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Selected Poetry.

REMEMBER THE POOR.

Remember the poor, for bleak winds are blowing,
And brightly the frost-pearls are glistening around;
The streamlets have ceased all their musical flowing,
And snow drifts He scattered all over the ground.
Remember the poor in their comfortless dwellings,
Ill-clad and ill-fed and o'er-burdened with care;
Oh, turn not away with a look so repelling—
Thy kindness may save them perhaps from despair.

Remember the poor when the hearth-stone is cheerful,
And happy hearts gather around its bright blaze;
There are hearts that are sad and eyes that are tearful,
As bright as thine own in their sunnier days,
Misfortune may scatter thy present possessions,
And plenty to poverty leave thee a prey;
How bitterly then wilt thou think of the blessings
That Charity asks from thy riches to-day.

Remember the poor as you thankfully gather
Each round his rich table with luxury spread;
Thou too art a pensioner on a rich Father,
For health and for friendship, for raiment and bread.
If He hath been bountiful, with a light spirit,
Dispense of that bounty what Charity claims;
For greater the treasure thy soul shall inherit
When thy bread on the waters returneth again.

Remember the poor—this thou art commanded—
Thy Savior, too, once thus remembered the poor;
"The destitute thou shalt not send empty-handed,
Unclothed and unwarmed, and unfed from thy door."
Thy peace in this life shall be like the deep river,
And dying, thy welcome to heaven shall be—
"Ye faithful and bless'd of my Father—come hither;
Ye did it to others—ye did it to me."

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

London.—Burke, Casey and Shaw, charged with being concerned in the Clerkenwell explosion were brought quietly from Warwick to Newgate in charge of twenty police.

Paris; evening.—The forthcoming ministerial budget will press the payment of the principal and interest of the Franco-Mexican bonds. Russia has been strongly urging on Eastern powers a scheme for the independent union of the Danubian principalities.

New York.—The *Tribune's* special says the President states he has thus far retained only one gentleman for his defence—namely, David Dudley Field. He has written or telegraphed to Wm. M. Evarts, N. S. Groesbeck and others, but received no reply yet.

The President's friends argue that the trial will not be finished during the next four or five months. Stanberry was closeted with the President for several hours yesterday.

The *Herald's* special says the forthcoming statement of the public debt will show a reduction of five or six millions. There is over a hundred and six millions of gold in the Treasury.

Chicago, 7.—A heavy rainstorm which has continued for the last four days has seriously interrupted telegraphic communication with all quarters. The rain shows little signs of abatement, and apprehensions are entertained that there will be many disasters by floods.

Senate.—The entire session was spent as a court of impeachment wrangling. Hendricks finally withdrew all his objections to swearing in Mr. Wade, which was then accordingly done, and the remainder of the Senators on the list were sworn.

The Chief Justice then declared the court of impeachment organized.

The Chief Justice then stated that the rules must be adopted by court by vote, or they could not be binding upon it. The court then adopted the rules as adopted by the Senate.

Howard then moved that the Secretary of the Senate inform the House of Representatives of the organization of the court, which was done, and the managers soon appeared before the bar of the Senate and asked through Bing-

ham, their chairman, that Andrew Johnson be summoned to appear before the bar of the Senate to answer to the articles of impeachment. On motion of Howard, a summons was issued, returnable on Friday, March 13th.

Anthony offered a motion to amend one of the rules to allow the Chief Justice either to decide questions of order, or submit them to the court as he might think proper. Without action the court adjourned to Friday the 13th.

The Senate then held a short executive session and adjourned.

A bill passed admitting Butler of Tennessee, by modifying the test oath.

A double guard is still maintained around the War Office.

The *Times's* special learns from responsible sources that Wade will resign his position as President of the Senate in the event of the conviction of Johnson, thereby leaving the office open either to a new election by the Senate, or to the Speaker of the House, who would become President in the absence of any acting Vice-President. Although this appears sensational, the source from which the information is derived warrants its publication.

Annapolis, 6.—Geo. R. Vickers, of Kent county, is elected Senator. Philip Thomas was the next highest candidate.

New York.—The *Tribune's* special says the summons for the appearance of Johnson will be served by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate. It is signed by the Chief Justice. The Sergeant-at-Arms is required to serve it four days before it is made returnable. It is endorsed on the back with a precept similar to the writs of summons used in ordinary courts. The President will respond in person, and then wait the action of the Senate on filing a demurrer for the defense, when the dismissal of the complaint and quashing the articles will be demanded.

The *Times's* dispatch says the action of the House in the case of Butler of Tennessee is exceedingly significant and important, as it establishes the manner in which persons who cannot take the test oath may hereafter be admitted to seats when elected to Congress. The bill reported by the election committee in Butler's case, was drawn with a special reference to the fact that it established a final precedent, and was passed by a large majority, many Democrats voting for it. It provides that all persons who have been relieved from political disabilities incurred by participation in the rebellion, will not be required to take that portion of the test oath which states they have not given aid or comfort, etc.

London, 7.—In the House of Commons last night, Lefevre called up the Alabama claims and urged a settlement on the plan proposed by the American Government. All future negotiations would but add to the complications already existing, and while he regarded a war between the two countries as unlikely, he thought all needless irritation should be shunned. Lord Stanley praised the pacific tone of Lefevre and the conciliatory spirit of Adams, the American Minister. He claimed England to be entirely neutral, but no neutrality would have pleased America. What she wanted was neutrality coupled with warm sympathy and support. How could England have refused to recognize a war which Seward already announced a civil war. He thought a friendly arrangement still practicable. The friendly reception of Thornton at Washington was a pledge of peace. Ministers are ready to leave the question to the people of the entire world. W. E. Foster thought if an influential statesman had been sent to Washington the dispute might have been readily adjusted. John Stuart Mill contended that while England had not violated the law of neutrality, her action was unfriendly, rash and unprecedented, and reparation was due to the United States. He advised a mixed commission to settle the question. Gladstone, while doubting if reparation was due, thought the matter should be referred to a commission, or if Government feared such a reference, the question should be settled forthwith or given to an umpire. The country would sup-

port Stanley in a just settlement. The debate ended.

London, 7.—Nearly all the leading papers here have editorials this morning on the subject of the remarkable debate in the House of Commons last evening, on the Alabama question.

G. W. Hunt has been re-elected from Northamptonshire, and will soon bring a bill before Parliament for the purchase by government of all the telegraph lines in the kingdom.

Richmond.—In the convention to-day the case of Williams, the conservative member who refused to vote yesterday on the disfranchising clause, was taken up and referred to committee. During the consideration, Leggett, a conservative, refused to vote on the ground of complete disgust for the proposition. He afterwards added, "I have a contempt for the whole establishment." He was expelled by a vote of 45 to 16. A Republican member moved to reconsider the vote by which the disfranchising clause was adopted yesterday. Two colored members opposed it, saying they had heard a telegram had been received to-day from Washington stating the vote must be reconsidered. The whole question was postponed till next Thursday.

Chicago, 8.—Reports of damage to railroad tracks, bridges and telegraph lines come from all quarters. The storm has now ceased, and all the damages will be soon repaired. The train on the Missouri Pacific road, near Jefferson City, ran into a large boulder which had been washed from the bluff on Saturday night. The locomotive was thrown from the track and rolled into the Missouri river, bottom side up, carrying with it the engineer and fireman. The body of the former has not yet been recovered, though his feet are sticking out of the water.

Correspondence.

Editor Deseret News:—Dear Sir,—That Utah is decidedly a silk country, there can be no doubt whatever. The soil of our extensive benches skirting the mountain ranges, is most admirably adapted to the cultivation of the Mulberry tree, the leaves of which are the natural food for the silk worm. This has been demonstrated beyond all doubt by the luxuriant manner in which the few Mulberry trees in the country have made wood and leaves. I have Mulberry trees on my lot that have made shoots the last year from five to eight feet long. This is argument sufficient to satisfy anybody that our soil and climate are admirably adapted to the production of silk.

The Mulberry tree prefers a light, gravelly, deep, dry, rich loam. From that kind of soil the best silk can be produced. The tree sends its roots deep into the soil, and when well established needs very little if any water at all from the irrigating ditch. It should be planted all over Utah. I know of no tree so full of usefulness, profit and blessing to the human family as it is; and besides this, it is one of the most ornamental trees that grow, making a fine top, and lasting for hundreds of years. Its wood is compact, elastic and hard, and capable of an extremely fine silky polish, and will be sought for by the turner, carver, and upholsterer; and the great strength of its timber also makes it very desirable and useful to the joiner. The syrup from its fruit is a sovereign medicine for inflammation of the throat, and when the fruit of the *morus multicaulis*, is mixed with cider, gives what is called mulberry cider, which in color is similar to port wine. The fermented juice of its fruits produces a pleasant venous wine of itself. The fruit, which is very abundant, continually falls from the tree as it ripens, and is greedily devoured by birds and poultry, and is exceedingly wholesome for children to eat, and when mixed with acid fruits, for pies, &c. If the mulberry tree were planted upon the side walks of our cities, and if plantations were planted all over our country for silk culture, our choice fruits would be less troubled with birds, for they devour the mulberry fruit greedily.

The cottonwood tree is not an ornamental tree, and is in every way unprofitable as a city shade tree. The wood of its trunk is preyed upon by borers, and its top is a nest for myriads of distinctive insects. What is the use of such a tree? They should be all cut down as soon as good mulberry trees can be planted in their stead, for no insects feed upon their leaves except the silk worm; and then their branches give us fruit and wine, and their leaves an article of clothing of the best and finest quality.

In the extensive cultivation of the mulberry in Utah I see a source of immense wealth to our people. I know of no textile substance so easily produced as silk can be in Utah; and I know of no production that has so extensive a market; for the whole world is a market for our surplus of this production. I am satisfied that if our Territory were filled with mulberry trees, and every family silk producers, we could find a paying market for it all, and bring into our country millions of wealth annually. The price of labor has been urged as an argument against this most profitable industry. Now, it has been ascertained by actual trial in California, that one man can tend as many worms as eight persons in the old world. The system of feeding in this country can be so much more simplified, in consequence of the climate being so much more favorable for the growth of the trees and the health of the worms, that silk can be produced as cheaply here as in those countries where labor is much cheaper than in this country. Silk has been produced in the old world for generations past at a profit, notwithstanding the expensive buildings and furniture and skill which it is necessary to supply there to secure success. Why should we not be able to produce it profitably in these valleys which give us a soil and climate altogether superior to that of nearly every other silk producing country? Kind nature seems to have been especially partial to the Pacific slope in this respect. Then, while we are so powerfully aided, let us put forth our hands and gather the rich blessings which are within our reach in such unlimited abundance, for there is silk in the soil, silk in the waters and silk in the air.

Grain is the chief staple of Utah. The Utah farmer toils to support a large family of children, and may be an aged mother or father who cannot labor in the field to help him bear his expenses. The consequence is that numbers of our farmers are constantly comparatively poor, and it seems impossible for them to rise above what they are to-day by their toil. Could their wives and children, and others dependant upon them, be employed at some easy pursuit, they would do much towards earning the bread which they eat. The silk culture comes to their aid. Every farmer in the Territory should have a portion of his land planted with mulberry trees, and, in the season thereof, let their leaves be fed to the silk worm by the hands of women and children and aged persons. The feeding time only lasts two months, and that at a time when the farmer has got through his spring work, and before the harvest commences, when cocoons should be made in sufficient quantities to give employment to the family in the winter in winding silk and preparing it for the loom at home and the market abroad. Independence and plenty can only be reached by any people by the employment of all who can work, giving so much time for work, so much for recreation, and so much for education.

We have a growing population. Our children are crowding upon us. They begin to throng the streets of our cities, and our houses are filled with them. How can we employ them? I say plant mulberry trees, and let them produce silk in the season thereof, and thus assist the fathers of the people to employ the elements by the means God has prepared for the development of a never failing source of wealth, aiding to make us self-sustaining and independent as a people.

Respectfully,

GEO. D. WATT.

Prest. B. Young has for sale some 600,000 three year old mulberry trees,