

for him to guide that kingdom and direct it, and manage it, and manipulate it in the interest of the honest in heart, and of all nations. He has commenced it among us that he might have a little nucleus where he could communicate and reveal his will, composed of such who would carry that will out, and do his bidding and obey his behests. That is what we are here for, and not to do our own will, any more than Jesus came to do his will, but the will of the Father. What do we know about building up the kingdom of God? What do we know about the calamities that are to come? I can tell you that while we have peace to-day and everything runs smoothly and quietly on, the day is not far distant before the Lord will arise to shake terribly the earth, and it will be felt in this nation more keenly and more severely than any of you have seen it by a great deal, and I know it, and I bear testimony to it. We have no time to experiment in following our own notions and ideas; we have something else to do, we have got to build up the Kingdom of God; and in order to do this we must of necessity unite ourselves together, and seek to know the mind of God to carry it out. And all that we do should be done with this object in view. We have all kinds of individual interests and enterprises among us; some men are operating quite considerably one way and another, and some are not. Bro. Jennings, for instance, who is present with us to-day, besides owning stock to the extent of \$90,000 in Z. C. M. I., is, with others, engaged in other pursuits of a manufacturing nature, which are very laudable. Such enterprises tend to give employment to the people, and this is what we want, and what we must have sooner or later. There is one thing, however, I would here say about forming unions and partnerships in any line of manufacture: Let them be formed with the understanding that when the proper time shall arrive they can merge into co-operation, or the United Order. It is very important that in all of our undertakings we should have at heart this feeling and work to this end, and then we may reasonably expect that it can be but a question of time to bring about a grand consolidation of all individual interests. I have been impressed in my feelings upon these subjects for some time, therefore I speak about them as I do. How many years is it since this was started, and how little we have done! I tell you if we go a little further in our drawing off, and each taking his own course, God will leave us to ourselves. But he will not leave us as long as we manifest a desire to do right; and I am pleased to say there is a feeling generally among the brethren to listen to counsel, yet at the same time we are apt to get confused, forgetting the object we have in view, amidst the variety of things that present themselves. Shall we, my brethren, give up co-operation? or shall we consider men in good fellowship who are pulling off in either direction, or shall we not? What shall we do? Shall we be true to our religion, true to our faith, true to the principles that God has commanded; or shall we forsake them? We will not forsake them, and the brethren generally do not feel like doing it; but there are a few now and then who get off the track. We want to get together and unite our hearts and sympathies into one, placing ourselves under proper direction, holding ourselves in readiness to perform any work required by God at our hands. I will tell you in the name of Israel's God that if you keep his commandments you will be the richest of all people, for God will pour wealth upon you; but if you do not, you have to struggle a good deal more than you have done, for the spirit and blessings of God will be withdrawn from us, just in proportion as we withdraw ourselves from God. We are living in an eventful age, an age in which many wonderful changes are to be wrought. We are told many other things of a similar nature, that he who will not take up his sword against his neighbor, must needs flee to Zion for safety. The Latter-day Saints will see the day when people will flock to Zion, and many of them will say, we do not know anything about your religion, but you are an honorable, just, industrious and virtuous people, you administer justice and equity, and the rights of man are protected and maintained. You maintain good government, extending protection to everybody, and we want to live with you and be one with you. We want to prepare ourselves for

these things, for they are coming as sure as God lives. Amen.

**Correspondence.**

GUNNISON, April 15th, 1880.

*Editors Deseret News:*

As the the time is approaching for the planting of the sugar cane, and a great interest has been manifest in regard to syrup and sugar making in Utah, I take the liberty to offer a few items for discussion and experiments in this new industry.

A good crop of cane, producing good, healthful molasses and sugar, is not to be obtained without good seed of the right kind (Early Amber, and Early Orange, etc.); warm, sandy, bench soil, leaning to the south is preferable in this climate, not salaratus bottoms, and not near swampy places, producing stagnating evaporations; good cultivation, with which farmers who know how to raise corn are acquainted. High altitude, warm enough for cane, pure air, much sun, dry summers, cool nights, seem to be essentials for the crystalization of the sorghum juice.

In Pennsylvania, the sorghum juice measures from 7° to 8° B, in Minnesota from 8° to 9° B., in Utah from 10° to 11° B. But the specific gravity given by Beaume's sacchrometer is not necessarily a measure of sugar. If, therefore, parties can afford to get more perfect instruments, as the polariscope, we think it would be to great advantage, to make close observations in different localities, as to the saccharine matter developed during the last two months of the growth of the cane. Such data would be a guide for cane growers in regard to soil, cultivation, irrigation, etc.

Sugar manufacturing from sorghum laid dormant until Professor F. L. Stewart revived it in 1876, by his new process. Many imitators have since sprung up, and no doubt other methods will be found, by which to crystalize the saccharine juices, but hitherto the Pennsylvania Professor's process seems to be the most reliable in turning out sugar from sorghum in paying quantities.

The sugar chemistry, mainly, leaves us still in the dark, and many have been the failures and disappointments; and the most curious contradictions in the line, have been advanced. In Utah, the writer of this article is convinced, that on account of our peculiar local conditions, we will have to paddle our own canoe, to a great extent.

As to the best machinery and appliances needed for syrup and sugar making, we would advise beginners to go slow, and not enter in with expensive outlay, but feel their way through, practically. Arrangements will probably shortly be made for the making of most of our needed machinery at home; and beginners with small temporary factories, there is some time yet for arrangements.

Professor Stewart has offered to publish an article on his process, in one of our leading papers, and his circular will be distributed on applying to  
C. A. MADSEN.

**Items From the Far North.**

PERMINUS, U. N. R. R.,  
April 12, 1880.

*Editor Deseret News:*

My last letter to you was written on the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and in about two feet of snow. On the first of this month, we arrived at the Junction (so called from the reason of one road branching north to Virginia City and one continuing in a north-westerly direction to Helena, Glendale and Butte cities). On leaving the Junction we also left our friend of six weeks (viz. deep snow), and on the evening of the 6th camped on one of the sources of the great Missouri, the stream being known as Junction Creek. The hills and mountains are covered with a very dense coating of grass of last year's growth; indeed the beef used by us has been so far unfit for use.

On the 7th we entered Red Rock Canon, about six miles from the end of the road, and 14 1/2 from our starting point, we found the canon very narrow, about wide enough for a railroad track. This canon is very appropriately named, being a very bright red, such as are to be found in Southern Utah around Leeds. We were three days in the canon; on the eve of the 10th we first camped on

Rock Creek, a very beautiful transparent stream, and a source of the Missouri River also. The stream though small abounds in small fish of a very good quality. On the 11th we were very near the mouth of the canon, and this evening we can see at a distance of four miles our "Mecca," that is Red Rock City, the point to which the Utah and Northern is graded.

Red Rock Valley is a valley about the size of Sonpete, but not as wide; it is pre-eminently a stock country. It also abounds in game of several varieties. In the centre of the valley is a lone red butte, about 250 feet in height, and about five miles around. It has a very imposing appearance, putting one in mind of the Rock of Gibraltar as seen in pictures. The surrounding of this country are very high, steep mountains, but strange to say they are devoid of timber, and are perfectly bare when seen at a distance. Two companies of surveyors are now on their way surveying the road from Red Rock through Ryan's Canyon toward Helena, the objective point, by the last of this year. They began cross-sectioning to-day, and Bishop Merrill, of Richmond, Cache Valley, the head grading contractor, is expected here on the 18th, when grading will be actively prosecuted.

There is some talk of a branch road from Red Rock to National Park on the Yellowstone River, but it has assumed no definite shape as yet. There is an immense amount of freight being taken from here to different points in Montana.

Messrs. R. Walker and Wm. S. Godbe, of your city, passed here a few days ago, for Butte, to look after their extensive mining interests.  
JAMES F. WILKIN.

SALT LAKE CITY,  
April 19, 1880.

*Editors Deseret News:*

The Salt Lake County Bee Association met at the Council House on the 17th inst., Samuel McKay presiding. After prayer was offered by Bro. Egan, the committee previously appointed presented a petition for signatures to be presented to the County Court, to appoint two more bee inspectors for this city, which was unanimously sustained.

Some foul brood comb from Bro. Adams' apiary, who had lost 36 hives of bees in Davis County, was presented and examined by the meeting, and was unanimously decided by the meeting to be foul brood comb, of a very bad type.

Bro. George Bailey, of Mill Creek, said he had been visiting in our northern country, and found considerable foul brood, and that it would require our united efforts to destroy it; desired to do his duty as inspector.

Bros. McKay, Smith, Judson, Drake, Stevenson and others expressed themselves unitedly that if we fail to rid the country of this terrible bee disease bee culture will be a failure with us, and thought with united efforts that the disease could be rooted entirely out of the Territory. All should be very cautious about using old hives. Meeting adjourned. Prayer by Bro. Luff.  
E. STEVENSON, Secy.

N. B. It was requested by the meeting that the minutes be published with a request that all beekeepers of this county watch for foul brood and report to the bee inspectors.

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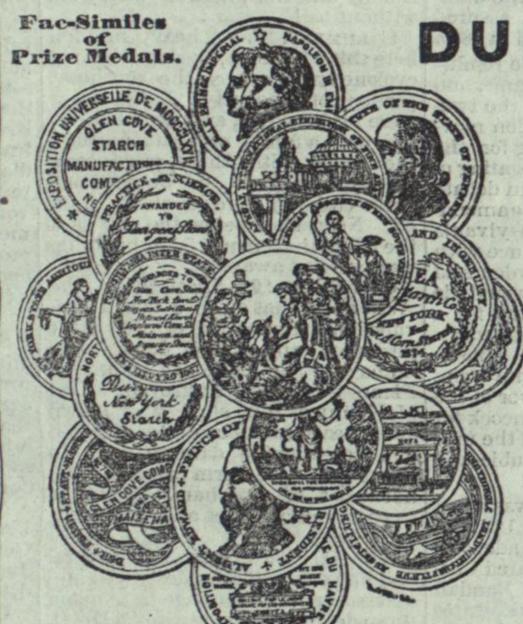
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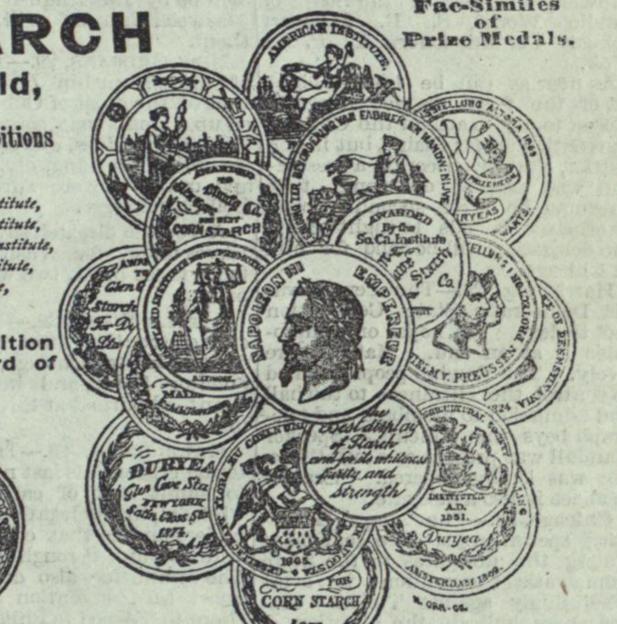


**PARIS EXPOSITION, 1873.**



**THE GOLD MEDAL.**

**Fac-Similes of Prize Medals.**



**PARIS EXPOSITION, 1878.**



**THE GOLD MEDAL.**

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<p>London, 1862, for quality Paris, 1867, " Paris, 1878, " Centennial, 1876, " Brussels, 1876, for Franklin Inst., Penn.</p>	<p>"EXCEEDINGLY EXCELLENT." "PERFECTION OF PREPARATION." "BEST PRODUCTION OF ITS KIND." "NOTABLE OR ABSOLUTE PURITY." "REMARKABLE EXCELLENCE." "FOR SUPERIOR MERIT, not alone as being THE BEST OF THE KIND EXHIBITED, but as The Best Known to Exist in the Market of American Production."</p>
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