

country subject to frost and to extreme drouth, that we have several times lost our crops, and that we have twice been reduced to famine or half rations through the crickets or grasshoppers. Let us heed the counsel given about storing up provisions, and instead of freighting our food away to feed strangers, let us go to work and build good substantial granaries and fill them with breadstuff, until every man and woman has enough on hand to last for seven years. Terrible destruction awaits the wicked; they will come to us by thousands by-and-by saying "can you not feed us? Can you not do something for us?" It is said by the prophets they shall come bending and shall say you are the priests of the Lord. What priest could administer greater earthly blessings than food to the hungry, who have fled from a country where the sword, famine and pestilence were sweeping away their thousands? I look upon the subject of storing grain and other kinds of food as a very religious matter. How could a man who was half starved enjoy his religion? How on the face of the earth could a man enjoy his religion when he had been told by the Lord how to prepare for a day of famine, when instead of doing so he had fooled away that which would have sustained him and his family. I wish our brethren to lay this matter to heart, and not to rest until they have obeyed this particular item of counsel. I also advise them to live within their means and avoid getting into debt. I suppose our nation at the present time owes about three thousand millions of dollars; and the several states owe one thousand five hundred million dollars more, and that the counties, cities, towns and villages owe as much more, making a total of about six thousand million dollars. All this is the result of folly, corruption and wickedness of men in authority. I do advise my brethren to avoid getting into debt. "Well," say you, "how are we going to do it?" A few years ago during the war while money was plentiful and almost everybody had greenbacks, the President devised a plan. Said he, "you bishops go to work and sow rye and set our sisters and their children to work to make straw hats and bonnets and ornaments for the whole Territory." What does a nice straw cost now? I have bought so few of such things that I am not very well posted as to the prices, but I suppose five or six dollars. What would have been the result if this counsel had been faithfully kept for the last few years? The result would have been a saving of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars that have been paid out of the Territory for straw hats and bonnets and trimmings. "But," say some, "if we had not bought these things we should not have been in the fashion." Why bless you, sisters, in my young days in northern New York I wore hats made in the neighborhood, of lambs' wool. Why not produce them here? Why not manufacture and wear the beaver and other furs collected in our mountains rather than send them to the States to be manufactured and brought back to be sold to us at exorbitant profits. If ninety-nine out of every hundred of you present were wearing these home made articles at this Conference, she who was not wearing one would have been the only one out of the fashion. Why she would be as odd as Dick's hat band which was said to go half way round and tuck under. And if the brethren had all worn homemade hats, the man wearing any other kind would have an oddfellow among us. Why not make our own fashions and keep the money in our pockets to do good with? It is a very simple matter to do, and the hats we can manufacture here are just as pretty, and just as comfortable as the imported articles, most of which are made abroad out of materials that can be raised in abundance here! When any of the brethren start in the hat business here we can not wear them, they are too heavy; we must buy hats that will not last more than a month. Why not go to work and manufacture our own, and have them suitable for either winter or summer? Why not plant the mulberry? President Young imported the seed and he has on hand a half-million of trees for sale. The silk worms are here and our sisters and children have nimble fingers to handle them and this is, naturally, as good a silk producing country as Italy or France. There is nothing on the face of the earth to hinder us, as a people, from making our own ribbons, silk handkerchiefs and dresses, and it is believed, by those who are acquainted with the business, that we can actually produce silk here at a lower figure than other material for clothing, taking into account the time it will last.

I advise all the brethren to cultivate the mulberry, and raise silk, as well as flax and wool, and let us extend our efforts to the cotton region. There is no mission more important to the welfare and development of Israel than a mission to the cotton region. We have entered into the church to build up the kingdom of God, and to labor where the master builder says we can labor to the best advantage. In that region we have a climate and a little land suitable for the production of cotton. What could we have done without what has been already raised there? When cotton rose to a dollar and a half a pound in the States, and it would actually pay to raise it in Santa Clara and send it to San Francisco and St. Louis for sale, what could we have done here but for our home-grown article? Look at the thousands of pounds that have been grown and manufactured in this Territory. Where could we have got our clothing without the efforts that have been made in this direction by our brethren in Dixie. God bless them for their exertions. Every man who has done what has been required of him on the Southern mission, is entitled to the eternal gratitude of the Saints and will have the blessing of the Almighty.

In relation to the Word of Wisdom, I wish to impress upon the minds of the brethren the fact referred to by President Young yesterday—that it is perpetual. When I was in the States I had a conversation with a professor of some pretensions to learning, who declared that, if we carried out the institutions we had commenced here in the mountains including the Word of Wisdom and our system of marriage, in about seventy years we should produce a race of men who would be able to walk the rest of the human race under foot. This is just what we expect. Do not let us be negligent or careless on these subjects, but pay strict attention and be diligent. And let us inaugurate a system of fashions of our own. I do not care about the shape of our hats and bonnets so long as they are of our own manufacture. I would just as soon a man should wear a bellows hat or a stove pipe, as anything else if it please him; but I say, encourage home manufactures instead of paying ten dollars for a hat made in Paris, or in the United States with the word "Paris" put in the inside. I do not care whether the ladies wear a bunch of flowers, a cabbage leaf, a squash or a scoop or a saucer on their heads, if it pleases them; but let it be made at home. I would recommend the brethren and sisters to establish societies for the promotion of home manufactures. With the money that has been spent and sent off for hats bonnets and trimmings since the President counseled the Bishops to raise rye to manufacture them, we could have built woolen and cotton factories in nearly every country in the Territory, with which we could have manufactured our own clothing, besides establishing other branches of business. These things are a great part of our holy religion. I tell you that the judgments of the Almighty are coming upon the earth and the Saints will barely escape. God has gathered us here to these mountains to prepare for the storm. We were told in a revelation, given more than thirty years ago, to let the beauty of our garments be the workmanship of our own hands, and a great many have tried to carry it out. The old fashioned spinning wheel, hand loom and cards have been brought into requisition, but the majority prefer to buy everything that is imported. Our young men are afraid to get married because they can not afford to buy all these trimmings. Say they, "We can not do it, it is impossible with our limited means." Young men, when you get married take wives who will be a help to you. You do not want women who can only waste your means. Choose women who can spin, card and make a mattress or comforter, if necessary; and if she cannot do it let her be willing to learn and be zealous to make herself useful, for the woman who is really ornamental in society, is the one who is useful as well. You go to New England, that is where a great many of us came from, regular old down east Yankeeedom, and you will find many of the farms occupied by our grandfathers owned by Irishmen; and the girls who descended from that old Puritanic stock are above work now-a-days, and Irish girls are hired to do it. While the American ladies are living on the proceeds of their father's estates and making a great display in following the fashions—they deem it not fashionable to work or even to have children—the boys are marrying Irish girls. If asked why they do this, they will say they are compelled to do it, for they can not

afford to marry a woman and hire another to wait upon her. Our girls ought to adopt a different policy. Every man and woman in the world ought to be useful. No man is too rich to labor. All men and women, according to their health, strength and ability, ought to labor to sustain themselves, and for the welfare of the community. "The idler shall not eat the bread of the laborer." This is the law of Heaven. In connection with labor we should also take into consideration our manner of living. It is really probable that in many houses in this Territory full one-third of the provisions brought in for the support of the family is wasted, and what is cooked is not as palatable and healthful as it might be. Every female should study and become acquainted with the best modes of cooking and introduce it into their families and wards. A great many of our sisters have come from districts of country in Europe where they have had to work in factories, and to follow other branches of business, and consequently have had but little opportunity to learn cookery and other household work; but I have known many of them after arriving here become very proficient housekeepers, and all may, if they will try.

I feel to impress these sentiments on your minds that we may become a practical people, and learn to provide within ourselves the necessities of life, that in all things we may be pleasing to the Lord. Let us live in accordance with the laws of life, avoiding excess, all vulgarity and unnecessary levity, and endeavor to conduct ourselves wisely, properly and genteely, and use our influence to promote that class of manners that will command respect everywhere. We shall thus lay the foundation of a great, polished and highly civilized people, setting an example worthy of imitation in all things to all nations.

May God bless us, is my prayer, in the name of Jesus: Amen.

HOME ITEMS.

HE WAS LUCKY.—Last evening, one of our citizens understood of an effort being made by one of those plausible, oily-tongued scoundrels, some of whom keep lurking around, to stain the virtue of his daughter. Proceeding to the house where the young lady had gone ostensibly on an errand, the two were found together. Citizen was not armed, luckily for scoundrel, but he is endowed with a fair share of muscular energy, which was vigorously applied to the other's person, fist and boot playing active parts, until scoundrel got out of doors, when he disappeared with marvelous celerity. He had better keep running, lest he should run against a bullet. This kind of gentry will compel lessons for their benefit which may be more forcible and effective than agreeable.

SEVENTIES' LECTURES.—Elder W. Perry Nebeker will lecture to-morrow evening, instead of Elder Kelsey, on "Incidents of travel in Switzerland," a subject to which he is well qualified to do justice from personal travels and experience. His observations on the manners and customs of the Swiss will afford much interest and information. Lecture commences at 7 o'clock, in the 13th Ward Assembly Rooms.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn by the Deseret Telegraph that this morning, about 10 a.m., a man named Sandy McNeil was killed whilst working on the Logan and Richmond canal. He saw the bank caving in, and stepping aside, as he thought, a large piece of earth fell on his head and completely crushed it. Another man by the name of Beveland had his arm pretty badly crushed. They are both citizens of Logan.

COMPLIMENTARY.—We understand that a movement is on foot, among a number of our influential citizens, to give to the highly esteemed Manager of our Theatre, John T. Caine, Esq., if he will accept it, a Complimentary Benefit.

THE PRESIDENT AND PARTY.—The President and a number of brethren started from the city for Provo yesterday morning. They arrived at American Fork all well yesterday afternoon at a quarter to six o'clock. They held a meeting last night at which President B. Young and President Joseph Young spoke. A start was made this morning, at half past eight, for Provo, where they arrived at half past eleven.

DECLINED.—As Benefits at the Theatre are in order, the name of Mr. Williams, the highly respected and much esteemed Treasurer, has been frequently named in connection with one. We beg to state that the gentleman had the offer made to him some time ago, but in the politest yet most decisive manner he declined it. His urbanity and gentlemanly deportment, in his constant contact with the public, have made him most popular, and we would like to see him receive some testimonial of the esteem in which he is held by them.

BRIDGE GONE.—We regret to learn by Deseret Telegraph Line that the centre bents of the Sevier bridge gave way last night, making the bridge impassable. This is a most useful bridge and will be much missed. The Sevier river is up.

FLK.—One of the Post Office clerks, laboring under a dread of consequences, his name being mentioned in connection with a young woman who has succumbed to the insidious efforts of some villain, has taken himself off from the city, fearing unpleasant results. We are informed that he strongly protested his innocence, but knowing the odor which surrounded such acts in this community, he dreaded the

consequences of accusation, and deemed it better to vacate. He was the only unmarried man in the office, and had escorted the girl to places of amusement on several occasions, some time ago, which gave a color to the charge. It has been reported that the scoundrel who got booted and fisted, night before last, was also connected with the Post Office. Such is not the case. The officials in that office here have hitherto borne an excellent reputation, and we hope the allegation against the missing man will not militate against the other gentlemen employed there.

CONCERT AND BALL.—A correspondent informs us that the Farmington choir gave a concert and ball at Centreville on Monday week, under the leadership of Br. Samuel Cottrell. The principal pieces selected for the occasion were taken from the New York Musical Gazette, and were performed in a very creditable manner. After the concert, a number of the brethren and sisters of Farmington and Centreville enjoyed themselves in the dance to a reasonable hour, the music being by James Stevenson's excellent cotillion band. That's it: music and enjoyment, recreative and innocent, everywhere through our cities and settlements, which speak of light hearts and pure consciences, and a relaxation after and preparatory to the heavy labors of the spring, summer and autumn.

SEVENTIES' LECTURES.—Last Night Elder W. Perry Nebeker delivered an interesting lecture in the 13th Ward Assembly Rooms, on "Incidents and travel in Switzerland." He alluded to the difficulties he had to encounter in going there as a missionary, being an entire stranger and ignorant of the language, and related incidents which must have been annoying at the time of their occurrence, but which, when told last night, were rather amusing. His descriptive remarks on the country, its people and their manners and customs, with its divisions, government, &c., were instructive and edifying. Elder John Pack followed in a few remarks.

On Wednesday evening next Joseph Woodmansee, Esq., will lecture on "The Valley of the Mississippi," and W. J. Silver, Esq., on "Mechanics."

CALLED.—We had a call to-day from H. A. Hanson, Esq., representing the house of Taylor & Wright, wholesale grocers, of Chicago. The gentleman has been in the city a few days, enjoying himself and looking after the interests of the firm. He will start north to-morrow morning, intending to spend a few weeks in Montana, when he will return here.

Seeing the stability of our business men, he is anxious that the best of feelings and increased commercial transactions, between Chicago and this city, should exist, which we cordially reciprocate, believing it would be for the benefit of both. Our trade is large and growing, the names of our merchants are held in high esteem in the East, and Chicago will not lose by holding out inducements for increased business with them.

CAYED IN.—Yesterday evening, about six o'clock, the store belonging to Walker Bro's, recently occupied as R. G. Sneath's wholesale warehouse, fell in, causing serious apprehensions for a little time that some persons were buried underneath. The law office of Strickland & Robertson was upstairs; and people were also residing in the upper story, of whom there were inside at the time three ladies and one little girl.—Mrs. J. W. Jones, Mrs. Spencer and her daughter, about eight years of age, and Mrs. Spencer's sister, Judge Strickland was in his office, in the centre of the room, and hearing a rumbling noise, he stepped to the wall of the house adjoining west which protected him. The building sank on the east side, the frost having got under it so that when the thaw came it settled down; and the whole came to the ground. Fortunately no one was killed, nor seriously injured, though Judge Strickland and Mrs. Spencer were somewhat bruised. The furniture was nearly all smashed to pieces in the fall. Those who were in the building have reason to congratulate themselves on their providential escape.

IN CHICAGO.—By telegram from General H. B. Clawson, to Pres. Young, we learn that he and party reached Chicago yesterday at one o'clock in the afternoon, all well, where they will remain until Saturday.

ATTENTION.—Persons receiving Income Blanks from the Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue, must return the same by the 1st of March, or that official will be required by law to add a penalty of fifty per cent, whether the persons have an income of more or less than \$1000. We trust our citizens will be prompt in attending to this matter, and save themselves trouble and expense by not forcing a disagreeable duty upon the Assistant Assessor, in the performance of which the law allows him no option.

HORRIBLE.—The *Atta Californian* chronicles five charges of assault to commit rape, which were preferred in San Francisco in forty-eight hours, and in every case the assaulted parties were children under twelve years of age. This is horrible, and reveals a woeful condition of society. It is too true that abusive lust and disgusting corruption are terribly on the increase, not only west but throughout the whole land. Every day reveals to us more strongly, the imperative necessity that exists for our maintaining as a people, with the sternness of justice, the inviolability of virtue and the sacredness of chastity within the limits to which our influence extends.

GONE NORTH.—Elder Ezra T. Benson, President of Cache Valley, and Elder C. C. Rich, President of Bear Lake Valley, left for their respective homes in the north to-day. The labors of these brethren in developing the agricultural resources of the beautiful valleys where they reside are familiar to the people; yet none but those who have had an actual experience in opening new settlements can appreciate the arduous nature of many of their duties. Returning as they are from the Legislature, they can meet their constituents with that mutual and reciprocal respect which confidence on the one side and a faithful performance of duty on the other side, never fail to create.

GONE SOUTH.—President Orson Hyde left this afternoon for Sanpete, after the labors of the Legislature. With the coming spring a multiplicity of matters will occupy the attention of the citizens of that county, after a three years' Indian contest, in which President Hyde's wise counsel and large experience will be incalculable value to the people. He expects to be in the City again for Conference.