

from specific to ad valorem, it nevertheless will be welcome for the aid it offers to an experiment from which untold benefits may be legitimately expected.

The bill provides for five experimental stations in different parts of the country for the development of sericulture, such stations to be a part of the experiment stations in the states in which they may be located, and the work at each station to be conducted under the supervision of the director of such station, who is to carry on the work under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the secretary of agriculture. There are also to be appointed in the department of agriculture at Washington a chief of a bureau and assistants to look after the subject and to report to Congress. The measure appropriates \$5,000 annually for each of the stations to be established; and if Utah is not selected as the site for one of them, it will surely be because of business blindness on the part of those who will have the matter in charge.

The growth of the silk industry in the United States has been almost unparalleled, as witness these figures collected from the census reports, showing the value of the product in each of the last five census years:

1850.....	\$ 1,809,478
1860.....	6,607,771
1870.....	12,210,662
1880.....	41,033,045
1890.....	87,298,454

In the last-named year the report shows that the number of employes in factories turning out silk fabrics was 50,913, the capital employed in this line of industry was \$51,007,537, and the yearly outgo for wages was \$1,680,318.

So much for the country at large. We have previously had something to say about the industry in this Territory, and today from an article prepared by a lady in this city, we are able to give a little information and some useful hints from the experience of Mrs. Hannah C. Bentley, a St. George woman, who is prominent among those who have taken up the industry with enthusiasm. We quote from letters of hers to the Utah Woman's Silk Association:

I have 212 pounds of green cocoons. I have smothered 100 pounds, I have twenty-six ounces of eggs now, and will have twice as many more. All wanting eggs for another year would do well to get them now and properly keep them until the leaves are ready another year. The weather is so very changeable that to bring the worms along properly you must keep the room warm night and day until after the second moulting. They should be fed every two hours until after the first moulting, then every three hours until the second moulting, then every four hours until they spin. They are not to be fed or disturbed during moulting. In changing their beds I find a frame covered with wire screen the very best thing. Place it over the bed, sprinkle cut feed over this, and you will find the little fellows all crawling up upon the feed. I have three different sized frames: the first, the original netting; the second, every other wire drawn each way; the third two wires each way. The wires must not be too crowded neither handled. I am planning to make twenty-five yards of cloth this year, if my health will permit.

I have already suggested that those who intended raising silk for another year, secure their eggs now, and care for them. Keep them upon the

paper upon which they are laid, roll them up carefully, take a perfectly clean lard bucket, perforate the bottom and lid that they may have air, put the eggs in, close the bucket and tie the lid on, that no accident may happen to the eggs; hang them up in a cold dry cellar. When the leaves in the spring are as large as a dime bring up the eggs, spread the papers upon a deep box lid and keep in a warm room of even temperature. Always keep each day's hatching by itself on account of their moulting, as they must not be fed during that time. When the worms first hatch I put a leaf upon them, letting the stem remain. When the leaf is full I take the leaf by the stem and place upon the bed I intend for them until after the first moulting. I leave a space between each wide enough so that I can lap the leaf on both sides, and they will immediately transfer themselves to the fresh leaf.

By way of advertisement we are disposed to add that Mrs. Bentley has plenty of fresh silk worm eggs, which can be had for four dollars an ounce; a quarter of an ounce is all one person can care for. It is not too late to raise the silk worms this year; the mulberry leaves are still very tender. Eggs can be got in Salt Lake City by applying to Mrs. C. E. Allen, 234 Tenth East street, who has a limited supply for sale for the silk association.

BISMARCK POOR.

The financial affairs of Prince Bismarck are said to be in a most unsatisfactory condition. Notwithstanding the exalted position he held for years in the German empire and the magnificent gifts of which he at times was the recipient, he is in debt and despairs of being able to leave his property unencumbered to his posterity.

After the Austro-Prussian war in 1866, Bismarck received \$300,000 from the old kaiser as a recognition of his services. With this money he bought his place at Varzin. After the war with France he was presented with a large forest at Friedrichsruhe, valued at \$750,000. Then he inherited an estate at Schoenhausen and his friends made him a present of that part of the estate which his father had been compelled to sell during a time of financial stringency. In addition to the income derived from these estates the "iron chancellor" earns something as a distiller and the owner of a brick yard. But notwithstanding all this he finds it impossible to raise a mortgage of \$750,000, encumbering his estates. He pays a yearly interest of more than \$32,000 and is not able to save anything.

The figures quoted prove conclusively that a man may be the greatest statesman of the age and a most successful diplomat and yet a very poor financier. But they also speak volumes for the honesty of the now aged founder of a great empire. There can be no doubt that, had he been "for sale," he would, in years gone by, when he held the interests of a continent in his hands, have been able to make enough money in an indirect way to cover many times the mortgage that is now worrying him. Not all men in his position would be able to prove their honesty by actual poverty. Bismarck seems to be able to do so. The German

people, however, are generous, and his many friends and admirers are not likely to forget the man to whose vigorous policy it is due that their country at present has attained a rank among the first powers of Europe. It would be only just if to him should be given a small portion of the five milliards of francs he made France pay to Germany at a time when the treasury was exhausted and money was needed for the revival of the pursuits of peace.

MISSIONARIES AND LETTER WRITING.

In another part of this issue of the NEWS there appears a letter from Glasgow in which reference is made to the matter of returned missionaries writing to friends and acquaintances whom they met while engaged in the ministry in foreign lands. This subject has been referred to a number of times in the NEWS, and also in the *Millennial Star*, the official journal published in the British Mission. It has been pointed out that many Elders have been derelict in this respect, and they have been sharply criticised for failure to keep a promise made. Attention has been directed also to the duty which rests upon every Elder to further the cause of truth by all means at his disposal, and that in correspondence there is opportunity for much good in this direction.

But we have some suggestions to make to those who complain that the returned missionaries do not engage in a sufficiently extensive correspondence to silence a criticism that has been commonly offered. The Elders sent out on missions respond to the call that is made of them by divine authority. It is a labor of love on their part and they perform it from a sense of sacred duty. They do not seek, nor do they reap, worldly pleasure or profit. They go as messengers to tell the glad tidings of the plan of salvation, and they deliver their message. Then, when they have performed this duty faithfully, and the Lord says it is enough, they are honorably released. The care which rested upon them in the particular districts or conferences where they were called to labor devolves upon other shoulders, in turn to carry it for a time. When they return home they have before them a field in which there is a full share of responsibility for the most energetic worker and which in most instances claims the greater part or all of their attention.

The intimation that there is an obligation on missionaries to continue to labor in a field from which they have been released, save as there are special considerations which require it, is based on a misapprehension of principle, as is also the idea that there is any ingratitude connected with an omission to perform a labor which no longer devolves on a person as a matter of duty. The missionaries go out as servants of the Lord, and as such they are received and treated with kindness, when received at all. The obligation which accrues because of this reception and these kind deeds on the part of the honest in heart is on the Lord, who assumes all responsibility of that kind. People who receive His messengers receive Him,