

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday, August 26, 1868.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PRESIDENT YOUNG'S TRIP NORTH.

LOGAN, August 22.

From Wellsville we were preceded by the company of cavalry from Logan, which met us at the mouth of Wellsville Cañon. We arrived at Logan at 5 p.m. yesterday, where we found the citizens, and teachers and children of the various Sunday Schools, headed by the Logan Brass Band, drawn up in order of procession to receive us, under the direction of Bro. W. K. Robinson, Marshal of the day. The procession numbered, as near as we could judge, about 500 persons—most of whom were children—each division carrying banners with appropriate mottoes in the following order—twelve fathers in Israel, banner, "The Bible;" twelve young men, banner, "The Book of Mormon;" twelve boys, banner, "Doctrine and Covenants;" twelve mothers in Israel, banner, "Deseret News;" twelve young ladies, banner, "Daily Telegraph;" city and county officers, banner, "Utah Magazine;" Sunday Schools, leading banner, "Juvenile Instructor."

At our entrance into the city we passed through a large and very tasteful arch of evergreens, the word WELCOME in large letters showing conspicuously over the centre of the arch, the whole being crowned by the National flag. As we drove by, the Band saluted, and old and young manifested their respect. The procession then formed in the rear, and marched to the residence of President Ezra T. Benson, where the Sunday School children sang the following, composed for the occasion:

We are thinking, gladly thinking,
Of that lovely morn in May,
When from heaven gently streaming,
Shone the bright celestial day;
Doubt and darkness fled forever
From the youthful Joseph's mind,
As with power from the Savior
He went forth to bless mankind.

We are thinking, gladly thinking, etc.
We are thinking, sadly thinking,
Of that dark and gloomy day,
As the sun was slowly sinking,
How the murdered Prophet lay;
Like the Savior, he was murdered,
Just because he dared to say,
Men had lost the way to heaven,
And God had shown to him the way.

We are thinking, sadly thinking, etc.
We are thinking, gladly thinking,
Of that glorious, coming time,
When, with Jesus and with Joseph,
We shall dwell in that blessed clime,
Where the wicked never trouble
And the Saints of God are blest;
Let us strive, then, to be faithful,
That we may gain that rest.

So we're thinking, sweetly thinking,
Of the Resurrection morn,
When, the righteous with him bring-
ing,
Jesus will to earth return.

President Young then addressed the children and their teachers for a few moments, expressing his pleasure at the interest manifested in the correct training and education of the young, and the manifest improvement made by the latter. He encouraged all to persevere in so praiseworthy a labor, and blessed all who were present in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ.

The Marshal then marched the procession down to the Hall, where it was dismissed. The warm and hearty reception we have met with here has been exceedingly gratifying; as, notwithstanding our visit has found the people in the very midst of their harvest labors, yet all classes, sexes and ages have seemed to vie in testifying their pleasure at our arrival, thus proving that the love of the truth predominates in their hearts, and holds all other interests subordinate thereto.

We have had two excellent and crowded meetings to-day. President Young and Elders Geo. A. Smith and Wilford Woodruff addressed the congregation in the morning; Elder J. F. Smith and President Young occupied the afternoon. At the close of the meeting President Young organized a School of the Prophets.

NEW POSTAL LAW.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Swan, of the Post Office in this city, we have been put in possession of a copy of the New Postal Law, which was passed by Congress, and approved July 27th, 1868. We present the following extracts from it, with a preceding paragraph from the editor of the *United States Mail*, the subject being one of much interest to the general public:

"Postmasters at Money Order Offices will make no change in the rate of fees charged (nor any other change in money order business) until they receive the instructions of the Postmaster General or the Superintendent of the Money Order Office of the Department."

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That all persons who receive money orders shall be required to pay therefor the following charges or fees, viz.: For one dollar or any sum not exceeding twenty dollars, a fee of ten cents shall be charged and exacted by the postmaster giving said order; for all orders exceeding twenty dollars and not exceeding thirty dollars, the charge shall be fifteen cents; for all orders exceeding thirty dollars and not exceeding forty dollars, the charge shall be twenty cents; for all orders exceeding forty dollars and not exceeding fifty dollars, the fee shall be twenty-five cents.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That if any person employed in any department of the post office establishment of the United States shall, wilfully and knowingly, use, or cause to be used in prepayment of postage, any postage stamp or stamped envelope issued or which may hereafter be issued by authority of any act of Congress or of the Postmaster General which has already been once used for a like purpose, or shall remove or attempt to remove the cancelling or defacing marks from any such postage stamp or stamped envelope with intent to use or cause the use of the same a second time, or to sell or offer to sell the same, or shall remove from letters or other mail matter deposited in or received at a post office the stamps attached to the same in payment of postage, with intent to use the same a second time for a like purpose, or to sell or offer to sell the same, every such offender shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be imprisoned for not less than one year nor more than three years.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That if any person not employed in any department of the post office establishment of the United States shall commit any of the offenses described in the preceding section of this act, every such person shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than one year, or by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars for each offense, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 15. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby authorized to conclude arrangements with the post departments of foreign countries, with which international postal conventions have been or shall be concluded, for the exchange of small sums of money by means of postal orders, the maximum amount of which shall not exceed that fixed by law for domestic money orders, at such rates of exchange and under such rules and regulations as he may deem expedient."

SILK CULTURE.

The necessity of launching into new branches of industry has, of late, been repeatedly urged upon the people of Utah, and preliminary measures, having the furtherance of this counsel in view, have already been adopted. A little reflection will render the reasons for this counsel very obvious. The branches of manufacture now carried on in Utah are very limited in number, owing in a great measure to the lack of money capital, and the great expense and time requisite to import the machinery necessary to successfully carry on almost any branch of trade. The completion of the railroad will greatly facilitate the importation of machinery and the opening up of many new branches of manufacture, in which, if home capital be not invested outside capital will be, and others will thus reap the profit and advantages, to which our own people, having settled the country and made it a fit abode for civilized beings, are justly entitled. This has already been the case in one very important branch of manufacture, and will most certainly be so in others if the counsel on this subject be not promptly carried out.

Another reason why this counsel should be implicitly obeyed is, that if more branches of manufacture were opened up here, there would be ways, now unknown, of usefully and remuneratively employing our rapidly increasing rising generation. This is a matter of vital importance to the inhabitants of this Territory, the great majority of whom are dependant upon labor for their support. There are none amongst us independently rich, and very few who are moderately so; and in consequence of the existence of that peculiar domestic institution so offensive to the pseudo-morality of the world at large, our young folks are very numerous, and the necessity of employing them usefully and profitably is becoming more and more apparent.

Many of our people have extravagant ideas about the great change that will be wrought amongst us, in a pecuniary sense, by having a railroad through our Territory. They imagine that it will find employment for a great number and will also cause the general and plentiful circulation of money, and, consequently do away with the system of barter and trade and its innumerable inconveniences that circumstances have hitherto rendered, to a great extent, an absolute necessity.

Now the railroad may be made a means to do this if we will take the steps necessary; but the people must do their part. Under present circumstances it will no doubt improve the condition of the few who may be employed by the Company; but unless we, as a whole people, take steps to produce and export that which will meet a ready sale for gold in the markets of the world, we shall find that the main difference effected by the railway will be the more rapid importation of merchandise from the East or West as the case may be; but that money will be as scarce as, or scarcer than, ever.

The staple produce of Utah, hitherto, has been grain, tolerably large quantities of which have been exported from the territory; but owing to the great amount of labour required for its production, this very exportation, instead of proving a benefit to the people, has increased their poverty. It has, in many cases, no doubt afforded a very temporary relief to pressing necessities; but being in nearly every case bought up by speculators at a cost far below the price of production, it has really retarded the permanent prosperity of the producer. The same causes will operate in the future against the successful production and exportation of grain.

There are some branches of industry, however, which, if the people of Utah would unitedly and vigorously enter upon, would beyond all doubt increase to an inconceivable degree their general prosperity. Among these stand out most prominently the manufacture of silk and iron. We shall confine our remarks on this occasion to the culture of silk.

The knowledge of silk culture, and the manufacture of silken fabrics has been possessed for many ages by Oriental nations, and was obtained from them by Europeans. For several centuries this branch of industry has been a source of great profit to some of the European nations, but specially to France and Italy. For some years past an epidemic has prevailed among the European silkworms, which has compelled the importation of eggs from China and Japan; but latterly the worms produced from the foreign eggs have likewise fallen a prey to the disease, and those engaged in this business are being compelled to turn their eyes to new localities for their purchase.

For a few years past this branch of industry has been urged upon the attention of the people of California by several experienced sericulturists, the most prominent of whom are Messrs. Hayni, Hoag and Prevost, who have proven by experiment that the soil and climate of California are admirably adapted to the growth of the mulberry tree and the silkworm; and the State, in view of the great prospective advantages offered by this branch of industry, has offered a premium of \$250 for 500 or more mulberry trees grown there, and \$300 for each 10,000 silk cocoons of home production. The California worms are free from disease, and this fact having become known, their eggs have been exported to Europe and have given the greatest satisfaction, and already the demands from that quarter are greater than California can supply.

The experiments of our townsman Geo. D. Watt, Esq., for the last few years have proven that the soil and climate of our Territory are second to none for the production of the mulberry and silkworm; and through his representations and labors, this matter is beginning to receive serious attention from some of our people and it is probable that before long, sericulture will prove a source of great wealth to the Territory.

The propagation of the mulberry tree—an indispensable prerequisite to the prosecution of silk in its raw state, being the only food upon which the worms will thrive—is easy; and the soil of our bench lands is just the kind required. The trees can be propagated most readily from cuttings, the following being the method adopted with success by some who have already made a start in this direction: Furrows are plowed between three and four inches deep and ten feet apart, into which the cuttings are placed lengthwise, about five feet apart, or close together according to taste. If planted close together, they must be gradually thinned out until they are five feet apart; the advantage gained by the latter method being that a supply of healthy food can be more speedily obtained for the worms. The planting should be done early in the Spring. When the young trees begin to grow they should be trained like willows. After the first year no further care need be bestowed upon the mulberry tree.

The propagation and management of the silk worm is a matter requiring very little skill. The hatching of the eggs is best effected in a warm room, commencing with a temperature of about 60° Fah., and gradually increasing it for ten days, until a temperature of 80° is attained. It is best to keep the room heated by night as well as by day. During the process of hatching, the eggs may be placed on small wooden stages six feet wide, placed one over the other, about fifteen inches apart. Over these frames the young worms are gradually spread, until their full size is attained, when for each ounce of eggs hatched about 300 square feet of surface is allowed. The worm should be fed regularly, at least four or five times a day, and oftener than this when they have shed their fourth skin, which is by the time they are three weeks old, as at that time their capacity for eating mulberry leaves is greatest. Those hatched at one time should be kept together; and those which shed their skins at the same time should be fed together. When about six weeks old they commence to spin the cocoon, at which period a net work of twigs or twine should be stretched over small frames upon which the worms will fix themselves preparatory to spinning the cocoon. They must now be kept comfortably warm, and in three or four days the cocoon is finished.

If it is intended to reel the silk the chrysalis must be destroyed, which may be done by exposing the cocoons for a day or two in the sun's rays, or placing them in a tolerably warm oven. If it is designed to raise eggs the cocoons must be alone, and in a few days the chrysalis, transformed into a moth, issues from the cocoon, when the males and females must be paired, after which the eggs are laid, when the moths die.

The raising of eggs for exportation, in view of the epidemic in Europe, bids fair to be a very lucrative business, as all that can be produced, in good condition, will readily sell for four dollars an ounce in gold, and the amount annually expended in Europe for imported eggs is said to be not less than \$15,000,000. The worms are very productive. About a hundred pairs of cocoons will produce an ounce of eggs, and one man can attend to 60,000 pairs of worms.

The cocoons, after the moths have left them, can be spun by hand into beautiful silk yarn, and is more easily spun than either wool, hemp or cotton, all the preparation necessary being to boil the cocoons in soap and water for a few hours, in order to dissolve the peculiar gummy material by which they are held together.

The feeding and management of the worms can be attended to as well by women and children as by men, and while the latter are attending to their usual labors in the field or otherwise, their families may be employed in a light, easy and remunerative occupation. This is no mere theory or fancy sketch; but here is a means by which our bench lands, and the numerous nimble, little fingers of every family may be made a means of largely increasing the wealth and prosperity of the people.

There is no reason to hinder Utah in the course of a few years from annually exporting thousands of ounces of eggs, and receiving in return the gold for them. This, with the completion of the railroad would be the means of greatly increasing the wealth of our people; but unless some such step is taken it is more than likely that that general circulation of money and its accompanying conveniences and comforts, now expected by many, will be looked for in vain.

If this branch of industry be entered upon and prosecuted in earnest, it will, besides increasing the wealth of the people, also enable our ladies, young and old, to legitimately gratify that love of elegant attire that seems so natural to every female heart, and will do more, perhaps, than any other branch of home manufacture can do, towards fulfilling the revelation given by the Lord through the Prophet Joseph many years ago, commanding the Latter-day Saints to let the beauty of their adornment be the workmanship of their own hands.

Correspondence.

MOUNTAIN GREEN, Aug. 24, '68.

Mr. Editor.—The railroad is coming. I saw the thing was dragging a little, so I concluded to come out here myself, and put it through on the high pressure principle. There is some pretty heavy work on the line about Devil's Gate, but the heaviest cutting and filling, occurs about 12 o'clock in the day and about 7 p.m., when it is no uncommon circumstance to see a dozen average hands stow away a square yard in less than fifteen minutes.

This is the headquarters of the Hon. John Taylor's contract on the U. P. R. He has over a hundred hands at work on his contract and has completed more than a mile of road in a little over three weeks' grading, and the work is still progressing rapidly. There is considerable damming and blasting going on but no swearing aloud. I regret to have to inform you that we have no "monster" in the neighborhood at present; but have no doubt we shall have one like other places in time. *Mr. Desperandum!* I wonder if one of those at Bear Lake could not be spared for this settlement. I brought a few things out with me which I thought would be useful to men working on the road here, but I find I have not brought variety enough. There are ladies out here and I find: "What a mere guess it is, what do I know of a woman's necessities?"

They come, "Shopping alone, and shopping together, At all hours of the day, in all sorts of weather," For all manner of things, that a woman can put On the crown of her head, or the sole of her foot, Or wrap round her shoulders, or fit round her waist, Or that can be sewed on, or pinned on, or laced, Or tied on with a string, or stitched on with a bow, In front or behind, above or below. For bonnets, mantillas, capes, collars and shawls; Dresses for breakfasts, and dinners, and balls; Dresses to sit in, and stand in, and walk in; Dresses to dance in, and sit in and talk in; For everything dainty and tender and frail From a heavy silk dress to a six-penny veil."

Our town here is quite enlivened by the R. R. business. We have perhaps the best stone quarry on the line, and the clicking of chisels and hammers is almost incessant. Then we have a blacksmith shop in full blast, and a carpenter's shop turning out barrows, carts and scrapers; a store and shambles and a bakery, and these with the graders and lumbermen passing to and fro, and the travel on the road make our place quite lively. Our motto is Yours truly, "KEEP A PITCHININ."

SPRINGTOWN, Aug. 20, 1868.

Dear Brother Cannon:—I was very forcibly impressed the other day, with the reading of a portion of the Revelations of St. John; and of their applicability to our times. Chap. xvi, verses, 8, 9 and 10 read as follows: "And the fourth angel poured out his vial upon the sun; and power was given unto him to scorch men with fire. And men were scorched with great heat, and blasphemed the name of God which hath power over these plagues; and they repented not to give him glory." Is it possible that the fearfully increased number of "sunstrokes" that have occurred during the present season is the beginning of that time when men shall be scorched with great heat? I must confess that, to me, it looks not a little like it. Still men will not repent, but continue to lay plans for the destruction of the "Mormons,"—the very people whom God hath raised up to warn the world of the utter destruction that awaits the present generation; they provoking the certain outpouring of the vials of the wrath of God.

Tenth verse: And the fifth angel poured out his vial upon the seat of the beast; and his kingdom was full of darkness; and they gnawed their tongues for pain." Is the seat of the Beast, the seat of Emperors, Kings and rulers in this world in the aggregate? If they are not the seat of the Beast, I should be glad if some person would tell me what it is. Their kingdoms are already sinking by mis-rule, corruption, dishonesty and war through the darkness which prevails. Even the best of them have not sufficient light to reorganize or reconstruct the shattered and broken parts that remain after the deadly state upon the field of battle. Some, however, may yet learn that when they oppose the "Mormons" or fight against them, they have a more potent force to contend against than the little handful of Latter-day Saints in Utah. They may yet gnaw their tongues for pain! But "fear not, little flock," if the railroad is coming. "They that are for us are more than they that are against us." Be humble and obedient and your souls shall live.

Your fellow laborer in the Lord's vineyard. ORSON HYDE.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES BY STAGE.

From the East.—G. A. Sayre, J. J. Dunne, J. M. English, Annie Grubb, N. Ellis, W. Naisbitt, James E. Bromley, J. H. Dwyer, S. Joyce, Mrs. Goddard.
From the West.—A. K. P. Harmon, A. Bosturtz, S. S. Robinson, Dr. J. S. Titus.
From the North.—J. B. Farmer.
To the West.—J. J. Dunne, J. M. English.
To the North.—A. L. Downer.

NEW TO-DAY.

\$15,000 Reward—Wells, Fargo & Co.
Carter's Portrait Gallery, adjoining Wells, Fargo & Co's., East Temple Street.

Special Notices.

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
WANTED.—At this office, clean white cotton and colored rags. People in the city who wish to dispose of them will please bring them on Mondays and Fridays.

THEATRE.

Lessee & Managers.—H. B. Clawson & J. T. Cairne.

GREAT STAR COMBINATION!

ENGAGEMENT
For FOUR NIGHTS ONLY,
Of the Distinguished Artist,

MR. E. L. DAVENPORT,

Who will appear in connection with the
Eminent Tragedienne,

MISS ANNETTE INCE!

Thursday,

AUGUST 27, 1868.

The performance will consist of Bulwer's Great Historical Play, in 5 Acts, entitled,

RICHELIEU

OR,
THE CONSPIRACY!

Cardinal Richelieu, . . . Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.

Julie De Mortemar, . . . MISS ANNETTE INCE.

King Louis XIII. . . Mr. J. C. Graham.

Gaston, Duke of Orleans. . . Mr. J. A. Thompson.

Count De Barradas. . . Mr. J. S. Lindsay.

Adrian De Mauprat. . . Mr. D. McKenzie.

De Berghem. . . Mr. F. Margate.

Joseph. . . Mr. J. E. Hardy.

Hugnet, a spy. . . Mr. J. E. Hyde.

Francis. . . Miss Adams.

Marquis De Nemours. . . Mr. R. E. Crowther.

Captain of the Archers. . . Mr. C. M. Donelson.

First Secretary of State. . . Mr. R. F. Nealen.

Second Secretary of State. . . Mr. R. Matthews.

Third Secretary of State. . . Mr. J. B. Kelly.

Marion De Lorme. . . Miss Alexander.

Courtiers, Pages, Conspirators, etc., etc.

FRIDAY EVENING,

ANOTHER SPLENDID BILL!

CRONYN & PERRIS

Announce that

Mr. FRED. T. PERRIS

Will again start East about the 15th of August, to purchase

FALL STOCK OF GOODS.

And will fill

COMMISSION ORDERS

For Machinery and Family Supplies to be Freight through this Fall.

d208 6w

STRAYED.

A Five Year old, White OX, brands not visible, came to my place, in Sugar House Ward, on the 15th of June. The owner will please pay expense and take the animal away or it will be disposed of. d233 4t JOHN S. SMITH.

CARTER'S GALLERY,

Adjoining Wells, Fargo & Co's., WHERE YOU CAN GET FOUR Portraits of Yourself for ONE DOLLAR. d235 1m

\$15,000 REWARD!

ONE OF OUR COACHES WAS

ROBBED

ON THE

Night of the 25th Instant,

NEAR LACLEDE STATION, EASTERN

ROAD, BY FOUR MEN.

We will pay \$10,000 for the recovery of contents of Treasure Box, and in proportion for any part thereof; and \$5,000 for the arrest and conviction of the Robbers, or proportionate amount for one or more of them, DEAD or ALIVE.

WELLS, FARGO & Co.

Salt Lake City, Aug. 16, 1866.

DINWOODEY'S

FURNITURE

ESTABLISHMENT,

EAST TEMPLE STREET,

SALT LAKE CITY.

A PLASTER

CONSTANT OPERATION:

T. & W. TAYLOR

HAVE just received an excellent Assortment of

NEW GOODS,

Consisting of

Dry Goods,

CROCERIES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING

HATS.

BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

Which we will sell Very Low

FOR CASH OR GRAIN.

CALL AND SEE. d126 1y

WM. SLOAN & CO.

AT THE SIGN OF THE

BIG BOOT!

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers and Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES AND LEATHER.

HAVING on hand a Large Stock of Leather and LADIES' FINE SHOES Made to Measure.

FURNISH CITY AND COUNTRY DEALERS

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE

Boots & Shoes,

OF OUR OWN MAKE.

And in any quantity, at very Low Rates.

We are determined our Goods shall give satisfaction both in PRICE and QUALITY.

SEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS & SHOES

and LADIES' FINE SHOES Made to Measure.

d122 1y

100 TEAMS WANTED!

Also 100 TEAMSTERS.

I WILL PAY

SEVEN DOLLARS per Day!

Enquire of the undersigned,

In the City or, on the work, north of

BRIDGE.

CHARLES CRONIN.

d225 2w