

the wisdom of the Deity, are either not learned at all, or are as soon forgotten and practically ignored.

For instance, if you will go to the average skeptic who appeals to Chinese chronology as standard proof against the accepted age of the earth, to overthrow the Scriptures, and ask him a few questions, you will find how little he knows about the Chinese history he quotes. Ask him the name of their first king! Does he know that this same history speaks of this king whose name is a corruption of Noah, as being without father, that his mother was encircled with a rainbow; that in his day "the sky fell to the earth and destroyed the race of men;" that he preserved seven clean animals to sacrifice to the Great Spirit? Does he know where that history speaks of another king "Yao," in whose reign it states that "the sun stood so long above the horizon that it was feared the world would be set on fire;" and that the reign of Yao was at a date corresponding with the time of Joshua? No, the large majority of objectors have never heard of this, in fact the mass of unbelievers knew nothing of the Chinese records, only that they claim ten dynasties of superior beings, living a thousand years each before "the sky fell on the earth." This is the grand skeptic argument on which Moses is to be denounced. Let us see what Moses says. This much abused historian claims that between the creation and the Deluge there were ten generations of men who lived to a great age, as for instance, Adam lived 930 years, a large portion of which time was contemporaneous with his sons, grandsons, and great-grandsons, and great-great-grandsons. He lived 250 years during the time of Methuselah, who lived with Noah 600 years. We find that the ten generations, ending with Noah, while they were "superior" in strength and longevity, did not altogether exceed the 1656 years ascribed by Moses to the antediluvian world. It is not difficult to see that the Chinese account is simply a different manner of relating the same facts, and is itself strong corroborative evidence of the book of Genesis.

For further information on this subject, the reader is referred to Stackhouse's History.

There are thousands to-day who have been lured into a disbelief in the Scriptures by the statement of infidels on the Chinese Record. They have cast away religion and Scripture on this feeble pretext, without inquiring any further, and what is still more strange, when they are shown that these heathen traditions are simply an awkward dress for the truth itself, they do not retrace their steps, but remain infidel still. People are readily turned into infidelity, and when once on the declivity of error, they seem to lose all desire to retrace their steps towards the summit of truth. We must close this chapter, and in our next introduce other items which skeptics either never learn, or do not remember, unless they are guilty of wilful deception.

The Mormons.

We clip the following from the Putnam (Connecticut) Patriot. The letter seems to have made quite a stir among Brother Carpenter's old friends, some of whom, in a letter to the same paper, state that they have "read and re-read the very curious article," but refrain from any discussion of the matter, for fear that "they might find themselves somewhat in the fog."

LOGAN, Cache Co., Utah,
February 24th.

Editor Patriot:

I perceive by a late number of the Patriot that some of the newspapers in the East have got a rumor afloat that I have taken a second and also a third wife. Now as I have not troubled the people of my native town very much with public communications, I trust you will give place to a few lines from me. It has been the experience of many members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (for this is our true name) that before they became Mormons they were highly respected members of society, and their word as good as their bond. But upon their testifying their belief that God had spoken from the heavens, re-established his Church upon the earth

with the same gifts, powers and blessings as was known, felt and realized in the days when Jesus Christ was on earth, let the scene instantly change, and they become the disgrace of the family. No one of all the numerous relatives but a half uncle and wife's sister went to the cars to bid them farewell, perhaps forever. This only illustrates the power of prejudice.

There may be some in Putnam who will believe what I may write and these few lines will be as truthful as it will be possible to make them. Now as to what I know. I testify solemnly and positively that the Church, commonly known as the Mormon church, was instituted and came into existence by the power of God, and not of man, and that in plain fulfillment of prophecy which can be found in the King James version of the Bible. I know it by personal experience, beyond a possible doubt. It is the common constant practice of the true Latter-day Saints to anoint their sick with oil, in accordance with James, 5th chap., 14th and 15th verses, and the constant testimony is borne to them that God lives, and is the rewarder of all who diligently seek him. The Church is organized with apostles, prophets and teachers, in strict accordance with 1 Cor. 12th Chap., 28th verse, and Ephesians, 4th Chap. 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th verses. We have no salaried preachers who preach for hire and divine for money, which has been denounced by the Almighty in all ages as Priestcraft. We believe in unity and in the passage in the New Testament: "Except ye are one ye are not mine," which passage we believe means to be one in all the temporal affairs of life as well as in spiritual matters. We are, as a people, striving earnestly to build temples wherein to go and minister for the living and the dead. We are the only people who understand the uses of a temple, and that only by revelation. We find mention made of the subject in 1st Cor. 15th Chap., 29th verse, but by direct revelation we are guided minutely and are informed of its great and important consequences to the dead. We find that Jesus Christ taught in John 3: 5, that there is but one door whereby anyone can enter the kingdom of God. We find that baptism is absolutely necessary, consequently some provision must be made for the dead.

Now I will come to the all-important subject of polygamy, or celestial marriage. I regret to say that the rumor of my taking a second and third wife is not true. I have only the wife of my youth, but as this subject towers far above all others in the estimation of the outside world, I will say a few words upon it. I consider it a pure and holy law and only to be entered upon with a prayerful heart and a sincere desire to glorify God, and if it is done in that manner it will exalt man and women in the eternal worlds as no other law given by the Supreme Being will. I know the Gentile world hold up their hands in holy horror at the bare thought of having more than one wife at the same time, but let us examine the Bible on that subject:

We find that King David had all the wives of Saul given unto him by the hands of the prophet Obed, and when David causes Uriah to be placed in the front of the battle thereby causing his death in order to get his wife, it brought the anger of God upon him and the loss of his kingdom, and we find in the New Testament that the anger of God still rested upon him, for it says David has not yet ascended to the heavens. Now mark, the prophet says to David, "I gave thee all of Saul's wives, and if that had not been enough I would have given you more." We find adultery severely punished in this case, but not polygamy. Again, we find Sarah, Abraham's wife, was barren, but she gave Hagar to Abraham to wife, and the act pleased God and he blessed Sarah and she bore Isaac. Again, Jacob had four wives who bore him twelve sons, and we are told that the names of these twelve sons will be inscribed on the twelve gates of the New Jerusalem or Eternal City of God, and in the New Testament, that they will come from the east, the west, the north and the south, and sit down with them in the kingdom of God. Surely the despised Mormons will be in a goodly company.

We find in many other cases that polygamists had revelations, visions, and talked with God, and in

no case, either in the Old or New Testaments, is the practice of polygamy forbidden, but we do find the severest penalties against adultery. I find the promise made to Abraham that in him and his seed all the nations of the earth shall be blessed, and Abraham is held up as a pattern for all generations. And Jesus declared to the Jews, "If ye were Abraham's seed you would do the works of Abraham." Jesus has declared that the great fathers of the polygamic family stand at the head in the Kingdom of God, that all the saved of after generations should be saved by becoming members of a polygamic family, and that all those who do not become members of it are strangers and aliens to the commonwealth of promise, the commonwealth of Israel, and not heirs according to the promise made to Abraham.

Finally, to conclude this subject, the Scriptures declare God is unchangeable, the same yesterday, to-day and forever. Now if the Bible plainly declares that God did bless the olden prophets in the practice of polygamy, he will do the same to-day.

A word or two upon business matters. The company of which I am superintendent shows a profit of 29 per cent. on the capital invested, and I have been unanimously chosen their superintendent for the year 1878. As a people we are virtuous and industrious, and all we ask is the liberty of worshipping God according to the dictates of our own conscience. Utah is advancing in all the elements of prosperity. We believe all mankind will be ultimately saved in some condition, except the sons of perdition, those who have known the truth, but have denied the Son of God and crucified him afresh. We believe in three degrees of glory: the Celestial world typified by the sun, the Terrestrial world typified by the moon, and the Telestial typified by the stars. If we cannot abide a celestial law we cannot inherit a celestial glory, all kingdoms and worlds abide their law. We believe the earth is one of innumerable worlds or systems which revolve in the immensity of space; that we are only children in knowledge to what we will attain to by keeping God's laws. I will add that there is no where on earth a more sincere, God-fearing people, than is found in Utah. With love and respect to all my old friends I close this epistle, asking that it may appear verbatim in the Patriot.

EDWARD D. CALDWELL.

SERICULTURE—CHAPTER 4.

FIRST STAGE AFTER HATCHING.

Rearing and Feeding.—Count Dandolo, in giving in his prescript, as to the successful rearing of the silkworm to the cocoon, says: "I must suppose that the silkworms are kept until the first moulting at 75° of temperature, between 73 and 75 until the second moulting, between 71 and 73 until the third, and lastly, between 68 and 71 until the fourth moulting. One of the foundations of the art of rearing the silkworm is to know the various degrees of heat in which the silkworm should live; if this precept be not enforced, nothing can be performed with exactness. I is asserted in Mr. Roscoe's Course of Agriculture, that it is not relative to heat suitable to the condition of these industrious insects. It cannot be said that silkworms are injured by any degree of heat in this climate, however considerable it may be. But a sudden change from moderate to violent heat or the reverse is injurious. On feeding, Mr. Copstock says: 'Though we have not much faith in arbitrary mathematical rules, yet as they may be of some probable use to the culturist in ascertaining the amount of food for his family of worms, we give them in such extracts from the manual published by authority of Congress in 1828. In doing this we shall give the prescribed amount on each consecutive day of their life, with regard to the day of their respective ages.'

It is stated by Dr. Lardner that it takes hurdles of 8 square feet of space in the first age of the worms hatched from one ounce of eggs, and in the second age 15 square feet, third age 35 square feet, the fourth age 83 square feet, and in the fifth or last age 184 square feet, having four moultings which occur. Having completed their growth in about 33 days prior to spinning, the hurdles should be numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., and each day's hatching

kept separate, and fed as follows: 1st day at intervals of two hours apart, three quarters of a pound of chopped leaves cut very fine and sprinkled on the new hatched worms which are 1-12th of an inch long. Give them plenty of room, feed them regular four times a day, says Count Dandolo, if you wish to have strong and healthy worms. Second day give one pound and a quarter of chopped leaves, feed them at four different intervals, dividing the time equally, and giving the smallest quantity at the first feeding, and so increase gradually. Third day give four meals, consisting of three and one-fourth pounds, cut fine as before named, they will now begin to turn a sort of hazel color and the bristly appearance of varnish. When viewed through a convex lens their surface looks shining something like mother-of-pearl transparency. Fourth day, as the worm approaches moulting, a diminution of appetite occurs, let the first meal be about three-fourths of a pound, and one pound four ounces divided at the other meals, giving them plenty of room whilst moulting so as to avoid their sleeping in a crowded state, by gently separating and spreading them some. At the beginning of this day the first appearance of change is indicated, the worms begin to shake their heads and thus express uneasiness at the increasing tension of their skin, some scarcely eating any and keep their heads in an elevated position, their bodies appear transparent, those nearer the moulting time, when seen against the light, are of a livid yellow tinge, but the greater number at the close of the day, appear torpid and cease to eat.

Fifth day the young leaves chopped as before, about half a pound should be scattered thinly over them, at four, and several times towards the end of the day, as a general thing the worms are torpid, and begin even to revive. After this moulting they are of an ash color and should be cleansed from their debris, so as to keep them healthy and strong after they have all recovered.

P. S.—Be sure to use the young leaves only in this stage.

Correspondence.

ST. GEORGE, May 10th, 1878.

Editors Deseret News:

Many of your readers are aware that California was first settled by European Catholic priests about 100 years ago, but the bulk of the 500,000 or 600,000 people that make their homes in California came there under the high pressure gold excitement, and while they swarmed on the plains and rushed through the "Mormon" settlements of Utah, many of them expressed surprise that we remained quiet while mountains of gold lay near us. Many of us, however, remained in the quiet vales, and the sequel will prove who is wise and who is foolish. That California has a beautiful climate and many natural advantages and vast resources, no one will deny; that it was settled by wealthy men from all the eastern cities and different countries is well known, and that the Latter-day Saints came to Utah with next to nothing is also well known. Who are the happy people to-day—they that have sought gold, or they that have sought God and to build up his kingdom on the earth in the tops of these mountains? To me the answer is plain. While the people of Utah are law-abiding and industrious almost to a man, and nearly all strive to serve God and keep his commandments, living in their own homes and eating the bread their own hands have earned, the people of California, on the contrary are restless and unhappy. Many of them say in their hearts, like the fool, "There is no God;" all religion is at a low ebb, except it may be Catholicism and Buddhism, the religion of the Chinese; nearly all moral restraints are thrown off, and from the southern borders of the State to San Francisco the people are vexed with the labor and capital question. Men everywhere express themselves ready at any time to take the field in defence of their rights.

I visited San Francisco in March, and amongst the first things I saw was Dennis Kearney's men driving city officials and citizens out of Platt's Hall. Next day they formed a procession to the amount perhaps of five thousand men, filling Market street for a mile; I wrote down some of their mottoes as they pass-

ed: "Give us labor or our children will starve," "Knowing our rights we mean to maintain them," "This is a country of free, white labor, Mongolians must leave," etc., etc. I saw that deep rivetted hatred dwelt in the hearts of the people. I asked rich men why they did not give these poor men a chance to live and not drive them to desperation. I asked poor men why they did not go to the country and get land. Their answer was these d—d land grabbers have grabbed on to all the land in the state worth anything and half of Mexico, and to buy land is simply to acknowledge ourselves serfs of San Francisco speculators.

Each Sabbath these laboring men met at the sand lots and their speakers mounted the rostrum, rope in hand, threatening, in open day, to hang city officials, senators, or any other thieves or robbers. Kearney even went to the capital, in Sacramento, rope in hand, and threatened the body of honorables there assembled; he called them public thieves and said their corruption was so enormous that even the man in the moon was offended and held his nose tightly every time he passed over. I asked why the man was not arrested and was told he had too many backers. I heard men say they would murder or drive into the sea the 100,000 Chinamen that are here by treaty stipulations. Nice talk this, to go out from "the land of the free and the home of the oppressed of all nations!" The people of California are nearly all in debt and heavy mortgages hang over them, and no wonder for they buy everything and manufacture comparatively nothing; this thing alone will ruin any people.

The foregoing is written in all kindness and good will to the people of California, and I trust that some Latter-day Saints may take warning lest they, by oppressing the poor and living beyond their income, may fall into similar difficulties.

Your friend and well-wisher,
J. H. CROSBY.

COLUMBIA, Maury Co.,
Tenn., May 13, 1878.

Editors Deseret News:

On Saturday, the 4th inst., Elder H. Clark and myself left our headquarters, R. R. Churches, Hickman County, and held two meetings in this county, on Sunday 5th, one meeting in a grove, where we had prepared a baptizing pool in a clear little stream, running into Duck River; our audience consisted of about 60 persons, seated on chairs and rustic seats. We had a lively time, and baptized four persons and confirmed them at our afternoon meeting held in the Pleasant Ridge meeting-house, which was well filled. There are more believing.

We walked out 10 or 12 miles, and held meeting in Concord school-house. Elder Rainey held meeting here once, about three years ago, which is all the preaching of our faith that has been in this vicinity. On the 9th we held meeting in the Hargrove meeting-house, 3 miles east of Columbia, the county seat of this county, having walked 10 miles from Concord. Up to date we have held three meetings in this place, and two at Akin's meeting-house, three miles east of here, and have three appointments out for meetings at Hargroves, Akans, and a new opening at Rock Springs, six miles east.

The meetings are crowded, and so far very quiet. We are now in "the garden of Tennessee," which furnished one of our illustrious Presidents of the United States, viz. James K. Polk, and some other great men. The country here is more level and fertile, but the wheat is seriously injured by rust, and the timber leveled by a recent wind storm.

E. STEVENSON.

"What is wisdom?" asked a teacher of a class of small girls. A bright eyed little creature arose and answered: "Information of the brain."

A granger stood curiously watching the peanut man as he methodically turned the crank of his roaster. After expectantly waiting until patience ceased to be a virtue, the unsophisticated tiller of the soil blurted out: "Hullo! you feller; why don't you play suthin'?"