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Wednesday,Dec. 7, 1870.

RAISINS AND SILK.

THE day we think is not far distant when the importation of raisins to this Territory will no longer be necessary. This branch of production is receiving considerable attention in the settlements south of the rim of the Basin, and if persevered in, as no doubt it will be, the time is not far distant when the amount produced will be sufficient to supply the demand of the Territory for this article. Elder Richard Bentley, who recently arrived from St. George, brought us a box of raisins of his manufacture. They were the *Fisher Zagos*, a Hungarian grape which grows to fine perfection in the southern settlements, and which makes an excellent raisin. Had we not been told they were a home production we should not have distinguished them from the best imported varieties. In fact, they are superior to most of the raisins brought into this market, having a thinner skin and smaller seeds. Brother Bentley informs us that these and other kinds of raisins can be produced in the South at as low a price as the foreign varieties can be brought here. He has had experience in the business, and his judgment can be relied on. At present, of course, the supply is not sufficient; but the production is being rapidly increased, and it is not too much to anticipate that ere long all our raisins will come from that region. Already they are in market, he having brought a small quantity last year and again this year, and as their merits become known, and the public find by using them that, though home-manufactured, they are equally good with those brought from the South of Europe, they will gradually take the place of these latter, and the sending of money out of the Territory for this article will be stopped.

The development of every branch of production such as this, is a cause of gratulation to the entire people of these mountains. The production of raisins in the south may not keep a large amount of means in the Territory, when compared with the amount sent out for other articles; but still if that business prove successful, it will stop one leak, and also furnish an article of food in greater abundance to all classes of the population; for the production of raisins at home will undoubtedly lead to their more wide-spread and general use.

The necessity of the people of these mountains turning their attention to the production of articles which will supply their own wants, and which they can successfully export is becoming daily more apparent. The production of cereals has principally occupied the time of the people in the past. Circumstances, however, are gradually forcing us into other branches. The classification of labor among us has long been urged upon the people by leading men; in view of present surroundings their teachings have a practical significance which is perceptible to the dullest mind.

In this connection the communications which appeared in our columns last Friday evening on the subject of silk-raising are noteworthy. Brother Samuel Cornaby gives us interesting information respecting the progress which is being made at Spanish Fork in developing this valuable and remunerative industry. It is true that the amount realized from the sale of eggs may sound trifling. It is only three hundred dollars; but it is money; and if proper steps be taken to carry on the business what can we produce in this Territory, with less difficulty and expense of production and of transportation, to export, for which money can be realized? What has been done in Spanish Fork is but the beginning of what, if properly managed, will become a very fine business, in the management of which, at certain seasons of the year, employment can be given to all the hands that can be found. The

example of that settlement in forming a co-operative silk company can be imitated profitably by every settlement in these mountains. It is as the Secretary of that Company, in his communication says: "Here the climate, soil, and everything pertaining to the production of silk is very favorable. The fact is now clearly demonstrated that Utah is eminently a silk producing country." In this county President Young has planted an extensive plantation of mulberry trees, he has also built a large cocoonery, practically and thoroughly demonstrating the fact that this climate is unsurpassed for the production of silk-worms, silk and eggs, and that they can be produced at a large profit.

We hope to hear of his example and that of Spanish Fork being followed in other places, until Utah's capabilities in this direction will be developed and be fully recognized.

SOCIAL LIFE.

AFTER a recital of the instances of depravity and crime in its issue of the day previous, the *New York Standard* in an ably written article, "A Glance at our Social Life," states

"Not in this city only, but in every part of the land, the air breathes exhalations of murder and of crime as bad as murder. On what hypothesis can we account for this terrible condition of society? There must be some profound reason at the bottom—some fearful evil which is sapping away the foundations of our social structure. Is there not a terrible history in these few words:—

"That case of 'serious illness' just reported is only a common (or uncommon) drunk."

CAPT. MILLS."

"These 'uncommon drunks' of women are very common indeed. They speak of a depravity worse than anything we could conceive of without such sights daily before our eyes. The same influences which throw women on the streets as common drunkards lead mothers to murder their offspring, parents to discard their children and husbands to forsake their wives. * * * Our homes are not homes in the fullest sense of the term. The old domestic feeling has vanished from our hearthstones. Our social life has been degraded by a personal pride, which leads all classes of people to avoid honest work and seek to appear what they are not. Women are ashamed to brew and bake and boil. Some mothers are ashamed to nourish their own children, and many married women—respectable as the world goes—who appear in Broadway daily and are active in every fashionable dissipation, utterly refuse to be mothers. In these two facts are the secrets of the 'Easy Divorce' movement, and in them is the foundation for half of the crimes which are chronicled in every issue of the newspapers. American women are dragging our social life into the mire. We have no desire to withhold the ballot from them if they want it. But we would rather see them noble wives and mothers than intelligent voters. They must save us from becoming a nomadic people, living in boarding-houses instead of the place called 'home.' They must inspire a love for little children. They must take young men from the streets, and make them happy in the social circle. Home must become the centre of attraction, or crime will increase—especially the crimes which are now so frequent. There is a catastrophe awaiting us unless we learn where lies the danger."

The *Standard* closes its article by saying that day by day the evidence accumulates that the police are prompt in crime. Where it will end, it says, no living man can tell.

THE Kansas correspondence of the *New York Herald*, furnishes an account of an affray which is probably equal, in human savageness, to any event of the kind that ever occurred in border life. The affair took place in the early part of the present month. Four drovers, two of them brothers, named Joe and Charley Bigger, the others named Gus Norton and Tom Jackson, were returning from Missouri, where they had been selling cattle, to their homes in Texas. They had camped in the afternoon, two or three hours before sundown, on a small stream in Indian Territory, about forty miles from Lowell Ks., and after making preparations for supper, sat down to play poker. Very shortly after commencing three professional gamblers, from Fort Scott, en route to Kansas city, whose names were Watrous, Allison and Bradford, came along, and were invited to join in the game. The invitation was accepted, and play commenced between two of the drovers, Joe Bigger and Jackson, and Watrous and Bradford, two of the gamblers. For awhile the drovers were fortunate, but soon the luck changed, and the gamblers were in a fair way to clean out their men; but unfortunately Watrous was detected cheating by Bigger.

A row at once commenced, blows were interchanged and pistols drawn; but it was finally agreed that Bigger and Watrous should fight it out on horseback, with bowie knives. They were divested of their coats and shirts, their knives bound to their right hands, and they were set sixty yards apart, with the understanding to ride at each other at the word "go." Watrous was mounted on a large roan horse, Bigger on a strong fiery pony. When the signal was given the combat commenced, but not until the third round was blood drawn, when the horse of Watrous received a slight cut in the flank from Bigger's knife. In the fourth round Bigger drove his knife deep into his adversary's steed, the latter inflicting a severe cut on Bigger's animal. Both men and horses were exasperated, and at the fifth round Bigger struck Watrous in the face with his left fist, and inflicted a horrible gash in his thigh with his knife, Watrous in return driving his weapon into Bigger's shoulder. The human and dumb brutes were now becoming weak from loss of blood, and in the sixth round Watrous tried to ride down Bigger's pony, and the latter in trying to avoid the collision was severely wounded in the arm and face; his pony, however, although badly hurt, seized the check of Watrous's animal and tore it in a fearful manner.

In the seventh round the shock of the combatants was so great that Bigger's pony was thrown, his rider under him; but both regained themselves. Watrous was very weak from the wound in his thigh, and his horse was bleeding to death from the wound in his neck, but both men and horses received additional wounds, Watrous being struck in the thigh, Bigger in the side. In the eighth and final round both horses fell with the concussion; but Bigger, streaming with gore from back, arms and side, extricated himself, and pounced upon Watrous, too weak to rise, and stabbed him to the heart. Bradford, one of the remaining gamblers, seeing the fate of his friend, fired at Bigger, and he fell dead on the corpse of his antagonist. A free fight then commenced between the remaining drovers and the other two gamblers; during which one of the latter, Bradford, was killed, and two of the former, Norton and Bigger severely but not fatally wounded.

CO-OPERATIVE HERDING.

THE principle of co-operation, at first very imperfectly understood by the people of this Territory, has been attended with such excellent results in the purchase and sale of merchandise that it has attracted the attention of all classes. There are but few branches of business in which it cannot be successfully employed, and from present indications it bids fair to obtain widespread application. The purchase and sale of merchandise, though very necessary and beneficial at present, is one of the least important branches to which it can be directed when the future welfare and prosperity of the people are considered. It is in productions and manufactures that it will find the most extensive scope for its powers, and where, as a great principle for a community to put in operation, it will return its most lasting benefits. At present we have scarcely begun to realize the advantages of this principle. A few more years' experience will give the people a valuable education in its practical workings, and popularize it among us, and it is not too much to anticipate that by that time nearly all our business will be done upon this principle. It presents advantages to a united people like the inhabitants of these valleys, which they cannot fail to perceive whenever they test it practically as they now are doing. It is admirably adapted for their use, and if those selected as agents and other officers to carry it out are prudent and honest, it can not fail to bring about stupendous results.

In no branch of production can the principle be used to better advantage than in stock-raising. The method of producing cattle practiced in this country in years past has been one of the best ever invented to make thieves of boys and men. In California there was a time when stock ran at large upon the range, and the killing or driving away of animals could be effected with but little, or no risk of detection; but there was no danger of cattle being taken, because they were of so little value that there was no temptation to run any risk for them. A purchaser could obtain an ox for the price of his hide and tallow, and we have known fine steers, suitable for the butcher's

stall, sold at three dollars per head. The precautions the Californians took, therefore, to keep their stock were amply sufficient under the circumstances.

But in this Territory we have copied the California system of raising stock, with this difference, that we have never, as a rule, been as watchful as they were; and yet our stock has always borne a high cash value. In years to come men will think with surprise of the careless system of raising stock which was pursued in this Territory, and which was persevered in so long despite the public teachings and remonstrances upon the subject. No just estimate can be formed of the stock lost and stolen each year under the old system of producing it in this Territory. Men turned their cows, their oxen, their calves and their horses and colts on the range, and in many instances have never looked for them for months and sometimes for years; and yet there was probably not another place in the Union where stock was so liable to be stolen as in this Territory, there being so many transient persons here, many of whom were destitute of means to get to other parts, and to whom horses, mules and oxen running loose on the range, under no one's care, were an almost irresistible temptation. And though the temptations to steal still remain, there are hundreds of persons in this Territory who still pursue the same unwise course.

We trust that the day for the continued practice of this system is fast passing away. Co-operation now steps in to our relief, and furnishes us the required facilities for raising stock on the range, without the necessity of providing so much feed as would be necessary if the stock were kept up, and at the same time removes the danger of their being killed or driven off without the owner's knowledge. Already herds have been formed upon the co-operative principle, and so far as we know the arrangement gives promise of being very satisfactory and profitable. We had a call a day or two ago from Bro. Hakes, of Kanosh, and from him we learned some interesting particulars respecting the Millard County Herd, which Bishop Thomas Callister organized in that county. The herd numbers something over 1,600 head. At the organization of the herd, those wishing to have an interest in it brought forward their stock and put it in at a valuation in dollars and cents, for which they received certificates signed by the President and Secretary of the Company. Stock thus put in was then branded with the Company brand, and if a member of the company should wish to draw out his share or any part thereof he had stock delivered to him upon the same principle in which it was taken in, that is, at a cash valuation. At the end of five months an examination was made into the affairs of the company, and a dividend of twenty per cent was declared. This was independent of a sum upwards of \$1,100 expended in improvements, and another sum paid out as titling and for driving, herding and branding. Thieves do not trouble that herd. A man cannot go through it on pretence of looking for his stock and drive out what he pleases, without being closely watched; for every animal bears the company's brand, and is known not to be private property. Those who have placed stock in this herd in Millard county, are so far very much pleased with the results; they think the organization an admirable one, and it is probable that before long there will be no stock owned in the county, except milch cows and those in use, outside of co-operative herds.

This is a step in the right direction, and it is with more than ordinary pleasure that we allude to it. There are herds of this description in other parts of the Territory, which are successfully managed; we have not the particulars concerning them. Enough is known, however, to assure us they are likely to prove very profitable. We hope to hear of their organization in every county. How long is Salt Lake county going to wait before following these excellent examples?

Garret Clawson, an Indiana octogenarian, shoots squirrels without spectacles. Very few Indiana squirrels wear spectacles this season.

In the vestibules of Illinois churches, the following note is generally posted: "Young ladies will please not eat chestnuts during service."

Russia has nine Universities, all under the care of the Government. The largest, that of Moscow, has seventy-five professors and 1,600 students.