

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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INTERNAL DEVELOPMENT.

ALTHOUGH much has been done since the settlement of this Territory for its internal development, much remains to be done, and the course of events makes increased exertion imperative. Our Territory from north to south is studded with settlements which, embowered in orchards and shade trees, and surrounded by well cultivated farms, are the pride of our citizens and the delight of all who visit them, whose gall is not stirred by bigotry and prejudice. Utah has been the base of supplies for the neighboring regions around, as they have been opened up. Her fields have furnished the produce which has sustained them until they could obtain their supplies from other sources. Her fields have thus pioneered this western country, and have given support to the enterprise and energy which have penetrated, opened up and colonized so vast an extent of territory as is now practically added to the national domain between the Sierras and the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains. Up to the present time the exports and sources of income of the Territory have been mainly produce and stock.

Large quantities of our surplus grain have been bought by speculators, who have paid for it in goods at an extravagant price, and have then hauled it out of the Territory and sold it in the best cash markets, thus reaping the fruits of the farmer's toil. The cash obtained from these sources has gone east and west to purchase more goods, intended to pay for more grain that might be sold again for cash, thus repeating the same kind of transactions. Stock has also been bought up by speculators, and paid for in goods or in cash at low prices, and has been driven to the best cash markets and there sold.

Among the numerous changes which the completion of the railroad is expected to bring about, that with regard to the revenue arising from the sale of stock and produce is not the least, if it be not the greatest. The revenue derived from this source has been used in a great measure by those into whose hands it has passed, in foreign markets, to purchase supplies of goods for the Utah trade and the consumption of our citizens. A few have wisely followed the lead of President Young and have brought on machinery, which reduces the gross amount of imports in proportion to the quantity of articles and fabrics manufactured by it. With the completion of the railroad stocks of imported goods can be replenished easier and more quickly, and there will be no necessity for so much capital having to be sunk by firms in the mercantile business, consequently merchants will be able to live and thrive on smaller profits. Freight, too, are expected to be considerably lower than they have been. From these causes it is expected that imported goods will be much cheaper in this market than they have been. But if one dollar will buy as much then as two dollars can buy now, that one dollar must come from some source to make the purchase. The railroad will doubtless bring freight at a lower tariff than it has been brought, but how much money will it directly bring into the Territory to pay for that freight? It will doubtless furnish employment not only to a great many men until the construction is completed, but to a number afterwards, and thus it will put in circulation an amount of available means. It also offers us increased facilities for exporting, if we have anything to export. But industrial pursuits will have to be developed, so that we can be in a position to supply other markets with articles that will find a ready sale. The expensive system of irrigation which has to be resorted to in this Territory, stands as a great barrier in the way of our competing successfully with the west in the sale of grain. California can furnish it at a cheaper rate than Utah can do. And the citizens of that State are now calculating to send to Utah salmon and other articles of consumption, with most of which we ought to supply ourselves.

We have made an excellent beginning for becoming a fruit growing community, excelled nowhere on the continent. We can grow and export large quantities of fruit of various kinds, and make it remunerative. We have around us all the elements for successful silk culture; and if the business is entered into largely and with energy, a very considerable revenue can be derived from it. The raw and manufactured silk will bring ready cash prices; and the sale of eggs is a subject of such importance as to create at the present time very considerable uneasiness in as large silk-growing countries as France and Italy, through the difficulty they experience in obtaining sound and good eggs. The cultivation of superior breeds of sheep and the obtaining of finer and heavier clips of wool, with the importation of more machinery for its manufacture, will still further decrease the amount of our imports, and enable us to increase our exports to cash markets. To-day we have offered for sale in this city California and Oregon vine goods, yet we have everything within ourselves, but machinery, which we might have had, to

enable us to compete successfully with California, Oregon and other markets in these fabrics.

But the most important industrial enterprise that could be developed here is the manufacture of iron. Foundries in successful operation, with moulding shops, would place within our reach castings, and iron and steel goods which have now to be freighted at very high cost because of their weight, stoves, and other things which have to be bought at apparently very exorbitant prices. The development of the iron mines in the Territory would give employment to machinists, enable us to make instead of import the labor-saving machinery we need for agricultural and manufacturing purposes; and would open up sources of wealth the importance of which can now be scarcely estimated. The iron is here and can be made available; and the attention of our capitalists should be turned to it.

The subject opens up too widely to receive justice in one article.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

Chicago, 4.—An Omaha dispatch says it is reported that a large body of Cheyennes are moving north, intending to strike the Pacific railroad near Julesburg. Gen. Augur's troops will endeavor to intercept them.

The Commissioners have accepted another section of the Pacific road, bringing it about ninety-five miles west of Benton.

A Denver dispatch says there are reports of Indian depredations from all parts of the Territory, and that many whites are being murdered.

Washington.—The Secretary of the Navy, in accordance with the will of Congress, has reduced the personnel of the navy to 8,500 men, the force it counted previous to the war.

It has been ascertained that the total tonnage of the steam and sailing vessels of the United States is 3,109,267 tons. The number of steamers is 2,942, sailing vessels 15,042, all of which have been officially furnished with registered numbers.

FOREIGN.

London.—Reverdy Johnson made a speech at the annual feast of the cutlers at Sheffield, yesterday, saying that he visited England on a mission of peace; he claimed that the Americans entertained the kindest feelings toward England.

New York, 4.—Attorney General Wilkins made a violent speech against confederation with Canada in the Nova Scotia Assembly, yesterday; he declared that if redress is not given before next session, they will appoint a collector of their own and have the duties paid into the local treasury, and if necessary they will appeal to another nation. Such an uproar ensued at the conclusion of the speech that the Speaker declared the Assembly adjourned.

Atlanta.—The House of Representatives, by a vote of 80 against 23, have adopted a resolution, declaring negroes ineligible for seats; twenty-five are thus unseated. Four remain, who claim to be white men; their case will be investigated.

Chicago, 4.—All the Tanner clubs in the city are having an immense torch-light demonstration to-night, there being fully 7,000 torches in the procession, affording a very brilliant spectacle.

FORETELLING STORMS.

A plan has been devised for the use of the electric telegraph in announcing the approach of storms and tornadoes, and thus protecting crops and shipping from their destructive action. When a storm has formed, and begins to travel in any certain direction, the first telegraph stations over which it passes will send the news to all telegraph stations at county seats and principal towns, scores or hundreds of miles in advance, according to the kind of storm or probable distance that it may travel; always keeping a suitable distance in advance. At each county seat or principal town a cannon is to be kept ready by the officials at the court house, or other suitable place, and as soon as the news is received of a coming storm it is to be fired—the very rapid, or slow traveling storms to be indicated by the very rapid or slow firing of the storm guns. In large cities, if a destructive storm is approaching, bells may also be rung, or steam whistles blown, at the same intervals as the guns, to increase the warning. As a good sized cannon can be heard distinctly from fifteen to twenty miles in every direction from the place of firing, or over a space from thirty to forty miles square, by firing one at each county seat and principal town, the farmers over the whole country in harvest time will be warned to stop cutting, and to get their grain or hay under cover, or in a situation to shut out the rain, thus saving not only that portion which had been cut and cured previous to the warning, but that which otherwise would have been cut during several hours or a whole day, without it.

The storm signals will also be of great value to commerce, especially in severe storms and hurricanes, by warning vessels to seek places of safety, or prepare for the coming storm. The Western Union Telegraph Company, in order to test the system, will supply telegrams of approaching storms, whenever any considerable number of cities or towns shall make arrangements to fire signal guns, according to the plan proposed.—N. Y. Sun.

OLD AND NEW STYLE—HOW THE ELEVEN DAYS CAME TO BE DROPPED.

At the request of several young brethren we explain below how the difference of eleven days between Old and New Style was effected—that is, that what 300 years ago would have been the first of January is now the 12th.

How it was managed before the Christian era, is a thing the year round to the proper beginning, and square the difference of time, is not clear. Probably they fixed upon a certain lunar revolution, and then, by the connection of hours and minutes, they fixed the astronomical, about the time of Julius Caesar. That imperial Roman decree, on the strength

of computations made by an Alexandrian philosopher, that every fourth year should consist of 366 days, to make up for the odd hours of the other three years, and by this arrangement the additional day was conferred on February, probably because it had the fewest days of any month in the year.

But the calculation of the Alexandrian was found to be at fault. A day every fourth year was too much by eleven minutes, ten seconds, and three tenths of a second—a small matter, you may think, but of considerable account in the long run. The natural time fell behind the reckoning, and how much the difference amounted to after the lapse of centuries is shown by a single fact. From the time of the Council of Nice, in 325, when the vernal equinox fell on the first of March, Pope Gregory, in 1582, discovered that the over-reckoning, according to the Julian arrangement, amounted to ten days, and brought the vernal equinox on the 11th of March. And so the error had to be corrected to harmonize dates with the equinox. The Pope decreed that the 5th of October that year should be reckoned as the 15th, and to keep the year "O K" for the future (the surplus being eleven hours, thirty-seven minutes and ten seconds in a century), every centennial year that could not be divided by four, should not be bissextile, thus dropping the extra day three times every four hundred years. In countries where the Pope's word was law, this method of reckoning was adopted, and it is to be regretted that it was not universally accepted. But the Protestants in those days had as strong prejudices against the Roman Pontiff as they have now, and did not take his suggestion kindly. What business had the Pope to meddle with the year anyhow?

But the regulation was founded upon sound astronomical calculations, and is now prevalent in all civilized countries except Russia. Great Britain, however, did not adopt it till 1752, and still retains the old style in the accounts of her Majesty's treasury. In 1752 the difference in reckoning which Pope Gregory had discovered amounted to eleven days, and so an act of Parliament was passed by virtue of which the 3d of September of that year was reckoned as the 14th. It is out of these changes in reckoning that what are called the New Style and the Old Style have arisen—a difference that we still have to observe if we have correspondence at St. Petersburg, or dealings with the treasury of Great Britain.—N. Y. Freeman.

FRUIT GARDEN.

A great revolution has occurred in selecting fruit trees for planting. Bushy plants are now sought for. The shade which the side branches make are considered beneficial to the tree. As to the beneficial effects of continual digging about trees, which we oppose, all cultivators are not unanimous, but most of them now abandon it after some years; the only difference being, how many years after planting shall this style of cultivation continue? With very low-branched trees there is this advantage, that the plow or the spade cannot approach very near the trunk. It is, however, essential to good growth and good crops. This is the essence of "good cultivation."

In preparing for planting trees, the soil should be stirred up at least two feet in depth. Of course, the trees should be planted in the holes only so deep as they stood in the ground before, rather higher, if anything, as the soil will settle. Good common soil may be filled in the holes if the natural soil is very bad, but anything applied as manure may be stirred in the surface soil after the trees are planted. Some object to making deep holes for planting trees, for if the soil is stiff, they become wells, collecting water from surrounding soil, and rotting the roots. It is best to under-drain such soil before planting. If this cannot be done, it is best to plant such ground in the spring. The water objection is a fatal one to planting in such ground.

Trees that have long stems exposed to hot suns or drying winds, become what gardeners call "hide-bound." That is, the old bark becomes indurated—cannot expand—and the tree suffers in consequence. Such an evil is usually indicated by grey lichens which feed on the decaying bark. In these cases a washing of weak lye or lime water is very useful; indeed, where the bark is healthy, it is beneficial to wash the trees, as many eggs of insects are thereby desec.

Whitewash is frequently resorted to by farmers; but its great objection is its unsightly appearance—the result is otherwise good. The great reason why the trees were formerly washed, that the pores of the bark were closed by them,—this was on the supposition that the bark was alive; but the external bark of most trees has been dead years before the time of application; and "the breathing" if so the operations of the pores can be called, is through the crevices formed in the old bark by the expansion of the growing tree by which the living bark below has a chance of contact with the air. No matter what kind of coating is applied to the bark of a tree, it will soon crack sufficiently by the expansion of the trunk to permit all the "breathing" necessary.—Religious Herald.

THE TUNNELS IN WEBER CANYON.—We had a call yesterday evening from Bishop John Sharp, who gave us the following items concerning the work near Lost Creek in Weber canyon, on Sharp & Young's contract. The work is progressing as fast as possible with the number of men engaged on it looking at the very heavy points of rock that have to be removed to make the grade. They still need more men and tools, for which they will pay the highest wages. Work has been commenced on both tunnels. An entrance has been made under the roof on the east end of the largest tunnel, and in consequence of the heavy approach through 150 feet of solid rock, which has to be blasted on one side of the tunnel, they have not got under the roof yet. They have also concluded the approach on the east end of the short tunnel, and are making good progress with the approach on the west end of the same tunnel. The approaches on the east side of both tunnels are short, but on the west side they are heavy, that leading to the long tunnel being, as stated, 150 feet through solid rock, and thus leading to the short tunnel being 100 feet in length, and on the west side of the long tunnel, being 45 feet deep at the mouth of the tunnel. From the manner in which the blasting is being done, it is evident that the work is being done in a will, the progress made is much greater than it would be with the same number of men who are now working on the same tunnel all the time. The Bishop says he never saw a squad of men work more energetically, and he expects a great amount of labor in a given time.

The work from Devil's Gate down to the mouth of the canyon is progressing rapidly. Sharp & Young are confident that they will be fully able to have the work finished in their contract time. They are now working on the mouth of the canyon, and the Bishop says that they have no doubt of being able to complete the work in the time required. The Bishop says that the work is being done in a will, the progress made is much greater than it would be with the same number of men who are now working on the same tunnel all the time. The Bishop says he never saw a squad of men work more energetically, and he expects a great amount of labor in a given time.

Died: In this city, Sep. 2nd, Julia, daughter of Joseph and Amelia Woodmansee, aged 4 years, 7 months and 19 days.

NEW TO-DAY.

Medical—Mrs. Vincent. A large stock of Merchandise just opened at Kahn Bro's.

Wagon—E. D. Cooper & Co., Omaha, Neb.

Reaping and Mowing Machines—H. C. Adams, Omaha, Neb.

Special Notices.

WANTED, a few cords of Mountain Mahogany Wood at this office, for which a big price will be paid in ready pay.

WANTED—One hundred and fifty cords of red pine wood at the Paper Mill.

WANTED.—At this office, clean white cotton and colored rags. People in the city who wish to dispose of them will please bring them on Mondays and Fridays.

THEATRE!

Lessee & Managers—H. B. Clawson & J. T. Caine.

ENGAGEMENT

Of the Eminent Tragedienne, Miss ANNETTE

INCE!

Who will appear, For This Night Only, in her great personation of

ELIZABETH!

Queen of England.

The Strength of the Company in the Cast

SATURDAY EVENING,

SEPTEMBER 5, 1868.

The performance will consist of the Great Historical Play, translated from the Italian by Thos. Williams, Esq., in 5 Acts, entitled,

ELIZABETH!

QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

MISS ANNETTE INCE

Lady Sarah Howard.....Miss Adams

Lady Anne Burleigh.....Mrs. M. Bowring

Maria Lambart.....Miss Alexander

Earl of Essex.....Mr. D. McKenzie

Lord Burleigh.....Mr. J. R. Lindsay

James VI.....Mr. J. M. Hardie

Sir Francis Bacon.....Mr. J. C. Graham

Sir Francis Drake.....Mr. J. A. Thompson

Lord Howard.....Mr. E. D. Crowther

The Marquis Di Mendoza.....Mr. J. B. Kelly

Davison.....Mr. J. E. Hyde

Hudson.....Mr. H. Haines

Sir George Jackson.....Mr. R. Matthews

Pages.....Misses Salsbury and Turpin

English and Scotch Nobles, the Queen's Guards, Soldiers, &c.

DOORS OPEN AT 7 1/2 O'CLOCK. Performance commences punctually at 8.

JUST OPENED

AT

KAHN BRO'S,

A LARGE STOCK OF

Merchandise

Comprising

CHOICE TEAS, SUGAR, COFFEE, SPICES, RICE, CANDLES, SOAP, LYE.

And Complete Assortment of

FANCY GROCERIES!

Also Opened,

1000 Pieces of

PRINTS,

DOMESTICS,

HICKORY,

TICKING,

DENIMS,

FLANNELS

And Full Assortment of Fine

DRESS GOODS & NOTIONS.

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.

Wholesale and Retail Trade to give us a call.

PRICES THE LOWEST IN THE CITY!

202 & 204 KAHN BRO'S.

500 Packages

OF

Dry Goods!

JUST RECEIVED

And now opening at

WALKER BRO'S.

200 Kegs Nails

MULE AND HORSE SHOES,

AT

WALKER BRO'S.

10,000 lbs. Choice Bacon

AT

WALKER BRO'S.

LARGE LOT OF

California Blankets & Cassimeres,

AT

WALKER BRO'S.

FINEST GUNPOWDER

AND

HYSON TEAS,

AT

WALKER BRO'S.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S

BALMORALS & SHOES

AT

WALKER BRO'S.

Our Assortment is complete in every department, and we are prepared to offer our large and varied stock at unprecedented Low Rates, and all will do well to call and examine.

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CIGARS! CIGARS!

At Cost!

HAVING purchased from W. H. HOOPER & Co. that Choice Lot of CIGARS, we now offer them for sale at

EASTERN COST!

Parties wishing a fine Cigar would benefit themselves by giving us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

WALLACE & EVANS,

East Temple Street.

d240 1m

COUNCIL BLUFFS TRADE.

COUNCIL BLUFFS

Iron Works,

Manufacturers of

ENGINES, BOILERS,

SAW MILL,

GRIST MILL, WOOLEN MILL,

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C. F. Hendrie, President, COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

R. F. Cory, Sec. and Treas.

s20 3m d239 1m

BREWSTER & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Dealers in

OUTFITTING GOODS, etc. etc.,

No. 415 LOWER BROADWAY,

C. Brewster, J. Brewster, W. Reddick, COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

d239 1y

Cholera, Diarrhea, Dysentery and Flux.

MRS. VINCENT, Midwife and Medical Nurse, TENTH WARD, SALT LAKE CITY, can furnish a cure for the above, for Adults, 50 Cents; for Children, 25 Cents. With an experience of nine years she has never failed to effect a cure with this Medicine, in 5 hours. Medicine sent to all parts of the Territory. Doctors and Druggists supplied. d243 1m

OMAHA TRADE.

F. D. COOPER & Co.,

Manufacturers of Wagons and Wagon Material, of all kinds, No. 234 HENRY STREET, (opposite Cheekered Stable,) OMAHA, NEB.

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McCORMICK'S Reaping & Mowing Machines!

Greatly improved for 1868, and offered on Liberal Terms to Farmers. A liberal discount to Dealers.

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Office—No. 137 DOUGLASS STREET, (between 1st and 2nd Aves.) SALT LAKE CITY.

Full stock of Reapers constantly on hand.

d241 1m s2m

NOTICE

IN HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL WHO ARE INTERESTED IN THE DESERET NEWS, OFFICE for Subscriptions, etc., that Payment of the same after this date, is to be made to GEORGE C. CANNON, the present Editor, April 1, 1868.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

LADIES' SELECT SCHOOL.

Mrs. Martha T. Cannon's

SELECT SCHOOL FOR LADIES

Will Re-open in the West Wing of the 14th Ward School House.

On MONDAY, Sept. 7, 1868, For Terms apply at her residence. d237 1a

Just Received!

SUGAR,

TEA,

COFFEE,

CANDLES,

YEAST POWDERS,

OYSTERS,

PEPPER,

RICE,

MULE SHOES,

Cross Cut and Pit SAWS,

NAILS,

GLASS,

PICKS and HANDLES,

RUBBER BELTING,

Cutlery & Stationery,

ELDRIDGE & CLAWSON.

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MEN WANTED

To make Ties!

HIGHEST PRICE PAID

IN CASH.

Inquire of

ROSS & BARRATT.

Salt Lake City, Sept. 3, 1868. d242 1w

NOTICE.

In the Supreme Court of the United States for the District of Utah.