

CO-OPERATION AT PROVO.

IN our recent visit to Provo we had the good fortune to be present at a meeting of the stockholders of the Co-operative Institution of that place, which was held for the purpose of completing the organization of the society by electing a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer. Abraham O. Smoot was elected President, Myron Tanner, Vice-President; Elijah F. Sheets, Alex. F. Macdonald, Andrew H. Scott, Samuel S. Jones and Geo. G. Bywater were elected Directors; L. John Nuttall, Secretary; and Isaac Bullock, Treasurer. The society has started under very favorable auspices. At a meeting of the President and Board of Directors, held directly after the former meeting had been dismissed, a liberal proposal was made by Henry W. Lawrence, Esq., of the firm of Kimball & Lawrence, to sell out to them the new store recently built at Provo by that firm, with their entire stock of goods which they had there. The business done by this store since it was opened has been excellent, and it was extending; but this proposal was made with a view to aid the co-operative movement, as Bro. L. thought, and truly, too, that two stores under the circumstances would be one too many. The offer was unanimously accepted, and as soon as an invoice of stock can be taken, which will be done immediately, the goods and premises will be transferred to the Co-operative Institution.

A large amount of stock has been subscribed by the people towards this Institution, and so sanguine are they of success that, in several instances, we understand, the amounts originally subscribed have been doubled. This feeling of confidence was not lessened by the proposal of President Young, if the stockholders had no objections, to take \$5,000 worth of stock in the Institution, and the taking of \$3,000 worth by Br. Lawrence. We have heard of no society starting into existence in the Territory under such favorable circumstances as this of Provo, and we shall be much disappointed if it does not prove a success. Provo has set an example that Salt Lake City need not be ashamed to imitate, and when an establishment is started here on as good a basis, and under as favorable circumstances, as the one in that city, we shall think we have reasons to congratulate our citizens.

The principle of co-operation is a correct one, and it cannot fail to be successful in every instance if the enterprise be conducted by business men on business principles. It is being adopted in many of our settlements, and organizations are being formed, adopting as their constitutions and by-laws those framed by the Parent Society in this city. This intelligence is gratifying. But too great care cannot be taken in starting and conducting the operations of these societies. To be successful the business must be done in a systematic, reliable manner, and men of good capacity and experience must have the management of them. If these precautions be not taken, money will be lost, the attempts will prove failures, and discouragement and, probably, ill feelings will follow, and the principle of co-operation will fall into disrepute. Reckless, careless, inexperienced men should not be entrusted with the management of the funds of such institutions. A man may be a good, reliable man in counseling and preaching; he may be an excellent mechanic, a careful and judicious man in taking care of stock or in cultivating the ground, or be successful in other pursuits, and yet be unsuited to conduct and manage a large establishment and to buy and sell goods. Experience is required to do this. But a careful, judicious man can learn, if he has an opportunity; and if there are settlements where they do not have the men possessing the necessary experience to begin with, if they commence carefully, and do a small, safe business that they can manage without difficulty, their experience will enlarge, and they can extend their business proportionately.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

Washington, 9.—The Senate assembled at 12 o'clock. Wilson submitted the minority report on the Omnibus Railroad bill; the principal features of which have been telegraphed.

Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported a joint resolution relative to bounties to colored soldiers, with an amendment providing that such persons who volunteered for three years and were honorably discharged, shall receive the same bounties as other soldiers.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Constitutional Amendment. Several amendments were offered and lost.

Dixon renewed his motion to amend by requiring the ratification of amendments by conventions instead of by Legislatures.

A discussion ensued in which Doollittle, Conness, Fessenden, Hendricks, Morton and Sumner participated. Williams urged the necessity of excluding Chinamen from citizenship, lest they overrun the entire Pacific coast. Cor-

bett's amendment, excluding Chinamen and Indians not taxed, was rejected. After much further discussion Wilson's amendment was adopted, 31 to 27. It is as follows: "No discrimination shall be made in the United States in the exercise of the elective franchise, or in the right to hold office in any State on account of color, race, nativity, or creed."

Buckalew offered an amendment, providing that Constitutional amendments must be ratified by legislatures chosen after the passage of the resolution submitting the amendments; lost. Dixon's amendment was also lost.

Morton offered an amendment relative to the mode of choosing Presidential electors, which was lost 27 to 29. Sumner's amendment, an abstract of which has been previously sent, was lost 9 to 46. Warner's substitute was then voted down, and the amendment having been considered in a committee of the whole, it was reported to the Senate.

Morton resumed his amendment in regard to the manner of choosing Presidential electors, which was adopted 27 to 30.

Anthony moved to recommit the amendment as amended, to the judiciary committee, but the motion was lost. A motion to reconsider the vote, adopting Morton's amendment, was lost, when the resolution was read the third time and passed 40 to 10.

Washington.—The reports on the Constitutional Amendment all contain provisions excluding Chinese from suffrage; some of the opponents promise a remedy by the modification of the naturalization laws. There are before the Senate, awaiting action, 188 civil nominations and 495 military, of which 340 are brevet only. Eleven of the civil have been confirmed this session; of the naval all have acted except eight.

HOUSE.

The House took up the bill authorizing the building of a Military and Postal Railroad from Washington to New York. Kerr spoke in opposition to the bill, and thought Congress had no Constitutional power to take charge of railways. He pointed out the corruptions which would, he said, inevitably follow the establishing of such a precedent. The debate continued, McCarthy, Cullom and Blaine supporting the bill; Sitgreaves, Haight, Phelps, Kelly and Twissell against it. When the debate closed Twissell moved to lay the bill on the table, which was negatived 94 to 93. The bill was then ordered engrossed and read a third time, and not being engrossed it went to the Speaker's table.

The Speaker announced that arrangements had been made for admitting spectators to witness the counting of the electoral vote tomorrow.

Spaulding reported the Senate amendments to the Diplomatic Appropriation bill. The amendment striking out the clause consolidating the Central American Missions was non-curred in. The other amendments were variously disposed of.

Just made a statement in reference to the business before the banking committee and asked to have the floor next Saturday for the purpose of making reports. Unanimous consent was granted.

Peters, from the Committee on Elections, reported in favor of Cleaves, the contestant from New Mexico.

Pike introduced a bill to compensate the officers and crew of the Kearsage, for its destruction by the pirate Alabama; referred.

The House went into a committee of the whole on the Army Appropriation bill. Garfield spoke an hour, explaining the amendment for the reduction of the army by the plan of direct muster out; also the consolidation of the quartermaster's commissary and pay departments and the abolition of the ordnance department. The committee rose and the House took a recess. The evening session will be for the consideration of the tax bill.

The House evening session was occupied mainly with a debate between Schenck and Wood on questions arising out of the revenue bill.

The committee for the revision of the laws have agreed to a bill relative to naturalization, which it will report as soon as possible. It provides that hereafter all naturalization shall be done in United States Courts; and that registers in bankruptcy may take evidence but not issue certificates. All applicants for naturalization must give notice beforehand of their intention. Any citizen may appear before a court and state objections to the naturalization of any applicant. Certificates of naturalization may be issued at the end of four years and six months residence, but cannot be used till six months thereafter. The purpose of the bill is to make naturalization a judicial process.

GENERAL.

New York.—General Grant, yesterday, endorsed the visit of Col. Collyer, of the Indian Peace Commission, to Fort Cobb, and instructed the officers of the army to furnish him every facility.

James T. Brady died this morning of apoplexy; all the Courts adjourned in honor of his memory.

Chicago.—Murray McConnell, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Illinois, was murdered in his office at Jacksonville, at 10 o'clock this morning. His skull was fractured by repeated blows from a slung shot. No motive for the crime or clue to the perpetrator is known. McConnell had held many public positions, and was the father-in-law of Ex-Senator McDougall, of California.

Cincinnati.—Geo. M. Lee, a distinguished lawyer of this city, to-day, was taken to the lunatic asylum, insane.

Chicago.—The Tribune's special says that Augener, a special envoy from St. Domingo, has informed a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, that the statement made on the authority of Fabius, the confidential agent of Baz, that the debt of St. Domingo is only half a million, is incorrect. He informs the Committee that the debt is not below twelve millions, and will probably reach fourteen millions. The same special says Wilson's amendment to the proposed Constitutional Amendment, contains a clause which the House rejected by a decided majority, and he thinks the whole matter will be sent to a Committee of Conference.

FOREIGN.

Athens.—The King and Cabinet are unanimous in their adherence to the Conference.

Private letters from Paris state that Minister Dix will resign in March. It is stated that Rothschild purchased 2,000,000 of United States bonds recently.

New York, 9.—The London papers announce the failure of Morgan, Melbourne & Co., liabilities half a million; also the suspension of Wald & Co., of Bradford, England, liabilities \$500,000.

London.—The Glasgow Chamber of Commerce has presented an address to Reverdy Johnson, containing an inquiry as to the practical adoption of the principles of free trade by the United States.

Madrid.—In reply to further solicitations from his friends, Espartero has again declined a seat in the Constituent Cortes. Among the changes contemplated by the administration of the Government is the abolition of colonial ministries as distinct departments.

London.—Gladstone proposes to abolish university tests.

Madrid.—Only one of the Burgos assassins has been condemned to death, and he appeals to the Cortes, which organizes to-morrow.

The Minister of Marine, Topete, decrees the remodeling of the Spanish navy.

Havana.—A letter, of the 2nd, states that an early compromise is expected between the belligerents. The Captain General has already sent the basis of an amicable agreement to Spain. Quesada appears to be the only revolutionary chief determined to oppose a compromise.

LEGISLATIVE.

Feb. 9, 1899; 2 p. m.

HOUSE.—A message was received from the Council announcing their concurrence in Joint Resolution changing the name of Richard Hoar to Richard Orr; and their adoption of Joint Resolution for relief of Wm. Morrison.

The Council also concurred in the House bill defining the duties of Territorial and County officers, having the expenditure of public funds, with an amendment.

The Council also concurred in House Memorial to Congress with regard to town sites; and had passed "an Act providing for the organization of Rio Virgen County."

The last bill named was read and referred.

The amendment to the bill defining the duties of Territorial and County officers was read and adopted.

The Joint Resolution for the relief of Wm. Morrison was read and adopted.

The bill providing for the organization of Rio Virgen County was read and referred.

The act pertaining to damage done by animals passed its third reading.

The act supplementary to an act entitled an act regulating the manufacture, sale, or other disposition of intoxicating liquors was taken up on its second reading, and postponed indefinitely.

The bill for an act supplementary to the act entitled an act regulating the mode of procedure in civil cases, passed.

Memorial to Congress for an appropriation to increase the Territorial Library was reported back by committee and adopted.

The act prescribing rules and regulations for the execution of the Trust arising under an act of Congress entitled an act for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns upon the public lands, was read and referred.

Adjourned till to-morrow at ten a. m.

February 10th.

COUNCIL.—Communications were received from the House announcing concurrence in the Council Memorial to Congress concerning the re-survey of the Public Lands of Utah; and their concurrence in Council amendments to memorial to Congress concerning appropriation of Internal Revenue of Utah; also concurring in Joint Resolution for the relief of William Morrison; and in the Council Amendments to (H. F. 10) "an Act defining the duties of Territorial and County officers having the management and expenditure of Internal Revenue."

Also the adoption by the House of a Memorial to Congress for an appropriation to increase the Territorial Library.

The Memorial was read and concurred in.

The President of the Council presented a petition of William H. Dame and others, praying for an appropriation for the encouragement of pisciculture in the waters of Panwiche, Iron County. The petition was referred to the Committee on agriculture, etc.

Mr. Haight, of the Committee on Roads etc., to whom was referred Petition of the Mayor and City Council of Pleasant Grove City, asking for an appropriation of six hundred dollars to assist in making a road through the low lands between said city and American Fork; reported the said back and recommended said appropriation to be made.

Council adjourned till tomorrow 10 a. m.

HOUSE.—House met at 10 a. m.

These annals compose sixteen large volumes. As soon as President Young's desire of receiving some *Multicoccus* seed from France was made known to me at Paris, I went directly to the Imperial library of la rue Richelieu, and there I found the documents, in order to make these important documents. I spent much time in perusing every notable French work on sericulture, and in extracting therefrom numerous valuable remarks. I will translate and publish every kind of information in my power, as fast as the silk-raising industry shall extend in Utah.

Mr. Eugene Robert, a disciple of the Bergeles-School, and a skillful sericulturist, founded the first salubrious cocoonery at Saint-Fille, near Manoeque, in the South. It was an important establishment, where he invented the paper net, a judicious contrivance to clean the worms, now extensively used. French ladies in general entertain a keen relish for that business; they display a marvellous activity in every branch of silk husbandry. Mesdames de Neale, de Villeneuve, Millet-Robine, and Brunet de La Grange, hold the first rank, as well as Miss Pelizer, who has filled with great ability several official missions.

The celebrated history of the Bergeles-School properly so called, a venerable Piedmontese savant, Mr. Matthew Bonafous, continued, in Italy, Dandolo's glorious enterprise, whose disciple and friend he was. In France, professor Robinet delivered public lectures on silk husbandry, and performed numerous scientific experiments, securing ing ciphered apparatus to measure, exactly, the strength and elasticity of silks.

I will remark here that Mr. Ch. Beauvais' new school, and after him the powerful efforts displayed by his disciples, to increase largely by the production of raw silk in France, proved a failure. The prevalence of the mysterious disease among the silkworms has by no means disappeared. Science has been unable to find a remedy against that destructive plague.

In order to complete the above historical sketch, I will insert, here, a few statements on the production of silk in the different countries of the world. The following table will show, as near as can be ascertained, the value of the silk produced annually in the various countries, and its vast importance as an element of national wealth:

Countries.	Value
Asia,	\$141,000,000
Europe,	73,480,000
Africa,	220,000
Oceania,	120,000
America,	80,000
Total,	214,900,000

The amounts may be divided as follows, viz:

Chinese Empire,	\$81,200,000
Japanese Empire,	17,000,000
Formosa,	6,000,000
The Islands of Asia Minor,	800,000
Syria,	1,800,000
Turkistan, (in China)	400,000
Turkistan (ind. in Asia)	1,400,000
Corean archipelago,	100,000
France,	25,000,000
Italy,	39,000,000
Turkey in Europe,	3,200,000
Spain and Portugal,	3,200,000
Pontifical States,	1,300,000
Greece, Ionian Islands,	840,000
Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, Mediterranean coast,	300,000
Basin of the Danube, Austria, Rumania, Servia, Hungary,	1,280,000
India,	24,000,000
America,	80,000
Total,	214,900,000

A century ago nearly all the silk, or at least five-sixths of the quantity manufactured by French fabricants, came from foreign countries,—the Levant, Persia, Sicily, Italy and Spain. The other sixth only was produced in the south of France. The mean price of French silk was fifteen francs the livre, or thirty francs the kilogramme (two and one-fifth pounds). Foreign silks were much dearer. The most common raw silk, that of Greece, when brought to our hundred and twenty francs the kilogramme; China and India silks, two hundred and forty francs; and that from Italy was valued at from five hundred to six hundred francs. But by degrees French silk improved to such an extent that in the early part of this century, the price advanced to seventy francs the kilogramme. This rate was maintained, almost without variation, up to the year 1840; while foreign products were depreciated to such a degree that the very best quality from the Levant and from Persia sold at forty francs and the waste at thirty-two francs.

Italy, during this period, maintained the elevation in its prices, on account of the very excellent quality of its silks. That was nevertheless surpassed by the French silks, which finally rose from the last to the first rank, which they still maintain.

The raw silks of France, of the first quality, at a later period brought one hundred and fifty francs; while those of the best kind from Italy realized hardly one hundred francs. These results are due entirely to the progress in French manufactures, which has largely contributed to the extraordinary development of the silk industry that has taken place in that country. The importance of silk industry in France is about equal to that of cotton in England.

To impart to the readers of the News an idea of the marvelous progress made by the silk business in France, I will state here that in 1820, it is estimated that French manufacturers fabricated ten million dollars' worth, (fifty million francs) of the raw material of which one half was furnished by the southern departments. The goods produced from this material represented a value of more than twenty million dollars, (one hundred million francs) of which fourteen million dollars' worth were consumed at home, and six million dollars' worth were exported. In 1835, the value of silk goods produced was estimated at one hundred and six million five hundred thousand dollars, the raw material for about twenty-six million five hundred thousand dollars worth was imported. The home consumption was thirty-five million dollars, and the export to the foreign market was seventy-one million five hundred thousand dollars.

The number of silk looms in the kingdom was about two hundred and twenty-five thousand. The number of persons engaged in this branch of industry was upwards of half a million.

In 1890, the value of French silk goods manufactured, amounted to upwards of one hundred and forty million dollars (seven hundred million francs), and yet this was not sufficient to supply the demand. France purchased in foreign countries forty million dollars (two hundred million francs) of silk goods, of which eighty million dollars, France exported about one hundred and ten million dollars (five hundred and fifty million francs.)

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES BY STAGE.

From the East.—W. G. Wayman, Ed Ayler, W. S. Walker, R. H. Wise; L. A. Harrison, L. Loeb, T. Garlist, A. P. Leathers. D. E. Kimball, Wm. Nickolson, H. Hunter, P. H. Herring.

From the West.—Mrs. C. F. Chamberlain, J. W. Butler, wife and son, D. T. Johns, E. B. Benjamin, R. W. Finkle, H. W. Barlow.

From the North.—M. Morris, J. R. Hodge, A. N. Moore, G. P. Wilson, Jno. Ming.

To the East.—W. F. Marshall, J. W. Faulkner, W. C. Lipp, C. A. Haines, Chas. Brooks, S. Howe, F. G. Eastman, Babcock.

To the West.—H. B. Schell, Wm. Armstrong, J. T. Nounnan, J. E. Jones, Wm. Cortez, Henry Thomas, Wm. Down, Wm. Perry, Geo. Baum, J. K. Linton.

To the North.—Jas. Boyd, Ed. Babcock, I. S. McClure, D. W. Corbin, Mrs. Nove, Ed Ford, Herrek.

THE WEATHER.—We received the following by Deseret Telegraph Line, yesterday afternoon, too late for yesterday's issue.

Spanish Fork; cloudy but warm, been raining most of the night. Payson; very cloudy but warm and pleasant, rained last night. Nephi; cloudy but pleasant, snow nearly all gone, roads very muddy. Panguitch; cloudy, been snowing this morning, snow now six inches deep. Mount Pleasant; cloudy and cold, about ten inches of snow. Round Valley; quite warm but very cloudy, two inches of snow, roads quite bad. Fillmore; cloudy but pleasant, snow going fast. Cove Creek; cloudy and cold, about two inches of snow. Heaver; cloudy but quite pleasant, no snow, roads very muddy. Cedar City; very cloudy and looks much like storming, no snow. Toker; cloudy and pleasant, no snow. St. George; very cloudy looks like storming, Thermometer 50.

CHARITY BALL.—A grand Charity Ball will be given on the evening of the 22nd February, at the Social Hall, under the direction and management of the "first Hebrew Benevolent Association of Salt Lake City." The Committee of arrangements are using all efforts and sparing no expense to make it an affair to the satisfaction of every one who will be present. The proceeds are to be used for charitable purposes. A large attendance is expected. Tickets of admittance, including supper, \$10, to be obtained at the stores of Hancock & Co., L. Reggell, L. Cohn & Co., S. Lesser & Bro., and F. Auerbach & Bro.

Special Notices.

Alfred Best has just received a large supply of Cook and Parlor stoves, which will be sold at very low rates for Cash.

Lath for sale at J. D. Lyon Plasterer, 12th Ward.

BALD HAY, for sale at Faust & Houz. If SANDS' CHICAGO STOCK ALE on draught at the Salt Lake Billiard Room. d182m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE.

Lessee & Manager—H. B. Clawson & J. T. Caine.

Engagement of the Favorite Artists.

MISS ANNIE LOCKHART

From the Australian and California Theatres. Who will have the honor of making her first Appearance in this City in her beautiful personation of

PARTHENIA

In the favorite play of

INGOMAR.

This Evening,

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10th,

The performance will consist of the beautiful Romantic Play, in 5 Acts, entitled

INGOMAR

THE

BARBARIAN.

PARTHENIA.....MISS ANNIE LOCKHART

DOORS OPEN at 8 o'clock. Performance commences punctually at 7.

Samuel M. Dodd. James G. Brown.

DODD, BROWN & CO.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS.

217 and 219 Main St., St. Louis. d811w

D. STUART & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS.

No. 1 States Bacon, 35c.  
Large quantity of Dixie Cheese, 35c.  
Pure Leaf Lard, 42c.  
Coca Cola, 40c.  
Choice Tea, 52.00.  
Coffee, 40c.  
Sugar, 40c.  
Tobacco, 40c.  
And a general Assortment of

GROCERIES.

Call and examine our prices.

FIRST DOOR NORTH OF WESTERN

UNION TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

d88 6m

W. H. GUMERSALL,

Importer of

Dress and Cloak Trimmings

Laces, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Fans,

FRENCH CORSETS, SKIRTS, &c.

Zephyr Worsteds, Fancy Goods

AND NOTIONS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

413 North Fourth St.,

(Old No. 10.) between

St. Charles & Chest.

d88 6m

Ralph Sellev, James Kincaid, E. C. Quinby.

SELLEV & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

TIN PLATE AND METALS,

719 (New No.) North Main Street,

d88 3m

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 303 Main Street,

d88 3m

WHEN CHANGING

WATER & DIET

USE

Red Jacket Bitters

d88 1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ELDREDGE

AND

CLAWSON

Respectfully ask the

MERCHANTS OF THE

CO-OPERATIVE

MERCANTILE ASSO-

CIATION,

And their numerous patrons,

TO CALL AND EXAMINE

THEIR

Large and Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Hats and Caps,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

QUEENSWARE,

AND THE IMPROVED

Charter Oak Coal and

Wood Stoves.

Our goods have been selected with great care. We call particular attention to our BOOTS and SHOES, which are of the best quality, and for style and durability are unsurpassed.

CASH BUYERS WILL FIND IT TO

THEIR INTEREST TO GIVE