from debt and heavy taxation, so strikingly in contrast with the condition of affairs in regions where mining has been carried on most extensively, and where the greatest returns have been obtained, have strikingly vindicated the wisdom of the counsel given, and the course the people have pursued.

The spirit which has influenced the people in the past still animates them, and while some few may be lured by the generally delusive hope of acquiring sudden wealth at mining, the great majority will pursue the sure road to prosperity, by building mills for the manufacture of woolen and cotton goods, extending the growth and culture of silk and the silkworm, and by adopting the various other pursuits and branches of industry carried on in old-settled, and prosperous communities elsewhere.

The construction of railroads in the Territory has introduced a new and wonderful element of success and prosperity, for it brings quickly and greatly cheapens the products of distant regions, and it will also take away to foreign markets anything the people can produce and export with a profit. There is no question that the people of Utah could raise and export silk, and make the business very profitable. It is continually called for in the markets of the world, and no matter how much may be raised, the supply never equals the demand.

There is a very good prospect now, that the settlements south of this city will soon have railroad communication with the markets of the east and west, and if the people in every one were to devote a portion of their time to sericulture, the product of their labor could be conveyed to market with ease and speed, and their general prosperity vastly increased with the returns thereof.

In conclusion we will say that the specimens of silk and cocoons forwarded by Brother Cornaby and referred to in his letter, are excellent, and we hope that the people of Spanish Fork will continue and extend their labors, and that their example will prove contagious and speedily induce others to follow it, that Utah may soon become a great silk growing country.

ALMOST everybody has heard of the Chartists, an organization, which, some years since, created such excitement in England. The principles for which the Chartists contended constituted a bill of rights, or charter, which, if gained, they maintained, would in time, wrest from the aristocracy, who alone possessed it there, the right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and confer it upon the whole people. This charter contained some six or seven points, and for agitating for them, numbers of men were banished from their country and imprisoned and punished with more or less severity. Since those days the revolution in the public sentiment of the country is most complete, and the people are in a fair way to obtain every point of the charter, and more.

Among them were separation of church and state, universal suffrage, and vote by ballot, the same as in this country; and all these are near, for the voice of the people is loudly demanding them, and their influence is potent, and their will is all but omnipotent in the Commons.

The separation of church and state has already been effected in Ireland, and will follow before long in England. Universal suffrage has not yet been accorded but the right to vote is now enjoyed by twenty of the people where only five or six possessed it in the days of Chartist persecution. The