

Deseret Evening News.

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DEVELOPMENT OF NEW INDUSTRIES.

We are likely to be supplied this Fall with a heavy immigration of people, to whom our modes of living in these valleys will be entirely new. But few of them will know anything about creating employment for themselves, or using their time in a manner that will be remunerative. They have been living in old settled communities where employers furnished the labor daily, without any exercise of calculation or thought on the part of the workmen, and paid for it weekly. In view of their arrival, and the population we already have here, attention should be paid to the counsel which has lately been urged upon the people respecting the creation of new industries. Men who have means and ingenuity and experience, must launch out in business of one kind and another, which will give employment to the laboring classes in our midst. We cannot continue to thrive as a community if a large portion of our laboring population remain unemployed. There are numerous branches of business which ought to be established in our midst, that if properly conducted would be remunerative. We have alluded to many of these in our columns, and public addresses have been frequently given in relation to them.

The culture of cotton is already receiving considerable attention in the southern portions of our Territory. It promises to become a steady and reliable product. Attention has also been called to the production of wool, flax and silk. The first of these articles—wool—has been extensively produced throughout our settlements, as our citizens have had to mainly depend upon the wool they raised for the manufacture of their clothing. But greater care is needed in the production of this staple than has heretofore been bestowed upon it. Wool-growing must be followed in a systematic and thorough manner by the cultivation of superior breeds and by better management in herding, feeding, etc. The cultivation of flax and silk, particularly the latter, will undoubtedly, under the influence of recent counsels, receive greater attention hereafter.

There are fine opportunities presenting themselves at the present time for the employment of capital and labor in the production of additional articles of food. We are on the eve of a great revolution in our diet. The thinking minds of the community have been aroused to reflection upon this subject by the powerful appeals and pointed counsels of President Young, and the influence of his precepts and examples will be widely felt among the people.

There is no creature in the universe who requires such a variety of food as man. If our people discontinue the use of tea, coffee, spirits and pork, and use flesh more sparingly than they have been in the habit of doing, it must be seen at a glance that other articles which are suitable for diet must be raised in greater abundance and variety than at present. Their place must be supplied, or nature will suffer, and the benefits sought to be gained by the change will not be reached. Persons accustomed to the use of stimulants, such as liquors, tea, coffee, tobacco, etc., who attempt to refrain from the use of these articles, will not be so tempted to relapse if their tables can be supplied with a good variety of wholesome food. This variety can be obtained, if proper steps are taken, without much, if any, additional cost; for the flesh of the hog and other

animals is an expensive article of diet in this country.

We can advance true civilization by adding such varieties to our stock of food as will build up the human frame, cultivate the brain and develop the faculties. The more the variety of food and the better adapted to these purposes the greater the result will be.

Want of space and time prevents our dwelling upon this subject at greater length to-day. We shall allude to it again.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

IMPEACHMENT MANAGERS HASTENING PREPARATIONS!

BELIEF THAT THE PRESIDENT WILL RESIGN!

THE CRETAN WAR NOT YET ENDED!

HEAVY SNOW STORM EAST!

POLAND'S ABSORPTION IN RUSSIA!

IMPEACHMENT COURT IN SESSION!

Rome, 22.—The Pope gave a very gracious reception to Admiral Farragut and suite yesterday; the Admiral will remain in Rome a month in consequence of a severe abscess in the leg.

Florence.—Garibaldi has written a letter to Minister Marsh, declining to be the agent of the United States Government.

Petroleum, Pa.—A fire this a.m. destroyed 4,000 barrels of tanking; 2,100 barrels were full.

New York.—The *Herald* publishes two communications, signed Wm. Mugan, on behalf of the committee of the cotton bond-holders, dated London, arguing against any violent act of intervention on the part of the U. S. between the Southern States and the rebellion bond-holders, compelling the former to repudiate the laws made in favor of the Confederate government, saying the credit of the Southern States is utterly annihilated by this act of forced repudiation, and they won't be able to borrow a shilling in Europe till they are allowed to pay this debt. He urges that if this were done, the credit of the North and South would stand much higher in Europe, and that five-twentieths would rule much higher. He justifies the European capitalists in making the loans, and argues that what may one day be sauce for the goose, who lent the South money on their bonds, may on another, become sauce to the gander that lent the North money under the idea that they were to be repaid their principal and interest in gold for aiding to crush the South.

Vienna.—The most enthusiastic demonstrations of joy were made over the recent action of the Reichsrath on the civil marriage bill, which is regarded as practically annulling the Concordat; yesterday, when it became known that the upper house had rejected the clerical motion to defer the passage of the bill, there was great rejoicing among the people, and last night the city generally was illuminated.

Chicago, 22.—The *Republican's* special says, there is great interest felt over the proceedings of the impeachment trial to-morrow. It is believed the President's counsel will ask a further delay, which won't be granted.

House.—The managers will have their application ready to be presented on Tuesday and so proceed to trial on Wednesday. The impression gains ground that after using all dilatory measures possible, when the Senate refuses to grant a further delay, the President will tender his resignation, claiming that he cannot have a fair trial.

New York, 22.—The steamer *Arizona* brings the following news:

Panama, 14.—General Olante, President of the State of Panama died on the 3d instant. It is suspected of poison. Don Juan Deas has acted as President in the interim. Don Peabole Arasmea is a candidate for the vacant office. Purdas, who shot Fawcett, the correspondent of the *Herald* has not been arrested. Fawcett is slowly recovering from the wound inflicted by his would be assassin, who walks the streets unmolested.

The American steamship line between Hamburg and Aspinwall will soon be opened.

Dates from Bogota to the 13th ult., say the Columbian Congress was in session. President Acosta, in a message acknowledges that the country would have been bankrupt but for the million dollars received from the Panama rail-

road company for the new contract. The State of Tallima was rebellious, the rest of the country was tranquil. The Columbian army has been reduced two thousand. War between Chili and Peru is no longer apprehended. A dispute has arisen between the Chilean government and the French House of Armand for the violation of a contract to furnish iron clads, the delivery of which was forbidden by the French government. Chili had advanced a large sum to the contractors, which they return. The republic was quiet except the department of Peuno, where much uneasiness prevailed.

Central American news is unimportant. Guatemala has granted the right to construct a railroad from Port San Jose to Escutanti. Shocks of earthquake continued at La Union; many houses had been ruined. The residents remaining in the place were living in tents.

Washington.—Accounts from Crete relate a massacre committed near the end of January in which upwards of sixty Christians were killed by the Turks in the fortresses of Heraklion and Rethymans. The Grand Vizier, instead of punishing the murderers, gave a cordial welcome to the chief. The Cretans still maintain their independence.

The ministerial crisis at Athens resulted in the withdrawal of Movantini and the formation of Bulgaria's cabinet. The new administration has issued a proclamation to the people, which characterizes the forthcoming parliamentary elections as destined to express the will of the people, and enjoins the utmost regard for the maintenance of law and order, so that all the aspirations of the Greeks for their suffering companions may be attained and displayed without the violation of the condition or the interruption of peace. The proclamation is equally emphatic with regard to the assistance due to the suffering Cretan families.

New York, 23.—The *Herald's* Sydney correspondence gives an account of scandalous behavior on the part of Prince Alfred and five young men who accompanied him in a recent visit to Australia. The people were very indignant, and the press does not hesitate to abuse him roundly, and advises that a Mentor be sent in future with this young Telemachus.

Specials from Havana state that there had been three strong shocks of earthquake at St. Thomas, and that business was paralyzed. General Baez had not arrived at St. Domingo. The cholera had disappeared. Awful shocks of earthquake had been felt at Porto Rico; the inhabitants were fleeing for safety.

The *Tribune's* special says the ways and means committee have finally determined to retain the two dollars tax on whiskey.

Constantinople, 20.—The diplomatic intercourse which has been temporarily interrupted between the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs and Morris, the American Ambassador at Constantinople, has been resumed since the receipt of the favorable dispatch from Secretary Seward, tending to the adjustment of the difference which had arisen with the American Legation.

New York, 21.—A large schooner, lying on the East River, sunk this morning; four persons are said to be probably drowned.

Senate.—Ramsey presented a bill to reorganize the post office department, and to fix the pay of officers of the post office. The appropriation bill was then taken up and considered, after which the Indian appropriation bill was considered.

House.—The session was devoted to a general debate in a committee of the whole, the principal topic being the financial question.

Ottawa.—A bill is in course of preparation by the government to enable Americans to take out patents in Canada on the same terms as Canadians do in America.

Philadelphia.—The storm has abated, after raging twenty hours; the drifts in some places are fifteen feet deep. The railroads are blocked.

New York.—The storm still continues to-night unabated; travel is much impeded and considerable damage has been done by the gale.

Cork.—Captain Mackay has been sentenced to imprisonment with hard labor for twelve years.

Boston, 21.—The snow storm, the severest of the season, still continues.

Berlin.—The Council of the North German Confederation has approved of the treaty recently concluded with the United States, securing the rights of naturalized American citizens.

Vienna.—The upper house of the Reichsrath has rejected the motion made by the clerical party to defer the action

upon the civil marriage law until a change is made in the Concordat.

San Francisco, 21.—A bill, creating an insurance commissioner and repealing the insurance deposit law, has passed both houses of the Legislature. The suspension of Henry Carleton, Jr., is announced, his liabilities are not stated. A meeting of his creditors is set for the 23d of March. Breadstuffs dull, prices unchanged.

Legal tenders 72.

Vienna.—The remains of Daniel Manin were brought back to Venice yesterday, with solemn ceremonies. The procession passed through the Grand Canal, which was crowded with gondolas, many of which were superbly decorated. The affair was a great popular demonstration in honor of the Venetian patriots.

London.—Dispatches from Rome state that Admiral Farragut continues to receive the most distinguished attention from the Papal government, and is overwhelmed with invitations and public honors, which in his present disabled condition he is compelled to decline.

An Imperial Ukase is promulgated from St. Petersburg which removes the few remaining distinctions between Poland and other provinces of the empire, and obliterates all traces of Polish nationality in the government at Warsaw. It completes the absorption of Poland into Russia, as an integral portion of the empire.

Additional particulars of affairs in Japan are received. The country was quiet, the rebellion of the Tycoon having been effectually suppressed. There was reason to hope for a strong government in conjunction with the Mikados, or spiritual Emperor.

Washington, 23.—House.—Proceedings unimportant.

Senate.—At half past twelve the Senate resolved itself into a court of impeachment.

ITEMS.

CORRESPONDENCE for publication is requested to be written on one side of the paper only.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Correspondents' names must in every instance accompany their communications, not necessary for publication, but as a guarantee of reliability.

SABBATH MEETINGS.—Elder A. P. Rockwood treated briefly on the interesting subject of training children, touching on the kindness, care and affection which the husband and father should manifest towards his wife and the prospective mother.

Elder G. B. Wallace spoke upon the operations of the Holy Spirit in those who in sincerity and with full purpose of heart render obedience to the gospel and receive the ordinances thereof; and the light, knowledge, union, peace and brotherly love which are enjoyed by those who obey its monitions and live according to them. He referred to gold digging, and the tendency to run after the glittering metal, and quoted from the experience of the Saints in these mountains, showing the evil results which have ever attended the taking such a course. Those who have done so have not gained the object they had in view; they have not become rich; but they have remained poor, perilled their life and salvation, and many have made shipwreck of their faith and have laid their bodies down in the earth far away from the home of the Saints.

President D. H. Wells reasoned upon the principle of calling and being chosen of the Lord, and the work we have to perform when chosen, to do His will in the aiding to bring to pass His righteous purposes. He urged upon the congregation the necessity of family and private prayer, and of keeping the Sabbath day holy. He treated at length upon practical duties, giving much valuable instruction on various matters connected with every-day life and well-being. And advocated the claims of the poor, to the liberality of their brethren and sisters who are better endowed with this world's goods.

THEATRICAL ITEMS.—The Irwins are still at Cheyenne, at last dates, and had played with great success, the "Female Spy," or the "Spy of the Potomac," written for them during their first engagement in this city. The play and playing are spoken of in very eulogistic terms.

Mrs. Langrishe had a Complimentary Benefit tendered to her lately in Montana, which was quite successful. Langrishe has become as popular a manager in Montana as he is still viewed by the people of Colorado.

Charles Wheatleigh, the great San Francisco favorite, is at Virginia, Nevada, with his traveling company. He netted the nice little sum of about \$225 a night, in gold, for sixty-seven nights, in San Francisco, before he left for the interior.

Madame Scheller took a bumper Benefit in Omaha at the close of her engagement there, presenting "Under the Gaslight," on the occasion, the place having previously had a most successful run. Her next engagement is in this city. She was expected to start Salt Lake-wards in a short time.

J. Holmes Grover is still swinging round the circle, previous to commencing his engagement at the Salt Lake Theatre, so the papers say. At the same time he was at Omaha, New York, and had started to play all way through the principal cities westward.

The chorus at the Metropolitan Theatre, S. F., had their faces and necks badly poisoned quite recently by the use of caustic potash which had been purchased from a druggist for "pearl white." Severe itching, pain, smarting, erup-