



GEORGE Q. CANNON.....EDITOR

Wednesday, . . . Dec. 2, 1868.

THE "ENTERPRISE" ON NON-INTER-COURSE.

OUR contemporary, the Territorial Enterprise, published at Virginia City, Nevada, thinks President Young has not shown his usual sagacity in counseling the people not to patronize those who come in here from abroad with goods. It says:

"One would suppose that the near approach to completion of the Pacific Railroad, and the opening of the great central region occupied by the Mormons to outside civilization would tend to draw that people out of the shell of their sectarian exclusiveness, and excite a cosmopolitan spirit of business intercourse with the 'Gentiles.' It seems, however that the very reverse of this is the effect. The Mormons have become more intolerant of encroachment, and have, through the great power of the Church, entered upon a well defined policy of non-intercourse."

This is a course which, in the opinion of the Enterprise, is injudicious, and must, it thinks, culminate in the building up of a rival to Salt Lake before long.

The Enterprise thinks there is great danger to the peculiar system of the "Mormons" in the new order of things -hortly to be introduced by the great influx of outside population; but, it thinks also, that the mere refusal of the Saints to maintain business intercourse with the "carpet-baggers" will only tend to precipitate hostilities. It says:

"A wise ruler would have advised his people to bend to circumstances which they could get control, and to take advantage of the commercial current about to set in their direction."

If a ruler had no other object in view than to make his people and city a commercial people and centre, he might do as they say. But the Latter-day Saints have no such aim. To make money and to have flourishing times are very good; but they are not the chief ends of man, or the only objects to be sought after. Salt Lake City was not founded, Utah Territory was not settled for such objects alone. We came here to enjoy freedom and peace, to build up cities in which righteousness could dwell, and the vices of pseudo civilization could not flourish. So far we have been tolerably successful; but we are now told that all this must be changed. The railroad is coming through, and we and our religion are to be wiped out, so say men in our midst whom we have patronized. In view of this, would it not be folly in President Young and the people to sit down supinely and await the threatened overthrow, without making a single exertion to avert it? If we were to do so, we would deserve such a fate.

We are told from all sides that when the railroad is completed we must go under. However much we may doubt the ability of those who thus talk to carry out their project, we can not doubt their earnestness and determination. But we say the completion of the railroad will have no such effect as they anticipate. They, doubtless, will do all in their power to make their threats true. We must do all we can to have them fail. If they have the right of planning and attacking, we have equally the right of having recourse to a policy of defense. And who can blame us if we use every legitimate means in our power to make our defense a successful one?

There have been some of our contemporaries who have looked upon this movement of ours as persecution of the "outsiders." The Enterprise conveys a hint to that effect. It says:

"With a liberal disposition on the part of the Mormons towards such outside capital and energy as are willing to turn their attention to the commercial advantages of Brigham Young's capital, that city would have an important future; but if those who wish to settle there are to be persecuted, they will find some other point from which the Montana and Idaho trade can be carried on."

How our action can be construed into persecution we can not discover. We

always supposed that every citizen had the constitutional right to trade with whom he pleased, so long as he did not deal in contraband articles. It is certainly a new application of the word persecution to say a man is persecuted because people will not buy his wares, when he offers them for sale. This talk of persecution reminds us of the fable which the Arabs repeat of a miller, who was one day awakened by having the nose of a camel thrust into the window of a room where he was sleeping. "It is very cold out here," said the camel, "I only want to get my nose in." The miller granted his request. After awhile the camel asked that he might get his neck in, and then he gained permission to have his fore feet in the room, and so, little by little, crowded in his whole body. The miller found his rude companion was now becoming exceedingly troublesome, for the room was not large enough for both. When he complained to the camel he received for answer, "If you do not like it you may leave; as for myself I shall stay where I am."

HOME ITEMS

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY.

ST. CHARLES.—L. B. Lunt, writing from St. Charles, Rich County says:

"The health of the people in this place is generally good. The weather is gradually resolving into winter; at date it is somewhat snowy and cold. The grain is mostly thrashed, and considering the depredations of the grasshoppers, crops are pretty fair. Many of the citizens of this country are freighting grain east as well as to Salt Lake City. Trade in this valley is dull; the people prefer money to goods for their produce."

REMOVED.—We notice that O.H. Elliott & Co., Booksellers and Stationers, have removed their stock from Hooper's Corner, to the building lately occupied as the Deseret Boot and Shoe Store, opposite Bishop Hunter's residence. They keep a large and valuable stock of books constantly on hand; and their canvassers are industrious in presenting to the public the claims of the numerous subscription books which they offer for sale.

ACCIDENT.—This morning as David H. Cannon was engaged in driving a bullock up to the City, from the Mousley farm on the State Road, the horse which he rode fell, and fell on his leg breaking it. He was conveyed to the house of his mother-in-law and surgical attendance from the City was promptly secured.

LAND OFFICE.—The Surveyor General's office for Utah Territory has been opened for the transaction of business, in Little's Row, Second South street. General John A. Clark, Surveyor General for this Territory, announces the fact to the public by advertisement. Settlers on land, who are citizens of the United States, or who have legally declared their intentions to become citizens, can now enter their lands, and obtain a title from Government. The citizens of this Territory have so long desired this, that now a Land Office is opened, we expect lands will be entered with all promptitude, that their occupiers may possess an indisputably valid title to them.

DIED.—In Richville, Morgan Co., Nov. 22nd, of cancer in the stomach, Isaac C. Morris, formerly of Llanfair-Talhaiarn, Wales, aged 40 years and 8 months.

CONTRACTS LET.—The first grading contract of Messrs. Benson, Farr & West, on the C.P.R.R., is expected to be finished this week or early in next. Their second contract from Ogden, north and west, is about all let out in sub-contracts; and work is starting on it with energy. The grading on the Central line will seemingly be finished as far as Ogden in good time.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY

MORE GOODS.—J.M. Allen & Co. have received a supply of stoves; and this morning E. F. Green's train got in with goods for Messrs. Bassett & Roberts, Kimball & Lawrence, W. S. Goble and Goble & Mitchell. Eldredge & Clawson have been receiving new goods. And A. C. Pyper & Co. received some 14,000 lbs. on Wednesday, 15,000 lbs. to-day, and expect more to-morrow. The late dearth for goods will soon be among the things of the past, by present indications.

PROFESSIONAL.—Mr. George B. Waldron, wife and son, arrived from the north yesterday evening. They will remain in the city till Manager Langrishe arrives.

MUTILATED CURRENCY.—With the advent into this city of a larger number than usual, of a class of persons who, happily, have never been very numerous here, various evidences are afforded that their means of support are not exactly the same as those of persons who live by honest labor. Among other sources of sustenance attempts at pilfering and stealing are becoming frequent; and the last thing we have heard of is to pass fractional and other currency mutilated, and some of it made to do double duty, by being split with the back neatly pasted over. Look after such characters in all their sinuous dodges; they can bear a deal of it.

IN TOWN.—We were informed last evening that Pat Daly, one of the ringleaders of the mob in the late riot at Bear River City, who was believed to be mortally wounded, is in this city in a lively condition. It is understood that he was quietly smuggled from Bear River and brought along in a private conveyance.

FUNERAL.—Yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, a large concourse of friends met at the late residence of Elder Henry Hagel, who departed this life Nov. 24th, aged 21 years. Elder George Q. Cannon and Jos. F. Smith officiated, with all the unction the

gospel affords, cheering passages of scripture being brought forth to solace and comfort the bereaved. The deceased had long enjoyed the position of assistant book keeper in the Eagle Emporium; and the proprietors, wishing to manifest their due appreciation of services so faithfully and faultlessly performed, closed their place of business to be present themselves and to allow his fellow clerks to pay the last tribute of respect to one who had endeared himself by his urbanity. Six of the assistant clerks of the Emporium were pall bearers. The employers and fellow clerks of deceased made up a very liberal subscription to meet expenses and pressing exigency.

The deceased was truly a Latter-day Saint; God comfort his wife and friends. —[Com.]

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY.

HORSE STEALING.—On Thursday, B. O. Conner had in his possession a horse stolen from Mr. Pearson, at Echo City, and was so informed. Afterwards he disposed of the horse and tried to get away without any further inquiry concerning ownership. Yesterday he was arrested, and the horse having been valued under \$20, the case came before Alderman Clinton, who after hearing all the evidence imposed a fine of \$75, which was paid. Mr. Conner found that he bought that bit of equine property at more than its full value.

WOOD MARKET.—There was a little wood in the market to-day, a small quantity of coal and some hay. Wood could be bought for greenbacks at a little less than cord for cord; the price of hay was so high, per ounce, that there was no getting up to it; and coals were scarce, when they were not black rocks.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The following telegram was received by President Young this morning:

Ogden, 27. President B. Young:—We have had a fatal accident this morning. Two men got covered up by a fall of dirt at the approach of the lower tunnel. One a resident of Round Valley, named Weist, had his leg broken and was slightly bruised otherwise, but not fatally. The other, named Christian Jorgensen, a resident of the 20th ward, was killed instantly. I have started his remains to the City. They will be down to-morrow.

JOHN SHARP.

THE U. P. R. R.—Owing to the temporary track laid around the head of Echo, being so far completed that the rails can be laid, work on a portion of the permanent line in the North Fork of Echo is suspended for the winter. The temporary track is about seven miles in length, and is almost ready for the rails. When the rails are laid to that point, it will not take long to bring the cars to Echo City, and wake the echoes in those stupendous old cliffs with the whistle of the locomotive.

We understand the rails are being laid this side of Bear River City.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY.

SABBATH MEETINGS.—Elder Milo Andrus spoke concerning the feelings entertained by the people of Christendom towards those who have received the gospel revealed in the last days; and of the opportunities which they would have had of becoming acquainted with the principles of truth. He referred to the growth of the work of God, and the duties which devolve upon the Latter-day Saints to extend a knowledge of the truth, do right, and act in obedience to the counsels of the servants of God.

In the afternoon, Elder Charles W. Penrose occupied a portion of the time treating on the relationship existing between God and man, and the duty and obedience the human family owe to the Lord as the Father of their spirits. He dwelt upon the blessings and exaltation which will follow obedience to the commandments and revelations of God.

President B. Young spoke on the operation and effects of the gospel. His remarks were reported in full for publication.

CHANGE OF BASE.—Our friend, Mr. John B. Maiben, has made a change of base, and will fight out on his present line, if he should make a fortune in so doing. He has recommenced mercantile business, and his genial countenance will be missed from "the street" when "iters" are scattered around loose for the picking up. We wish him success in his mercantile career. The "press" will miss his services; but we hope he will have a press of business, and that the public will find his services directed for their benefit. He can now be found at Hooper's Corner.

SANTAQUIN FEMALE RELIEF SOCIETY.—We have been furnished the following concerning the Female Relief Society of Santaquin. The Society was organized on the 29th of August last, with Mrs. Elizabeth Jane Stickney President; Mrs. Ann Morley and Mrs. Matilda Maxham her counselors; Mrs. Henrietta Holladay treasurer; and Mrs. Elizabeth Carter secretary. There are eight assistants to visit the wards. The Society numbers eighty-two members, who have donated liberally for their circumstances to promote the objects of the Society.

GO SLOW.—We have several times lately called attention to the fact that an element is increasing in our city such as we have not been much accustomed to for some years. Men who live by gambling, or depend upon means of support which honest people are apt to look on with anything but friendly eyes, are coming in here from various parts. Among them, there is little doubt, but some could be found, who understand the mysteries of garrotting, and have been accustomed to "go through" a victim when opportunity offered. Should this item meet the eyes of any such, we would recommend them to "go slow"—much slower than they have imagined they might do. It always pays best.

NOT SO.—A report was in circulation yesterday and to-day that Miss Clive, the favorite danseuse, was dead. We do not know how such a report originated; but are happy to contradict it. She is recovering rapidly from the serious sickness under which she has been suffering; and if she has no relapse will soon be out again.

THE WAY IT IS DONE.—People sometimes require a little wood and hay and coal now, as well as in the summer season when the grass grows and the sun shines with its full volume of heat. And such people occasionally go to the wood, coal and hay market, so benighted as to imagine that they can purchase wood by the cord, and the other articles named by the ton. They understand that there is a weighbridge in this city, and believe it is for the purpose of ascertaining the exact weight of such articles. But those genial and humorous individuals who put themselves to the trouble of hauling fuel and feed to market, soon enlighten such people, and show them how ridiculous it is to propose buying wood by measure or coal and hay by weight. It consumes time; costs money—twenty-five cents for weighing a load; and, besides, they won't do it, that's the settler. You can buy a load of wood, by the load, but it is little short of an insult for the fellow who buys to ask the gentleman who sells, how much in cubic feet there is in it. A person wanted to purchase a load of coal last week. Two were in the market, which the sellers would dispose of for a certain amount of money, as the said loads were each twenty-five hundred-weight. There was no use in weighing them; they had been loaded at the mine and contained just that quantity. With a little expenditure of eloquence one of the loads was weighed and it bore down the scale at twenty-hundred and two pounds—only four hundred and ninety-eight pounds of difference, that was all. The seller said he wouldn't sell any more coal by weight. You may possibly purchase a load of wood for sixteen dollars, sold ostensibly at say twenty dollars a cord, but the seller objects to having it measured, he is satisfied with "guessing off" for he is good at guessing; and when you take it home and measure it, you find you have between sixty and seventy feet—it has only cost about thirty dollars a cord. So with hay. Why is not wheat also sold in lump? It would be so much easier! There would be no trouble of measuring and weighing; nothing to do but guess the quantity!

Would it not be advisable to make a city ordinance, compelling sellers to sell by measure and weight? They then have the privilege of fixing their own price. But they would not have the facilities which now exist for taking advantage of those who are not so well conversant with "guessing" the bulk and quantity of such articles when offered for sale.

TENTH WARD LECTURES.—Elder David Candland will lecture in the 10th Ward to-morrow evening, on "Nothing New under the Sun." This will be the second lecture of the winter course in that Ward. The committee for the lectures are Elders B. Lang, Wm. Ashman and Wm. Ostler. Elder Wm. Fuller is Secretary.

OH, MY!—We clip from an exchange: "A magician in Utah lately received domestic goods enough, as admission fees to his entertainments, to set up a respectable variety store. He refused a wheelbarrow load of bricks for a ticket."

It would take a magician indeed to transmute the base metal of this "goak" into the pure gold of truth.

Correspondence.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 26, 1868.

Editor Deseret News:—You will oblige me by publishing in your valuable paper the following extracts from a letter I have recently received from L. Prevost, Esq., the great silk pioneer of California, as I think they contain valuable information on sericulture, and will be interesting to your numerous readers; also please publish my reply, and oblige, etc.

G. D. WATT.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Nov. 12th, 1868.

"I have just read your letter of the 4th inst. It is truly very interesting. I thank you for the account you give of your feeding. Your success under the very bad and uncommon circumstances of this extraordinary year, fully demonstrates to any reasoning person the superiority of your climate for that important culture. Your complete success, however, does not surprise me. I could have predicted it before; as I understand that you have everything in your favor for silk culture. If I were to visit your country all over, I could point out to you the very best localities and those that are in time to become the most important silk producing districts. But you can satisfy yourself of these facts, in having always present in your memory that the worms need a warm atmosphere, and the trees a deep light, loamy soil; but before planting, a very deep plowing is important, to save irrigating after they have started to grow. Remember also that when the trees are growing in the shade, the leaves inhale the oxygen of the atmosphere, and it is that watery portion that makes the leaves sour, creates the disease in the worms. This is why they have the disease in Europe; but as soon as the sun shines on the leaves the oxygen is absorbed by the sun, and is replaced by the carbon. Then the leaves are in a condition to be presented to the worms, and as you know, and I know, in Cali-