

"If to any this gift is not sent, they are not called to marriage."

Here is sweet consolation to the spinsters of New England, who do not find husbands, and who could not if every man in their neighborhood would take a wife! In consequence of the disparity between the numbers of marriageable women and marriageable men, thousands of the former have no chance to wed, and it is therefore not surprising that many of them enter into social relations which are not recognized in law nor countenanced in general society. They therefore desire that the ban against plural marriage may be removed, and that they may be able to hold up their heads, as the lawful wives of the men for whom they may entertain a "supreme affection" without having the "corresponding opportunity of marriage."

But Joseph Cook says they are "not called to marriage." And yet in connection with this subject he talks of "Biblical ideals." Why, this Rev. theologian is wedded to the system that was taken from licentious Rome and corrupted Greece, blended with a perverted Christianity when its inspiration had fled, because of the wickedness and gross errors of its professed adherents. It comes down to our times tainted with the breath that issued from that infamy which he says "was sometimes found even in the temples of the gods."

The "Biblical ideals" are of homes and husbands for all the daughters of Israel, in which "every woman who stood in the connection or relationship of a wife" could "sustain her position respectably," and was "endowed with all the rights and privileges pertaining to a married woman." But the "Christian" opposer of the "Biblical ideals" which he pretends to admire, must know that the Romish and Grecian periods, from which he selects the ideals he brings up to judge the present age, furnish the very names which are used in respectable society to designate the rankest social vices, and the depths of sexual iniquity.

The "call to marriage" is heard in the promptings of nature, and He who gave place for that voice has provided ample "opportunities." But laws have been enacted and prejudices have arisen, springing from pagan and not Biblical ideals and customs, which bar the way to honorable matrimony from many who are as strongly "called" as their more fortunate sisters. And professing Christian preachers like Joseph Cook, shut their eyes to the plain teachings of the Hebrew Scriptures and their ears to the voice of great Nature, and while pretending to reverence the "word of God" pay more respect to classical heathenism and the narrow notions that are popular in the world. They hedge up the way of life, they guide the multitude into the broad road of error, and will be found at last in the place that yawns for the wilfully blind who are leaders of the blind.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The ladies will find many interesting and well written articles in the *Woman's Exponent* for June 15th, which is now ready for subscribers.

The British wheat crop is likely to be very poor this season. Rains have weakened the grain, and in many places it is reported rotten and discolored.

The tooth of a mastaden was found thirty feet below the surface of the ground a couple of weeks ago in Nebraska, it was petrified and weighed 15½ pounds.

Steel axles for railroad cars are coming into use. It is conceded that they are better than iron, but time will have to be consulted for proof of their duration and general value.

Harper's Magazine for July is on hand already, at James Dwyer's. He is always ahead with the popular periodicals. Harper's is a first-class monthly, ever full of good things, and the July number is fully up to its usual mark.

For bee pasturage there are few plants that excel mignonette, as it grows readily on light soils and blooms all the hottest and driest weather, when many of the more hardy perennials fail. If you keep bees, sow a bed of mignonette for bee pasturage, as well as for its fragrance, which is always welcome.

The excursion to San Francisco is a fixed fact. Arrangements have been made. A great saving will be effected thereby in all the expenses incident to such a trip. The party will start on the 25th inst. Tickets can be obtained of Mr. W. H. Cole.

Before adjourning, the Pennsylvania Legislature passed a law limiting the rate of interest to 6 per cent. per annum. Where usurious interest is charged the debtor may deduct the excess from the principal. If money could be obtained at 10 per cent. in Utah, it would loosen the pressure of the times considerably.

The demand in Europe for American horses is rapidly increasing. Large, well-bred roadsters and hardy draft horses are mostly called for. This is stimulating the market, and stock men may feel encouraged with the prospects of this branch of business, as the call across the sea stimulates the market throughout the country.

The third of the four papers by Dr. Thomas M. Brewer on "Bird-Architecture," announced last autumn by *Scribner's Monthly*, will appear in the July number. The most curious of all the nests described in this article is perhaps that of the Tailor-bird of India, which sews together two or three leaves, or the edges of one leaf, and deposits her nest within.

It is expected that the work of revision of the Bible now in process by English and American committees, will be completed in three years. So far, the committees of both countries have agreed on the changes to be made, and they will be principally confined to words, the old meaning of which was different to that now attached to them.

The notaries of New York received a warning the other day which is likely to make them rather cautious. A notary issued a certificate in which he untruthfully stated that the certifier was "known to him personally." The person who received and acted upon the certificate lost \$407 by the transaction. He sued the notary for the amount and recovered, the notary having \$447 to pay, with the costs included.

The Senate has passed the bill giving the Utah and Northern Railroad the right of way through the public lands in Utah, Idaho and Montana. Helena is named in the bill as the objective point of the road. It will reach Snake River before the close of the present year, so Jay Gould has determined, and then it will be Montana's own fault if it is destitute much longer of direct communication with the great centres of trade.

Grasshoppers are committing ravages in Montana. They are also on the war path in the eastern counties of Utah. But the codling moth does not seem to have put in an appearance yet. It will be a great blessing if the pesky worm has left the fruit, and we could all the better endure a slight touch of the old hopper complaint. Relief from both would be rural bliss almost too great to expect.

All the "old folks" who participated in the excursion to Ogden, last Tuesday, feel highly elated with their pleasant trip, and Bros. George Goddard and C. R. Savage, the working men of the committee, receive the blessings and praises of the aged people for their indefatigable labors and thoughtful care. Not an unpleasant incident occurred on the day of the party, and nothing but good has resulted from it.

Governor Brayman's enemies have prevailed, and his place is taken away. Who would want an office in any of the Territorial dependencies of the United States? As soon as the chair of office is warmed by the incumbent, somebody is plotting to get his official shoes, and no matter how good or wise he may be, he has little security against the malice of enemies, or the plottings of hungry place-hunters.

We have received a copy of the first number of the *San Jose (Cal.) Sunday Republic*, a new journalistic venture, in the pleasant and genial little town where roses bloom in winter, and gardens wear a perpetual smile. It is edited and published by A. B. and H. H. McNeil; is Republican in politics, is newsy and bright, is printed in beautiful Scotch type and presents a handsome and well-to-do appearance in its eight well filled pages. Success.

We have received a pamphlet containing the speech of Hon. Martin Maginnis, of Montana, on the army appropriation bill. He spoke at length, through the courtesy of the other Delegates, who gave him their time, and though admitting the right of the States to do their own peace-keeping, he contended that for some time to come the country would need a larger army than is proposed in the bill. Mr. Maginnis urges his points with great force and eloquence.

Older folks often act very much like a bright little fellow of four years, whose correctness his father questioned, asking: "If Mary should tell you anything that was not exactly so, what would you say?" "I'd say she told a lie." "If brother should say anything that was not so, would you think it right?" "No, I'd think he told a lie." "Well, supposing you should say something that was not exactly so; what then?" "I'd say I's mistaken."

The Society for the suppression of Vice, at a meeting held in Boston, learned the painful fact that obscene literature is still in extensive circulation even among little girls of tender age and of respectable families. The society has destroyed twenty tons of books and wares of this character, and prosecuted three hundred persons engaged in the nefarious business. Burn the works and punish those who circulate them wherever they are found, that's the treatment they should receive, everywhere.

We notice that all the telegraphic business at Ogden is combined and placed under the management of Mr. Giles, who for some time had the supervision of the A. and P. office. Mr. Giles is thoroughly competent for the important position to which he has been assigned, and this is not saying a word to the disfavor of Mr. Lancaster, the former manager of the W. U. office, who was always courteous and attentive. A responsible head was necessary to the proper conduct of the business, and the right man is put in the right place.

Sickles, the prosecuting witness in the Vosburg trial is likely to get into trouble. He made the statement to a reporter that at least half the jury had been bribed to acquit the preacher; the jury complained and the Judge issued a warrant for his arrest for contempt. He left New Jersey before it could be served, but he will yet have to face the music of an indignant lot of jurymen, and make satisfaction. He could accuse his wife's brother of attempting to poison her, and go scot free; but he cannot say anything against a jurymen, with impunity.

John C. Fremont, the former explorer, who took Utah Lake for the south end of Great Salt Lake, and gravely expressed his wonder that one end of a lake should be fresh and the other end salt, has figured largely in American politics and has gravitated to the position of Governor of a small Territory. He once fully expected to be President of the United States, now he is glad to accept a position in Arizona, which, to a man of his ambition and pretensions, is virtual banishment. The "Pathfinder" has found his path at last. We hope he will make a good Governor.

The Pearl of Great Price has been out of print for some time and calls for it have been very numerous. A new edition is now in the press and will be issued the early part of next week. Several important additions have been made to the work, giving it increased value to the Latter-day Saints. It contains precious gems of truth, and revelations of things made known in the earliest ages, but which were lost to the world until the keys of the Holy Priesthood were restored to the Prophet and Seer Joseph Smith. Orders for *The Pearl of Great Price* should be sent to this office at once.

Croft's *New Overland Tourist* is a neat volume of 322 pages, bound in cloth and profusely illustrated with fine engravings of the magnificent scenery west of the Missouri river. It contains information of great value to the traveler concerning all the chief points of the journey from the Missouri river to the Pacific Ocean, comprising condensed histories of more than twelve hundred towns and cities, descriptions of all the best places of resort, statistics of population, business, etc., guides and time tables for all the railroad

and stage lines. It is a comprehensive and useful work, and is published by the Overland Publishing Company, Chicago.

SERICULTURE.

CHAPTER 7.—FOURTH AGE.

The worms, with proper care surviving now, from one ounce should have a space equal to 83 square feet and should be equally distributed as already prescribed. The temperature should not be less than 68 degrees nor more than 71, according to Dandolo, but when it rises, as at this season it evidently may, higher compensation means must be sought by instant removal of all litter liable to fermentation, give due circulation and ventilation through the cocoonery. Be careful not to lift the worms after the third age, from the hurdles until nearly all are roused. It is, however, advisable to place the early aroused in the coolest place of the house. The one part waiting a day or a day and a half for the other, is, as said before, not injured. Place the last aroused in the warmer part of the house. Be it remembered that moderate increase of heat sharpens the appetite and accelerates its growth, and *vice versa* it may be retarded. If the above rules are observed they will advance to the maturity of their fourth age.

Sixteenth day, give seven pounds and a-half of young shoots and twelve of picked, coarse chopped leaves with a large blade. When the moment of removing the worms from the hurdles arrives, one or two hurdles only at a time should be covered with young shoots. These shoots, when loaded with worms are afterwards put on the shelves and removed as in the first moulting. There may remain many upon the hurdles, which as yet have not strength to climb the young bough, whilst those removed will have eaten all the leaves off the young shoots and of necessity want to be fed a proportion of the twelve pounds of leaves before named. At the end of this day the worms begin to evince renewed vigor, the more nimbly they grow they lose their ugly color and become slightly white, and assume more animal vivacity.

Seventeenth day. Thirty-three pounds of leaves slightly cut up, will now be wanted. The first meals should be the lightest, the last, most copious. The worms now grow fast, and their skin continues to whiten.

Eighteenth day. 43 pounds slightly cut. The former meals of the day to be the most plentiful.

Nineteenth day. 51 pounds cut as above. The worms now begin to grow rapidly, and reach one and a half inches long.

Twentieth day. Reduce to 26 pounds of the picked leaves, the appetite diminishes—let the first meal be the largest, and gradually lessen till the last. Several are beginning to become torpid. With discrimination give leaves to prevent waste and fermentation only as they are wanted; the worms are now one inch and three-fourths long.

Twenty first day. Of picked leaves give seven pounds, which are sufficient for this day. They now begin to decrease in size since they lose part of their substance before they sink into torpor. The greenish color of their wings becomes changed, and their skin is now wrinkled.

Twenty-second day. The worms rouse on this day and accomplish their fourth age.

In about seven days the worms have accomplished their fourth moulting. The insects are now assuming a darker color or grayish, with a red tinge. When the cocooneries are kept clean the air of the cocoonery is preferable to the external from the odor of the fresh leaves.

CHAPTER 8.—FIFTH AGE.

This age of the silkworm is the longest and most decisive. As they grow in this age they are liable to three evils.

1st. The quantity of fluid they disengage every day is occasioned by transpiration and evaporation of the leaves.

2d. The mephitic exhalation daily emitted from the excrementious matter of the insects.

3rd. The damp as well as the hot state of the atmosphere of the cocoonery. The combinations of these adverse circumstances may inflict injury upon the insects.

1st. The skin of the worm by these means is liable to relaxation, to lose the elasticity, languor, decrease of appetite, and unless the cause be arrested will cause sickness and death.

2nd. The quantity of vital principle in the air is lessened by the increased vegetable fermentation and fecal exhalations aggravated by the heat of the season. Therefore, it is very necessary to keep the cocoonery free from all vegetable and fetid matter so as to keep the worms healthy.

Twenty-third day. At this time nearly all the worms are roused or have accomplished their fourth moulting.

The cocoonery should be at the temperature of 68° or 70°. They must now be accommodated with 184 square feet of hurdles. In the first day of the fifth age they should occupy about 102 square feet. About this day 18 pounds of the young shoots or of common sized leaves not sorted, and also 18 pounds of picked and sorted leaves, the 18 pounds of shoots or other leaves on which the worms were removed, and after they are all removed the other 18 pounds of leaves should be divided into four meals.

Twenty-fourth day. There will be required on this day 54 pounds of leaves assorted and divided into eight meals, the first to be the least and the last most plentiful.

Twenty-fifth day. The worms will now require 84 pounds of assorted leaves, divided into eight feeds, the same as on the previous day.

Twenty-sixth day. The proportion of leaves this day must be 108 pounds assorted leaves, and fed as prior. The voracious period of the worm is now rapidly advancing; some are now two and a half inches long.

Twenty-seventh day. One hundred and sixty-two pounds of picked leaves will be wanted. If necessary the worms should have intermediate feeds, when the regular distribution of leaves be devoured in less than an hour and a half. The worms need not receive any until the regular feeding which is every three hours.

Twenty-eighth day. Give 190 pounds of picked leaves divided into eight feeds, the last to be the most abundant. Some of the worms are now three inches.

Twenty-ninth day. Give this day 180 pounds of well assorted leaves, the first meal to be the largest, fed as before named, and diminished gradually. The extremities of the insect are now of a shining hue.

Thirtieth day. The appetite diminishes this day so as only 135 pounds of leaves will be required to be given at eight meals. The yellowish color now extends from ring to ring, and gathering to the edge of the hurdles indicates their advancement to maturity.

Thirty-first day. Their wants now diminish, and only require 99 lbs. to be distributed with care and discretion as wanted.

Thirty-second day.—During this day the fifth age will be terminated, and the rising begins. Everything should now be cleansed and kept clean, they are now being perfected, which is known by the following signs:

1st. Instead of eating they get upon the leaves put upon the hurdles, rearing up their heads.

2nd. When looking at them horizontally, they appear of a whitish yellow transparent color.

3rd. When they leave the centre of the hurdles, and crawl, and try to reach the edges and crawl up them.

4th. When they fasten to the inside of the edges of the hurdles.

5th. When their ring draws in, and their greenish color changes to a deep golden hue.

6th. When their skin becomes wrinkled about the neck, and their bodies feel like soft dough.

7th. When taken in the hand and looking through it, it assumes the appearance of the transparency of a ripe yellow plum.

The plan usual for them to spin is to put some small boughs of oak and others for them to crawl upon, and in small places, papers screwed up, but in the cocooneries in Europe they are filled up with racks, such as may be seen in Mr. Schettler's cocoonery, Salt Lake City. The spinning is now fairly commenced.

A correspondent sends us a poem, "Night's Silver Moon," and asks what we will pay for it. We can only say that we know nothing about the night rate of silver.