

ty and effectiveness, exceeding anything before presented on our boards. The piece will be presented to-morrow night, when Madame Scheller takes a Benefit. In addition to the other numerous attractions, Madame Scheller will sing a German song, and with Miss Colebrook an operatic duet. Go everybody and see this grand operatic spectacle.

SILK WORMS.—Bro. George D. Watt invited us to call and see his silk worms at work, and the sight was a very interesting one. He has about 10,000 worms, and to feed them he has to collect daily two bushels of mulberry leaves, full and pressed down. His racks are getting filled with cocoons, and the voracious things turn their good appetites to profitable account, changing the foliage of the mulberry into rich and glossy silk with untiring industry and diligence. Bro. Watt calculates that they would produce about fifty ounces of eggs, which are worth twelve dollars an ounce, in California; but he does not intend producing eggs from all of them. If the demand for the eggs was sufficient, he would doubtless obtain the greatest possible quantity, and it is a pity that there are not trees enough to feed them, and people anxious to commence the producing of silk, to buy all the eggs that could be obtained in the country; for home-produced eggs will be superior to any imported, in consequence of the superiority of our climate for the breeding of silk worms.

This morning Bro. Watt brought down 150 cocoons to our office, of a beautiful yellow and an excellent quality of silk, weighing a little over five ounces to the hundred, cocoons and moths. He will keep the best of them to obtain eggs from, and destroy the moths in the others.

WEST JORDAN.—Elder Orson Pratt paid a visit yesterday to West Jordan, and delivered a very interesting discourse to a large congregation. The people of that ward seem to have received an immunity from the locusts, for we are informed their crops look beautiful although the "hoppers" have been around in great numbers. We wish them as bountiful a harvest as they can desire.

THE INDIAN RAID.—By the following telegram to President B. Young, from Ft. Ephraim, with which we have been favored, it will be seen that the supposition that a man was killed on Saturday by the Indians was incorrect. This is gratifying. The warning given will doubtless be sufficient to put the brethren of Ephraim fully on the alert.

EPHRAIM, July 12th.
President B. Young:—Yesterday about half past 10 o'clock a.m., six Indians made a sudden rush on our horse herd. The herdsman recovered all of them except eight or ten head. Our men pursued them, but only twelve intercepted them. Fifteen Indians ambushed themselves, and when our men came within about fifty yards, the Indians fired and killed one horse dead, from under the rider, and wounded three badly. Our men drove them from ambush, but were not able to give further chase. None of our men are hurt.

C. PETERSON, Bp.

CELEBRATION OF THE 4TH IN THE SETTLEMENTS.

GRANTSVILLE, July 5th, 1868.

Editor Deseret News:—Dear Sir:—Yesterday, the anniversary of the birth of the independence of our country, was duly celebrated here. The usual salutes of musketry and martial music announced that day was dawning; when the "Stars and Stripes" were thrown to the breeze.

A large procession of military, citizens, and schools, paraded the principal streets of our city and assembled in our spacious meeting house, where, after the invariable mode of commencing the proceedings of our assemblies had been gone through, they listened to the reading of the Declaration of Independence, and a very appropriate and spirited oration by the orator of the day, the Hon. J. Rowberry. Some excellent patriotic and other toasts were read; good martial music was discoursed, by Major J. Ratcliffe's Band; and the choir sang beautifully, with the accompaniment of the organ, which was played by Miss H. Hoagland, who also favored the assembly with an appropriate patriotic song, accompanying herself on the organ. This was rendered beautifully! A recess was taken till 3 p.m., when all who wished, repaired to a bowery, properly prepared for the purpose, and enjoyed themselves in the dance. Music by Captain J. McBride's string band. This continued as far into the evening as wisdom dictated, with the exception of two intervals, one for refreshments, and one to witness a few mirth-provoking wheelbarrow races. Peace and good order characterized the proceedings of the day, and the general joy was unbroken, only by the fall of a horse and its rider during the military drill. Fortunately the rider, though stunned by the fall, was not seriously injured.

Committee of arrangements: R. Barnes, A. L. Hale, S. W. Woolley, and J. Kearl.

WM. JEFFERIES, Reporter.

SMITHFIELD, Cache County, July 6, 1868.

Editor Deseret News:—Sir:—The 92nd anniversary of our National Independence was celebrated in this city by our juveniles, the Bishop having kindly given the day into the hands of the Sunday School teachers.

At daybreak a national salute was fired by Capt. Thomas Matther's com-

pany of volunteers, the martial band playing "Hall Columbia." At sunrise the National flag was raised, the band playing "The Star Spangled Banner."

Procession formed on the Public Square at 8 a.m., by the Marshal of the day, James Meikle. Martial band, Committee of Arrangements; Chaplain and Orator; young men and boys of the school, with banners and mottoes; young ladies and girls of the school, with banner and motto.

The procession proceeded to the residence of the Mayor, and received the City Officers; they then paraded a few of the principal streets of the city, returning to the Bowery, where a meeting was convened at 10 a.m.

Meeting called to order by the Marshal of the day; song, "In our lovely Deseret," by the children; prayer by the Chaplain, Edmund Homer; song, "Love at Home," by the children; reading Declaration of Independence, by Orin Merrill; music by the string band; oration by Seth Langton; original song, "The U. P. Railroad," by Charles Wright; a round, "The Hunters' Chorus," by the children; address on behalf of the young men, by Samuel T. Hendrickson; music by the martial band; recitation by Miss Louisa Greene; a glee, "Pull away," by the children; address by Andrew A. Anderson; toasts, sentiments, &c.; music by the string band; song, "We are Volunteers," by the children; speeches by the Committee; a round, "How sweet to be roaming," by the children; benediction by the Chaplain.

There was foot racing by the school children at 2 p.m. Prizes were given to the best competitors. Dancing for the children in the Bowery at 3 p.m. Dancing for the school teachers and friends in the school room at 7 p.m.

Sylvester Lowe, Francis Sharp, Martin Harris, Committee of Arrangements.

The whole passed off in peace and harmony. Good order prevailed throughout the day. Not only was the day's recreation amusing, but instructive, inspiring the hearts of the children with loyalty and love for our common country.

Yours respectfully,
FRANCIS SHARP, Reporter.

SPANISH FORK, July 8, '68.

Editor Deseret News:—Dear Sir:—I send you the following items of the 4th of July, 1868, which are at your disposal. Our Bishop with all the hands that could be spared from our place are at Echo Cañon to work on the grading of the railroad. Consequently, there was not a general celebration for the 4th in our place.

At break of day, guns were fired; immediately after breakfast horses and vehicles were brought into requisition to convey a party to the shore of Utah Lake. A bowery was erected and the Stars and Stripes hoisted in about thirty minutes after arriving there. Tables were set, and well covered with the bounties of the earth, and especially of the waters, for there was a splendid array of nice fresh trout which were caught that morning by Bros' Mead, Patterson and Dr. Barney for the occasion. Boats or ships were used for pleasure riding on the Lake; nice violin music by Prof. Neilson, from Sanpete; and bathing, the last but not least of all the enjoyments of this aquatic expedition. Speeches suitable to the day and occasion, with songs, anecdotes, etc., followed, winding up with dancing. All appeared to highly enjoy themselves; harmony and peace prevailed throughout the above performances.

Yours respectfully,
SILAS HILLMAN.

WELLSVILLE, Cache Co., July 6th, 1868.

Editor Deseret News:—Dear Bro.:—Last Saturday, the 4th was celebrated here in a lively manner. The discharge of Nangapore, (our city gun), the sweet strains of music, with a general movement of every thing and everybody proclaimed the break of day. At nine o'clock a procession was formed and at a few minutes to ten his Honor the Mayor of Wellsville, Col. Wm. Maughan, was waited on at his residence and escorted with other distinguished persons, to the City Hall to further celebrate the day. The Wellsville choir and musicians generally were in attendance, and sang and played appropriate pieces. After prayer by the chaplain, Elder Joseph Woodward, the Declaration of Independence was read, by Thomas Bradshaw, followed by "Yankee Doodle." An excellent oration was then given by the orator of the day,

Major John Jardine. Archibald Hill, Esq., and Colonel Maughan made short and appropriate speeches, after which the citizens gave volunteer songs, toasts, sentiments, &c.

In the afternoon there was a general muster on the public square of all ages and both sexes for recreation, which was kept up till sundown. The day's festivities ended with a dance in the evening in the Social Hall.

Committee of Arrangements, Thomas Bradshaw, James H. Haslam, Charles Borley, John Stoddard, Levi Mennirly; Marshal of the day, Capt T. R. Leavitt.

Yours respectfully,
THOMAS BRADSHAW, Reporter.

Correspondence.

HOW WE ARE GETTING ON IN ECHO.

June 28, 1868.

Editor Deseret News:—Dear Brother Cannon. Thinking that some of your readers might like to learn through your columns how we are getting on in Echo Cañon, I take advantage of an hour's leisure to send you a few lines. We (Bishops A. O. Smoot and E. F. Sheets' company from Provo) arrived here on the 15th instant, finding the 8th Ward, S. L. City section of the company already on the ground, with the indefatigable Sheets in charge. Next day we drew up and signed a co-operative agreement, and a system of rules, the strict prohibition of profane language being one of them, and also erected a bowery. Not to be tedious, we "fixed ourselves up" as comfortably as we knew how, and pitched straight into willow cutting and ditch digging, being fortunate in not having to wait for work, as some companies have had to do. There are now camps at short intervals all down the cañon; and to-day the dirt is beginning to fly, which augurs well for the speedy completion of a railroad track down Echo. It is not nearly so formidable a job as was generally anticipated, judicious curving and grading avoiding nearly every "bluff and hollow."

There are about half-a-dozen blacksmith establishments along the cañon, and various companies have hung out amusing "shingles," to indicate their whereabouts, as for instance, "American Fork Hotel," "Pleasant Grove City," "Excelsior Camp," &c., we have not hung out any "shingle" yet, but feel as proud as a dog with two tails, that under the able supervision of Bishop E. F. Sheets, our "cuts," "dams," and grading have been repeatedly referred to by the Engineers in speaking to other companies, as fair specimens of how they want the work done. This is headquarters, and on Sunday we have well attended meetings under our bowery, where a good spirit has prevailed and much good instruction been given. On Wednesday last we held a meeting at 2 o'clock, the hour appointed for the funeral of Bro. Heber C. Kimball. We realize that a father, a friend and a prophet of God has passed behind the veil.

As a whole, the conduct of our "Mormon Boys" is worthy of high commendation, no swearing, no drinking, no quarrelling.

What the boys "will make," is not yet quite evident, but it may be safely assumed, that a good day's work will gain a fair day's pay, but those who come here must make up their mind to work hard. I came here to remain for a while as clerk of the company to assist Bishop Sheets, but finding that it did not take me long, to get through what clerking there was to be done, I made up my mind to lay hold of the pick and shovel and clerk with that. My services were, however, speedily required to assist in printing the figures on and driving the stakes for the surveyors, at which I am now engaged, in connection with Bro. Wm. Shires.

It is but justice to state that Messrs. Reed, Morris, Bassett, Roberts, and in fact all the Engineer and railway officials, with whom our people have as yet come in contact, have earned our golden opinions from their invariably patient and gentlemanly behavior; and from the remarks of some of those gentlemen themselves, I gather that their impression of us as a people is equally favorable.

One more item and I will close, we have no whiskey shebangs "or sich" here yet, and our minds are made up that just as soon as anybody sticks them up, we will stick them down, and that too pretty deep in the creek; and as a nod is as good as a wink to a blind horse," enterprising speculators will

do well to govern themselves accordingly.

Very sincerely yours,
ADOLPHUS H. NOON.

[Either our correspondent has misdated his letter, or it has been an astonishingly long time in reaching us.—Ed.]

SALT LAKE CITY, July 10, 1868.

Editor Deseret News:—Dear Sir:—In your paper of June 30, brother Bertrand informs us, that he has derived much benefit from studying and adopting M. Vibert's theory of grape culture; would it be asking too much of bro. B. to publish the same for the general benefit of our citizens?

Grape culture is becoming a prominent feature among those who have a piece of ground from a rod square to a hundred acre farm—those whose land is not situated too high; and, if a person has only one vine, it is his ambition to treat it in the manner that science and study have decided to be the best.

Respectfully yours,
INQUIRER.

SMITHFIELD, CACHE CO., July 6, 1868.

Editor Deseret News:—Dear Sir:—We take pleasure in forwarding you a few items about our Sunday school, which has now been in operation over two years. On Sunday, June 28th, we held a Sunday School exhibition when the children were catechised by their respective teachers, some twenty pieces were recited, and a number of recitations could not be heard for want of time. The Secretary read a report of the school, which showed a steady increase since time of organization. Our numbers at the present time are: Two Superintendents, a Secretary, nine male and three female teachers, and 165 scholars, making a total of 180. They are divided into twelve classes, and read the Book of Mormon, Doctrine and Covenants, *Juvenile Instructor*, Testament and Wilson's Readers. In connection with our Sunday school, we have a singing school, taught by our Superintendents Charles Wright and Wm. A. Noble. Much credit is due to teachers and scholars, for their singing, which is really beautiful.

Praying for the blessing of the Lord on all Sabbath Schools in Utah, I subscribe myself your brother in the Gospel,

FRANCIS SHARP, Secretary of Sunday School.

TIME FOR WATERING PLANTS.—The best time for using the watering pot, garden engine, or hydropot, is at sunset. There are two reasons for this, one that it saves labor, and the other that it produces a better effect on the soil. If water is applied while the sun is hot, most of it evaporates. If applied at sunset, nearly the whole settles into the ground, and so less is required and a saving of labor is effected. But when water settles through a soil, the air follows it and the soil is aired as well as watered, and is left light, porous and friable, fit to be penetrated by the roots of plants. If applied in the heat of the day, the soil bakes and is put into a condition most unfit for a free circulation of air and unfavorable to permeation by the small roots. For these reasons, watering, as a general rule, should be done in the evening. But there are exceptions. When plants occupy the whole surface, so that every part is shaded, water may be applied at any time, as is most convenient. A bed of strawberries, for instance, of rank growth and especially in fruiting time, can hardly be watered too often or too much, though at other times they require little or no attention in this respect. When watering a strawberry bed in fruiting time, it is well, unless the soil has been highly enriched, to sprinkle on wood ashes, and wash them in with the water. Some people suppose that the soil for strawberries must be very rich. This is a mistake. If you make the soil as rich as a manure heap, you will be sure to get a rank growth of vines, but will fail to get fruit in proportion; whereas if you deepen the soil without enriching it excessively, and then apply the alkalies contained in wood ashes, when they are in blossom, you secure a less rampant growth of vines, but far more fruit. As regards trees that have been recently transplanted, it is seldom necessary to water them, provided the ground within 18 or 20 inches of the trunk is covered with some sort of a mulch. The mulch of itself keeps the ground moist and cool, just the conditions most favorable to the growth of trees.