

fornia and in Utah, at the time of feeding the silk worms, we have a fine, dry atmosphere, with a constant sunshine, making the leaves always in a good condition to be presented to the worms. In these few explanations is all the secret of our superiority, in California and in Utah, for the production of the best silk in the world."

Mr. Prevost now gives the words of an Italian silk merchant: "I have been traveling in the silk countries. I have been in Japan already three times, where I am going now again to buy about one hundred thousand dollars worth of silk worm eggs, for two houses in Italy. I must accomplish my mission, but I expect to be back in San Francisco in the beginning of December, and you can be sure that I do not go back to Italy, but from San Francisco I will send my eggs; and as I see now that this country is the home of the silk worm, I will stay, buy land and make a plantation to raise eggs for my country, for in doing so I will be able to send the very best articles."

"Companies of Italians are now organized for the same purpose. You must know that the demand for good eggs for Europe is unlimited. There has been about eight hundred ounces produced at Sacramento and they have been sold immediately at the good price of \$4.00 (gold) per ounce. Some persons have inquired if that price will pay. The answer is simple: The price of good cocoons is \$1.50 per pound, and one pound of good cocoons will produce one ounce and a half of eggs worth \$6.00. And it pays handsomely to produce cocoons at \$1.50 a pound. Whatever silk-worm eggs you have above what you need in Utah, if they are of the yellow annuals, the variety I sent you, you can send them to me, and I will sell them for you if they are sent soon. Hereafter raising nothing but the best article, you will sell them all, no matter what quantity."

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.
Nov. 26th, 1868.

L. Prevost, Esq., San Jose, Cal.—My Dear friend:—Your kind and welcome letter has just been received, also the mulberry seed I ordered. I thank you sincerely for the encouragement your letter has given to the great work of establishing a branch of industry so desirable to the people who live in this inland country. Our geographical position renders us more or less subject to be cut off from foreign supplies, even when we have money to buy with; and having no export of our own to bring money to us, our money supplies are also subject to be suddenly suspended at any time, which would virtually separate us from the commercial world, and make us poor indeed, as to the things we depend on it for, unless we are previously prepared to meet such a catastrophe. The production of silk will give us a light and valuable export, which will represent gold in the markets of the world, and at present silk and silk-worm eggs appear to be our only export articles. We have no bread, nor meat, nor fruit to spare, for our increasing population will always keep pace with the increased spread of agriculture, and the more extensive settling of the country; while home-made silk will be the cheapest article of clothing our people can wear, in the kitchen, in the parlor, and in the field. I send you sixty dollars, a rice of seeds you sent me. The box of cocoons you speak of I have not yet received. As you wish it, I will send you some cocoons to add to your permanent silk exhibition; but were I to follow the suggestions of my own mind, I would wait till another year, when I am satisfied I can produce a better sample. I will be obliged to you if you will sell the eggs I send you; they were produced from the seed you sent me. Please send me a few eggs of the Sena race, if you have them.

I will not intrude further upon your valuable time, but remain,

Yours, very respectfully,
G. D. WATT.

We are indebted to President George A. Smith for the following letter:
Copenhagen, Nov. 3d, 1868.

Dear Cousin George A.—I have now visited all the Conferences in Denmark, and expect to meet the Saints in the Scona Conference—the most southern in Sweden—on the last Saturday and Sunday of the present month. In traveling and holding meetings I am accompanied by Bro. C. D. Fjeldsted, of the Sugar House Ward. He is quite a preacher, and a very good companion for me, as I say but little.

My journey was an exceedingly pleasant one in Bro. Carrington's agreeable company. From New York to Liverpool we were joined by Bro. Teasdale. Pleasant company and good weather are the chief qualifications for a good journey. Since reaching my field of labor I enjoy good health and am more than pleased with the Valley Elders, or as many as I have seen of them. We are eleven, altogether, and I hope a pretty good set of men. To say that we are the best, would perhaps be saying too much; but I hope the interest of the great cause will not suffer in this mission, while it is in our hands.

We have in the neighborhood of five thousand members of the Church in the three kingdoms, and a small, but steady increase. At present, there are but very few who have enough means to pay their own emigration; perhaps the number will increase as the time advances.

A number of families who emigrated last Spring were very unfortunate with their children, losing many by death on the way, so that it has caused the hearts of some who are left to tremble with fear for the journey; but there is no comfort in remaining here, as they cannot get enough for their labor to live upon, and whether they live or die, they want to come to Zion. The price of food is advancing steadily without a corresponding advance in the price of labor. I am continually beset with people, both in the Church and out, who beg of me for the love of God to help them.

As ever, yours truly,
JESSE N. SMITH.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 23, 1868.

Editor Deseret News:—Last Sunday, 22d, I delivered my eighth lecture in the Mill Creek Ward Assembly Room, and in the evening my ninth lecture, in the 17th Ward meeting house, in this city. The lectures were listened to with great interest at both places. The genial and hospitable Bishop of the Mill Creek Ward speaks enthusiastically on the subject, and cannot be contented with less than five acres of mulberry trees for the use of his ward. He sees in this culture a source of great good to the people of our Territory and is ready to give it his influence and aid with a right good will.

There are in every settlement of our country many persons who feel the infirmities of age creeping upon them, making their daily tasks of labor more toilsome as their physical strength declines. These persons especially should plant mulberry trees, to provide them with a light and remunerative labor when they must need cease to toil at heavy work.

Shall we all plant mulberry trees? Yes, all. Our increasing thousands of children demand it of us, to make for them a school of industry wherein to teach them lessons of self-sustenance and material independence, and to ease off the immense demand that is now made upon the toiling few, and that will continue to be made, unless some such industry shall be introduced to supply labor for our youths. The universal introduction of silk culture need not interfere with other industrial pursuits, but will rather foster and encourage them.

Brother Edwin Rushton was at both meetings and aided in laying before the people the importance of entering at once into sericulture.

At Mill Creek Ward James R. Miller was chosen president of the Mill Creek Ward Co-operative Silk Producing Society, John Morgan secretary, and John F. Snedeker treasurer. At the 17th Ward meeting Hugh Findlay was appointed president of the 17th Ward Silk Producing Society, Edward Davis secretary, and H. I. Doremus treasurer.

G. D. WATT.

EAGLEVILLE, Nov. 16, 1868.

Editor Evening News:—Dear Sir,—Realizing the great loss and disappointment that always attend the using of inferior, and deteriorated seeds, I thought that a few lines showing the people how this can be avoided would be useful and acceptable.

The time will come when purer and more reliable seed will be raised among ourselves, but this will not be accomplished till some man of practical and scientific attainments takes hold of the matter and makes it a specialty.

A person may raise good beets, carrots, cabbages, &c., yet be entirely ignorant of the botanical affinities and sexual character of plants.

An indifferent and ignorant cultivator may produce good plants, and vegetables from pure and fresh seed, but it matters not how skilful and practical a man is, he can never raise anything

good from worthless and hybridized seed.

Seeds, plants, cuttings and scions, can now be brought home to every citizen of this Territory, at New York prices, with the addition of eight cents per pound added for postage.

Let this be sounded in the ear of every man who tills a rod of ground, or owns a tree.

Seeds can be obtained from the best seedsmen in the East, from fifty to three hundred per cent less than poor ones can be produced out here.

J. M. Thornbeorn & Co., 15 John St., New York City, and James Vick, of Rochester, are honorable in their deal, and as seedsmen their integrity is unquestioned.

A letter sent to either of the above containing a remittance will bring whatever may be wanted either in flower, vegetable or fruit seeds.

I should say it would be a wise move in some of the leading seedsmen and nurserymen of the East to cultivate an acquaintance—through the advertising columns of our papers—with the large body of intelligent agriculturists of these mountains.

Yours sincerely,
C. H. OLIPHANT.

For the Deseret Evening News.

By Telegraph.

Philadelphia.—The Fenians made a grand demonstration to-day in honor of the Fenian Congress now in session. An escort of 3000 soldiers and civilians conducted the delegates through the streets. The Fenian congress will get actively at work to-morrow. The first business, in order, will be the consideration of the President's address, which was received yesterday.

New York.—The Herald's Washington special gives what it purports to be the substance of the convention between Minister Johnson and Lord Stanley, which has received the approval of the British Government, and is now under consideration by the President. All the claims are to be submitted to a commission of three persons, two of whom are to be selected by Queen Victoria, and one by the President, to meet in Washington, to impartially try, examine and decide, according to justice and equity, without fear, favor or affection to either country in all the claims presented. In case the commissioners are unable to agree upon any claim, they shall select as arbitrator some sovereign of Europe, friendly to both Governments, whose decision shall be final and absolute. The convention then prescribes the manner in which the evidence shall be taken, and the decision rendered. Each Government is to appoint on its behalf one person to attend the commission as agent, to present, report and reply to the claims, and represent it generally on all matters connected with the investigation. Both the contracting parties agree to consider the decision of the commissioners absolute, final and conclusive, and to give full effect to such decisions without evasion, objection or delay. Every claim must be presented within six months after the first meeting, unless good reason be shown to account for the delay, in which case the time may be extended, not exceeding three months longer. The commissioners are bound to examine and decide every claim within a year from the first meeting. All sums of money allowed by the commission on any claims are to be paid by England within twelve months without interest or deduction. This plan may be changed so as to give the United States an equal representation in the commission and have meetings in Washington and London alternately.

Louisville, 27.—Seymour's official majority is 76,320. Adams', Democrat, official majority over Barnes, in the 8th Congressional district is 482.

New York.—There was an immense Democratic mass meeting in Tammany Hall to-night, to ratify the municipal nominations. Speeches were made by Hoffman, district attorney Hall, O'Gorman and others.

The reports received to-day show that the Union Pacific railroad is completed for 930 miles. Government bonds have been issued for 840 miles. It is reported that three special engineers have been sent out to examine the road, and is expected they will reach here next week.

The War Department has issued orders that no government barracks, store houses, offices, stables, piers or wharves shall be constructed, except by order of the Secretary of War.

Richmond, 27.—James Grant, who

shot H. Rives Pollard, has been bailed in ten thousand dollars, to answer at the February term of the court.

New Orleans.—Governor, Secretary of State and Judge of the judicial districts have thrown out the entire vote in federal parishes for informalities in the manner of making returns, making the vote of Grant 27,911, and Seymour 41,358. Democratic congressmen have been declared elected in all but the second district. Sheldon received a certificate for the full term.

New York.—The long-pending negotiations in this city have resulted, to-day, in the consolidation of the American and Merchants' Union Express Companies. The articles of the association have been formally executed, with the following board of directors:—Henry Wells, A. Elmore, P. Ross, Wm. G. Fargo, Wm. C. Beardsley, Edward B. Judson, W. H. Seward, jun., James C. Fargo, John N. Knapp, Johnston Livingston, Clinton K. Backus, James M. Thompson, Theo. M. Pomeroy and Benjamin Cheeney. The election of officers was held to-day, and the following were chosen:—Prest. W. G. Fargo; vice-president, Theodore M. Pomeroy; treasurer, Elmore P. Ross; secretary, John N. Knapp; general superintendent and assistant treasurer, James C. Fargo. The new arrangement goes into effect immediately. The M. U. stock was taken at two shares for one, making its portion of the capital nine millions. The consolidated company will have a total capital of eighteen millions, and will continue the existing co-operative arrangement with the old companies. The new company will bear the title of the American Merchants' Union Express Company.

The Commercial says the Adams Company was not represented at the meeting, that it is opposed to the basis of amalgamation, and that consequently a renewal of the Express war is by no means improbable.

Augusta.—Official vote in Maine for Grant is 70,433, Seymour 42,394.

Montgomery.—The Legislature, to-day, were engaged in discussing the Ku Klux bill, which makes it indictable for any person to appear in a mask, and if any body shoots a masked person after dark it is no crime. Several sections of the bill have been adopted.

San Francisco, 27.—There is great complaint of the overland mail service; the newspaper mails from October 1st, to November 2d, with few exceptions, lie scattered along the route, and will probably be ruined by exposure to the weather.

Arizona advices to November 12th, say the Indians are committing depredations in every direction. The savages attacked a mail rider and his escort near Wickenburg, and killed one soldier and captured the mail bags containing two weeks Eastern and California mails.

New York.—The Herald's Washington special says the terms of the protocol, now in the hands of the President, are as have been already telegraphed, except that the number of commissioners is four instead of three, two to be appointed by each party, and that each of the claims must be decided unanimously, or be referred to arbitration.

It is said that the forthcoming public debt statement will show an increase of about eleven millions, chiefly due to the reduction of the coin in the treasury, paid on account of the coin interest.

Judge Nelson, to-day, issued an order requiring the plaintiff and defendants in the Erie case to show cause why the order of Judge Blatchford, appointing Jay Gould, receiver, should not be vacated. A final argument will be had on Monday.

Various rumors are afloat with regard to the Erie case, one of which is that Judge Cardoso has issued an injunction restraining Judge Davies from acting as receiver. Quiet reigns at the Erie headquarters; the doors are wide open to-day and Mr. Gould said everything was going on as usual, and he was attending to the business of the office.

O'Baldwin, the Irish giant, was arrested to-day by order of Judge Dowling, in consequence of the death of his bail bond, Felix Larken. Being unable to procure other bail in \$10,000 to keep the peace, he was committed to the Tombs.

Richmond.—Dr. Arthur E. Pteicolas, superintendent of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, at Williamsburgh, committed suicide there this morning, by leaping from the window of the Asylum. The deceased was a distinguished physician, and formerly a professor of the Medical college here. His mind has been unsettled for some time past.

There were slight evidences of earthquake at Middleboro a few days ago.