



GEORGE Q. CANNON.....EDITOR

Wednesday, May 20, 1868.

FEMALE LABOR.

THE employment of females in the offices of the Deseret Telegraph Line is a movement that will doubtless be followed by good results. Woman's sphere of usefulness can be considerably enlarged beyond its present limits, and with profit to the sex and the country. There are many employments which woman can advantageously follow, besides those which are assigned to her at present, and we are pleased to see the disposition which our young ladies are evincing to qualify themselves by education for wider fields of usefulness. The call for men's labor the past few months has not been as heavy as usual. Times have been hard, and many who have had work to do have been compelled to postpone it until means were more plentiful. But usually there are not men sufficient to supply the demand. The employment of women in many branches which men now follow would relieve this pressure.

There are many employments in which females can be engaged as successfully as men, and at lower rates. Men need not indulge in any fears or jealousy about the other sex supplanting them, for among us there are many avenues of employment open; and in building up the Zion of God, we need all the help that can be procured—men's, women's and children's. The time has probably not yet come when this question of labor can be properly regulated. Yet it is not far distant. We are on the eve of a great revolution in this respect. When the labors of the people are wisely arranged and properly classified, want will be unknown among us, and the necessities and comforts of life will be more abundant and more easily obtained than at present. The earth that we inhabit is richly endowed with every thing that is essential to man's happiness and comfort.

The startling contrasts which are witnessed in many countries between the rich and the poor—the one class reveling in luxury and rioting in extravagance, and the other pinched and starving, surrounded by squalor and misery—have their origin in an improper organization of society. One class lives in idleness, a set of drones in the hive, doing nothing more than to consume what the other class, by continuous and grinding toil, produces. There is something radically wrong in all this, and it remains for the Latter-day Saints to so organize themselves as to correct these evils, and to institute a new order of things.

The question of female labor has been forced upon public attention in the East through the great scarcity, especially in some branches of employment of male labor. During the war, several hundred thousand men, chiefly artisans, were killed. The result was that the demand for male labor was greater than the supply, and the country being overrun with the wives and children of those slain in battle, the way was thus opened for the development of female talent in many of the lighter and more artistic branches of industry, for which she is more particularly adapted, and in which a long apprenticeship is not absolutely necessary. In the large cities East, women are now commonly employed in printing, engraving, telegraphing, photograph coloring, bookbinding, saleswomen in stores, gilders, burnishers, tailors, especially in the manufacture of ladies' clothing and in numerous other respectable callings. Type setting has been advocated as a branch of business peculiarly suited to women. We have heard it reported that in London it was attempted and given up in disgust; but from a printed statement now before us we learn that in the office of the New York World and in Harper's printing house many women are employed at the case, and for steady labor they are considered more reliable than men.

This seems to be a step in the right direction, and promises well, not only for

the wealth, but also for the morals of the country. Mining and new industrial pursuits that are being continually developed, offer greater inducements and are better adapted to masculine enterprise and skill; while the employment of women as above described, turns to good account a vast amount of labor that would be otherwise lost, and enables very many to procure a decent and respectable livelihood, who, were it not for this, might help to increase the tide of public immorality.

EARTHQUAKE AND ERUPTIONS AT HAWAII.

THE Sandwich Islands have been visited by terrible earthquakes. Hawaii, the largest island of the group, has suffered heavily from earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, the most frightful and disastrous of any that have occurred since the discovery of the islands by the whites. The eruption was preluded by numerous sharp and severe shocks of earthquake, which were felt on all the islands with more or less distinctness, but were more destructive on the island of Hawaii. Mauna Loa, the seat of the volcano, began the demonstrations on the 27th of March, and on the 28th one hundred or more shocks were felt.

From March 29th to April 10th it was estimated that there had been upward of two thousand shocks on that island, there having been some days between three and four hundred. The heaviest shock occurred on April 2nd. This was felt throughout the group. It destroyed every church and nearly every dwelling in the whole district of Kau, on Hawaii. Whole villages were destroyed. Immediately after the eruption a tidal wave rolled in from the ocean. This wave rolled in over the tops of the cocoa-nut trees, probably sixty feet high at least, and drove the floating rubbish, timber, &c., inland, a distance of a quarter of a mile in some places, taking with it, when it returned to sea, houses, men, women and children, and almost everything moveable. This wave expanded itself on the coast, a distance of fifty miles.

It was calculated that at least one hundred lives were lost by the earthquake and the tidal wave. The sufferings and consternation of the people of the district where these things occurred are described as being very great. Night after night they were compelled to sleep on the mountains, exposed to cold and damp winds and rain from the sea, subsisting on taro and fishes when they could get them, and fasting when they could not. The whole district was a field of desolation, and the foreigners who had been living there were leaving with the intention of never returning again.

At Waiohinu when the heavy shock was felt the people who were moving about were all thrown off their feet. Horses and cattle dropped down, as if dead. A man riding on horseback had his horse tumbled under him so suddenly that he found himself and horse lying flat on the ground before the thought of an earthquake entered his mind.

A writer in the Honolulu Advertiser, from which paper we glean the above particulars, says in relation to the shock:

"First the earth swayed to and fro from north and south, then east and west, round and round, then up and down and in every imaginable direction for several minutes; everything crashing around us, and the trees thrashing about as if torn by a mighty rushing wind. It was impossible to stand; we had to sit on the ground, bracing with hands and feet to keep from rolling over. In the midst of it we saw burst out from the top of the pali, about a mile to the north of us, what we supposed to be an immense river of molten lava, which afterward proved to be red earth. It rushed down in headlong course and across the plain below, apparently bursting up from the ground, throwing rocks high in the air, and swallowing up everything in its way—trees, houses, cattle, horses, goats and men, all in an instant, as it were. It went three miles in not more than three minutes time, and then ceased.

"Some one pointed to the shore, and we ran to where we could see it. After the hard shaking had ceased and all along the sea-shore from directly below us to Punaluu, about three or four miles, the sea was boiling and foaming furiously, all red, for about an eighth of a mile from the shore, and the shore was covered by the sea. We went right over to Nahala's hill, with the children and our natives, where we could see both ways; expecting every moment to be

swallowed up by the lava from beneath, for it sounded as if it was surging and washing under our feet all the time, and there were frequent shakes. In places the ground was all cracked up, and every rock or pali that could fall had fallen. At Hilo we saw a small stream of black, smoking lava, and outside of Punaluu a long black point of lava slowly pushed out to sea and soon disappeared."

The first eruption gave no forewarning, except perhaps a shower of sand. The same writer, in referring to it says:

"The fire burst up out of the ground, throwing a spray of red lava high in the air, then a great column of smoke rose straight up thousands of feet and arched over to the east. In a few minutes a new jet was thrown up a little southeast of the first, with its column of smoke; soon followed by another jet; and then by a fourth; soon the red lava began running down the sides of the mountain in four streams, in a southerly and easterly direction. About seven o'clock we began to hear a roaring sound, which grew louder and louder until the air seemed to tremble with the incessant roar of the volcano."

The editor of the Advertiser visited the scene of the eruption himself. He describes one of the new craters:

"The new crater, when visited by Mr. Swain, was at least one and a half miles in extent, nearly circular, but constantly enlarging its area, by engulfing the sides. While the above gentleman was looking at it, a tract of at least five acres in extent tumbled in and was swallowed up like food for the devouring element. The enlargement is going on mainly on the lower side, toward the farm houses, and it is thought that its diameter is already about two miles.

Four huge jets or fountains were continually being thrown up out of this great crater, ever varying in size and height, sometimes apparently all joining together and making one continuous spouting a mile and a half long.

From the lower side of the crater, a stream of liquid, rolling, boiling lava poured out and ran down the plateau, then down the side of the pali (following the track of the government road), then along the foot of the pali or precipice five miles to the sea.

This was the scene that opened before us as we ascended the ridge on Friday. At the left were these four grand fountains playing with terrific fury, throwing blood-red lava and huge stones, some as large as a house, to a height varying constantly from 500 to 1,000 feet. The grandeur of this scene no imagination can picture—no one who has not seen it can realize.

Then there was the rapid, rolling steam, rushing and tumbling like a swollen river down the hill, over the precipice and down the valley to the sea, surging and roaring like a cataract, with a fury perfectly indescribable. This river of fire varied from 500 to 1,200 or 1,500 feet in width, and when it is known that the descent was 2,000 feet in five miles, the statement that it ran at the rate of ten miles an hour will not be doubted.

We waited till night, when the scene was a hundred fold more vivid and grand—the crimson red of the lava doubly bright, and the lurid glare of the red smoke clouds that overhung the whole, the roaring of the rushing stream, the noise of the tumbling rocks thrown out of the crater, and flashes of electric lightning—altogether made it surpassingly grand, and showed that man is nothing compared with his Creator."

IMPEACHMENT.

On Saturday evening the telegraphic wire brought information that the Senators had expressed themselves on the Eleventh Article of impeachment, thirty-five being for conviction and nineteen for acquittal. As this was one of the articles on which conviction was looked for, considerable inquiry has been made concerning it. The following is the text of the article:

"That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office and of his oath of office, and in disregard of the Constitution and laws of the United States, did heretofore, to wit: on the 18th day of August, 1868, at the city of Washington, and the District of Columbia, by public speech, declare and affirm in substance, that the Thirty-ninth Congress of the United States was not a Congress of the United States authorized by the Constitution to exercise legislative power under the same; but, on the contrary, was a Congress of only part of the States,

thereby denying and intending to deny that the legislation of said Congress was valid or obligatory upon him the said Andrew Johnson, except in so far as he saw fit to approve the same; and also thereby denying and intending to deny the power of the said Thirty-ninth Congress to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and, in pursuance of said declaration, the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, afterward to wit: on the 21st day of February, 1868, at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully and in disregard of the requirements of the Constitution, that he should take care that the laws be faithfully executed, attempt to prevent the execution of an act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, by unlawfully devising and contriving and attempting to devise and contrive means by which he should prevent Edwin M. Stanton from forthwith resuming the functions of the office of Secretary for the Department of War, notwithstanding the refusal of the Senate to concur in the suspension therefore made by said Andrew Johnson, of said Edwin M. Stanton from said office of Secretary for the Department of War, and also by further unlawfully devising and contriving and attempting to devise and contrive means then and there to prevent the execution of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1867, and also to prevent the execution of an act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867; whereby the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then, to wit: on the 21st day of Feb., 1868, at the City of Washington, commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office."

As will be seen by the dispatches to-day, the decision on impeachment is postponed until the 26th. The breach between the two parties appears to be widened as the matter draws to an issue. The charges made by the Radicals, on the one hand, of bribery being resorted to for the purpose of procuring votes against conviction; the feelings expressed by the Democrats on the other hand at the undue influence used to coerce Senators into voting for conviction—calling on them to resign or vote as required—has a strong tendency to make the breach still wider, with less probability of it being bridged over.

The length and interesting nature of the dispatches to-day forbid our dwelling on the subject at great length.

HOME ITEMS.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY

CORRESPONDENTS writing for publication are requested to write on one side of the paper only.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Correspondents' names must in every instance accompany their communications, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of reliability.

CONCRETE.—As a good deal of interest is felt concerning concrete for building purposes, we gladly publish the following on the subject, courteously handed to us by Dr. Bernhisel, and extracted by him from a reliable source:

"CONCRETE FOR FOUNDATION WALLS.—Washington Smith, Lamont, Ottawa county, Mich., writes: 'As we have no stone, we need something for foundation. I saw your recommendation to a man similarly situated, to make his foundation of concrete. I must confess my ignorance by asking you how such a wall is made.' Yours is another case of careless reading, or else you have missed a paper which did tell how concrete was made. We repeat: If you have no stone, use the coarsest gravel you can obtain, with which fill a box either in sections or large enough to make the whole foundation wall of one side of your building. Now mix lime, one part; coarse sand, two parts; with water enough to make the mixture run freely. Pour this into your box of gravel or broken stone until all the interstices are filled. In a few days you may remove the box, leaving a solid block of stone. This is concrete. The same process repeated, layer after layer, makes the concrete walls of a house, sometimes three stories high."

GOOD FOUNDATIONS.—This being the season when building fairly commences, we would direct public attention to the importance of making good and secure foundations. There has been more rain in this country for the past two years than there was before, and buildings which rest on foundations that are easily washed away, have been endangered. Several have fallen, fortunately with no serious accidents, during the past Winter, and a repetition next Fall and Winter of the wet weather which we had last Fall and Winter, will bring a number more to the ground. In building security must be sought after, and houses should be erected to stand permanently not as temporary accommodations or shelters. Rock foundations should be laid up sufficiently high above the ground to prevent the washing away of dobies with melting snows. And builders should lay them up securely, not get through their work in any way, trusting to its being covered from