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TRUTH AND LIBERTY

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[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

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EASTERN DISPATCHES.

SARATOGA, 22.—Josie Mansfield, who is here to testify in the Barnard impeachment case, was refused admittance to the Grand Union Hotel and Congress Hall.

ST. LOUIS, 22.—Senator Schurz delivered a long and elaborate speech tonight, at the Liberal Republican meeting, held at Temple Hall. He commenced by saying that he deemed it his duty to give his constituents an account of his public conduct, the motives which had governed it, and the ends which it was intended to subserve, and then proceeded to review his political course since the war, reiterating what he had before said, that he never considered his party the arbitrator of his duty. He said that when elected to the Senate he expected to support the Administration then coming into power. He gave at length his views of the work of that Administration which was the reconstruction and restoration of the South. Passing to the questions upon which he had opposed the Administration, he went over the same ground traversed by himself and others in the Senate. When speaking of the San Domingo matter, he made a statement which he said he had been often before tempted to make, but which he had withheld till he had seen the recently published statement of President Grant that the reason he (Schurz) opposed the San Domingo and other projects was, that he was not given all the patronage he wanted. The statement was to the effect that during the pendency of the San Domingo matter six gentlemen enjoying intimate relations with the White House came to him, and each separately assured him that if he would support the scheme, or refrain from opposing it, he should have all the patronage he wanted, and that one of the parties subsequently qualified for position. Once settle that it is not eligible to patronage, and civil service reform will be comparatively easy. In reference to the support of Greeley, Schurz said he was not his choice as a candidate, and nothing attached him to his fortunes but his belief in his honesty, his great ability and his opportunity to do good. He declared nobody need be afraid he (Schurz) would lead them into the Democratic party, for he didn't go there himself, and unless he mistook the signs there would soon be no great Republican camp to go from, and no great Democratic camp to go to. He rejoiced over the patriotic action of the Democratic party in their selection, and declared impossible their ever returning to the old grooves. Grant was never able to fully appreciate the difference between a military command and civil administration; indeed, he doubted whether it had ever become clear to his mind what the presidency in our system of government was. He evidently looked upon it as a sort of national reward, a place in which, with his military experts, he might make himself comfortable. He denounced the President for nepotism, for the appointments of unfit men to office, bargaining in offices with corrupt politicians. He here mentioned the names of Cameron, Chambers, Morton, and Butler. In regard to the issue of the campaign, he urged the necessity of a policy of reconciliation toward the South, which should restore a true union of States, and the great need of civil service reform. In the latter connection he read a letter from himself to Greeley, asking an expression of his views on this subject of civil service reform, with Greeley's reply. The latter says, in his opinion the matter should commence by limiting the President to one term making him independent of politicians in placing him beyond their reach, placing them in a position where we would need no subsidized support, and no hired organs, and where he can, and naturally will, select officers and counselors from those best qualified for the positions. If it is once settled that the President is not eligible to re-election, civil service reform will be comparatively easy.

Immoral Publications.

The Chicago *Tribune* says that the police of New York, in making a descent recently upon an obscene publishing establishment, stumbled upon a mass of information, showing the demoralizing extent to which the pupils of our colleges and seminaries, male and female, are in correspondence with these villainous establishments. So startled were they by the proofs, that they sent for the pastors of the various city churches, in order, through their influence, to bring the facts to bear with their proper force on the conductors of educational institutions. The staples in trade of the publishing houses generally consist in a "sporting" newspaper, or journal of the vices, flash novel of illicit amours, medical works on special diseases, and the ten thousand patent nostrums for indulging in vice without being overtaken by its consequences. The illustrated sporting papers cook up their "intelligence" so as to serve as a directory to houses of ill-repute, and thus create a demand for the other wares of the catablishment.

The correspondence found by the police in "pulling" this establishment was chiefly from boys and girls at school, and largely, evidently, from young men and women of good opportunities and fair culture and position. They directed how the lascivious works, or secret potions and instruments, were to be sent to them, with an explicitness and care that indicated their mastery of the subject. Such facts, too, plainly indicate that seminaries for the young may prove hot beds of premature sensualism, unless careful, moral and religious surveillance is kept over the pupils by teachers of their own sex, who have the purity, care and kind tact to effectually pry into and understand their inner lives, as well as their superficial attainments. In how many schools, and by how many parents at home, is the development of the passional and emotional element in the youth of both sexes watched with the care it needs and deserves? Is it not too often ignored and neglected until some unfortunate breach of propriety inflicts an irremediable stain on the child and an endless punishment on the parents?—*Ex.*

NOT ABANDONED.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF THE INDIRECT CLAIMS BUSINESS.

There is in existence a treaty whereby, says the American government, claims for indirect losses are allowed—whereby they are excluded says the British government. Hereupon there is a long dispute never decided to this day. Until it is decided, says the British government and the indirect claims are withdrawn or extinguished by the decision we cannot consent to arbitration on the direct claims. But we have consented to go to arbitration on the direct claims. And this we have done on the basis of two declarations one from the mouths of the arbitrators declared without authority, another by the President formally made. In the first of these declarations the main question, whether the indirect claims pretended by the American government are valid or not under the treaty, is carefully excluded. The right of compensation for certain losses said by the Americans to be conferred on them by the treaty is separate and set apart. In so far as it is touched by the arbitrators, it is recognized as a distinct and disputable question. The other declaration is made by the American government. The agent of the United States is authorized to say that, consequently, the above mentioned claims will not be insisted upon before the tribunal by the United States, and may be excluded from all consideration in any award that may be made. Now, the first declaration—that of the arbitrators—has no value except as it is accepted by the government of the United States. The President says distinctly that he accepts the declaration of the arbitrators—not as conclusive against the indirect claims specified, but as "determinative of the important question of public law involved." In other words he says to the British government: "If this declaration is to be taken in the sense I put upon it, as determinative of the whole question of public law involved in the pretension of claim for indirect losses, in that case I accept it. And in consideration of the declaration being taken in that sense, I"—withdraw the specified claims? Consent to their extinction? No, there is not a word to that effect—but in that case "I will abstain from pressing those claims any further before the present tribunal; they may be excluded from all consideration in any award this tribunal may make." Thus the claims are not withdrawn; they are held in advance (or so the American government may hold, if they please), contingent on the fulfillment of a certain condition; namely, that the declaration of the arbitrators shall be taken and agreed to as determinative of an important question of public law involved. What then, is the important question of public law, the settlement of which is the "consideration" for not pressing certain specified claims? It is impossible to name it with certitude, but if it is not the new rule of international law inserted by the Senate in the supplementary treaty as their condition for withdrawing the indirect claims, what is it? No doubt we rejected the new rule; but if we have not got it back again, as the condition upon which the indirect claims are no further prosecuted at Geneva, where are we to look for a definition of the point of public law understood to be determined by the arbitrators? What is it that stands as the basis of the agreement on the President's part to drop the indirect claims? It is not in his power to say to the Senate, what I mean is what you meant, neither more nor less; and if at any future time Great Britain take exception to our view, our interpretation of the question of public law determined by the arbitrators, she can only do so by reviving what otherwise will be dormant—the rights of indemnification conferred upon us by the treaty of Washington.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Seth Green's Shad Breeding Camp on the Hudson.

The fishing ground is about a mile below the camp, on the same side of the river. Here the fish are caught between eight and twelve o'clock at night, in a seine four hundred feet long. They are taken from the net one at a time, and passed to two of Mr. Green's operators in a boat, one of whom holds the fish's head, while the other seizing its tail with his right hand, holds the belly of the fish between the thumb and fingers of his left over a pan of water, moving them gently along from the fish's head to its vent, thus expresses first the eggs from females, and then the milt or impregnating fluid from the males. The eggs become impregnated in about half an hour, the water in the pans containing them require frequent freshening. When the above operation is concluded the eggs are straightway taken to the hatching ground and gently deposited in the hatching boxes, in which they are left from three to six days, according to the temperature of the water, the higher the temperature the quicker the process of hatching. The hatching ground, which, of course, is water and not ground, lies directly in front of the camp between the main shore and a long, narrow island, dubbed Shad Island, which latter protects the hatching ground from the swell of passing steamers, a too violent motion of the water being unfavorable for hatching. Here are seen floating two hundred of Seth Green's patent wooden hatching boxes, each of which is nineteen inches long, thirteen wide and ten deep, open at the top, and bottomed with tarred wire-cloth of twenty meshes to the square inch. each box has fastened to its sides two wooden floats which hold it in the water at an angle of forty degrees, so as to subject the eggs in it to the action of the tidal current, it being necessary that the eggs should be kept in gentle and continuous motion until hatched. These boxes are roped together one behind the other, in "gangs" of five or six, with an anchor at one end of each gang, in order that the boxes may adjust themselves to the tide. These boxes daily require cleansing. Twenty-four hours after impregnation, when the temperature is seventy-five, one can see, with the aid of a microscope, a small yellowish speck on the circumference of the yolk within the egg. Forty-eight hours later, with the same temperature, the naked eye can discern the young fish, with a sac attached to its belly, making continued effort, with head and tail, to break out of the shell from which, within three days, the temperature remaining at seventy-five, it will have succeeded in escaping.

The young fish, when it has just emerged (usually tail first) from the shell, is about half an inch long, with an umbilical sac attached to it, containing sustenance, which is absorbed in from six to eight days, after which the little wriggler must be liberated from his wooden prison to feed on the animalculæ of his native element. Fancy this wee fish returning three years hence as a full grown shad, to be cooked and eaten by some of the men who were instrumental in bringing him into existence.—*Correspondent Albany Argus.*

JAPANESE SILK.

EXPERIMENTS WITH WORMS THAT FEED ON COMMON OAK LEAVES.

Robert Bunker, of this city, has received from Japan some eggs of the Bombyx, Yama Mai, the two Japanese silk-worms. These eggs were received about two months ago, were hatched almost immediately, and the worms are nearly full grown and commencing to spin their cocoons. Of twenty-two eggs received, nineteen were hatched, and they altogether promise to make quite a considerable amount of silk. The Japanese silk-worm does not feed on the mulberry, but on common oak leaves which it devours with great voracity. It is about twice the size of the common mulberry silk-worm, and its cocoon is of proportionate size. This is the worm which spins the Japanese silk, which is stronger and more durable than the common kind, and can be sold at greatly reduced prices. Mr. Bunker thinks it can be afforded as cheaply as linen. The Japanese silk bears washing, and will, when it becomes as cheap as it should, attain great popularity. The worms are about two and a half inches long when fully grown, of a pale green color, and are about the size and shape of the common tomato worm. They are entirely harmless, as are all worms of this class though squirming in a most disgusting manner when touched. This is because the moisture of the fingers closes their delicate pores and makes them uncomfortable. Much handling would speedily make them sick. Silk growers are accustomed to touch them only with a bit of feather. The worm grows very rapidly after the first week, and is very voracious, especially after its frequent moultings, which occur five or six times in its brief life of less than three months. Many of these eggs have been sent to etomologists and amateurs, and the worms will be largely experimented with this season. It is a curious fact that the eggs will not hatch except in the spring and early summer. They will endure any amount of cold weather, being uninjured when the thermometer had gone down to forty degrees below zero. It is hoped that their culture may be made profitable in this country. As they eat any kind of oak leaves with avidity, these trees may be made to produce a valuable crop when found growing wild. The high price of labor is the only objection to their introduction here, but as the common silk-worm is made profitable in California it is hoped that the Japanese variety may meet a similar success.—*Rochester (N. Y.) Express.*

THE fortifications in process of construction by the German engineers at Strasbourg are of the most colossal character. On the side toward France they are making a vast intrenched camp, which will be capable of holding two hundred thousand men. The camp is to be supported by five principal forts, and these are so placed that, until their reduction, it would be impossible to again bombard the city. It is calculated that reinforcements and supplies can always be sent by the Rhine, via Kehl, and thus the project of the making of Strasbourg a sort of island Sebastopool. Until, therefore, a great military commander, another Napoleon, shall arise to disregard tradition, and march past fortresses, leaving them contemptuously in his rear, France will apparently have to submit to see what was once one of her greatest strongholds, made greater for the benefit of a *foe*, and to learn to forget her old dream about the frontier of the Rhine.

WHERE ARE THE GIRLS?—The Montreal *Witness* says that in that city there are several thousand surplus women, and yet it is next to impossible to procure female servants. Advertising is of no use, and the intelligence offices have refused to take the names of applicants for help; as they cannot be furnished. No wonder the query is put in so despairing a tone. We imagine, however, that if the editor of the *Witness* should advertise for a wife instead of a servant he would find out very shortly were the girls had gone to—*Washington Star.*

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