

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
Friday, May 1, 1868.

UNADULTERATED SEEDS.

The advanced meeting of the bishops, their counselors and the leading farmers of this and adjacent counties, was held in the Tabernacle this forenoon. The committee appointed on Monday reported through their chairman, A. P. Rockwood. The report was accepted, and Bishop Hunter selected the bishops of Davis County to act as a committee in calling the people of their various wards together, to take measures to carry out the objects for which these meetings have been held. They were requested to select those parts of their wards best suited to the planting of sugar cane, broom corn, and other grains and seeds, that pure seeds of every kind might be raised without danger of intermixture and consequent adulteration. The bishops of Salt Lake County, south of this City, were likewise appointed a committee to accomplish similar objects in their settlements.

Very excellent remarks were made by a number of speakers, in the discussion of the subject under consideration. And a resolution was finally adopted by the meeting, that broom corn should be excluded from all the lots east of the State Road; that sugar-cane should be excluded from the lots on the west side of the road; and that the tier of blocks immediately east of the State Road should not be planted with either broom corn or sugar-cane. It was believed that the width of this tier of blocks—30 rods—with the addition of two streets, making nearly 100 rods, would be a sufficient distance apart to prevent the intermixture of the seeds.

Bishop Isaac M. Stewart, of South Willow Creek, made a statement respecting the production of sugar-cane in his Ward. They had taken some pains to preserve their sugar-cane seed pure; but through the carelessness of some it had been considerably deteriorated; so much so, that cane planted now would not produce anything like the same amount of saccharine matter that was obtained from cane a few years ago. It was generally admitted that this evil was growing worse every year. The agitation of this subject, therefore, cannot fail to be attended with very important results; and much greater progress is already made than was anticipated under the circumstances.

It is not probable that these measures will be thoroughly effectual this present season. It may be that some individuals in this city, notwithstanding the resolution passed at the last meeting, will plant broom corn in their city lots; and notwithstanding the resolution of to-day, some may plant broom corn on their five acre lots east of the State Road. But a commencement has been made. The attention of the leading men is directed to the importance of this subject, and if the bishops take hold with earnestness and zeal, a great revolution will be effected in a very short time, for, in these matters it depends mainly upon them for the successful carrying out of the policy suggested.

The discussion thus far has been mainly upon sugar cane and broom corn; but the arguments that apply to these productions are more or less applicable to all kinds of seeds. We should raise pure wheat of the different varieties; and if a farmer wishes to sow Tazewell wheat, he should obtain the pure seed, and strive to keep it pure; and so with every variety of wheat and corn. There are some farmers who take great pride in raising the best of everything; but a careless, slovenly neighbor may neutralize all his efforts by planting worthless varieties along side his farm, and by allowing weeds to grow abundantly, which seriously increase his labor and cause him great annoyance. It comes very properly within the province of the bishop to check this evil, and by his counsel direct those in his ward to avoid such a course, which would militate against the prosperity of him who indulged in it and be a public evil as well.

If the measures now being inaugurated here be adopted in other parts of the Territory, and pure seeds of various kinds be raised, other beneficial results can be brought about by the interchange of seeds. This is a point of great importance. A pure article of sugar cane seed brought from the southern part of our Territory and planted here, would doubtless yield a much heavier crop and ripen earlier, than seed grown in this neighborhood. So also with wheat and other grains. Change of locality for seeds, where they are pure, is always attended with the best results. By this means we could have constant changes of seed from one locality to another, which would be found to answer the purpose that has been sought to be gained in the past by importing from abroad. The subject opens up a wide field for reflection; and if our farmers, as a whole, give practical attention to it, most happy effects will be produced.

GOVE TO PROVO.—President B. Young, with Elders John Taylor and George A. Smith started this morning for Provo. The President reached American Fork at 1.15 p.m., and left for Provo at 3.15.

DISCOURSE

By Elder GEORGE A. SMITH, delivered in the New Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, April 28, 1868.

REPORTED BY DAVID W. BEAN.

We have been in the habit of looking contemptuously on the sectarian world, so far as their habits appear to us to be indications of hypocrisy. Among them men take great pains to observe religious. They will put on a long face, a sad countenance, and on the Sabbath day they will endeavor to seem to be very holy. But as soon as the Sabbath has gone by, a great many men will not scruple to commit the most outrageous acts of dishonesty and corruption, thinking, perhaps, by being so very good on the Sabbath day, that the wickedness and corruption of the remaining six days will be sanctified and justified.

Well, we have looked contemptuously upon a spirit of this kind, and in so doing some of us may have been in the wrong. We ought, the importance of observing the Sabbath day. We may have felt that it was a tradition that we and our fathers had inherited from the sectarian world. There are many instances of our brethren failing to observe the Sabbath day. Some going to the office on a Saturday for work or pleasure, knowing that they could not return with their loads until Sunday; or going out to hunt cattle when they knew they could not accomplish it until Sunday; or going to the store to buy provisions, and then being unable to return until Sunday. I feel desirous to call the attention of the Conference to the consideration of this subject, because it not only involves a commandment given in the law of Moses, and endorsed by the New Testament, but it has been also enjoined upon us by revelation through Joseph Smith in the present generation; and if we neglect it we have no right to expect the blessings of God to that extent that his observance would ensure. We find the 149th page of the Doctrine and Covenants something on this subject, to which I wish to call the attention of the brethren and sisters. It reads as follows:

"Wherefore I give unto them a commandment, saying thus: Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, with all thy might, mind and strength, and in the name of Jesus Christ thou shalt serve him. Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. Thou shalt not steal, neither shalt thou commit adultery, neither shalt thou do anything like unto it. Thou shalt thank the Lord thy God in all things. Thou shalt offer a sacrifice unto the Lord thy God in righteousness, even that of a broken heart and a contrite spirit. And that thou mayest more fully keep thyself unspotted from the world, thou shalt go to the house of prayer and offer up thy sacraments upon my holy day; for verily this is a day appointed unto you to rest, and to renew your strength, and to devote yourselves unto the Most High; nevertheless thy vows shall be offered up in righteousness on all days, and at all times; but remember that on this the Lord's day, thou shalt offer thine oblations and thy sacrament unto the Most High, confessing thy sins unto thy brethren, and before the Lord.

"And on this day thou shalt do none other thing, only let thy food be prepared with singleness of heart that thy fasting may be perfect; or, in other words, that thy joy may be full. Verily this is fasting and prayer; or, in other words, rejoicing and prayer."

I read this simply to call your attention to the law as it has been given to us through Joseph Smith, our Prophet, and to impress upon the minds of the Elders the necessity of observing it. We find it also enjoined upon us in a portion of section 4, of a revelation on page 160, of the Book of Doctrine and Covenants, which reads as follows: "And the inhabitants of Zion shall also observe the Sabbath day to keep it holy."

I have felt that it was necessary to call the attention of the Saints—the brethren especially, to this subject, because I believe it affects us in various ways. We should come together on the Sabbath day and partake of the Sacrament, and we should do no work but what is necessary to prepare food for ourselves, or to feed our animals. We should observe the Sabbath as a day of rest, and if we do it faithfully we shall live longer; for my impression is, saying nothing about the commandment of the Lord, that nature requires one-seventh of our time for rest, and that when a man has worked fifty-two Sunday years, he is at least fifty-two days older than he needs to be, and has not done as much work during the year as if he had worked only six days a week and had rested the seventh. I hope our brethren will hereafter make their calculations to observe the Sabbath and thus set in accordance with the law of God. The evidence is plain on the face of the Book of Mormon, that when we commence to live in accordance with the laws of the gospel, as the people of Nephi did for about two hundred years after the Savior visited the land; beautiful, they shall begin to be stronger and to live longer. Amos, the son of Nephi, kept the records on the plates of the twelve apostles, and he says, "I saw Amos kept them on hundred and eleven years: Book of Mormon, page 494-5, sections 8 and 11. Previous to this period the Book of Mormon shows that the Nephites were a short-lived race. The observance of the Sabbath, as well as the observance of every other commandment of God, has a tendency to prolong human life. There is nothing to prevent us commencing, by observing the Word of Wisdom, to lengthen our days, in accordance with the words of the prophecies of Isaiah, which says, "for as the days of a tree are the days of my people."

There are several subjects I wish to refer to in addressing my brethren in Conference. One of them is the emigration of the poor from Europe, which was agitated last Fall Conference. Some of the brethren have contributed liberally, and sufficient means have been collected to aid a considerable number; but nothing like what was desired. Yet with what has been raised here, with that which may be possessed by some who are partly able to help themselves, we expect to bring five thousand adults to the railway terminus. We also expect to raise the wagons, mules and oxen necessary to fit up teams, and the necessary provisions and teamsters, guards and arms, to go from here to the terminus of the railroad, and bring home the brethren and sisters and their children who may gather to that point. We also want to make plans and calculations, and every man and woman throughout the Territory should feel that it is a part of their duty to contribute his or her share to accomplish this; and then to lay a foundation for

something that will enable them to live and acquire a competence, as well as return the means expended in bringing them here. Those intended to the Emigration Fund should feel the importance of saving their indebtedness; and those who are not indebted should feel alive and awake to the accomplishment of this object. It is a great and glorious work which we have undertaken, and it will never do for us to be discouraged and leave it half done.

There is another subject under consideration, which weighs very heavily upon the minds of the Saints. The Word of Wisdom recommends us to use the flesh of animals sparingly. The law of Moses prohibited to Israel the use of swine's flesh; but in the Gentile world at the present day it is considered superior to food, and is much used, and of flesh. And even among us, with the education and training that we have received, there is a great deal of it used. It seems to be a pretty general idea among the people that swine's flesh can be more easily raised than any other, and there is no doubt that, with proper care and attention, other kinds of meat might be produced with equal facility. For some reason God, by special law, prohibited its use to the children of Israel, and it certainly seems feasible that we should also discontinue its use, as within the past few years in some countries where a great amount of pork has been consumed the people have been afflicted with a kind of pestilence—a disease which is considered incurable. It is therefore wise and prudent for us to adopt plans to procure supplies from other sources. In some countries the culture of fish has recently been introduced. It was commenced, in the first place, by workmen for the purpose of increasing the amusement of anglers; but the French government, under the reign of the present Emperor, have commenced to stock the rivers of France with fish for the purpose of increasing the supply of healthful food to the people. This is being done successfully in New England, where rivers were formerly well stocked with salmon and other varieties of fish, though for many years they have become extinct. Laws have been passed in New Hampshire, Maine and other Eastern States, requiring the owners of mills to construct highways over their dams, so that fish can pass freely up and down the streams, the dams having heretofore effectually prevented this.

Persons have also been employed to re-stock the rivers, and in this way many choice varieties of fish have been again successfully introduced. The real fact is, they are as easily raised as hogs, if the proper attention is paid to them. Our beautiful lakes—such as Utah Lake and Bear Lake—our rivers, and even our springs can, with a very little trouble and expense, be made to produce an immense quantity of this healthful food. I wish to call the attention of the Bishops and Elders, at home and abroad, to the propriety of studying this question; and if they lack information on the subject just let them drop a note to the Hon. W. H. Hooper, our Delegate at Washington, and ask him to furnish information on the culture of fish. He has it in his reach through the Bureau of Agriculture, and can send it under his own frank, and that will put you in possession of the information you require. You can feed fish as well as hogs, and they will eat a great many things you are little aware of, and with a little trouble you can procure that which will furnish an agreeable and healthy change in our diet.

I also wish to advise our brethren, the Bishops especially, to consider the propriety of taking proper measures for the production of poultry. Their flesh is agreeable and much more healthful as food than using great quantities of pork, as we are compelled to do in many instances. I will also call the attention of the congregation to the subject of raising silk. We are anxious to dress in broadcloth, and to wear fine clothing; but there is a difficulty in the way of our sending abroad for them, for we have scarcely anything that we can send to purchase the necessary material; hence the necessity of taking measures to raise it here. The revelation given to the Church some years ago to let the work of our members be the workmanship of our own hands, although it has not remained a dead letter, has never been fully complied with; and it is time that we, as a people, should be thinking of some new industry by which the kinds of clothing we desire may be produced, and also have a production or staple of some kind that we can send abroad that will bring us wealth in return, instead of sending away all our money, and bringing nothing back.

It has been proven by a few years' experience, and the silkworm grows in this country; the climate agrees with it, and it grows rapidly and thrives well. It has also been proven that the silkworm is healthy in this climate, and experiments have proven the fact that silk of a fine quality can be produced here in abundance. Now, silk has commanded gold in all ages. It once would pay for transportation overland on the backs of mules and pack animals, and then the summers were too damp and rainy for the healthy production of the worm. Our climate is peculiarly fitted in these respects. Our dry summers and mild winters are both suitable, and there is no doubt but as fine silk may be produced here as anywhere in the world. President Young has taken pains to introduce the mulberry. He sent to Europe and obtained the proper kind of seed. It can be grown from the seed and multiplied to any extent from the cutting. Our brethren in every ward should take this matter in hand and plant out these cuttings, and send for the silkworms, and set in operation a new branch of industry, which will employ us some six weeks or two months in the summer time in feeding and taking care of the worms; the real-

izing of the raw material into silk can be completed through the year. Millions of dollars worth of silk might thus be annually produced in this Territory, from labor that now counts very little. The whole, the aged, the lame, and almost any person, no matter how weakly, might be employed at this business, and silk always fetches such a price that it would pay us for sending it abroad, in addition to the amount we might use.

It is just as easy for us to clothe ourselves with silk, the workmanship of our own hands, as to go ragged. Then, I feel it, conscientiously, to be a duty we owe to ourselves as people, and the obedience we owe to the revelations of the Lord that we should add this industry to the branches we have already commenced. We should take care of our sheep, and continue to erect woolen manufactories, and never relax our efforts in the cultivation of flax, hemp and cotton, for all these articles in their time and season are indispensable; and with the whole of them put together—the silk, wool, flax, hemp and cotton, we need ask no odds of mankind for clothes to wear, how ever beautiful we may choose to make them.

(Special to the Desert Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

RESOLUTION CONCERNING NELSON.

New York, 30.—Summer's resolution concerning Nelson came up. After Nelson had made some remarks disavowing any intentional disrespect for the Senate but admitting that he referred to a duel, Reverdy Johnson moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was agreed to 35 to 10.

NIGHT SESSION RESOLUTION CONSIDERED.

Cameron's order for the night session was considered. Summer offered to amend by making the hours from 10 o'clock a.m. to 6 o'clock p.m. On motion of Trumbull the whole subject was tabled 32 to 17.

EVARTS' ARGUMENT RESUMED.

Evarts then resumed his argument. It is difficult to give anything like a satisfactory abstract of his speech, as his arguments generally were compact and pointed, and mingled very largely with thrusts of wit and sarcasm, which excited universal laughter. He had not concluded his speech when the Senate adjourned, but it was stated that he would finish in about an hour to-morrow.

HOUSE.

RESOLUTION OFFERED BY EDMISTON.

Edmiston introduced a resolution to take possession of the bars at the entrance of the Mississippi river and to construct canals without expense to the government; referred to the Committee on Commerce.

BROOKS ON A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Brooks said he would avail himself of the opportunity, as a privileged question, to refer to the official report of the impeachment trial in connection with some matters pertaining to the island of Alta Vista. Officer Parker said the question could only be entertained by a unanimous consent of the members of the House. Brooks gave notice that he would bring the matter before the House as soon as the members returned from the Senate chamber.

NOTICE FROM WASHBURN.

Washburne, of Ill., gave notice that he would move to consider the Senate amendments to the Naval Appropriation Bill upon the return of the members from the Senate. The House then went to the Senate chamber.

BROOKS' RESOLUTION.

The resolution which Brooks proposed to submit, recites that it appears from the record of the High Court of Impeachment, that the Managers selected by the House to prosecute the trial had, after the articles being laid before the Senate, addressed a letter to the President counseling him, while thus accused, to seize the Guano Island of Alta Vista, valued at over a million dollars, therefore resolved that the aforesaid Managers be directed to appear before the Bar of the House and explain the causes or reasons which induced some of them to sign such a paper. Upon the return of the members Brooks desired to submit his resolution. Washburne inquired whether it was offered as a question of privilege. The speaker said it was, and the Managers being under the control of the House, it could require them to answer; it was so held in Warren Hastings' case. Washburne said that none of the Managers were present. Brooks replied that he would not press the proposition, and desired to know to what time the gentleman thought it should go over. Washburne objected to the consideration of the resolution, when the question was taken whether the resolution should be considered when it was decided in the negative, ayes 23, nays 52.

GENERAL.

STATE CONVENTION IN SESSION.

San Francisco, 30.—The Democratic State Convention is still in session. Delegates to the National Convention have been elected, representing both wings of the party. Atwell will be nominated for Congress. Among the national delegates is Ex-Governor John Bigler.

DEPARTURE OF BURLINGAME.

The steamship Colorado sailed for Panama to-day, carrying the Hon. Anson Burlingame and the Chinese Embassy; also three hundred and eighty-five passengers and \$908,000 in treasure, nearly all for Yonk. A large crowd attended to see the Embassy off. Salutes were fired from the harbor fortifications.

EPISCOPAL CONSECRRATION.

Alexandria, Rev. F. M. Whittle, late of Louisville, was consecrated to-day Assistant Bishop of the Episcopal Church for the diocese of Virginia. Albany, 30.—In the Cole case, to-day, a letter from Mrs. Cole to her husband previous to the homicide, admitting her improper conduct with Hiscock, was introduced.

MURDER BY INDIANS.

Chicago, 30.—An Omaha special says the Indians yesterday killed four men near Pleasant creek station; another band killed

and scalped two men near Sidney station.

Original Poetry.

For the Desert Evening News.

TO MR. AND MRS. — (They know who.)

Written on the completion of their twenty-first year of Membership in the Church.

What of twenty-one years? Shall we think it a stage?

At which to consider ourselves free?—Of age? Or do we more properly call twenty-one, A term of minority merely begun?

You've just entered the school as novitiates now, And the wreath of probation encircles your brow; But you've much to encourage and strengthen the heart, That in twenty-one years, you've secured a good start.

You have millions of years yet, in which to improve; Then onward, upward, steadily move. We should never presume on our being of age, So long as the power of darkness we wage.

With the grace and the wisdom our Father may loan, Instead of abilities wholly our own.

Each morning and evening for blessings we crave, And acknowledge dependence for all that we have— That we are but children, we willingly own, And with strength insufficient for walking alone.

For an hour for a moment, we'd tremble to spare Our Father's protection and fostering care.

We'll not boast of our years, while we've nothing to show Of a fund self-possessed we can use and bestow— While, except by gratuity, subject to fail Of the bread we partake-of the breath we inhale.

What of twenty-one years?—If they're squander'd away, In a balance against us, they'll heavily weigh; The result of the manner each hour is applied, In the great day of reck'ning, we'll have to abide.

All these twenty-one years joined with twenty-one score, Are no more than a moiety of what is in store, Of the boundless eternities yet to be known, With additional knowledge, eternally strown.

Salt Lake City, April 27. E. H. SNOW.

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

In Paris the Lessees of some of the theatres are introducing a novel but rather questionable feature into some of their entertainments. It is becoming common to place actors and actresses, dressed in plain clothes, in various parts of the house among the audience, seemingly for the purpose of interrupting the performance by making remarks upon it and getting into a colloquy with the people on the stage, but in reality to play their parts there. An amusing instance of this kind occurred recently. Several members of the "Corps Dramatique" were seated among the audience, among whom considerable merriment was created by the remarks that passed between them and the actors on the stage. The most humorous sallies proceeded from a lad, dressed as a real *gami de Paris*, seated in the upper gallery, between whom and the actors on the stage the retorts became at length so sharp, that he, leaning forward shouted "Stop till I have paid the extra charge to go below and I will talk to you." He then left the gallery, the audience convulsed with laughter. Upon reaching the corridor he was grabbed by a policeman, who supposed that he had been really interrupting the performance. The facetious gentleman explained to the functionary the facts in the case, but he was not believed and would have been taken to the police station had not some one connected with the establishment, corroborated his statement—that he had only been playing his part in the piece.

A most outrageous assault was committed by some unknown scoundrel on Mrs. Crane, wife of Dr. Crane, of Sacramento, on the evening of the 20th instant. At about nine o'clock some one knocked at the door of Dr. Crane's residence, which was answered by Mrs. Crane, when she was instantly seized by the neck and throat by a man in a mask, who said he was going to kill her. In the struggle which immediately ensued both parties fell to the floor; but luckily for Mrs. Crane she managed to keep the door open, and although nearly strangled, her cries soon attracted the attention of passers by, when the would-be murderer took to his heels, and although pursued by several parties, he managed through the darkness of the night, to make his escape. A Mexican, answering the description given by Mrs. Crane, was subsequently arrested, but nothing was proven against him him to excite suspicion, and the matter remained enveloped in mystery.

Professor Ridout, of the Hilldale Business and Telegraphic Institute has it is said, made an important discovery in the art of building telegraphic lines and transmitting messages. A system having for its basis this discovery will possess the following advantages over the one now in use:

1. One battery only will be needed; both circuits being worked by the same battery.

2. The relay will be entirely dispensed with, a key and sounder being the only instruments used for receiving and transmitting messages. And

3. Messages can be transmitted in dark, damp, rainy weather with as much facility as at any other time, being entirely independent of atmospheric changes or disturbances.

THEATRE.

Managed by J. T. Cannon & J. T. Cannon.

Saturday Evening,

MAY 2, 1868.

ENGAGEMENT OF

MR. & MRS. E. B. WALDRON

The great Success attending

MR. WALDRON'S

Personation of GEORGE MAURICE, have induced the Management to repeat,

For this Night Only,

The Thrilling Drama of

THE

ISLAND KING

and his beautiful OR, and about 700

The Mistake of a Life.

George Maurice, Mr. G. E. WALDRON.

Antoine Lussan, Mr. J. S. Lindsay.

Charles Fairbank, Mr. J. O. Graham.

Monieur Langlois, Mr. F. Margott.

Count D'Anberive, Mr. J. M. Merrill.

Dr. Germain, Mr. E. D. Crowther.

Domineque, Mr. E. D. Crowther.

Joseph, Mr. J. McGregor.

Hortense D'Anberive, Mr. G. E. WALDRON.

Mad. Pauline Langlois, Miss Nellie Colebrook.

Margot, Miss Alexander.

SONG, MR. J. M. HARDY.

To conclude with the popular petite Comedie

THE WILFUL WARD

Sir Peregrine Placide, Mr. D. McKenzie.

Charles Fairbank, Mr. J. S. Lindsay.

Frederick Lippington, Mr. J. O. Graham.

Thomas, Mr. J. C. Matthews.

Rose Lester, the Wilful Ward, Miss Adams.

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

WASATCH

WOOLEN MILLS!

Give Notice to the Public, that their

WOOLEN FACTORY,

Big Canyon Creek,

A Quarter of a Mile below Prest. BRIGHAM

YOUNG'S Factory, is

Now in Successful Operation

And that they are ready to

EXCHANGE CLOTH AND YARN

FOR WOOL!

CLEAN WASHED WOOL in the fleece

preferred.

WOOL, in Quantities of 2000 and upwards, worked up on Shares to suit the Customers.

LADIES' SELECT SCHOOL.

Mrs. Martha T. Cannon

Will open a LADIES' SELECT SCHOOL.

in the West Wing of the

FOURTEENTH WARD SCHOOL HOUSE,

on WEDNESDAY, the 25th of JULY.

For the instruction of young Ladies who desire to obtain a sound English education.

SHE WILL THOROUGHLY TEACH THE

FOLLOWING BRANCHES, VIZ—

Mental and Practical ARITHMETIC,

GRAMMAR,

COMPOSITION,

GEOGRAPHY

and

ELOCUTION.

Having been engaged in Teaching during the last four years, she will, if required, give instruction to a class of young Ladies who wish to acquire the art of government in School with a view of becoming Teachers.

TERMS:

Those entering Teachers' Class, \$7.00 a Quarter

All others, : : : \$6.00 "

Should any wish to study

ALGEBRA,

ASTRONOMY,

PHILOSOPHY

and

HISTORY,

ARRANGEMENTS can be made for forming

a class in these branches.

and a class in these branches.

and a class in these branches.

and a class in these branches.

and a class in these branches.

and a class in