

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

CORRESPONDENTS writing for publication are requested to write on one side of the paper only. No notices can be taken of anonymous communications. Correspondents' names must be given, every instance accompanying their communications, though not necessary for publication, but as a guarantee of reliability.

THEATRICAL.—The fine sensational drama of "Nobody's Child," with its exciting situations, its fairy well, rugged and wild ravine, and other scenes of beauty, will be presented to-night, the all who desire to enjoy themselves. Mr. Kimball will appear in two gymnastic acts—the celebrated "Leap the Gap" with the ropes performance, and the horizontal bar. Miss Clive also dances. This is the last night but one of Mr. and Mrs. Waldron's engagement; and the last night of Mr. Kimball's engagement.

NOTICE.—A special meeting of the Phonographic Society will be held on Monday evening in the 11th Ward Assembly Rooms, at 7 o'clock. All members are requested to be present, important business having to be attended to.

J. C. GRAMAM, Secretary.

DIED.—In this city, last night, the 8th inst., Samuel W. son of Edward L. and Mary W. Sloan, aged eleven months and twenty-six days.

ST. GEORGE.—We clip the following items from our *Deseret Times*, of April 22:

Our Sunday School is in a thriving condition. It is in charge of Bro. Miles, Oakley and Morley, who take great interest in their scholars. They have about 200 scholars. Success attend their generous efforts.

April 19th—Roses in bloom, strawberries ripening, the size of a hickory nut and sprouting twice as large, rhubarb, asparagus, radishes and lettuce in common use. The best of size for eating. All sorts of fruit has apparently passed the danger of frost.

RICE STRAWBERRIES.—Bro. Keate, the prince of strawberry culture, yesterday placed before us a dish of those delicious berries, scarlet with ripeness and fragrant with sweetness—and they were huge ones, too, one is enough at a time provided they come often enough.

TRUCKS.—"Hoppers."—As a determination seems manifest to make a vigorous onslaught on the locusts to destroy them, we will offer a few thoughts on the subject. While brush is undoubtedly the best means to use for sweeping and destroying them in fields where it can be employed, and in the streets, it could not be so well used in gardens among tender plants and vines, that would be easily injured under it. In such places burning seems the most effective plan of getting rid of them, and this can be best employed in the early part of the day.

At night they gather together and remain quiet till after sunrise in the morning. Then they begin to move, and they can be easily driven by the use of brush, brooms, or anything similar, in any desired direction. Small heaps of sage brush, straw, hay, or anything that will lay together and burn rapidly; could be placed at proper distances, not so large nor so near trees as to injure them, and into these the locusts could be driven. By surrounding the heaps, when it has got its living freight, with more brush and putting some on the top so that they cannot readily get away, and then lighting it in two or three places at once, a regular holocaust can be made, and the insects destroyed in myriads.

There are vast quantities of them in the streets and roads, that could be readily destroyed now, which, if let alone, will soon enter lots and fields to destroy and eat down. These could be readily swept away now by the use of the brush attached to wheels, and thus destruction by them would be prevented. Chickens are excellent skirmishers in this warfare, eating immense numbers of them, when allowed free range where they are plenty.

In some parts of the east that have been afflicted by them, large quantities have been caught and utilized, even when full grown with fully developed wings, in the following manner: Early in the morning, before the sun was up, and while the locusts were semi-torpid, a sheet or something to answer the purpose, would be drawn along the ground, one edge close to the earth and the other raised, while a person in front would drive them on to it; and when a sufficient number was "baggd" they were taken and boiled, and fed to swine and chickens, either eating them eagerly and fattening on them rapidly. We saw this tested last Fall in this city, and are satisfied it can be easily done. But the wisest plan is to take them while they are young. They are growing rapidly and daily becoming more destructive; and the effort should be made now to clean them off.

NATIONAL CABINET OF NATURAL HISTORY.—Through the courtesy of Hon. Joseph S. Higinson, Acting Governor, we have been favored with a letter to his Excellency Governor Durkee from Hon. Joseph S. Wilson, Commissioner of Public Lands, the purport of which we lay before our readers.

Mr. Wilson says that "in order to promote the interests of science, and to facilitate the disposal of the public lands, by embodying authentic information in regard to their agricultural and mineral resources, a cabinet of natural history has been opened in the 'General Land Office.' To give a national character to this enterprise, it is proposed to assign an alcove to each State and Territory, for the exclusive accommodation of its scientific memorabilia." That this cabinet may have an immediate practical value, collections are requested to be made of soils, marls, clays, rocks, building materials, animal and vegetable products, and all things that are characteristic of the localities where they are obtained. These are for preservation in the proper alcove in this national cabinet; and county officers are requested to interest themselves in the matter, and bring it to the notice of scientific men in their various counties, soliciting contributions, such as "specimens," weighing not more than five pounds. Mr. Wilson says, can be forwarded by mail free of expense to the contributor. The agricultural, mineral, and building resources of our Territory are very great; and we have no doubt but leading men in the various counties will take pleasure in having Utah fairly represented in a national collection embracing specimens of the multitudinous and valuable products of the vast territory embraced within the boundaries of the United States. The soils of the various parts of the Territory, from the dry, sandy, cactus-growing region of southern Utah, the gravelly soil which characterizes our bench lands; the alluvial deposits and rich loams of our valleys, and the alkaline and saline impregnated earths which are found in various parts, should all have a place in this collection. No should our granites, sand-stones and other rocks, including those of volcanic origin; our iron, lead, copper and other ores; our coal; our timber of various kinds; our plants, shrubs, herbs and flowers, acclimated and indigenous; and everything that will show the varied and rich resources of our Territory. Specimens should be forwarded to Acting Governor Higinson, whose anxiety to have the matter receive all publicity speaks the interest he feels in it. We hope the contributions that may be forwarded, will fairly and fully represent the Territory of Utah.

The *Deseret* would be glad to receive any notices, which might be sent to it, through the kindness of the contributors, who may be so good as to send them to the Editor of the *Deseret*.

ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES OF MAILS.
At Salt Lake City Post Office.

News From Europe.—The *Deseret* of the 15th ult. contains gratifying news in relation to the spread of the work of God in the British Isles and in Scandinavia.

Elder Huber Young, writing from London, says "we will continue to baptize a few almost every Sunday." From Durham, Nottinghamshire, Yorkshire, Monmouthshire, Lincolnshire, Warwickshire, Lancashire, Devonshire, Hampshire, Jersey, Isle of Wight, Edinburgh, Glasgow, the Welsh District, and indeed from almost every portion of the British Isles similar accounts are received. The houses in heart are being awakened and hundreds through the Mission are rendering obedience to the Truth.

From Scandinavia, also, Elder Widberg writes that within the past quarter 204 persons have been baptized, and that the church in Scandinavia now numbers over 5,000 souls. The emigration from that country is increasing at such a rate that the attention of the government is being called to it, and a bill was then (April) before the Diet for its control. This bill, which probably before this has been passed, stipulates that no man shall enter an emigration agent who has not resided in the country five years; and then only upon giving bonds for \$1000.

We also learn from the same *Star* that Elder Francis A. Brown, who had been laboring in the Netherlands, and latterly as President of the Nottingham Conference, sailed from Liverpool on the 7th ult. for New York, on board the steamship *Minnesota*.

POOR ADAMS.—It seems to be some men's lot to suffer ill luck. Friend Adams, a good-hearted soul, thought it his duty to organize the "art union" the other day and accordingly paid five dollars for a chance. While all was excitement he entered the crowd at the time of the draw, and pointing to the most insignificant picture to be seen exclaimed "It would be just like my luck to draw that."

Every one present smiled, but the smile became more audible when a few moments after he actually did draw the "Golden created wren." "O ye of little faith."

Special Notices.

Jacob E. Terry will please call at this Office. d145-1.

ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES OF MAILS.

At Salt Lake City Post Office.

OFFICIAL.

ARRIVALS:

(The time here given is when the Mails are due at Salt Lake City, unless otherwise stated.)

FROM THE EAST.

Through Mail, Daily, 11 A.M.

FROM THE WEST.

Through Mail, Daily, 7 A.M.

FROM THE NORTH.

Idaho and Washington Territories and Oregon, carrying Territorial Mails, Virginia City, Montana, every alternate day, 6 "

Catch Valley, Utah, Tuesdays and Fridays, 6 "

Morgan County, Utah, Thursdays, 6 "

FROM THE SOUTH.

Provo, Utah, daily (Sunday excepted), 11 P.M.

Fillmore, Utah, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 11 "

St. George, Utah, and Arizona Territory, Tuesdays and Saturdays, 11 "

Sanpete Co., Utah, Tuesdays and Saturdays, 11 "

WEST, LOCAL.

Grantsville, Wednesdays, 7 A.M.

West Jordan and Herriman, Thursdays, 7 P.M.

Tooele and Stockton, daily, 7 P.M.

DEPARTURES:

TO THE EAST.

Through Mail, Daily, 6:30 A.M.

TO THE WEST.

Through Mail, Daily, 7 "

TO THE NORTH.

Idaho and Washington Territories and Oregon, carrying Territorial Mails and Salt Lake City, daily, 6 "

Virginia City, Montana, every alternate day, 6 "

Catch Valley, Utah, Mondays and Thursdays, 6 "

Morgan County, Utah, Fridays, 6 "

TO THE SOUTH.

Provo, Utah, daily (Sunday excepted), 8 "

Fillmore, Utah, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 8 "

St. George, Utah, and Arizona Territory, Mondays and Fridays, 8 "

Sanpete County, Utah, Mondays and Fridays, 8 "

WEST, LOCAL.

Grantsville, Thursdays, 7 "

West Jordan and Herriman, Thursdays, 8 "

Fairfield and Cedar Valley, Thursdays, 8 "

Goshen, Fridays, 8 "

Stockton and Tooele, daily, 7 "

A. W. STREET, P. M.

RETAIL PRICE CURRENT.

(Corrected daily by Eldredge & Clawson.)

SALT LAKE CITY.

Price of Gold: 139 1/2

DRY GOODS.

Brown Sheetings, 30 to 35 yd.

Bleached Sheetings, 30 to 35 yd.

Prints, 30 to 35 yd.

Delaines, 30 to 35 yd.

Flannels, 60 to 75 yd.

Linen, 100 to 110 yd.

Satinets, 100 to 110 yd.

Kentucky Jeans, 40 to 45 yd.

Guineas, 40 to 45 yd.

Denims, 40 to 45 yd.

Stripes, 40 to 45 yd.

Checks, 40 to 45 yd.

Colored, 20 to 30 yd.

Cambrie, 20 to 30 yd.

Alpaca, 20 to 30 yd.

Gray, 20 to 30 yd.

Green, 20 to 30 yd.

Drum Cords, 50 to 60 yd.

Casimeres, 20 to 30 yd.

Linea Tuxedo, 20 to 30 yd.

Spool Cotton, 10 to 20 yd.

Seamless Racks, 50 to 60 yd.

Cotton Yarn, 50 to 60 yd.

GROCERIES.

Gunpowder Tea, 25 to 30 yd.

Crushed Sugar, 25 to 30 yd.

Tobacco, 25 to 30 yd.

Soda and Saleratus, 25 to 30 yd.

Pepper, 25 to 30 yd.

Allspice, 25 to 30 yd.

Nutmegs, 25 to 30 yd.

Olive Oil, 25 to 30 yd.

Lined Oil, 25 to 30 yd.

Lotus Oil, 25 to 30 yd.

Machine Oil, 25 to 30 yd.

Caster Oil, 25 to 30 yd.

Castor Oil, 25 to 30 yd.

Indigo, 25 to 30 yd.

Madder, 25 to 30 yd.

Soap, 25 to 30 yd.

Concentrated Lye, 25 to 30 yd.

HARDWARE.

Glass, 5 by 10, 25 to 30 yd.

Brass Kettles, 25 to 30 yd.

Flaw Steel, 25 to 30 yd.

Anvils, 25 to 30 yd.

Forks (garden and hay), 25 to 30 yd.

Syringes, 25 to 30 yd.

Cruties (complete), 25 to 30 yd.

Axes, 25 to 30 yd.

Shovels and Spades, 25 to 30 yd.

Picks, 25 to 30 yd.

Horse Nails, 25 to 30 yd.

Wire, 25 to 30 yd.

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