

Ujiji, in January last, and the American, Stanley, was with him.

CHICAGO, 4.—The *Tribune* editorially endorses the Cincinnati nomination of Greeley. It says it is the work of the people as against the politicians. It recounts his elements of popularity and predicts that he will carry, with one or two exceptions, all the southern and south-west States.

The *Times* says it is surpassingly amusing and declares the convention a failure in its immediate result, but whether it can be remedied is yet a question which, it intimates its belief, the Democratic National Convention will decide.

NEW YORK, 4.—The *Herald's* Washington special says, that the cabinet meeting yesterday had under consideration a communication from the English government, with reference to the negative principle of International law, which Secretary Fish had brought himself to be willing to accept as the condition of our retreat, and it was so exceedingly unsatisfactory to the government as to be considered a back down after all, and the opinion was that the position assumed by the President at first should be maintained.

SAN FRANCISCO, 3.—H. W. Jones, corresponding secretary of the Mechanics' Institute, is prepared to receive articles for exhibition at the New Zealand fair, which will be transported free and admitted duty free.

The nomination of Greeley produced much surprise and a marked sensation here.

SAN DIEGO.—The Ft. Yuma stage, due here last night, did not arrive until this morning, a murder having been committed near River station, 140 miles east of here. Just previous to the arrival of the stage at that station, some Mexicans had attacked the station, killed the keeper, sacked the station. The driver and passengers lent all the assistance possible towards capturing the murderers, but it is feared they will make good their escape.

SAN RAFAEL.—Three flags are flying and the people are cheering, Democrats and Republicans rejoicing over the nomination of Greeley at Cincinnati.

PORTLAND, 3.—Mrs. Isabella Moor, the first white woman who settled in Oregon, died on Tuesday at her residence on Soovice Island.

Col. Chapman, of the Portland and Salt Lake Railroad arrived this evening from Washington, and it is reported that arrangements for building one hundred miles of the road will be commenced immediately.

The St. Louis railroad delegation will leave San Francisco for the east on Tuesday next.

The orchestra and chorus at the opera struck for pay last night. The audience dispersed disgusted.

Correspondence.

SPANISH FORK, April 25th, 1872.

Editor Deseret News.

Dear Sir:—There has been considerable doubt among those interested in silk culture in this Territory as to whether the *Morus Multicaulis* mulberry would endure the winter in this mountain region, being a native of China.

I am pleased to be able to state that those imported by me last year from California have stood the rigor of the past winter beyond our expectations, having been planted in different soils and in different localities. They have proved an entire success.

Those who intend to pursue the culture of silk in our Territory would find great advantage from the use of this valuable variety of mulberry tree. Its leaves are very large, specimens having been known to measure more than a foot in breadth and fifteen inches in length. They are also very tender, and on this account are especially adapted to feeding the worms in their first ages; their large size rendering a saving of half the time in picking. "The *Morus Multicaulis* grows vigorous, upright and beautiful and is very easy to propagate. Being a hybrid, it will not reproduce itself from seed, but grows from cuttings very freely. I am taking steps to propagate the *Multicaulis* extensively.

Through the courtesy of Hon. Frederick Watts, Commissioner of Agriculture, I have just received from Washington a card of silkworm eggs, said to be the Yama-mai, sent to the department from Japan by Hon. Horace Capron. The Yama-mai feeds on oak leaves.

Should they prove a success with us, an opportunity will be afforded to utilize the oak brush growing so plentifully on our foothills; and cocooneries located at the base of the mountains for

the production of silk from the oak may not be an impossibility in the future.

Utah is naturally capacitated to become a silk producing country, and I hope, ere long, silk raising will become one of her leading industries.

Very respectfully, your brother in the gospel.

SAMUEL CORNABY.

LAIE, Oahu, Sandwich Islands.

April 7th, 1872.

Editor Deseret News.

The weather has been remarkably favorable, although unusually cool, during the past winter, so that the plantation interests are encouraging. We shall harvest one hundred acres of cane this season. But a most laudable work has been accomplished by the elders sent out, eclipsing that of any previous half year since the commencement of the gathering of the people upon this land. It is our delight to chronicle progress among this people, rather than retrogression.

We were making great preparations for an extra interesting conference this spring by erecting a spacious bowery in "Crater Valley," knowing our meeting house to be incapacitated for the accommodation of the people coming in from the other islands, both as visitors and as emigrants, but our preparations were all inundated by a heavy flood making the valley look like a sea of water. Scarcely had the bowery been finished on the evening before the commencement of conference when a heavy shower of hail commenced, the first we have had the pleasure of seeing on this land. Hail fell as large as the biggest peas; The rain continued to pour down almost without cessation until the afternoon of the next day, preventing the gathering of the people, even in the meeting house, until late in the afternoon, and then many had to wade through water to get to meeting.

One of our new bridges was carried bodily out into the sea, becoming a total wreck soon after encountering the breakers.

For weeks previous to the commencement of conference there was seldom a day passed without having some new arrivals of emigrants or visitors in anticipation of the "good times" at conference. Bro. Keecoe, one of the missionaries sent out at our last October conference to Kauai, returned, bringing 52 persons and Kaleohana, also one of the missionaries, returned from Hawaii, bringing 53 persons. The most of them came to settle on this land, the others to visit conference. There were a few accompanying each of the other missionaries on their return. This indicates that the spirit of the gathering is on the increase and not many years will pass before the word will be, "Give us more room."

Baptisms have been frequent during the last six months, so that we expect an addition to our statistics of at least four or five hundred.

The Spirit of the Lord has attended the Elders in their administration to their countrymen miraculously, by healing the sick, causing the lame to walk, the deaf to hear, and the blind to receive sight.

Bros. King and wife, J. Hawkins and wife, myself and wife are well, and send best wishes. I remain,

Respectfully,

H. H. CLUFF.

P. S.—April 15: I return to Laie tomorrow, Brother King having returned some days ago.

H. H. C.

ST. GEORGE, April 28, 1872.

Editor Deseret News.

To-day the weather is cold, windy and unpleasant—and in fact we have not recently enjoyed much of that clear, sunny, Italian spring time we usually have in April. But crops and verdure generally do not seem to be set back by the weather's peculiar *vane*, for our gardens, fields, orchards and vineyards look splendid, and as a whole never looked better or more promising here. The wheat prospect is really most splendid, and soon will be ready for harvest in a few weeks. A large amount of ground is being put in corn, some of which is already up, sorghum and cotton corn later. Much land is being planted to broom corn, and a much greater area to lucern, a crop that has proved more profitable for labor required than that of anything else we have tried here. Early vegetables are common in use now, and the bright red of the juicy delicious strawberry may be seen peeping from under the green foliage, in "our patch," size unusually large. From present appearances we shall have

a fair crop of all sorts of fruit, except almonds. The late frost spoiled most of these and also nearly destroyed the first crop of figs, but the second crop will be all the heavier for this.

Yesterday Indian Agent Powell had all the Indians together about him, and distributed some shirts, flour, meat and I believe blankets. The provision especially was much needed, but the quantity distributed was entirely too small, for the citizens here are very short of bread and poorly able to spare an ounce to the Indians, and yet we have had to keep hundreds from starving all the spring. We have had as high as forty or fifty at our house daily begging for bread.

Maj. Powell's party yesterday moved back east to form a camp at Winsor Pipe Springs, from whence they radiate up Virgin river, through Long Valley, Upper Kanab, &c. W. D. Johnson, junr., with small party, was detached to ascend Pine Mountain to make scientific observations.

Pres. Snow returned from your city, arriving on Friday last. Our conference assembles next Friday. The Dramatic Corps gave an entertainment last night—"Hard Struggle" and "Box and Cox," and are said to have amused a good audience. Some heavier plays are to come on at conference time.

Flowers are blooming in all their gay loveliness, the rose, lily, and other gorgeous beauties vying with each other in splendor and sweetness.

Yours, "CACTI."

CIRCULAR.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Salt Lake City, May 1st, 1872.

To the County Court of —.

Gentlemen.—The recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the *Liquor Case* from this Territory, renders it necessary for your Honors to resume the duties of selecting Grand and Petit jurors for the District Courts, under the Act entitled, "An Act defining who are exempt from serving on juries and prescribing the mode of procuring Grand and Petit jurors and juries for District Courts and for other purposes," approved January 21, 1859, and the Act amendatory thereto, approved February 18, 1870.

The acts necessary for you to examine to enable you to discharge these duties will be found in Utah Laws, pp. 68, 69, and the statute of 1870, p. 126.

QUALIFICATION OF JURORS.

1. They must be male citizens of the United States over the age of twenty-one years.
2. They must be residents of the county and must have resided therein one year next preceding the selection.
3. They must be of reputed sound mind and discretion and not so disabled in body as to be unable to serve.
4. They must be persons not convicted of a capital or an infamous crime.
5. They must not be officers or soldiers of the United States army, or subject to their military authority, unless their home was in this Territory at the time of their engagement.
6. They must own taxable property and pay taxes in the county.

WHO EXEMPT.

No person should be selected who belongs to the classes of persons mentioned in the first section of the Act.—See the section.

NUMBER OF JURORS.

The number to be selected is at least fifty, and there ought to be kept on the list at all times at least fifty persons—more would be better.

Their names in full, not initials only of either name, should be written with their occupation and place of residence.

This selection should be entered on the journal of the County Court and their names written on tickets, which must be folded so that the name does not appear, and placed in a jury box.

In making these selections great care is requisite so as to require jury service to be as equally borne as possible, but this ought not to prevail over ability. The jury ought to be good, judicious, well disposed persons, and lovers of law and order.

HOW TO BE DRAWN.

When the officer having the venire calls on the clerk of the County Court to draw the jury, the box with the tickets therein must be thoroughly shaken by the clerk, and there drawn therefrom the number of names called for in the venire, keeping two lists, one for the Grand and one for the Petit Jury. They both then sign these lists and file the same with the Clerk.

You are respectfully requested to give your early attention to this subject.

Z. SNOW,
Attorney-General.

THE SCHOOL EXCURSION.—The following was handed in for publication:

SALT LAKE CITY, May 6th.

Editor Deseret Evening News.

Through the courtesy of Supt. Little, of the U. S. R. R., we rode this morning to the end of the track to ascertain the point

where the necessary facilities and conveniences could be procured for the County School excursion, and have concluded on Draper (South Willow Creek), where we have made arrangements with Isaac Stewart, Esq., one of the members of the County Court, to erect awnings, and with the R. R. Supt., to furnish several cars which can be left on the track adjacent to the point of rendezvous.

The large number that have signified their intention of joining the excursion, including many ladies with children, render it inadvisable to disembark at South Cottonwood, the meeting house and other conveniences not being adjacent to the railway track.

It will be necessary to have complete reports of the number of tickets required at the teachers' meeting on Wednesday night at 7 p.m. at the University building.

A brass and string band are engaged for the occasion. The day's exercises will be games, dancing &c. The cars start from the depot at 8 a.m., and leave Draper on return at 5 p.m. Fare for the round trip, pupils 25 cents, adults 40 cents. Tickets can be procured from Miss M. E. Cook, at the Social Hall, Robert L. Campbell and Karl G. Maeser.

An Error Corrected.

The *Union*, alluding to the recent Utah decisions, attacks the New York *Tribune* for alleged insincerity in first endorsing and then abusing Judge McKean, and takes credit to itself for having been the only journal on this coast that protested against the illegality of the Judge's rulings in the Mormon cases. At the same time it observes that "the press of this State went down in the dirt before the Moloch the Government had set up in Utah." The facts of history do not bear out the *Union's* assertion; nor justify its arrogation of superior acuteness. The *Record* was the first California journal that called attention to the weakness and insufficiency of Judge McKean's rulings, and the Gentile press of Utah blamed us bitterly at the time, while several of the Judge's friends at Salt Lake, Federal officials, and others, sent us lengthy communications, defending and attempting to justify the line of procedure taken. The *Union* is entitled to credit for having taken the correct view of this matter, and for having exerted itself to combat the arguments of those journals which favored the persecution of the Mormons, but it is not true that it was the first to take this position. We had brought the question into prominence before it entered the lists at all, and it is at best entitled only to the credit of accepting as correct views which it did not certainly originate. It followed in the wake of the *Record*, perhaps for the first time in the history of the two papers, but none the less positively so on that account. We merely make this reference to the matter in justice to ourselves, and in deference to the truth.—*Sacramento Record*.

Illegal Territorial Legislation.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The practice of the legislatures of the territories passing acts of incorporation for railroads within their limits was discussed by the senate committee on Pacific railroads to-day. As the law stands, territorial legislatures have the power to grant charters of a general nature, but they are expressly directed not to legislate for the special charters, or to give any special privileges. During the present session quite a number of railroad companies have applied to Congress for the right of way through the public lands, under charters received from the different territories. Some of them have already commenced the construction of their road, without the requisite authority from congress. While the committee are in favor of the development of the country, they are of the opinion that the law should be closely followed, or else the law restraining the territories from granting the privilege should be repealed. The railroads claim that precedent is on their side, and in supporting this they show that congress has, in various ways, acted upon the roads which have been built under territorial charters, thus legalizing the action. The roads under consideration do not desire land grants, but only ask the right of way through the public domain, and in consequence meet with little opposition, but the legality of the incorporation is the subject of contention in the committee. No conclusion was reached.—*Chicago Times*.

There are four things which a woman cannot do—tie up a parcel, throw a stone at a hen, carry an umbrella, sharpen a lead-pencil.