

community is separated into two classes, one poor and the other rich, their interests are diverse. Poverty and wealth do not work together well—one lords it over the other; one becomes the prey of the other. This is apt to be the case in all societies, in ours as well as others. Poverty is not so great an extent, but still sufficiently serious to menace us as a people with danger. God inspired him to counsel the people to enter into co-operation, and it has now been practiced some years in our midst with the results. Those who have put in a means have had that more than doubled since Z. C. M. I. started—three last March. And so it is with co-operative herds, co-operative factories, and co-operative institutions of all kinds which have been established in our midst, and the people can partake of the benefits of this system. You can see the effect of co-operation on the people. But this is a limited system, it does not extend as far as needed, although it required faith to enter into this; yet it will require more faith upon the other of which I have written.

While upon co-operation let me here say we can witness the good effects of this in the church, and we shall feel them in time to come. President Young, the other paid into the co-operative establishment—Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution—a hundred thousand dollars—the titling of his own personal funds—and it is now where it will yield for the benefit of the whole Church. If this amount had been used to pay dividends on the public works and those giving for the church, how long do you think it would have lasted? It would have been used up. But I have added the wisdom, and have felt thankful there was a sum placed where it could be used for the benefit of the work, and at the same time yield a handsome return on the investment. I do not think it will yield more than three years, if the Co-operative Institution prospers as well in the future as in the past, for this sum to double in the shape of dividends. I refer to this in passing because it is a testimony that, after three years and a half have passed, to the wisdom that prompted the establishment of this institution; but notwithstanding this you are aware that many had stood against it, and denounced it as a foolish, unwise, and likely to end disastrous enterprise, and several apostatized through its inauguration because they wanted all the funds themselves, and were unwilling the people should have any. But we have the people before us. The people who entered into it have been blessed exceedingly, and they will continue to be so if they persevere.

But I have said that this is only a stepping stone to something beyond that is more perfect, and that will result in the blessing of the blessings of God to a wider extent among us. In other lands you see the people divided into classes. You see beggars in the street, and men and women who are short of food, dwelling in hovels and in the poorest of tenements. At the same time, others revel in luxury, they have everything they need, more than they need to satisfy all their wants. Every philanthropist who contemplates this, does so with sadness, and before after measure has been devised to remedy this state of things. Our community is not a prey to these evils. Beggary is unknown in this Territory; at the same time we have no very rich men among us. Like other new communities we are more on an equality than we would be if we were older, and if we were to become an old community under the system which prevailed before co-operation was established, then it is very probable that some of the class distinctions to be seen in other communities would be seen among us. It is to avoid this that God has revealed that which I have alluded to, and our design is to bring to pass a better condition of affairs, by making men equal in all things. He has given this earth to us, and he has given to us air, water and soil; he has given to us the animals that are upon the earth, and all the plants by which it is surrounded. They are not given to one or to some, to the exclusion of others; not to one class, or to one nation, or to one race, or to one family, but they are given to all. But he has given them to children in all nations alike. Man, however, abuses the agency that God has given to him, and he transgresses his laws and oppresses his fellowmen. There is covetousness in the rich, and there is covetousness in the poor. There is a clashing of interests, and there is not that feeling of brotherly love which we are told the gospel should bring—a feeling to love our neighbor as we love ourselves. This does not exist on the earth now, it is reserved for God to restore it. We pray that it will be done on earth as it is in heaven, and when it shall, then the world which exists in heaven will be practiced and enjoyed by men on the earth. I expect, when we get to heaven, that we shall see some riding in their chariots, and some every luxury, and crowned with crowns of glory, while the rest are in rags.

I have spoken longer than I intended, there are some few thoughts on my mind to which I will allude in this connection before I sit down, and that is, brethren, that we should, to the extent of our ability, foster these institutions that have been established among us. We

should do all that we can to sustain ourselves—sustain our own factories, do all in our power to maintain these things that we have established, and seek with all our energy to foster them. We have factories here that can make as good cloth as any of their size, probably, in the nation. They ought to be sustained by us. Brother Erastus Snow related an incident a day or two ago in relation to their operations at St. George. They received quite a quantity of cloth from the factory of President Young. He told the store keeper at St. George not to say anything about where it was manufactured. At the same time they received a consignment of eastern manufactured goods. They were put side by side on the shelves of the store and sold to the people. There were very few—some two or three persons—who knew that any of these goods were manufactured in the Territory. They sold very readily to the people, who said they were the best goods they had bought. They wore them, and they wore well. Several lots were received from the President's factory, and sold in the same way, the people remaining in ignorance a good while as to the place of their manufacture, and imagining that they were brought from the east. There is an idea prevailing among many of us that something manufactured abroad is better than that manufactured at home. President George A. Smith, Elder Woodruff and myself, on our recent visit to California, examined the Oregon and California goods. We went through a woollen factory there, where very excellent goods were made. We saw some blankets and some other things which were manufactured there, which can not be surpassed. I recollected that I had heard parties here, who had purchased Oregon cloth, praise it very highly; but in examining that class of goods in California, I found that the cloth manufactured in this Territory compared very favorably with it, and had they been put side by side, bolt by bolt, it would have been very difficult to tell which was Utah and which was Oregon manufacture. Indeed if there was any preference I was inclined to give it to our own cloth.

We have factories that can make straw hats, straw bonnets and everything of this kind. We have good tanners and shoe shops, and harness shops. We have a great many manufacturers in our Territory that should be fostered by us as a people. We should guard against luxury and extravagance, and use that which is manufactured at home.

That God may bless us, that he may pour out his Holy Spirit upon this Conference; upon those who speak and those who hear, is my prayer in the name of Jesus. Amen.

**TOOELE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**  
PINE KANYON, Nov. 13, 1872.  
*Editor Deseret News:*

Dear sir—Please inform "Inquirer" about a name that, when the citizens of Pine Canyon did constitute themselves in Agricultural Society and called it the Tooele County A. S., it was with the understanding that every good citizen of Tooele County had a right to join it, to become a member of it; that the place of meeting for the Society should be in Tooele city as soon as the interests of the Society should demand it.

The original members of the Society never intended to make the Society a small settlement business. They thought as the DESERET NEWS said that Tooele County should have an Agricultural Society, and they went to work and formed it, and put the prefix of "Tooele County" over the name of the Society, as a declaration, and as an invitation to every one in the county to join, and they would be willingly absorbed by a greater number of members from other settlements of the county.

By so acting they took a broader view of the situation and wants of the agricultural interests of Tooele county than the mind of "Inquirer" seems to have conceived.

About the smallness of Pine Canyon settlement I would further inform "Inquirer" that there resides the statistical correspondent of the Department of Agriculture, and there, probably, are the only two plantations of mulberry in Tooele county.

Here I rest; wishing long life to "Inquirer" and inviting him to bring his inquiring mind among us, so that we can enquire together into matters and things pertaining to the welfare of the community to whom we belong.

Respectfully,  
PETER A. DROUBAY,  
Cor. Sec. of the T. C. A. S.

**SERICULTURE.**  
FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE FROM FRANCE.  
*Editor Deseret News:*

Hoping that the following extracts of the last communication from my French correspondent will prove ac-

ceptable to my home correspondents and to the public in general, please publish them in your paper. It is dated October 28th, 1872.

LOUIS A. BERTRAND,  
Salt Lake City.

Dear Sir—Your esteemed favor of the 7th of last September is lying on my desk.

In reference to the thirty-five (35) ounces of silkworm eggs of the Japanese race, which have been offered to you by a silk-grower of Utah, I feel inclined to accept them on account of the smallness of the lot. I will test them in my next "early experiments," and then I shall be able to appreciate the quality of the silk they will produce. I do not think that they can beat the superior race of silkworms raised by yourself last year. Therefore please advise your friend to adopt them at once, and to raise exclusively the same race, that is to say, the large yellow French annuals.

I desire to receive your Utah eggs as soon as possible. Please ship them by express in the beginning of December, this month being the most favorable to silkworm transportation. I will immediately prepare them, in order that I may test them in my "early experiments." You shall receive, as soon as convenient, another communication from me, containing my appreciation and general remarks in order to guide you and your Utah friends in your next operations in the silk business.

Let me now congratulate President Brigham Young on his wise determination to transplant a certain number of his mulberry trees from his place into the city. He will find that the hill sides are the very best location to raise a superior quality of silk. And since he intends to build up a new coconery, I respectfully beg leave to present to him the following remarks on that matter—

"In order to combine all possible chances of success in rearing silkworms in your dry and beautiful climate, it is indispensably necessary to divide a large coconery into several small rooms. From two to three hundred thousand worms can be safely fed in each room. Nine-tenths of the silk which is annually grown in France are produced in very small nurseries."

Your own ideas and practice on this most important subject are perfectly correct. Every Utah silk-culturist must commence on a small scale. If successful, he will increase, every year, the number of his worms and the number of his mulberry trees.

Yours, etc., A. M.

I take the present opportunity to inform my home correspondents that I am prepared to ship to the French market about two hundred and thirty ounces of silkworm eggs. Whosoever desires to secure a parcel of these superior eggs is invited to send immediately his order to my address.

LOUIS A. BERTRAND.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

**By Telegraph.**

HAVANA, 20.—It is reported that the Spanish Government intends to relieve the Captain General of Porto Rico in a few days.

HAVANA, 21.—The *Moro Castle*, from New York, via Nassau on the 18th, arrived to-day. She brings news of the safety of another of the boats of the ill-fated *Missouri*, and the arrival of John Freary, first assistant engineer, David A. North, 3rd assistant engineer, and Chas. Conway, fireman, who survived almost incredible suffering. The *Nassau Times* publishes the statement of Freary. His account of the breaking out of the fire and the ineffectual attempts to extinguish it correspond with those of the other survivors already published. It appears that when the captain ordered the boats to be lowered, about thirty persons, including Freary, jumped into one, but owing to the mismanagement of the davits one end fell while the other remained hanging in the air, and all except Freary and eight others fell into the sea. Some one on the ship cut the davits and the boat fell into the water, and though it filled, it went free of the ship. Freary says we saw the boat, bottom upwards, with two men clinging to the keel, and we threw them a line, talked a while with them, and wanted them to join us, but they considered their position better than ours and refused. One of our men joined the two, and one of the two swam over to us, being one of the saved. We met Mr. Culmer in a boat

and asked him to admit us, we being in a sinking condition, but Culmer refused, saying they had enough on board. We told him his boat could hold more. Culmer threw us a bucket, and we tried, but ineffectually, to bail our boat. Culmer steered towards Abaco. We had four ears at nightfall. We pulled back toward the steamer hoping the fire would prove a beacon, and that some passing vessel might pick us up. We came within half a mile of the *Missouri* about 7 in the evening, but the steamer disappeared suddenly. We then put our boat before the wind. On the second and third day we were still before the wind, suffering terribly. On the latter day we saw a vessel come within a mile, we shouted and hoisted our clothing, but we were unable to attract her attention. The vessel hoisted sail and steered away. On the fourth day one of our crew died, and that night two others having become crazy jumped overboard. The boat was always full of water, ourselves sitting waist deep. On the 5th morning another man died. We were still before the wind. That evening was calm, and we succeeded in bailing the boat with two hats, a crazy man having thrown the bucket overboard. From three life-preservers we made a small sail, raised it and steered south, but our exhaustion was so great that we could do but little. On the 6th and 7th days our position was unchanged. On the eighth day we sighted land, and succeeded in landing at Powell's Coy, near Abaco, in the evening. We had eaten and drunk nothing since leaving the ship, and we lay down on the beach. After a time of rest on shore, we gathered strength to reach some deserted houses, and found a spring of fresh water. We lay together all night. On the 9th day we found a few tomatoes, which we boiled, having found matches and a pot in one of the houses. This produced but little strength, and we launched a boat and tried to reach the main land, but failed and returned to Powell's Coy, sleeping there that night. The next morning we made a final effort to reach land, but were so exhausted that we were hardly able to stand. We then lay down near the boat in a dying condition. Shortly after we saw a sloop cruising near the island, and we hoisted signals on the bars, and then lay down on the beach. A son of Wm. Curry was aboard the sloop and saw the signal. Curry came to our rescue and took us on board. Seven days after we reached Nassau, where the American consul treated us kindly.

HARRISBURG, Pa., 20.—Among the propositions presented in constitutional convention to-day is one increasing the term of the Governor to four years, and extending the term of the State Senators to four years, and representatives to two years, with biennial sessions of the legislature.

BOSTON, 21.—The following are additional losses by the fire last night: Congregational Publishing Co. \$25,000; insured. Henry Hoyt, publisher Sunday school books, \$20,000; insured. Thomas Strahan & Son \$15,000; uninsured. Solomon & Samuel, clothing, \$13,000; uninsured. J. P. Lovell & Sons, hardware, \$10,000; partial insurance.

At a meeting of the Wax and Kip Leather Manufacturers yesterday, it was unanimously resolved that 12½ per cent. be considered a fair advance on finished leather, also that as a rule all sales of upper leather be made on a basis of four months' credit.

Mayor Gaston has appointed G. W. Bigelow, Charles Green, Samuel C. Cobb, and Abraham Fish a committee to investigate the cause and management of the great fire, in accordance with an order passed by the council.

Contributions to Harvard College up to noon to-day amounted to \$60 765.

A bill passed the legislature to-day for the prompt removal of the Coliseum, which is to be sold at auction on Saturday.

NEW YORK, 21.—It is reported that the police have arrested a man suspected to have been connected with the robbery and murder of Mr. Poey, of Louisville. On the night of his disappearance he had been visiting Martin, the night clerk of the Brandeth House, and is known to have had about five thousand in his possession. He also carried an old fashioned gold watch, and wore two handsome pearl studs. It is believed that some professional criminals became aware of Poey's practice of carrying large sums of money, and that he was waylaid, murdered and robbed.

MONTREAL, 21.—A statue of Queen Victoria has been formally presented to the city.