

THE "ENTERPRISE" ON NON-INTERCOURSE.

OUR contemporary, the Territorial Enterprise, published at Virginia City, Nevada, thinks President Young has not shown his usual sagacity in counseling the people not to patronize those who come in here from abroad with goods. It says:

"One would suppose that the near approach to completion of the Pacific Railroad, and the opening of the great central region occupied by the Mormons to outside civilization would tend to draw that people out of the shell of their sectarian exclusiveness, and excite a cosmopolitan spirit of business, and intercourse with the 'Gentiles.' It seems, however, that the very reverse of this is the effect. The Mormons have become more intolerant of encroachment, and have, through the great power of the Church, entered upon a well defined policy of non-intercourse."

This is a course which, in the opinion of the Enterprise, is injudicious, and must, it thinks, culminate in the building up of a rival to Salt Lake before long.

The Enterprise thinks there is great danger to the peculiar system of the "Mormons" in the new order of things shortly to be introduced by the great influx of outside population; but, it thinks also, that the mere refusal of the Saints to maintain business intercourse with the "carpet-baggers" will only tend to precipitate hostilities. It says:

"A wise ruler would have advised his people to bend to circumstances which they could not control, and to take advantage of the commercial current about to set in their direction."

If a ruler had no other object in view than to make his people and city a commercial people and centre, he might do as they say. But the Latter-day Saints have no such aim. To make money and to have flourishing times are very good; but they are not the chief ends of man, or the only objects to be sought after. Salt Lake City was not founded, Utah Territory was not settled for such objects alone. We came here to enjoy freedom and peace, to build up cities in which righteousness could dwell, and the voices of peace civilization could flourish. So far we have been tolerably successful; but we are now told that all this must be changed. The railroad is coming through, and we and our religion are to be wiped out, so say men in our midst whom we have patronized. In view of this, would it not be folly in President Young and the people to sit down supinely and await the threatened overthrow, without making a single exertion to avert it? If we were to do so, we would deserve such a fate.

We are told from all sides that when the railroad is completed we must go under. However much we may doubt the ability of those who thus talk to carry out their project, we can not doubt their earnestness and determination. But we say the completion of the railroad will have no such effect as they anticipate. They, doubtless, will do all in their power to make their threats true. We must do all we can to have them fail. If they have the right of planning and attacking, we have equally the right of having recourse to a policy of defense. And who can blame us if we use every legitimate means in our power to make our defense a successful one?

There have been some of our contemporaries who have looked upon this movement of ours as persecution of the "outsiders." The Enterprise conveys a hint to that effect. It says:

"With a liberal disposition on the part of the Mormons towards such outside capital and energy as are willing to turn their attention to the commercial advantages of Brigham Young's capital, that city would have an important future; but if those who wish to settle there are to be persecuted, they will find some other point from which the Montana and Idaho trade can be carried on."

How our action can be construed into persecution we can not discover. We always supposed that every citizen had the constitutional right to trade with whom he pleased, so long as he did not deal in contraband articles. It is certainly a new application of the word persecution to say a man is persecuted because people will not buy his wares, when he offers them for sale. This talk of persecution reminds us of the fable which the Arabs repeat of a miller, who was one day awakened by having the nose of a camel thrust into the window of a room where he was sleeping. "It is very cold out here," said the camel, "I only want to get my nose in." The miller granted his request. After awhile the camel asked that he might get his neck in, and then he gained permission to have his fore feet in the room, and so, little by little, crowded in his whole body. The miller found his rude companion was now becoming exceedingly troublesome, for the room was not large enough for both. When he complained to the camel he received for answer, "If you do not like it you may leave; as for myself I shall stay where I am."

Or, Mr.—We clip from an exchange: "A magician in Utah lately resolved domestic goods enough, and admission fees to his entertainments, to set up a respectable variety show. He refused a wheelbarrow load of bricks for a ticket."

It would take a magician indeed to transmute the base metal of this "cock" into the pure gold of truth.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

San Francisco, 27.—There is great complaint of the overland mail service, the newspaper mails from October 1st, to November 2d, with few exceptions, lie scattered along the route, and will probably be ruined by exposure to the weather.

Arizona advices to November 12th, say the Indians are committing depredations in every direction. The savages attacked a mail rider and his escort near Wickenburg, and killed one soldier and captured the mail bags containing two weeks' papers and California mail.

New York.—The Herald's Washington correspondent writes that the proposal, now in the hands of the President, as have been already telegraphed, except that the number of commissioners is four instead of three, two to be appointed by each party, and that each of the claims must be decided unanimously, or be referred to arbitration.

It is said that the forthcoming public debt statement will show an increase of about eleven millions, chiefly due to the education of the coin in the treasury, paid on account of the coin interest.

Judge Nelson, to-day, issued an order requiring the plaintiff and defendants in the Erie case to show cause why the order of Judge Blatchford, appointing Jay Gould, receiver, should not be vacated. A final argument will be had on Monday.

Various rumors are afloat with regard to the Erie case, one of which is that Judge Cardoso has issued an injunction restraining Judge Davidson from acting as receiver. Quiet reigns at the Erie headquarters; the doors are wide open to-day and Mr. Gould said everything was going on as usual, and he was attending to the business of the office.

O' Baldwin, the Irish giant, was arrested to-day by order of Judge Downing, in consequence of the death of his bail bond, Felix Larken. Being unable to procure other bail in \$10,000 to keep the peace, he was committed to the Tombs.

Richmond.—Dr. Arthur E. Piccolas, superintendent of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, at Williamsburgh, committed suicide there this morning, by leaping from the window of the Asylum. The deceased was a distinguished physician, and formerly a professor of the Medical college here. His mind has been unsettled for some time past.

The Richmond Circuit court, to-day, gave judgment against the city, for fifteen thousand dollars worth of whisky, which was destroyed by order of the City Council, on the night of the evacuation of the city in 1865. About thirty thousand barrels were destroyed, for all of which the city has to pay.

Louisville.—A fire this afternoon burned about half of Paddon & Sons' brewery, on Sixth street, involving a loss of \$15,000. Joseph Woodruff, an actor of considerable merit, was killed by the falling walls, while engaged in staying the flames.

Memphis.—The Appeal, in its Arkansas correspondence, says that on the 10th a body of two hundred men, claiming to be militia, entered the town of Centre Point, Sevier county, and arrested all the inhabitants and marched them into an open field and placed a guard over them, and proceeded to sack the town, after which they left. The next day the citizens of the adjoining country flocked into the town, and a meeting was gotten up, to express the sentiments of the people with regard to the outrage. While the meeting was progressing, the same body dashed into the town and commenced an indiscriminate fire upon the body of citizens, shooting down a number of them, and arresting three of the oldest and best citizens, named Hester, Anderson and Gilbert, and carried them out to a field and shot them. The band is still in possession of the town.

FOREIGN.

The anniversary of the battle of Montana was celebrated with great pomp. Telegraphic communication with Puerto Principe has been interrupted for two days.

The Diaro, to-day, acknowledges that the New York journals are better informed in regard to events transpiring on this island than the Havana journals, which copy most of the Cuban news from the columns of American papers.

It is believed that a circle of agitators has been organized here for the purpose of propagating false and exciting intelligence. The merchants here are raising subscriptions for the pay and equipment for three months of the volunteers, so that they may enter immediately on active service against the rebels. Rumors are rife that several cargoes of arms for the revolutionists have been landed, but the government has received no official information.

It is reported that secret commission has left Cuba for New York with the object of enlisting the favor of the American press and government in the rebellion. Intelligence from Mexico states that Alvarez, Governor of the State of Guerrero, has appropriated the moneys of the custom house at Acapulco to his private use, for which a complaint had been made to the general government. Frightful murders and assassinations were being committed in the neighborhood of Manganillo and Colima.

General Lozada publishes a manifesto stating that it is not his intention to commence a war against the Federal government, although he possesses the means to carry a war to a successful end under himself, independent of the United States.

The steamers Resaca from Mazatlan, and the Mohongo, from Honolulu, arrived to-day. The Mohongo had made an unsuccessful search for the shoal off Farrallones recently reported by the bark Jenny Bert.

The bark Shenandoah, now out over a hundred days from Bankok for San Francisco is believed to be lost. London, 28.—Great preparations are being made at Birmingham for the reception of Reverdy Johnson, on Wednesday next. John Bright and others will speak on the occasion.

The dinner to Reverdy Johnson, which has been contemplated by the Workingmen's Society in this city, has been abandoned.

Benjamin Disraeli has declined a peerage, but his wife has been created Viscountess of Beaconsfield.

The Paris Patrie says the Corps Legislatif will meet on the 4th of January.

Paris.—The present Montevideo newspaper loses its official character on New Year's day. The official Montevideo Empire will then appear.

London.—The Times, to-day, gives the result of the election of the members of the House of Commons: Liberals 331, Conservatives 286; Liberal majority, 115.

Paris.—The publishers of the Lillo Progress newspaper have been fined five hundred francs, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment for publishing a list of the subscribers for the proposed monument to Bismarck.

The Pacific of yesterday says there is a large faction in Spain which favors the formation of a triumvirate, for five years.

Madrid.—Alonso has gone to Paris. There have been many Republican demonstrations throughout Spain within the past few days.

Florence.—Quite a serious outbreak has occurred at Bologna, and new troubles are feared. The disturbance originated through the refusal of the peasants to pay taxes. Ten persons have been killed and several badly injured.

Florence.—Dispatches announce that Mount Etna is in a state of eruption.

London.—The press unite in commending Disraeli for his refusal of the peerage and his bestowal on his wife. The journals also eulogize the career of the Premier.

Madrid.—The Government has declared that the popular sense of the country is antagonistic to the establishment of a Republic, and that the Cortez, soon to meet, will surely propose a form of monarchy.

Havana.—It is reported, that the insurrectionists had burned the plantation of Col. Avosta, commanding the batteries of volunteers. It was also reported that General Cespedes had executed three men who were caught robbing and committing acts of incendiarism. The people and Captain General Lersundi have confidence in the speedy termination of the war.

New York.—A correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette says that Garibaldi is about to leave his home and emigrate to America. This determination has been arrived at in consequence of the reproaches of Mazzini and his friends consequent on the General's failure in the Roman insurrection last year.

New York, 29.—Attorney General Evarts has forwarded to the President his opinion on the operation of the eight hour law in regard to the compensation of government employees. He says the law being silent on the subject of compensation, the government officials are at liberty to use their discretion in the matter; but that the law of equality which has heretofore regulated the wages of government employees, requires that they shall receive the same compensation for their labor as is paid in private establishments in the vicinity. New York, 29.—Attorney General Evarts has forwarded to the President his opinion on the operation of the eight hour law in regard to the compensation of government employees. He says the law being silent on the subject of compensation, the government officials are at liberty to use their discretion in the matter; but that the law of equality which has heretofore regulated the wages of government employees, requires that they shall receive the same compensation for their labor as is paid in private establishments in the vicinity.

Correspondence.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 28, 1888.
Editor Deseret News:—You will oblige me by publishing in your valuable paper the following extracts from a letter I have recently received from L. Prevost, Esq., the great silk pioneer of California, as I think they contain valuable information on sericulture, and will be interesting to your numerous readers; also please publish my reply, and oblige, etc.

G. D. WATT.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Nov. 12th, 1888.
"I have just read your letter of the 4th inst. It is truly very interesting. I thank you for the account you give of your feeding. Your success under the very bad and common circumstances of this extraordinary year, fully demonstrates to any reasonable person the superiority of your climate for that important culture. Your complete success, however, does not surprise me. I could have predicted it before; as I understand that you have everything in your favor for silk culture. If I were to visit your country all over, I could point out to you the very best localities and those that are in time to become the most important silk producing districts. But you can satisfy yourself of these facts, by having always present in your memory that the worms need a warm atmosphere, and the trees a deep light, loamy soil; but before planting, a very deep plowing is important, to save irrigating after they have started to grow. Remember also that when the trees are growing in the shade, the leaves inhale the oxygen of the atmosphere, and it is that watery portion that makes the leaves sour, creates the disease in the worms. This is why they have the disease in Europe; but as soon as the sun shines on the leaves the oxygen is absorbed by the sun, and is replaced by the fresh oxygen of the air, in a condition to be presented to the worms, and as you know, and I know, in California and in Utah, at the time of feeding the silk worms, we have a fine, dry atmosphere, with a constant sunshine, making the leaves always in a good condition to be presented to the worms. In these few explanations is all the secret of our superiority, in California and in Utah, for the production of the best silk in the world."

Mr. Prevost now gives the words of an Italian silk merchant: "I have been traveling in the silk countries. I have been in Japan already three times, where I am going now, again to buy about one hundred thousand dollars worth of silk worm eggs, for two houses in Italy. I must accomplish my mission, but I expect to be back in San Francisco in the beginning of December, and you can be sure that I do not go back to Italy, but from San Francisco I will send my eggs; and as I see now that this country is the home of the silk worm, I will stay, buy land and make a plantation to raise eggs for my country, for in doing so I will be able to send the very best articles."

"Companies of Italians are now organized for the same purpose. You must know that the demand for good eggs for Europe is unlimited. There has been about eight hundred ounces produced at Sacramento and they have been sold immediately at the good price of \$4.00 (gold) per ounce. Some persons have inquired if that price will pay. The answer is simple: The price of good cocoons is \$1.50 per pound, and one pound of good cocoons will produce one ounce and a half of eggs worth

\$6.00. And it pays handsomely to produce cocoons at \$1.50 a pound. What silk-worm eggs you have, or what you need in Utah, if they are of the yellow annealed, the variety I sent you, you can send them to me, and I will sell them to you if they are not sold. However, for nothing but the best article, you will sell them all, no matter what quantity."

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., Nov. 28th, 1888.

L. Prevost, Esq., San Jose, Cal.—My Dear friend:—Your kind and welcome letter has just been received, also the monetary order forwarded. I thank you sincerely for the encouragement your letter has given to the great work of establishing a branch of industry so desirable to the people who live in this inland country. Our geographical position makes us more or less subject to be cut off from foreign supplies, even when we have money to buy with; and having no export of our own to bring money to us, our money supplies are also subject to be suddenly suspended at any time, which would virtually separate us from the commercial world, and make us poor indeed, as to the things we depend on it for, unless we are previously prepared to meet such a catastrophe. The production of silk will give us a light and valuable export, which will represent gold in the markets of the world, and at present silk and silk-worm eggs appear to be our only export articles. We have no hard, nor meat, nor fruit to spare, for our increasing population will always keep pace with the increased spread of agriculture, and the more extensive settling of the country, while home-made silk will be the cheapest article of clothing our people can wear, in the kitchen, in the parlor, and in the field. I send you thirty dollars, in the form of a seed box, the box of cocoons you speak of I have not yet received. As you wish it, I will send you some cocoons to add to your permanent silk exhibition; but were I to follow the suggestions of my own mind, I would wait till another year, when I am satisfied I can produce a better sample. I will be obliged to you if you will sell the eggs I send you; they were produced from the seed you sent me. Please send me a few eggs of the Santa race, if you have them.

I will not intrude further upon your valuable time, but remain,

Yours, very respectfully,

G. D. WATT.

We are indebted to President George A. Smith for the following letter:

Copenhagen, Nov. 24, 1888.

Dear Cousin George A.—I have now visited all the Conferences in Denmark, and expect to meet the Saints in the soon to be held the most southern in Sweden—on the last Saturday and Sunday of the present month. In traveling and holding meetings I am accompanied by Bro. C. D. Fieldstead, of the Sugar House Ward. He is quite a preacher, and a very good companion for me, as I say but little.

My journey was an exceedingly pleasant one in Bro. Carrington's agreeable company. From New York to Liverpool we were joined by Bro. Teasdale. Pleasant company and good weather are the chief qualifications for a good journey. Since reaching my field of labor I enjoy good health and am more than pleased with the Valley Elders, or as many as I have seen of them. We are eleven, altogether, and I hope a pretty good set of men. To say that we are the best, would perhaps be saying too much; but I hope the interest of the great cause will not suffer in this mission, while it is in our hands.

We have in the neighborhood of five thousand members of the Church in the three kingdoms, and a small, but steady increase. At present, there are but very few who have enough means to pay their own emigration; perhaps the number will increase as the time advances. A number of families who emigrated last Spring were very unfortunate with their children, losing many by death on the way, so that it has caused the hearts of some who are left to tremble with fear for the journey; but there is no comfort in remaining here, as they cannot get enough for their labor to live upon, and whether they live or die, they want to come to Zion. The price of food is advancing steadily without a corresponding advance in the price of labor. I am continually beset with people, both in the Church and out, who beg of me for the love of God to help them.

As ever, yours truly,

JESSE N. SMITH.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES BY STAGE.

To the East.—Mrs. Mee and child, W. W. Crimith, wife and child, N. M. Fisher, A. V. Brooks, A. Derby, R. Steinbock, T. B. Valentine, Wm. Klackeden, Chas. Steven, J. M. Brown, C. P. Gilbert, Abel Gilbert, To the West.—E. E. Carpenter, W. J. Bedson, E. P. Campbell, Ed. G. Mower, F. Charters, E. Follock, E. J. Mowen.

To the North.—James B. Maxwell, D. Morris, Mrs. M. Shepherd, Chas. Rand, To the South.—Mrs. M. Macosco, Mrs. Tillie Land, Chas. Harris, Wm. Farrell, From the East.—W. Steinbock, T. B. Valentine, G. W. Eppinger.

To the North.—E. R. Magruder, A. J. Gill, O. C. Hendy, N. Wall, E. S. Wilkinson, John Reddy, J. J. Welch, Maj. A. V. Brooker.

Special Notices.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY at this office, twenty-five cords of wood and ten tons of coal.

Bankers and Merchants in the east endorse the fact that the system of Commercial Training in the Deseret University, is the most complete and the most practical in America.

Evening Classes now open for Book Keeping and Penmanship. Terms, \$15 a quarter; for Penmanship only, \$10 a quarter.

4309 11 D. O. CALDER.

J. B. MAIBEN.

RESPECTFULLY informs his numerous Friends throughout the Territory that he has resumed the Mercantile Business, and opened a Varied Assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

At Hooper's Corner,

(Opposite Kimball & Lawrence and Godde & Mitchell's)

And solicits a share of their Patronage.

The Highest Price Paid in Cash for Merchandise for all kinds of Grain and Produce.

4309 11 D. O. CALDER.

THEATRE! THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID

OPEN EVERY NIGHT!

Engagement of the Distinguished Tragedian,

Mr. JOHN

McCullough!

From the Eastern and California Theatres.

THE Management take pleasure in announcing that they have made arrangements with the Salt Lake Theatre.

Mr. Geo. B. WALDRON,

Temporarily sojourning in our city, to appear in conjunction with Mr. McCullough, thus giving great strength to the Company.

Splendid Pieces to be Produced!

This Evening,

MONDAY, Nov. 30,

The performance will consist of the Grand Dramatic Drama, in 5 Acts, THE

Marble

HEART!

The Sculptor's Dream.

Diogenes, Voltaire, Mr. J. McCullough

Phidias, Raphael Duchetel, Mr. G. B. Waldron

CHANGE OF TIME:

DOORS OPEN at 6 o'clock. Performance commences punctually at 7.

INCORPORATED IN 1835.

Cash Assets, \$7,000,000. Total Policy paid, \$2,794,100; Cash Dividends, \$7,852,373.55. Losses Paid, 1867, \$381,000.

NEW ENGLAND

MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF BOSTON,

BENJ. F. STEVENS, President,

JOS. M. GIBBONS, Secretary.

The oldest purely Mutual Life Insurance Company in the United States.

OFFERS to the Public, in addition to all the advantages offered by any company, the advantage of the Massachusetts Non-Forfeiture Laws, making all "policies" issued by this Company NON-FORFEITABLE!

By securing to the Policy Holder the full value in Insurance of

Every Dollar he has paid.

No one, after examining this law, will forego the advantage of insuring in this Company. For example: A person aged 35 insuring on ordinary life plan.

One Annual Premium continues Policy in force 3 years and 8 days.

Two Annual Premiums continue Policy in force 4 years and 20 days.

Three Annual Premiums continue Policy in force 6 years and 37 days.

An Endowment Policy issued at same age, payable at death, or fifty years of age continues in force after one Premium has been paid nearly two years.

All Profits divided annually among the insured, and may be used in the reduction of Premiums, or to purchase increased Insurance, or paid in Cash.

No prudent man should be without a Policy of Life Insurance. BARNES, FRANKLIN, & CO., Agents, San Francisco.

J. H. FAIRCHILD, Agent for Utah, Idaho & Montana.

ESTRAYS.

I HAVE in my possession the following: One red, ball calf, a large upperbit out of right ear, underbit in left.

One brindle and white speckled ball calf, crop off right ear.

One red, ball calf, small white spot in forehead, white under belly.

If not claimed they will be sold on the 15th of December next, at 1 o'clock, at the City Pound, in Ogden.

Wm. N. ZEE, City Poundkeeper.

PIANO MUSIC.

A. A. NEEDHAM, late Teacher of Music in the first families in St. Louis, will give the lessons at the residence of Pupils, on the Piano, Organ, Violoncello, and in Singing. Terms can be learned at the residence of James Needham, 7th Ward.

Nov. 24, 1888.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully announce to the Public that they have consolidated their business, and that on and after the 25th of November, will carry on their business at No. 1 and 2, in the City Meat Market, in the style and firm of Little, Garrett & Co.

J. LITTLE, GEO. GARRETT, GEO. CHANDLER.

Nov. 24, 1888.

To Whom it may Concern:

THE United States Surveyor General's Office for the Territory of Utah, established by Act of Congress, approved July 16, 1888, and located by order of the Secretary of the Interior, at Salt Lake City, has been organized and is now open for the transaction of business.

Surveyor General's Office, Salt Lake City, Utah, November 23, 1888.

JOHN A. FLANK, Surveyor General of Utah.

Removal of Business.

I HEREBY notify all indebted to me and those to whom I am indebted, to come forward and settle their accounts forthwith, as I am making a change in my business.

GEO. CHANDLER.

Nov. 23, 1888.

WELLS & BARKER,

OUTLETS AND GUNSMITHS,

Second South Street, Opposite Faust's Stables. Stoves and Cutlery Repaired on short notice. Produce taken.

4102 13 1/2

SPECTACLES.

A SPLENDID assortment, to suit all ages, and received at "JOHN WELLS," 4309 11.

NOTICE.

CAKE into my calicoes, Sugar House Ward, Nov. 23, 1888, a white, better, CALF, red, no brands nor marks. The owner can be seen by providing property, paying charges.

JAMES JOHNSTON, Sugar House Ward.

MY SPRING HACK

Will leave the Salt Lake House every morning, at EIGHT o'clock, and at every HOUR through the day, calling at all the principal hotels.

4214 11

CASH

Delivered at this Office.

Agents will oblige by forwarding