DESERET EVENING NEWS.
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
Thursday, May 21, 1868.

CONTRACT FOR GRADING RAILROAD.

We alluded yesterday to the making of the contract for the grading of the Railroad. We are pleased to have it in our power to state to-day that a contract for the grading of the Road from the head of Echo Cañon to this city has been closed between S. B. Reed, Esq., Superintendent of Construction and Engineer of the U. P. R. R. line, acting in behalf of that company, and President Young. Should it be decided to run the Line through Salt Lake City the grading will be done to this point, but if the route north of the Lake should be selected, then the grading will be done to the Lake. The distance to be graded will be between fifty and ninety miles. From the mouth of Echo the Line will run down the Weber, through which Cañon it will enter this valley.

This is an important undertaking, and comes very opportunely at present, as it will afford steady and remunerative employment for thousands of men and a large number of teams. As soon as the route is located President Young will commence at the head of Echo Cañon to let out large and small jobs to those who may wish to take them. He does not wish to hire men himself to do this work; but desires capable, responsible men to come and make contracts. The work is to be commenced immediately, and there should be no delay on the part of those who wish to take jobs, as the entire Line has to be graded by the first of November next. Every one acquainted with the country, and the amount of work to be done between this and the first of November can readily appreciate the necessity for expedition and energy.

In Weber Cañon there is considerable tunneling, blasting and mason work to be done. Men familiar with these branches can obtain work by moving early in the matter, as it will be let to those who are on hand to take it. Picks, shovels, plows, scrapers, wheelbarrows and carts will all be needed to carry on the work, and those who wish to take jobs should prepare themselves with these tools, &c., and be prepared to commence as soon as the route is located, which will probably be within a few days. The U. P. R. R. intend to bring up all the necessary supplies of carts, wheelbarrows, crowbars, drilling tools, steel, iron, derrick irons, powder, fuse, spades, shovels, picks, and other tools, to the terminus of the Railroad, which those who take contracts on the road can make arrangements for obtaining in any necessary quantity. In all probability the Company will form a depot on the Weber at the mouth of Echo, or close by, where these articles will be sent. Contracts for work will be let at the following rates:

Earth excavation, either borrowed for embankment, wasted from cuts, or hauled not exceeding 200 feet from cuts into embankment, per cubic yard	27c.
Earth excavation, hauled more than 200 feet from cuts into embankment, per cubic yard	45c.
Loose rock, per cubic yard	$1.57½
Solid lime or sand rock, per cubic yard	2.70
Granite, per cubic yard	3.60
Rubble masonry, in box culverts, laid in lime or cement, per cubic yard	5.85
Rubble masonry, laid dry, per cubic yard	5.40
Masonry in bridge abutments and piers, laid in lime mortar or cement, beds and joints dressed, drafts on corners, laid in coubses, per cubic yard	13.50
Rubble masonry in bridge abutments and piers, laid dry, per cubic yard	7.20
Rubble masonry in bridge abutments and piers, laid in cement, per cubic yard	7.65
Excavation and preparation of foundation for masonry at estimate of engineer.	

Eighty per cent. of the above prices will be paid monthly as the work progresses, the remaining twenty per cent. will be paid when the entire job is finished and accepted.

Now that this contract is completed no man need go East, or in any other direction, in search of employment, for there is enough for all at our very doors and in the completion of an enterprise in which we are all interested. There is money in the job for those who are industrious and prudent, and coming, as it does, at the present time when there is such a scarcity of money and a consequent slackness of labor, it is most advantageous. Men should not look, however, for the wages that were made here in 1864 and 1865. The days for such prices to be paid for labor have gone, for the present at any rate; and looking at them from one point, it would be beneficial if they never returned. Such high rates of wages as have prevailed here benefit neither the employer nor the employe; they only foster extravagant and other bad habits. The Railroad is going to make a great change in affairs here, and our people should moderate their expectations and prepare themselves for the alteration which appears inevitable. There are thousands of men on the line of Road east who are eager for employment at the rates here given, and they would come here if the least encouragement were given them. But this is not desirable, while we have unemployed men at home. It is wise policy for the people of this Territory to do this work. They need the means, and no effort should be spared to earn it, that those who owe may pay their debts and have the necessary funds to send for machinery and establish mercantile houses in the various settlements.

It naturally falls within the province of the Bishops to see that a sufficient number of hands remain in the various Wards and settlements to take care of the crops. In the anxiety to obtain employment on the Railroad the fields should not be neglected. We will need bread, vegetables and fruits as much when the Railroad is graded through to the city as we do now. Others also will need these articles of food, and they will doubtless command good prices. The season thus far is a most excellent one for crops. Since our settlement of these valleys, the prospects never appeared more favorable, with the exception of the grasshoppers. The presence of these destructive insects should cause every farmer to redouble his exertions to preserve that which he has sown and planted, for temporal salvation depends to a great extent upon our harvest being at least a moderately good one. If a sufficient number remain at home to take care of the crops, the remainder can come to the Railroad and work for money

In looking over our present circumstances and prospects we see great cause for thankfulness. If we do not exert ourselves with perseverance and energy to take advantage of the opportunities presented to us, we shall prove ourselves unworthy of our blessings.

(Special to the *Deseret Evening News*.)

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

DISTINGUISHED "JAPS."

San Francisco 20.—Among the passengers, by the *New York* from Japan, are two natives of high rank, refugee adherents of the Tycoon. They will study our language and institutions until it is safe to return.

MILWAUKEE WORKS COMMENCED.

The work is commenced on the military defenses at the Lime Point entrance to the harbor. A recent blasting operation threw into the sea 40,000 cubic yards of rock from the high bluff.

A PARK FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The Committee of the Board of Supervisors report in favor of a park of nearly a thousand acres.

ARIZONA ITEMS.

Arizona advices to May 2nd announce that it is the intention of Gen. Devin to scour the country east of Verde, for Indians. Lieut. Wells has returned with a small cavalry force to Fort Whipple after a fruitless expedition. Mining and farming news encouraging; the political canvas is waxing warm.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CONVENTION.

Chicago.—The Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention met to-day; some 2,000 delegates were in attendance. The greatest interest was manifested in the proceedings. Speeches were made by General Sickles, General Logan, Col. Stokes, of Tenn., Gov. Fairchild, Gov. Hawley, Gen. Grant's father and others. Resolutions were passed, declaring for Grant for President and denouncing seven Republicans for voting against impeachment in the severest terms. The meeting was of the most enthusiastic character throughout.

MEETING OF CAPITALISTS.

New York, 19.—At the recent meeting of eminent capitalists, interested in the claims against Mexico; there were parties present from Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Baltimore, Washington, New Orleans and other cities and States. Resolutions were adopted authorizing General Starrin to take such measures as shall bring the matter before the United States and the Mexican Governments in such a way as may lead to the prompt adjudication of such claims. It is understood that these claims amount to about $19,000,000, and it was stated at the meeting that while M. Romero was cancelling the English and Spanish obligations of the Mexican Government, he was ignoring those of American citizens. The matter will be pushed with energy.

GOVERNOR'S VETO SUSTAINED BY THE SENATE.

Boston.—The Senate refused to pass the bill to abolish the State constabulary over the Governor's veto.

CONVICTION STILL PROBABLE

Chicago.—The *Republican's* Washington special states that recent developments give the strongest encouragement to the belief that when another vote is taken, the necessary number of Senators will vote for conviction on the second and seme of the other articles.

FOREIGN.

HUNGARY WANTS TO PARTICIPATE.

London 19.—Hungary asks the treaty making powers to negotiate with the United States of America for a convention by which she may fully participate in the benefit of the treaty for the protection of naturalized citizens, recently concluded by the American Government with the North German confederation.

GRANT NOMINATED.

Chicago.—Grant has been nominated unanimously; the nomination for Vice-President is now being made.

COLFAX NOMINATED FOR THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

Colfax is nominated Vice-President on the 5th ballot.

"Bob, you say you believe most diseases are contagious. How long have you entertained such notions?" Ever since I sat alongside of a blue-eyed girl and caught the palpitation of the heart.

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

The traffic in female virtue is one of the most disgusting and ridiculous developments of the social system of the Christian world, and no stronger indication of its rottenness and corruption can be given. Christians of all denominations have been shocked at the written accounts of the trade in female charms carried on between the Orientals and the Circassians. But when, some years ago, discourses began to be made occasionally, of a traffic of a like nature being carried on between England and some portions of the Continent of Europe, virtuous indignation reached its highest point, and anathemas loud and strong were pronounced upon the heads of those most foul, disgusting and filthy of all satan's agents—the procuress and her employes. Despite these denunciations from press and pulpit, this vile crusade against virtue found support and encouragement, and ultimately became so common that it was looked upon as a matter of course.

From Europe this new branch of commerce spread to the United States; and San Francisco, according to the revelations given occasionally through the local press, has become one of its most flourishing marts. A late number of the *Alta* gives an expose of a transaction of this nature, by no means flattering to the morality of San Francisco, as it furnishes unequivocal proof of the existence and encouragement of this abomination in that city, and also that this traffic is carried on like any other branch of commerce—having its principals, paid agents and employes. The scoundrels who act as agents in furnishing the brothels of San Francisco, take regular trips, it is said, by steamer, from California to the East, and under various pretences inveigle young girls from their homes, means being furnished them by the brothel keepers, besides a premium paid on every victim thus secured.

A fellow named Keiser, a brothel pimp, in company with five young women recently embarked for San Francisco on board a steamer of New York. The women were booked as his wife and four sisters. Three of them were *Nymphs du pave*, but the other two are described as ladylike and pretty, and evidently unused to a life of shame. The two latter had been engaged by Keiser—one as a chamber maid at a hotel, the other to take charge of a sick lady. While at the Isthmus, on their way to California, one of the girls heard a stranger say "there goes that Keiser with more stock from New York for old mother Herse in San Francisco." This remark alarmed the girl, and making inquiries she learned the villain's character.

The affair coming to the ears of the captain and purser they took measures to defeat his designs, and upon arriving in San Francisco detective officers already apprised of the matter, were on the alert, and through the steps that had been taken, the poor girls were rescued from the infamous career to which they had been destined, and comfortable and honorable positions provided for them. The old procuress hearing how matters were working went to the wharf and demanded the girls and their baggage, declaring that she had invested $870 in them, and they were hers soul and body until she had secured her pay. It is needless to add that her efforts to obtain the girls or redress were vain.

Such a state of public morals as is indicated by the above transaction might have been allowable, and even considered creditable in Sodom and Gomorrah; but in a land where millions are annually paid for preaching the gospel, and where churches and places of worship are as numerous as the righteous, it furnishes an overwhelming condemnation of the social system. This phase of the traffic in female virtue is a thousand times more disgusting than that between the followers of Islam and the Circassians. There the custom is sanctioned by long-established usage and is in perfect unison with the semi-barbarous notions of the people by whom it is practiced. There, too, the unfortunates who are thus bartered are at least preserved exclusively for the harem of him by whom they are purchased; but in Christian England and America, where civilization and refinement have reached their highest developments, the unfortunate beings thus purchased for a time, instead of being compelled to prostitute themselves for the gratification of any beast rich enough to pay the price set upon their charms by their purchasers.

If they who assume, as their special province, the guardianship of the people's moral and spiritual welfare, were to do but half their duty, the general indignation would soon burn with such intensity that the accursed race of procuresses and pimps and their vile supporters would as surely meet with extermination in the present state of existence as in the future they will be consigned to eternal disgrace and shame.

Aerial navigation is a problem upon which a vast amount of time and attention have been bestowed, but nothing of real benefit or utility has yet resulted. Since the days of the Gondolier Brothers, the inventors of the ordinary fire balloon, but slight progress in aerial navigation has been effected. Aerial machines of various kinds have been constructed, but they have failed; and to-day we [illegible] the air balloon by means of which many persons have made short aerial voyages; but owing to the imperfect appliances hitherto invented for its control, these voyages have always been attended with risk and have sometimes terminated in accident or death to the aeronaut. The problem of aerial navigation has, it is said, at length been solved by Mr. W. S. Hutchins, of St. Louis, and his debut in the "aerotator"—the name given to the new invention, may be looked for [illegible]. The model of the aerotator is already built. It is said to be twenty-eight inches in height, weighs one hundred and eighty pounds and can be worked with the utmost ease. The propelling power is hot and cold compressed air, which is used in [illegible] to the back of the machine. The inventor claims that the navigator can ascend and descend, and regulate his speed at pleasure. The aerotator has been submitted to the best aeronauts in America and pronounced by them to be the only success yet achieved in this direction.

In proof of the confidence of the inventor, it is said that on the first exhibition, to be given shortly at St. Louis, he, with his machine, will be thrown from a balloon when 2,000 feet above the earth.

Correspondence.

MT. PLEASANT, May 16, 1858.

Editor Deseret News:—Sir, I have pleasure in noting the progress and development of the people generally throughout the country. In my tour recently I was gratified to hear of the organization of the Female Relief Societies. These powerful adjuncts to the Bishopric cannot fail to prove a blessing, besides giving to the hitherto dormant sisterhood a chance to step forward as the Lydias and Deaconnesses of this dispensation.

Certainly the enterprising city of Ephraim is making rapid strides. There is a watchfulness and a care, that too much of one kind of machinery is not introduced, but the variety necessary to produce wealth. This idea is somewhat opposed to the "free trade and sailors rights policy," but with a wise fatherly bishop, monopoly will not show its hydra head here. Broad acres are stretching out far on the road to Manti, and for a certain consideration Ephraim has purchased the noted Shumway springs with a view to a fish pond. An extensive cheese factory is in contemplation here. A No. 1 article of cheese is profitable for trade and traffic. The military display of Ephraim on the recent inspection was a decided success. The people have reason to be proud of Canute Peterson, their bishop.

The street improvements in some cities are lacking they were [illegible] ago; the same poles, sheds, and stumps are there still. Some buildings rejoice in the primitiveness of first erection. In the city of Manti, like some other places, improvement has been crippled in consequence of Indian raids, and through dependence upon Snow's Saw Mill, at Fountain Green (or rather distant), for lumber. I always thought myself entering some old feudal town so solid and substantial are their houses.

Gunnison with her wide fields and limited population, would seem to invite, if nowhere else does, the coming of about 500 families. Her unlimited resources, and advantageous position demand more than a passing notice. I walked for ample miles and viewed her landscape o'er," and thought what a chance for a shingle machine and a nursery. The tar factory was in full heat and the enterprising Madsen—the oasis of Gunnison, was all alive. I saw no mills, nor machinery but three stores were taking all away and bringing little in return, as some farmers do with their land and then complain of sterility, and want to summer fallow it. If farmers would give as many loads of manure as they take off of produce there would be no need of summer fallowing. I inspected the initial bastion with two pieces of wall, ranging in height from 2 to 6 feet. It is a good piece of work. I visited the new flouring mill being erected at the Duck springs, and prayed for its speedy completion, as I hate to see a traveller 8 miles to go to mill; for towns, like families, when not self-sustaining, must be poor and dependent.

At Fountain Green I saw the inevitable doom written on the fine mills of B. Snow—decay or a move, as there is one flouring mill nigher the town than his and preparations are in progress for another; also, two shingle machines. I thought, if only the [illegible] outlays had been diffused in several channels, the result might have been more fortunate. But who is to direct?" "Why, the Bishop." "But, what does a Bishop know about mills, &c.?" "Nought he should, if he enjoyed the spirit of his calling." For, for this was the Bishopric ordained—to have charge of temporal affairs. See Book of Doc. and Cov.

As I rode home through the cedars, I could not help reflecting how implicitly we trust the guidance of our souls to their eternal home to the Bishops on Sundays, and how we oppose his Mosaic [illegible] which perishes with the using. I regretted the absence of my friend B. Snow, when I called at his hospitable home for a chat.

Grasshoppers are abundant. Some are careful not to kill them, but for my part I don't see the point; for if the destroyers of our crops must not be killed, then [illegible] any insect, reptile, or vermin, as they are perhaps all designed to keep us awake.

I must close with saying that if fine rains, well tilled and well filled fields are the indication of success, then the harvest must be great.

Respectfully, [illegible]

[[illegible] us the names of the officers of the Female Relief Society, but as they are only of local interest we omit them.—ED.]

KANYSVILLE, May 19th, 1868.

Editor Deseret News:—[illegible] instruction [illegible] visited the various districts [illegible] Ward yesterday, and found the people [illegible] them in various ways. [illegible] to [illegible] The crops [illegible] well and [illegible] harvest. [illegible] the 4th inst. by the Bishop and Counsel, with some of the Elders of this place, also a large majority of the female members of the Ward, for the purpose of organizing a Female Relief Society. Appropriate addresses were made by Bishop Layton, his Counselor Rosel Hyde, Ed. Phillips and J. Ellison, each speaker manifesting great desire for the successful operation of said society, and evidently entertaining the great benefits to be realized through a united effort in relieving the poor and imparting extending general intelligence to the young and rising generation.

Yours truly,
JOHN ELLISON.

A CONFERENCE IN LONDON.—The *Millennial Star* of the 2nd inst. contains the minutes of a conference held in London, April 8th. The following Elders were present on the stand: Franklin D. Richards, President of the European Mission, C. W. Penrose, from the *Millennial Star* Office; James McGaw, President of the Nottingham District; Edwin Walker, Isaac A. Kimball, Ezra T. Clark, John E. Page, Henry Barlow, and C. P. Liston, Presidents of Conferences, and Heber Young, Willard B. Richards, Platte Lyman, Zebulon Jacobs, H. Chariton Jacobs, William S. Grant, Joel Grover, Lewis W. Shurtliff, Levi W. Richards, Robert Dye, Joseph H. Lee, John W. Lee, Traveling Elders.

Elders Platte Lyman, Willard B. Richards, and Heber Young, reported the condition of the Districts of which they had the watchcare. The reports were encouraging; many of the Saints were keeping the Word of Wisdom. The meetings were well attended and the prospects for an increase in numbers were good.

Elder C. W. Penrose read the Statistical and Financial reports of the Conference for the previous half year. The first showed that 132 had been added by baptism during the past six months, and that the total number in the London Conference was 1172.

Elder Penrose also delivered a discourse upon the nature and principles of the great Latter-day work.

President F. D. Richards gave instructions to the Saints upon many important points. He informed them in relation to the coming emigration. He said it was the wish of President Young that the oldest members should be first selected to be assisted. Elder Richards also delivered an interesting discourse upon the fulfillment, in this age, of prophecies uttered by the ancient prophets.

Elders James McGaw, and Robert Dye, addressed the Conference upon suitable subjects.

Col. Capron estimates that there are 7,000,000 dogs in the country, which cost $50,000,000 a year to their owners, aside from $4,000,000 worth of sheep killed by them annually.

Proverb of Josh Billings.—Marry young, and if your circumstance require it, often.

THEATRICAL.—There is a splendid bill to-night at the Theatre, Madame Scheller appearing as the tried and true woman "Mathilde," in the drama of the same name, supported by a strong cast. "Love in Livery" is a capital farce.

"DOT" ON THE MORMONS.—"Dot" in the Silver Bend *Reporter* writes some things about the people of Utah, which evince a spirit of candor and truthfulness that is quite refreshing. He says the majority of the Mormons are hospitable, and treat those who come among them kindly, and fairly; and that in their pecuniary transactions they are as honest as the same number of people in any State or Territory.

Speaking of the difficulties that some "Gentiles" have experienced when endeavoring to correct their peculiar social system, "Dot" says they have received such treatment as they richly deserved, and that things would have glided along far more comfortably with them if they had observed the 11th commandment—Mind your own business. He also eulogizes the industry and frugality of the people. He says the loom and spinning wheel are in almost every house, and that the country, naturally very sterile, has been made very productive by their persevering industry. "Dot" is quite aware that in making assertions at all to the credit of the people of Utah he is running counter to the popular custom, but having resided some time in their midst he is determined to [illegible] a standpoint from which he has been [illegible] obscured.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES BY STAGE.

From the North.—G. J. Rasf, Mrs. Cobb.
To the East.—To C. Pusey, D. O. Calder, Prof. W. H. Everett, Wm. Hyde, Chas. Livingston.
To the North.—[illegible]

JAMES HAGUE,
[illegible] Smith,
[illegible] Temple Street, Salt Lake City
[illegible]
STRAW SPLITTERS, for Hatters, made to order.
[illegible] and all articles in the above line.
[illegible] REPAIRED.
Second South Street, Opposite Lawrence and Cutler's Hospital on [illegible] House Block.

MILLINERY
TABLE AND DAIRY SALT
IN ANY QUANTITIES
STRAW GOODS,
[illegible] TERRAM TEAT
AT
[illegible] Salt Lake City.
[illegible] Street.
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THEATRE.
Lessee & Manager.....E. L. Gayler & J. T. Caine.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION!
Thursday Even'g,
MAY 21, 1868.
Engagement of the Distinguished Lyric Artiste, Tragedienne and Comedienne,
MADAME MARIE METHUA
SCHELLER!
Who will make her Second Appearance in this City in her Beautiful Personation of
MATHILDE!
Will be presented, for the first time in this city, Geo. W. Birdsye's beautiful Drama, in 4 Acts, entitled,
MATHILDE;
OR,
Love and Duty.
MATHILDE,.....MADAME SCHELLER.
Berthold Arnau.....Mr D McKenzie
Tannenhoff.....Mr J M Hardie
William.....Mr J S Lindsay
Faulkner.....Mr J C Graham
Lindner.....Mr J E Hyde
Hotel Servant.....Mr E D Crowther
Madame Garthney.....Mrs M G Clawson
To conclude with the laughable Farce of
LOVE IN LIVERY
Fast Patent.....Mr F Margetts
Lord Sparkle.....Mr J C Graham
Frank Howard.....Mr A Merrill
Thomas.....Mr J B Kelly
Servant.....Mr R Matthews
Countess Violet.....Miss Nellie Colebrook
Louise.....Miss Alexander
Mary.....Miss Lizzie Piatt
Susan.....Mrs Grist
DOORS OPEN at 7½ o'clock. Performance Commences punctually at 8.

Just Received,
LEMONS & ORANGES
Of the FINEST QUALITY. Also,
HONEY, IN THE COMB,
Direct from LOS ANGELOS, and
FOR SALE AT
D. GRENIG'S
BAKERY AND GROCERY STORE,
East Side of East Temple Street.
d152:1w

C
R B
G
Particular Notice to the Customers of
ROSS & BARRATT,
AND to all others who wish to be benefitted. A Notice Received so rapidly appreciating this place, and in consequence of this the rate of freight this Summer and Fall will be Greatly Reduced, and as we are always anxious to benefit our Customers and the Community at large in every way possible, but particularly in furnishing them the VERY BEST GOODS at the LOWEST PRICES, we will, from this date, Sell
Brown Sugar, Clarified Sugar,
Crushed Sugar, Coffee,
Fine Y. H. Tea, Fine G. P. Tea,
Soda and Saleratus, Nails,
Coal Oil, etc., etc.
AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES
We will have in by FIRST TRAINS from the EAST, quantities of GOODS, which will make our assortment complete in all KINDS of STAPLES.
May 20, 1868. d151tf

GO TO
JOHN McDONALD'S
ICE CREAM SALOON
If you want Good Cream, Fruits, and Confectionery, West side East Temple Street, half a block South of Theatre. d150tf

W. SHOWELL & BRO.,
Greenback Corner,
WISH to inform the Inhabitants of Salt Lake City and vicinity, and the traveling Public in general, that we have
Good Pasturage for Stock
Within the City,
ALSO,
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
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Rope and Chains,
and
GENERAL MERCHANDISE