

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

CORRESPONDENTS writing for publication are requested to write on one side of the paper only. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Correspondents' names must be in full, and accompanied by their communications, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of reliability.

THEATRICAL.—Although "The Pearl of Savoy" has been played a great many times, we expected to see a much larger audience yesterday evening. This drama is one of the very best that have been placed on the Salt Lake boards. The "Marie" of Madame Scheller, one of the finest pieces of acting one could see anywhere, is too well known to need special mention on our part. The mad scene she enacted with terrible earnestness and intensity of feeling, and the audience, who followed her with a will as Father Lancelotti, so did Miss Adams as Chonchon. Miss Adams always appears to advantage in light soubrette characters.

The spectacle of "Cinderella" will be revived for three nights, and will be placed upon the boards in its former splendor, with all the fine scenery painted by Mr. Medley, its gorgeous fairy-taleaux, and grand transformation scene. Several scenes will be found greatly improved. The cast is almost entirely changed. Mr. Lindsay plays Pampolingo; Mr. Hardie the Prince, singing a duet with Madame Scheller; (Cinderella) Miss Adams, the Fairy Queen; Miss Lively, and brilliant Mr. Thorne, Alidora. Mr. Graham will appear in his original character of Dandini; Mr. Margetts as funny Pedro; Mrs. Clawson as Clorinda; Mrs. Woodmansee as Thelma; Mrs. Careless as the Singing Fairy. The revival of this splendid spectacle involves the expenditure in considerable expense, and we trust the public will sustain them in their efforts in producing such expensive spectacles. "Cinderella" combines a great many elements which should make the production popular. There is dancing in it, there is the splendid music by Rossini, mirth, humor and sentiment, and brilliant scenery setting the picture into costly framework.

POLICE.—Charles McFall, after leaving the Court room yesterday, perhaps rejoicing at having only to pay a \$5 fine, went on another spree, and had to be locked up again last night. A \$10 fine was assessed on him this morning.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—Mr. Dwyer has just received a supply of those beautiful illustrated Almanacs, published by Frank Leslie, which we noticed a short time ago; and a number of John Broughman's Christmas tale, the "Light of Home." For sale at the Railroad News Depot.

A CORRECTION.—Great injustice was done a citizen of Grantsville by the name of Joseph Brim, by the publication of a statement made by a boy of the name of Chandler who was arrested a week ago last Saturday for stealing a pair of boots from the shoe shop of Mr. Bunting. As the boy has since confessed his statement charging Joseph Brim with having raised and educated him, it is utterly false; Mr. Brim neither raised nor educated him, and feels grieved and annoyed at his name being connected with the transaction. Our reporter was misled by the boy's statement, and in giving it publicly departed from the rules of this office in regard to such matters.

KNITTING MACHINE.—Through the kindness of President Brigham Young, we have been shown a specimen of knitting done by a machine in Massachusetts. It is a sock complete, with the exception of closing up at the heel, and as perfect in form as from the needles of a first class knitter. The machine is for family use, is simple and cheap. It will knit over twenty kinds of garments. Any person can learn to operate it by the book; and it is so simple and easy to manage, that a child ten years old may operate it without liability of its getting out of order. Here is a subject for the consideration of Female Relief Societies. Think of it, a pair of socks complete in thirty minutes! Parties, intending to purchase can leave their names at the President's office.

SHARPSBURG.—A gentleman just in from Sharpsburg, at the mouth of Weber canon, informs us that railroad work is progressing in that neighborhood with the utmost energy. Big blasts are blowing things around after an astounding fashion, and the side of the mountain is being rent and riven, while the grade is assuming fair and level proportions. Sharpsburg is a lively place, not after the meaning of the term as applied to railroad towns; but there are lots of good things and good feelings around; and a nice little settlement of hardy graders, where loafers, dishonest scoundrels and scoundrels generally are apt to receive a welcome, which induces them to give it a wide berth when passing a second time. Mr. James Livingston, Sharp & Young's general foreman of the works from Devil's Gate to the mouth of the canyon, understands the style of putting through things that is characteristic of work on the great overland railroad; and Messrs. Johnson and Hill make matters agreeable in the business department of the "buzz." We are pleased to hear of the continued progress of "tearing down mountains" at and around Sharpsburg.

LEGISLATIVE.

Thursday, 14th. **SENATE.**—Councillor Woodruff presented (C. F. No. 2), "An act for the encouragement of the improvement of Sheep in the Territory of Utah," which was read, and on motion of Councillor Harrington, was referred to the committee on Agriculture, Trades and Manufactures.

On motion of Councillor Harrington, the committee on Revenue was instructed to consider the propriety of amending "An act prescribing the manner of assessing and collecting Territorial and County taxes, and for other purposes," approved January 20, 1893.

On motion of Councillor Hyde, the committee on Private Incorporations were instructed to bring in a bill for a general incorporation act.

Adjourned till ten to-morrow. **HOUSE.**—House met at 10 a. m. Hosea Stout, Esq., acknowledged the receipt of the freedom of the House tendered him.

Mr. Rockwood, Chairman of the committee on Unfinished Business, reported that H. F. 34, "An act pertaining to damages done by animals," and H. F. 39, "A resolution appropriating money for the relief of certain animals" comprised the unfinished business of last session.

"An act pertaining to damage done by animals" was read and referred to the committee on Agriculture, Trades and Manufactures. Mr. Rowberry presented a bill for "An act to amend an act entitled an act regulating stray pounds and for other purposes," which was read and referred to the committee on Agriculture, Trades and Manufactures.

Adjourned till 10 a. m. to-morrow.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 12th, 1899.

Editor Deseret News.—On Tuesday evening Elder E. L. Sloan delivered a lecture in the 10th Ward School-room, under a heading of

"Oh! Chit." It was interesting to the full house, and the wit, sparkling anecdotes, and shining bits interspersed here and there, gave vivacity to the "lecturer." A cursory glance at the mannerisms, customs and habits of nations, in his verbal tour among them, quoting from prominent authors some of their spiciest expositions, made an hour pass pleasantly and beneficially to his hearers, causing thoughts of improvement and future progress to take an abiding place in the mind. By-the-by, a deduction of Delee's concerning the English character—as being composed of the best traits of the many nationalities that peopled that kingdom—caused a thought to come in the mind of your correspondent, to wit, if the English and American characters are caused by the mixture of nations, and their best characteristics are now so formidable upon the earth, what conclusion can we come to concerning the future generations of Utah? Here we have honest-hearted representatives of every civilized nation, mingling their best customs, nationalities and makes of improvement, marrying and intermarrying, laboring for the development of correct principles to govern a family or a nation—directed by the noblest laws of freedom and prosperity—to a certain extent rid of the demoralizing vices so prevalent among communities of peoples; and we can see that, in no distant day, a nation composed in feelings, customs and governmental laws, that will wield a mightier power for reformation than Rome, Greece, France, England or America have ever yet possessed.

AGRICULTURE.—MY EXPERIENCE ON THIS CONTINENT.

BY LOUIS A. BERTRAND.

In 1831, a disastrous speculative furor in the *Morus Multicaulis* broke out and raged, for a few years, through the United States like an epidemic. At that time, I was residing at New York, where I had established some commercial relations with France. I went heartily, but alas! too late for my financial standing, into that wild speculation, as the sequel will show.

In 1835, I imported from my native land ten pounds of the *Morus Alba* (white mulberry) seed. A silk-partner of mine, a smart Swiss gentleman, imported twelve pounds of the *Morus Moretti* seed from Italy. A beautiful nursery was started by us in the vicinity of New York, according to the rules exposed in my last chapters on the mulberry culture. About 1,600,000 (one million six hundred thousand) of fine young trees were the result of our sowing. A large *Morus Multicaulis* plantation, the property of an American speculator, was flourishing close by our nursery. I am compelled by the omnipotence of truth to state, here, that my partner's trees were far superior to mine in size and quality. However, the prospects before us were, indeed, very flattering.

The following year, I imported sixty ounces of the large white "Cevennes," and sixty ounces of the golden-yellow silkworm eggs from the same locality in France. At that time, so intense was the speculative fever at New York, that the former eggs were sold by auction at \$22 per ounce, and the latter at \$20 in gold.

Having kept an ounce of each variety in order that they might be tested, they were both naturally hatched. I mean without any artificial heat. The process of feeding our worms was, of course, the same as that used in every family in the south of France, that is to say with leaves only (and no branches) gathered from our young trees. Although they were raised in a small open shed and managed according to a most primitive mode, each one spun a large and beautiful cocoon. In a word, our little experiment was a perfect success. A few dozen worms were fed by myself, in my room at New York, but their cocoons were inferior to those of the other breed, because the leaves forming their food and coming every day from our nursery were frequently too dry.

Our silk enterprise and fine nursery proved, so far, a very promising concern. But in 1837, the wheel of blind fortune turned positively against us. Two hundred ounces of silkworm eggs having been imported by me from France, were found entirely hatched on board the sailing vessel. A large quantity of the *Morus Moretti* mulberries were received by my partner from Italy; but so great was the reaction against the *Morus Multicaulis* fever that our splendid imported trees could find no purchaser at any price whatever. On the following year, the banks of New York having suspended their specie payments, a tremendous commercial crash was the result. Then the reaction fell heavily upon the mulberry culture and the silk-raising industry, covering the whole business with odium and ridicule. Do you want to know what final wholesale price was obtained by us in exchange for our 1,600,000 mulberry trees! (*Risum teneatis, amici*, do not laugh, kind reader)—Two horses. Disgusted with such a paltry result, I went back to Paris.

Now, in writing spontaneously and freely upon the same subject, I do not wish to create a new *Morus Multicaulis* speculative furor in Utah. But mark my words, the far-seeing chief who is presiding over the glorious destiny of our people, having taken the lead in everything relative to that industry, I will make my best exertions to create a Utah silk fever in the silk producing counties of Europe for the exportation of our eggs. The time is coming when the rich silk merchant, the business silk manufacturer, and the skilled silk-producer, will turn their eyes towards Utah as a place of refuge and safety.

In the mean time, I will elucidate, here, an important question on cuttings which has been laid verbally before me by my friend Paul A. Schettler, Esq., an intelligent mulberry culturist. "In your third chapter I have found," says he, "the following rule on the propagation of the mulberry by cuttings: The planting according to the soil and climate, must vary from 10 to 20 inches deep. Now, George D. Watt, Esq., in his very able and interesting lectures, advises his hearers to plant the mulberry cuttings three inches deep. What rule or counsel must we follow?"

I feel happy to answer that question. In the south of France, a semi-tropical country, the mulberry cuttings are generally planted 10 or 20 inches deep, according to the locality, but with one-third sticking out above the ground. They are always planted in the spring season, and the mulberry cuttings are cultivated from those half standard trees. But in Utah, we must make our mulberries only of dwarf trees, for several reasons. Next spring, I will try a new process for planting our cuttings. In the mean time I will transcribe here the rule, pro-

of the sun, etc., and in this way you will have them all grow, if planted in a proper soil."

I will now quote another Californian authority: "The cuttings should be taken from the tree, in this State, in December or January, and immediately planted in the ground; though, if the ground is not ready, they may, like the cuttings of the *Multicaulis*, be kept until February or March, by burying in a sandy dry soil or, placing them in a cool cellar. For planting they should be cut in pieces containing from two to three eyes each, and placing them in an upright position in the ground, should be covered so that the upper end will be about an inch below the surface."

T. N. HOAG.

Transactions of the California State Agricultural Society, page 485, 1866—1867.

Lastly, here is another quotation extracted from the same work, page 438. "The cuttings are cut with three eyes to each. The ground well ploughed and worked, then furrows opened three and a half feet apart. Put in cuttings six inches apart and cover and press the dirt upon them about three inches deep. The ground is then kept free from weeds and well cultivated through the season. They are then kept pruned low, say six to eight feet, to avoid extra labor in gathering the leaves. By this method of planting and cultivating we obtain the first year about eight tons of good leaves per acre. The second year the trees are all pruned or cut off close to the ground in January, and the Summer following we can pick from the same acre about sixty thousand pounds of good mulberry leaves."

WM. M. HAYNIE.

Every new agricultural industry must be grounded on experiments. Then, before closing the present chapter, I will say: Let every planter adopt the mode best adapted to his soil and circumstances. In planting my cuttings, I will report my success, if any. Let every friend of the great silk cause do the same for the general benefit of his fellow-men. posed in his manual, by Mr. L. Prevost, the French pioneer silk culturist of California.

"Have your cuttings about six or eight inches long, the tops cut near one eye or bud; plant deep enough to have the top covered about half an inch. This is sufficient to prevent the action

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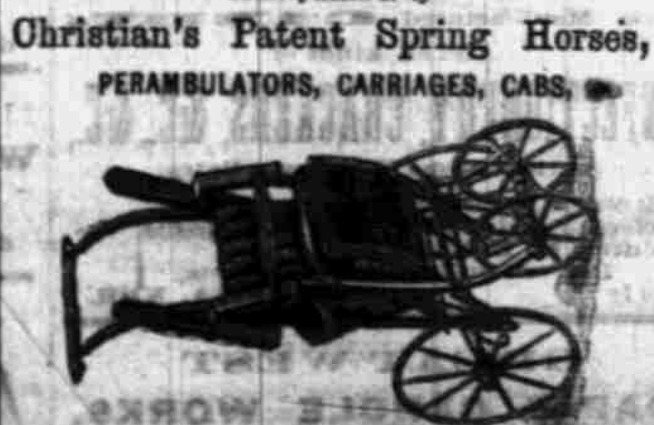
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