



GEORGE Q. CANNON.....EDITOR

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SPANISH REVOLUTION TRIUMPHANT.

OUR dispatches to-day, announce the triumph of the revolution in Spain, the deposition of Queen Isabella, the formation of a Provisional Government and the restoration of tranquility throughout the Empire. Once more the majesty of the people has been vindicated, in the downfall of a licentious queen and a corrupt government, and the people of Spain have set an example worthy of imitation to the king-cursed nationalities of Europe.

The unanimity of sentiment pervading the whole of the people of Spain, including even the army and navy—designed ever as the support and mainstay of tyrannical rulers—shows how unpopular the dethroned Isabella is among her subjects, and how deep seated is the scorn and contempt entertained for her.

The form of government for the nation in future is not yet decided upon; but we are informed that the idea of a republic is not favored. The claims of rival parties to the throne of Spain are being discussed, the probabilities, it is said, being in favor of Victor Emanuel's second son. If the people of Spain however, are wise, after ridding themselves of one family of expensive paupers, they will dismiss royalty with all its appendages for ever. If they do otherwise they will have drawn the sword and shed their blood merely to effect an exchange of tyrants, a result which could not permanently improve their condition.

In this upheaval and reaching forth after liberty, of the priest-bound, masses of Iberia, we recognize the premonitory symptoms of that great tidal wave of liberty which God will shortly cause to roll irresistibly, over the enslaved millions of Europe, in preparing them for the reception of His gospel and kingdom.

CO-OPERATION.

THE co-operative principle, which we have beforetime advocated, is spreading through the Territory. Co-operative societies have been and are being formed in various places. The advantages arising from the people being their own merchants and supplying themselves, by a combination of their means and influence, are beginning to be better understood. There is a solid and effective argument in support of co-operation, in the fact that every shareholder is a participant in the profits of the business which his purchases help to increase. This is well understood, and is one of the strongest reasons in favor of these societies. Not only are the shareholders able to buy their goods so as to retail them at lower rates than are usually charged, but they are sharers in all the profits accruing from the sales. These profits can go to swell the general fund, increase the capital stock, and enable the co-operative association to buy more extensively, and consequently to better advantage.

Co-operative societies where they have been managed on correct business principles have invariably flourished and have been a positive benefit to the places where they have been organized, as well as to the individual shareholders. They had their origin in efforts made by working-people of limited means, to reduce the exorbitant profits demanded by traders and store-keepers, where competition was not sufficiently strong to accomplish that object. In small villages and in large cities, in Great Britain, they were organized, the working-men putting together their small savings and doing their own merchandising, and they grew and flourished in the very face of capitalists, competition and everything that unscrupulous traders could resort to that they might be crushed. Placing the shares so low that almost every person could become a shareholder, selling goods at

prices not to make a fortune but to keep a paying business alive, they have succeeded in places where men are satisfied if they can make a fair percentage on invested capital and secure a competency for old age after thirty or forty years of close application to business.

There is no place on the earth to day, where co-operation can flourish as it can in this Territory. We are more accustomed to act in unison for public good and the accomplishment of public purposes. Our producers, who have been the very sustenance of all kinds of business in the country, can act together and sell their produce for cash instead of trading it for trashy "store goods;" or, if they are members of a co-operative society, they can there obtain goods for their produce at lower rates, and that produce can be sold by the society's agent for cash, and thus they are directly and indirectly benefitted by it. Our people can form their associations in wards and settlements, or contiguous wards can combine for the purpose; and reliable, wise men can be found in every place to direct measures for the general good. We have business men well acquainted in the markets east and west, who can buy on the most advantageous terms for these societies. And as self-interest is a predominant characteristic of human nature, all other considerations apart, people will always be found to give their support and influence to that which will most directly benefit themselves, when they so understand it; hence they will buy from or trade with the association or society in whose profits they are participants.

Our producers have sold their produce in the past in such markets as the Territory offered, and for such pay as they could get. Their wheat, oats and barley, and other articles of produce, have been disposed of for goods, for which they have been charged a high price. This gave the trader the privilege of both ends of the bargain. He could ask his price for his goods, and, too often, dictate the price of the produce; and he would sell that produce, obtaining cash for it, while the actual producer could not get from him that desirable medium of currency on any terms. Thus the producers have been more or less at the mercy of the traders; and the former have been unable to free themselves from an oppressive burden. They have sent east and had goods bought on commission, when they could get cash to do so, and in many instances the goods thus bought have cost as much as, or more than, goods could have been bought for here in the Fall, while they were deprived of the opportunity of using the means thus invested for months during the Summer. Co-operation properly conducted will remedy this. Money is coming into the Territory and is being widely circulated through it; now is the time to act as the inhabitants of American Fork have acted, and as the people of other places are doing, co-operate, sell shares so low that all who earnestly desire can become shareholders, and let the entire people be merchants on the co-operative principle.

There should be, also, a wholesale house in this city, on the same principle, that all who desired might buy goods here at fair jobbing rates, not exorbitant retail prices with ten per cent off. We believe a move is being made in this latter direction, and it cannot assume definite form and shape too soon. We hope the principle will spread and be acted upon, until the entire people are in a position to do themselves justice.

PRE-EMPTIONS AND HOMESTEADS.

THERE is considerable interest being felt just now about the Land question, as by the recent Acts of Congress all the Land Laws, including the homestead, pre-emption and town site acts have been extended to this Territory. Many of our citizens are desirous to know what steps they should take to secure their titles to their lands. They are in possession of farms and other lands upon which they have made valuable improvements, and now that there is an opportunity likely to be given soon for purchase, they very naturally want to know what steps they should take in the premises. We have conversed on this subject with Lewis S. Hills, Esq., who has been appointed Land Receiver for this Territory, and have obtained information in which many of our readers will feel interested.

The pre-emption law provides that any citizen of the United States, or any person who has declared his intentions

to become a citizen, being the head of a family, over 21 years of age, or a widow, can enter upon any unoccupied lands of the United States and claim from 40 to 160 acres by making a settlement and improvement thereon. Whatever the amount of land entered may be, it must all be in one body, and must be entered according to the legal subdivisions. The settlement may consist of any kind of labor done on the land that will show an improvement, as a fence, the foundation of a house, or even plowing. These improvements must be made in the presence of witnesses, as upon entering the land at the District Land Office, proof of settlement, cultivation or occupancy must be made. After a citizen has made the improvements necessary to make the entry of his land legal, he must proceed, within a reasonable time, to make further improvements, including a dwelling-house. By a recent decision it is not requisite to build a dwelling-house after the filing of the intentions at the Land Office; if there is one already on the land at the time of entry, it will answer. This will simplify the proceeding for our citizens, as a very little new improvement will enable them to enter their land, and the buildings already erected by them will answer the purpose required by the law. Pre-emptions made now, will hold good after the survey by conforming to the lines of the survey as afterwards made.

The declaration of an intention to occupy lands has to be filed in the district land office within 90 days after the opening of the office. After the land is entered, the President of the United States will fix a day, by proclamation, for the sale of the lands. The proof of settlement, cultivation, or occupancy must be made, and the land entered previous to this day of sale. The first step necessary for persons now occupying lands to take is to make some improvement on their lands in the presence of witnesses, so that they will be able to prove an improvement made, and then make another improvement in the same way after the lines of the old survey are retraced, in case they should be by the new Surveyor General. Mr. Clark, the Surveyor General of the Territory has not yet arrived. In the telegraphic dispatches about ten days ago, we noticed that commissioner Wilson had issued instructions to him, directing him to proceed to Denver and obtain possession of the original evidence of the survey in this Territory, now in the custody of the Surveyor General at Denver, and then repair to this city, where he has been directed to establish his office. It is altogether likely that he will find it necessary to retrace the survey which was made here in former years. In fact, from all that is known respecting the former survey, it is our opinion that he will find it necessary to make, at least in many places, an entirely new survey. It is not probable that Mr. Clark can open the land office here any earlier than sixty, or ninety days from this date.

The Town Site Act we have already written upon at considerable length in previous numbers of this paper, it is not necessary, therefore, that we should again allude to it in this connection.

If the pre-emption is not commuted into a homestead, persons entering land must do so by the payment of money or a land warrant. The price of pre-empted land, when sold, will be one dollar and a quarter per acre. Land warrants can be applied in payment before the public sale only, the sale being for cash. The commutation of a pre-emption into a homestead can be made any time after the land is surveyed and the plots thereof transmitted by the Surveyor General to the District Land Office.

The provisions of the Homestead Act allow a man, upon occupancy of land for five consecutive years, to enter it by paying ten dollars and the Land Office's fees. But the Homestead Act can not take effect until the lands are brought into market by the proclamation of the President, which will probably not be until some months after the Land Office is opened.

NEWS FROM FRANKLIN'S PARTY.

POSITIVE information as to the fate of the last of the survivors of the Arctic exploring expedition, under the lamented Franklin, has been at last obtained by Captain Hall, the famous American Arctic explorer. The telegraphic dispatches a few days ago, announced the arrival at New York, of Dr. Gould, of Dublin, who has spent the last two years in the polar regions, being for a considerable portion of 1867 in the com-

pany of Captain Hall at Repulse Bay. Captain Hall, in 1866, learned from the Esquimaux that Captain Crozier and one of his men, supposed to have been a steward,—the last of the survivors of Franklin's expedition, died about two years previous, in the vicinity of Southampton Island. The identity of Crozier was fully proven from the fact that the natives gave his name, and had in their possession several small silver trinkets, besides Crozier's gold watch, a chronometer, made by Arnold & Dent, of London, all of which Captain Hall obtained. He also learned, that in addition to Crozier and his companion, several of their comrades started for Southampton Island from a place at a great distance northward, but that all perished by the way except these two, the opinion being that they were killed by the natives along their route.

Captain Hall also heard of the existence of some records or documents, and other articles, said to have been deposited in a cairn or rude vault, built in King William's Land by the last of the survivors of Franklin's Expedition. Repulse Bay is in the dominions of King Albert, and in consequence of a feud between their Majesties Albert and William, the latter would not allow any of the people of the former to enter his territory. Captain Hall had formed an alliance with King William, and was organizing a party, consisting of over four score of his men, and five Europeans, intending to set out in February or March last for King William's Land for the purpose of obtaining, if possible, these mementoes of Franklin, and the expedition under his command. The whole of the party were well armed, and were determined to give battle to King William and his forces rather than be thwarted in accomplishing the objects of the expedition. It was Captain Hall's intention, if no unforeseen obstacles intervened, to press on from King William's Land, to the open Polar sea. If prevented from so doing he would return to his old quarters, in Repulse Bay, about September of the present year.

HOME ITEMS

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY.

MAIL CONTRACT.—The contract with Wells, Fargo & Co., for carrying the mails between the eastern and western termini of the railroad and this city, terminates to day. We have not heard of the first step being taken by the new contractors towards carrying out the terms of their contract; and presume that to-morrow morning the mails will lie in undisturbed repose in the post office; for unless Postmaster Street should receive instructions from the Department he has no authority to forward them. If they do not fulfil their contract, we look upon it as a huge imposition on the people who suffer by the pseudo-contractors who agreed to transport the mails, deceived the Department, fooled the people on the line of road between the termini, and are causing a suspension of mail transportation. They deserve to be heavily handled by Government, should this surmise prove correct.

MORE SHOOTING.—Louis Robinson, writing from his ferry, at Green River, to the *Frontier Index*, says that on the 21st Joe Caldwell and a party of eight, from Emigrant Gulch, on the Yellowstone, were separating, some going to South Pass city, some to Bridger, and some to Green River city, when they quarreled in dividing their things, and blows and pistol shots followed, resulting in the instant death of Joe Russell and the wounding of Charlie Hopkins. Russell was interceding to prevent the difficulty when he was shot. He was formerly from Indiana.

MORE GOODS.—Gillespie's and Adams' trains of about thirty-five prairie schooners, loaded with 120,000 pounds of freight for Jennings & Co., arrived this morning and immediately commenced unloading.

FROM NEPHI.—By letter from Samuel Pitchforth, Esq., we learn that on Saturday their School was well attended and an excellent spirit prevailed. A strong desire is manifested to act in unison for the accomplishment of good. On Sunday the meeting was well attended and much valuable instruction was given. In the afternoon sixty-three persons who had been baptized during intermission were confirmed.

CHILLS AND FEVER.—By a communication from Virgin City, we learn that chills and fever exist in that county at the present time.

WASHAKER.—This fine old chief and his band of Shoshones have gone from the neighborhood of Fort Bridger to their usual grounds for the Winter, in the Wind River Valley.

RAILROAD ITEMS.—The *Frontier Index* of the 25th, says all the grading east of Green River is completed, and the hands have gone over to the heavy work in the bluffs on the west side of the river. The piers for the bridge are rising above the water of the river, the bridge timbers are being framed, and there is nothing to hinder the track being laid to Bear river this Fall, whether Bryan be the terminus for passenger and freight traffic or not. Dan Casement was at Green River city, and said the track would be there in fifteen days.

INDIANS ON THE PLAINS.—The Indians are still troublesome on the Plains, and various recent outrages, said to have been committed by them, are reported. The *Colorado Tribune* of the 23d has the following items: A band of Indians on West Plum Creek stampeded some