

Correspondence.

We are indebted to President George A. Smith for a letter from Elder George Teasdale, dated Liverpool, Oct. 22d, from which we present the following extract:

The Elders generally are enjoying good health. It may be interesting to you to hear where they are laboring. Richard E. Egan presides over the Birmingham Conference, which is considered the best Conference of the Mission, and my fellow traveler across the plains, H. B. Clemons, labors under his directions; Platte Lyman presides over the London Conference, having to assist him John F. Hardie and M. F. Farnsworth; Alonzo E. Hyde presides over Leeds Conference, having Orson C. Holbrooke for traveling elder; H. C. Jacobs presides over Manchester Conference and Josiah M. Ferrin labors under his direction; Wm. H. Homer presides over Leicester Conference; L. W. Shurtleff presides over Nottingham Conference and O. B. Shaw is traveling elder; Joseph Lawson presides over Norwich Conference; Henry Woodmansee presides over Southampton Conference and Edmund Eldridge, another of my companions on the plains, travels under his directions; Henry J. McCullough presides over Reading Conference; Frank H. Hyde presides over Sheffield and Joseph Glossop travels under his directions; Nathan B. Baldwin presides over Staffordshire Conference; Edward L. Butterfield presides over Warwickshire Conference and H. F. Smith is traveling elder; Abiah W. Brown presides over Bristol Conference and H. J. Jones is traveling elder; Joseph S. Richards presides over Bedfordshire Conference; Josiah F. Gibbs presides over Cheltenham Conference; Edward A. Noble presides over Durham and Newcastle Conferences and J. W. Lee is traveling elder; John R. Clawson presides over Essex; Robert Dye presides over Herefordshire; James Needham presides over Kent and James W. Fisher is traveling elder; M. Ensign presides over Liverpool and W. Farr is traveling elder. Ireland, the Isle of Man and Preston are included in this Conference. Bro. W. Howard and wife are well. He has a "roving commission", and is about to visit Ireland. Elias Morris presides over the Welsh district; James Sharp presides over Edinburgh; John E. Pace presides over Glasgow Conference and Isaac Grover is traveling elder; Nephi Pratt presides over Glamorgan; Wm. C. Thomas over Carmarthen; Levi W. Richards over Monmouthshire Conference; Thomas P. Green over North Wales Conference; and John S. Lewis over Swansea. Jesse N. Smith presides over the Scandinavian mission; Karl G. Maeser presides over the Swiss and German mission, assisted by Heber Young, Willard B. Richards and Lewis M. Grant, another of my companions on the Plains. Marcus Holling presides over the Holland mission; and Octave Ursenbach presides over Belgium. I have received letters from Heber Young, Lewis M. Grant and James Sharp. They were all well and are feeling first-rate.

There is to be a general election next month and there seems to be a likelihood of some disturbances.

SALT LAKE CITY,
Nov. 12th, 1868.

Editor Deseret News:—Last night, the 11th inst., I delivered my fifth lecture in the 6th Ward meeting house. The roads were muddy and the evening dark, still, we had a comfortable assembly of eager listeners, although, had the evening been more propitious the Bishop assured me that the house would have been crowded.

This is doubtless a good wool producing country, but it is no use concealing the fact, that wool has not been raised profitably in Utah, owing more particularly to the want of facilities for wintering. Provender for sheep cannot be produced cheap enough to make wool growing pay expenses, in consequence of the scarcity of hay lands, and the expensive system of irrigation which our farmers are compelled to follow. If a careful calculation is made, I think it will be found that Utah has not produced wool enough to make stockings sufficient for the men, to say nothing of the women and children. A wether two years of age, well cared for, may make 6 lbs. of wool in that time, and the carcass weigh 100 lbs.; and it has cost not less than two dollars to winter him, and a dollar to herd him in the Summer.

Well, from this 100 lbs. of carcass we have made 6 lbs. of textile material. One hundred pounds of silk worms will give

20,000, which in 42 days with proper attendance will give 7½ lbs. of reeled silk; the wool is worth 50 cents per lb., and the silk from 5 to \$10.00. It does not require a shrewd calculation to see where the advantage in profit lies. It will, I think, be much to our advantage to produce silk to exchange for wool. The silk worm requires neither hay, oats, nor roots, and produces a material that will purchase for us any commodity we need from the outside world. The migratory system of herding sheep may, however, give us wool of a better quality and in greater abundance. We shall see.

After the lecture, speeches were made by E. Rushton, Bishop Hickenlooper, and others.

On motion, it was unanimously agreed to organize in the 5th and 6th Wards, a Co-operative Silk Producing Society. Bishop Hickenlooper was elected President, James Thompson Secretary and Ralph Thomsen Treasurer.

G. D. WATT.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 9, 1868.

Editor Deseret News:—Last evening, (Sunday, 8th inst.,) I delivered my third lecture in the 14th Ward Assembly Rooms. The evening was cold and wet under foot, yet there was a good attendance. To deliver a lecture on the Lord's day, as it is called, on the culture of the mulberry tree for the production of silk may shock the religious propriety of religious professors abroad, but the mind unworried by sectarian prejudices will understand that it is lawful to do good on the Sabbath day as on all other days. True religion has to do with temporalities as well as with spiritualities, and while the man servant and maid servant, their ox and their ass rest, still it is a temporal labor to worship God on that day by repenting of all our wrong doings, by praying for forgiveness, and by meekly listening to the salutary corrections of moral lectures from the lips of ministers of peace. It may be asked "What has the production of silk to do with morality and religion?" Much every way. It is morality and religion to provide food to subsist upon, and it is a work of humanity and religion on all days to teach the ignorant how to do this. It is equally so in reference to clothing the body. The "Mormon" people have for years given their wealth of labor to strangers, to supply covering for the body, and thereby have impoverished themselves and have thrown into jeopardy their political and religious liberty. Then, is it not right to strive even on the Sabbath day to remedy these wrongs by lecturing upon a species of culture that will clothe our people and make them partially if not perfectly independent of foreign production and foreign labor?

I was listened to with great interest. During the lecture I exhibited cocoons, and explained the operation of silk reeling, showing them a beautiful hank of reeled silk produced and reeled by Sister Barrows of the 5th ward. I also exhibited a hank of spun silk, spun from cocoons from which the miller or moths had emerged, at the same time producing a cocoon prepared for spinning, drawing it out with my fingers into an impure thread, showing how easily it can be spun and made into cloth. I am enthusiastic on the culture of the mulberry tree, and the production of silk in our mountain valleys; my enthusiasm has been born and has grown with the practical demonstrations which I have produced, proving the feasibility of this business; for no country in the world excels this in healthfulness to the silk-worm.

At the close of the lecture, Bishop Hoagland nominated his two counselors to assist him in the presidency of the silk producing co-operative society of the 14th ward, and donated five acres of land to the society to be devoted to the growth of the mulberry tree.

I shall deliver my 4th lecture in the 11th ward meeting house, Bishop McRae's, on Tuesday evening, 10 instant, at 7 p.m., the Lord willing.

G. D. WATT.

The following extract of a letter, received this morning from a Chicago gentleman, we publish as giving the views of an intelligent man, not connected with our Church, on a matter that has recently been claiming considerable public attention:

"On reaching home I found a few of the latest members of the News on my desk, (the others to my regret had been borrowed never to be returned,) and on reading them find, that as a people, you are determined to be still more self-supporting than before. Although many

may condemn the action of your church as a selfish one, I consider it wise and just.

Your people have made that valley what it is, and it is right that you should reap the benefit.

It is the use of the luxuries of life which keeps most men with their noses to the grindstone so long, and if people will only learn that they are actually better off, healthier in body and in mind, by living naturally, they will do so.

I look back to my visit to your beautiful city with great pleasure. Without exception every one was kind to me and I remember them all with gratitude."

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 7, '68.

Editor Deseret Evening News:—After meeting and the kind entertainment of President Ballalayne, and after four miles travel south, I arrived at Huntsville and filled an appointment. We had a good meeting, although President Hammond of this place and a large share of the men are on the western portion of the railroad. About half of a crop has been raised here, some of which has gone over a passable road across the mountain to the Weber railroad, seven miles distant. A number of hewed log buildings are built here and the stone meeting house is quite comfortable and creditable for the age of the place. Timber is abundant and range excellent; but snow sometimes falls three feet deep in winter. A new, but not very substantial mill, starts running again to-day, which if successful, will save hauling grists to Ogden, fourteen miles down a rather rough cañon. Ogden river is formed by three forks, north, south and middle. The north leads a short distance north of Eden City in some low timbered mountains; the middle only a few miles northeast, between Eden and Huntsville to the east; the south and main fork from the east, running south of Huntsville to the west, forming a small but beautiful valley. Up in these chambers the air is very bracing and healthy; scarcely any sickness is known here.

Wednesday, the 4th, passing down Ogden river from Huntsville, and one mile down the cañon, we passed over a bridge just above a mill, the river forming a part of the dam. It was delightful to see scores of speckled trout as the bright sun shone so brilliantly on the surface of the clear water, one of which lay flopping on the bridge, fished out by the hook of a skilful lad. This bridge is known by the name of Shanghai bridge. It is a high and unfinished affair. In crossing it, there being some snow on the track, a yoke of oxen, loaded with 4,000 lath, fell down. The wagon began to run back. The danger was fearful, no railing on the bridge, and the poor dumb brutes seemed to understand their peril, and, upon their knees, succeeded in taking their load over safely.

About six or seven miles further traveling brought us to the woolen factory of Messrs. Randall & Co. Bro. Randall was there, with his coat off, attending the saw and shingle machine, and seeing to the factory, which he took pleasure in showing us through. It was doing a driving business. We strolled up stairs into the carding and spinning department. Everything looked clean and orderly, one young man attending to the 368 spindles, and it was easy to contrast 368 threads so accurately drawn out, with a woman drawing out one thread, and often breaking it. Several revolutions were made and not one thread broke. I asked the tender how often he had to stop to mend his threads; he informed me they made 30 revolutions sometimes. Passing the weaving department where the linsey and finer cloths not omitting the useful heavy blankets which are now in so much demand among the railroad workers, are made, we met Bp. West hunting up 50 pairs. Elder J. Taylor, and others who have not already been supplied, feel that cold, snowy weather is at hand, and all demand blankets. One old gentleman and two sons who crossed the plains in my company, hoped the time was at hand when they could also work the silk grown in our valleys. This factory commenced work June 27, 1868, and I was pleased to hear from Br. Randall that 19,000 lbs. of wool was nearly all worked up in useful fabrics. He hoped the brethren would raise and fetch on their wool, so that he would not have to purchase from other parts. He has already been obliged to purchase two lots from Oregon, 5,500 and 3308 lbs.; the last lot at 31½ cents per lb., and I was pleased to learn that in making the purchase he was able to exchange 20,000 lbs. of salt at \$40 per tun (or 2 cents per lb.) The building has already been de-

scribed as a substantial building, scarcely a jar can be felt.

Thursday, I attended fast meeting with the brethren at Union, one mile this side of Weber river. The river is easily forded at this time, and the bridge, partly finished, awaits the return of the railroad hands to finish it before the high waters come rolling down so furiously, as it does at this point.

I returned to this city after an absence of 7 days, just in time to escape the late heavy storm. During this time I held 6 meetings.

With good wishes to your successful paper, that finds and comforts the homes of thousands of Deseretians, I remain, as ever, the friend of that liberty which has made us free in our mountain home.

EDWARD STEVENSON.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 11, 1868.

Editor Deseret News:—Last night, the 10th inst., I delivered my fourth lecture on the cultivation of mulberry trees, and the production of silk by means of the silkworm, exhibiting specimens which caused much interest in the subject. Wm. A. McMaster will manufacture a hank of spun silk, which I let him have, into fishing line. The production of silk by the Latter-day Saints in Utah should be made a speciality, for it stands at the head of every other industry in point of ease of production and profit, and it is the only export we have that will command a steady and reliable market abroad. The world is our market, and it never can be overstocked with silk such as Utah can produce.

I have often been met with the saying, "everybody cannot go into the business of raising silk." True, I am not ignorant of the fact that our people will in time become more fully organized, and industries of all kinds will be classified; but I contend that the production of silk should receive our earliest notice; for it finds a light and profitable employment for tens of thousands of persons who are now non-producers, drawing their support from the over taxed energies of the able-bodied few. We must prepare some means of employment and self support for the hundreds of thousands of children who are thronging our houses, the streets of our cities, and the highways of our country; and by drawing aside the veil of the future, I see them coming in countless thousands, like the stars in the firmament, or the sands on the seashore, that cannot be numbered. In view of this startling fact all the fathers and mothers of our people, our legislative and municipal authorities should step forth and aid all they can in the establishment of this rich industry in Utah.

After the lecture, a co-operative silk producing society was organized, with Joseph Bean as president, John Coulam, Jun., as secretary, and William Wickings as treasurer.

Bishop Alexander McRae is fully alive to the subject, and can see the vast benefits that will accrue to the 11th Ward by entering into the business of producing silk in a co-operative capacity, and very generously appropriated what land the society may need for this purpose.

This evening, the 11th inst., I shall deliver my fifth lecture in the 6th Ward meeting room at 7 o'clock, the Lord willing.

G. D. WATT.

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ESTRAYS.

STRAYED from the undersigned, while in Salt Lake City, at Conference, the following described Team:

One black Mare MULE, (States Mule) good size, 7 or 8 years old, had a leather halter on when left, with a chain attached.

One bay MARE, white face, one glass eye, white spot on left side, spavined in right hind leg, 16 years old.

Any information concerning the above animals that will lead to their recovery, will be thankfully received and correspondingly rewarded.

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