

## EDITORIALS.

## EXPORTATIONS.

IMPORTATIONS of various kinds of articles to a large extent are made by this community, in some things necessarily so, and in others unnecessarily and to a greater degree than is justifiable. It is probable that these importations will continue for a long time to come. Perhaps the only thing that will effectually stop importations is to establish manufactories at home of the articles imported, and the successful establishment and conduct of manufactories is not the work of a day. Besides, there are many manufactures which must be carried on upon a very large scale to become successful, and return any dividends.

To counteract the poverty-breeding tendencies of excessive importations, perhaps the only feasible way is to cherish the export business. As a rule, excess of exports brings good times and wealth, and excess of imports brings hard times and poverty. All shrewd and thriving communities foster their export trade with especial care. It is the hen that lays the golden eggs, mines or no mines. Utah exports silver. The export of the precious metals does not need fostering so much as some other exports do. There is a fascination about the production of the precious metals that gives them an advantage, in the popular interest, over other articles. The export of the baser and commoner metals, such as copper, lead and iron, and of sulphur, salt, coal, etc., needs fostering. Coal and iron, for instance, are articles of everyday demand everywhere, and such is likely to be the case as long as the supply holds out. The coal business should be fostered, and the iron business more especially, because the latter gives employment to so many operatives, and where successfully and extensively prosecuted supports so many families. One of the very best things that could be done for Utah, materially, would be the successful establishment of the businesses of making iron and of manufacturing machines, implements, tools, and various other articles into the composition of which that metal largely enters. Perhaps there is not a more useful industry on earth, agriculture alone excepted, and to the iron manufacture itself agriculture is largely indebted.

Among the exports which are or can be more widely and more commonly engaged in by the people are those of the products of agriculture—grain, flour, vegetables, and fruits. Grain and flour have been among our exports for many years, as also have apples and dried peaches, butter and cheese. This year potatoes also have been sought. The potatoes raised here are of superior quality. But the export of them will probably always be comparatively limited. Considerable wheat has been exported this season, and this is a good wheat country. If we must export wheat, it ought to be of superior quality and to be sent away in good condition, in order that a good name may be secured for it. In past years we have exported much flour, but it has not had the best name. Allen's was a good brand, and later Peery's has been held in high esteem. But it was but the other day we read that at Pioche California flour was quoted at an advance of two to five dollars over Utah flour, and a magnificent profit is covered by that two to five dollars, whatever may be the reason of the difference. Utah butter also has not the best name. Some of it is rank, variegated, and smells abominably. Not that good butter is not made and sold here, but there is much that is not good, and never was. Butter-making is one of the nicest and most particular businesses going. Eggs can not be so easily adulterated as butter can.

In the export of dried fruit lies a mine of wealth to this community. This is a business in which any family can engage. It is a business which should be carefully fostered, because it may be so extensively engaged in, by so many different parties, families, or persons, and at so little expense that comparatively speaking no capital is required for its prosecution. Everybody, male or female, old or young, can

make himself or herself useful and can make money by fruit drying, for it is a business that brings money, and wherever in the Territory the fruit will mature, fruit drying is a pursuit of universal feasibility. Labor is the chief thing required and if Utah is richer in one thing than another, that one thing is labor, labor of husband, wife, and children—the labor of all may be made effective and profitable, with very little outlay, in this business.

This is one of the businesses which should be cherished. Utah dried fruit is really of superior quality, and, when properly attended to in the gathering and drying, it deserves the good name it has, and indeed a better name than it has. Good Utah dried peaches are in demand at first prices in the East. And what is easier than the growing of peaches? First, start with good kinds, that will ripen before October. No fruit that grows will produce more freely with less attention than the peach, when planted in suitable localities. The peach crop in our lower valleys seldom fails. It is more sure and regular and abundant than the apple crop. And what tons upon tons of peaches rot on the ground or are fed to animals every year, that ought to be gathered and dried and made to add to the family income!

But this business is foolishly injured by stupid or unprincipled persons, who send for sale fruits of inferior quality, unripe, half-dried, or otherwise spoiled. Other parties to this injury to the trade are those storekeepers or their clerks who receive such inferior fruit and then export the same. Do those persons realize the injury they thus inflict on the community? A good name is better than riches, for a good name will bring riches, and riches can not bring a good name. The way to destroy a business is to destroy the confidence of the buyers in the sellers by foisting upon the former inferior and unmarketable articles. The loss falls first on the shipper, who would be saved a vast amount of trouble and much chagrin if more honesty, care, and judgment were shown by those who supply him. One would think that a well founded regard for self and a little healthy ambition to furnish a good article for sale, would prevent people from offering trash in a business of this description. Because an inferior quality of fruit sold one year naturally and generally means a diminished demand and a lower price the next year. What a time it takes some people to learn a little self-evident good sense!

Canned fruit is another business which may be largely engaged in for exportation. But this requires more capital, care, skill, and experience than fruit drying, and therefore cannot be followed so commonly, though it may be very extensively by combination of means and interest.

We may say another word about grain exportation. Barley is in demand, for beer making, etc., and people will find money for beer, if they can't get it without. Barley is a crop that takes a short time to grow and mature, and it yields heavily to the acre. If of the right sort and of good quality, there is a sure demand for it. It is one of the grains that can be exported from Utah.

## A CAPITAL IDEA.

THE people of Gold Hill, Nevada, have been doing a good thing in the shape of carefully re-surveying and marking their little town, or city, or suburb, whichever they wish it to be called. The lines and boundaries are marked by cast iron monuments, consisting of heavy circular plates of iron, about two feet in diameter, from the centre of each of which rises a conical standard about two feet and a half in height. These markers are buried in the ground until only about an inch of the top of each is visible, and are accurately adjusted. The top is turned and polished, and has a small hole drilled in the centre, which is the starting point for all measures and calculations of lots and divisions of lots.

Might not a hint be taken by our municipal corporations, especially that of this city, from this action of the Gold Hillers? The boundaries

of some the lots and divisions of lots, one has heard now and then, are not very accurately laid out, except on paper. Would not the present, when U. S. titles, or city titles based thereon, are in process of being given to owners, be an excellent time for an accurate re-survey of this city, and the placing of fixed standard designations of prominent lines and boundaries? Each block ought to have its corners accurately determined and marked, and thence the lots and parts of lots could be accurately determined, so that each owner might readily know the exact extent of his own domain.

## OUT-DOOR WORK.

THIS is a glorious time for out-door work. Not a day of this fine Fall and temperate weather should be lost. One does not know how soon a change may come and the present splendid Indian summer be ended by a storm and followed by snow, rain, and mud. It would be doing a very good and beneficial thing if those who have means would disburse some of it in giving employment to any who need work. There are many things which can be done about the city. No better time is there for building, for digging for foundations for buildings, for repairing fences or putting up new ones, for trimming up gardens, or for digging or trenching them, for working on roads or water courses, or for any other useful kind of work of this nature. There need be nobody going idle or wandering about seeking work, so far as the work is concerned. There is plenty of work here on every hand, as there is in all new countries. The thing is for those who can furnish the pay for work, to employ those who may need it. Nobody ought to go idle while useful work can be found for them.

SENATOR HALE.—John Parker Hale, whose death was announced in the dispatches published yesterday in the NEWS, was a native of Rochester N. H., where he was born March 31, 1806. He entered Bowdoin College in 1823, graduated with honors in 1827, was called to the bar in 1830, elected to the State legislature in 1832, appointed in 1834 by President Jackson U. S. attorney for that State, was returned to Congress by the Democrats in 1843, astonished them by voting against slavery, and alienated them from him by his letter in 1845, against the annexation of Texas. In 1846 he became speaker of the N. H. House of Representatives, was returned to the U. S. Senate in 1847, was nominated in 1852 for the presidency of the U. S., by the Free-soil party, against Pierce and Scott. In 1853 he returned to his profession, in 1855 returned to the Senate to fill a vacancy by death, in 1858 was re-elected, in 1865 was appointed minister to Spain, but returned in 1869 in consequence of ill health.

GETTING CRAZY.—In various parts of the country it seems that the people, judging by the papers, are getting half crazy over this bit of Cuba business. They are certainly making a great to-do about it, as if the existence of the country depended upon it. Noise won't settle it, and bluster will not go far that way. The people at large need not get so excited over it, for it will be better for them to attend to their own proper business. The way to settle this business is plain and simple. The duty of the government in the premises is to find out whether or not the Cubans have committed a breach of international law, and, if they have, to respectfully and firmly invite Spain to make suitable reparation. That is about the sum and substance of the business, and any capable and honorable government is sufficient for the transaction of the same, without setting the whole country on fire over it.

—An intoxicated man saw two tramway cars passing him, the other evening with red and blue lights in front and rear. His fuddled brain comprehended colored lights, and he was heard to say to himself, "Must be pretty sick—sickly here; they are running chemists' shops about on wheels!"

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

A LETTER to the *Pall Mall Gazette* takes a very re-assuring view of financial affairs in London, which, in greater or less degree, rules the world in these matters. The writer's reasons therefor are given, which we may reproduce briefly. The financial position of that country is unusually sound, and exceptionally so when contrasted with other great financial centres, such as Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and New York. In the London Stock Exchange money is abundant, speculation, as for months, stagnant, and nothing is to be feared unless English investments, especially in foreign securities, be thrown on the market through any panic among the holders. In Germany, in 1872, a vast number of unsound public companies were greatly promoted and inflated, and many investments were made in them at high premiums. Large fortunes were apparently made, and luxury was seen everywhere. The bursting of the bubble came, beginning at Vienna, the great Exhibition bringing no relief, as that was a loss. English investors did not look at those worthless German companies, but throughout Germany the losses by the break up were beyond description, and confidence there has completely disappeared, so that all through the Summer and Autumn continuous sales, on German account, of solid "international values" held in Germany, were made, of course at depressed figures, until the English market had absorbed the best German securities which the crisis in that country had thrown on the market, and which the English buyers naturally and reasonably hope to sell by and by at advanced rates. Then came the New York panic, which affected the English market differently, forcing down the exchange at London to a point which would attract gold, as in America there were no "international values" readily saleable in England, hence the hurried shipments of grain to England and the abstraction of gold from that country. The principal American securities which could be sold in England were the New York Central and Erie railway shares, and hence the fall of those shares in the London market, as more largely with the German securities.

As to France, the Paris Bourse speculated extensively in the script of the last French loan, and enormous rates are paid there monthly to carry over those speculations for a rise. Money is exceedingly scarce in France, and the Bank of France has nearly exhausted its circulation of £128,000,000, or 3,200,000,000 francs, to which it is limited by law. In consequence the various credit establishments of France have recently thrown on the English market, at any price, and at all hazards, large amounts of Peruvian, Spanish, Turkish, and Italian stock, held by them. Thus most foreign stocks have been low in the English market, while English and colonial values have suffered comparatively little, and English capitalists hold large quantities of foreign stocks, bought at low rates, and waiting for advanced prices, when their sale will put money in the purses of those English capitalists, at the expense of foreign past sellers and future purchasers.

A further fall in the prices of these foreign stocks, of any country, may be caused by calamity to such country, impairing their security, such as a great fire, a bad harvest, a destructive inundation, or war. But pressure on the money market, especially when produced by forced realizations, will not impair those securities. So that English holders of foreign stock have the advantage, and rather than sell now may safely continue to buy, unless in the contingencies mentioned.

## THE CUBAN QUESTION.

THE Cuban question gets more and more mixed. Now Sickles denies reports of unpleasantness and belligerency between him and the Spanish authorities, and the Spanish press complains of false state-

ments telegraphed to America. To-day we hear also of preparations of vessels and other war movements on the part of the United States being materially checked, and again we hear that they are not checked or slackened but hurried. The other day intimations were given that Grant meant war. To-day we are told that the diplomatic business with Spain will take months to settle, and there is no likelihood of war. We also hear that Spain is on the eve of a change from a republic to a dictatorship, with Serrano as dictator.

One thing may be considered—that nothing in the shape of war is likely to ensue till Congress has had its say upon the subject.

## LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, NOV. 25.

Ring.—There was a luminous belt or ring around the moon last night, which is considered hereabouts to be a pretty sure indication of the near approach of a storm.

Barbarous.—Poultry dealers should find some other way of keeping chickens than tying their legs together and letting them lie on the sidewalks, in front of their stores. It is a cruel practice and should be stopped. Surely fowls can be kept alive when exposed for sale without being tortured.

Suicide.—It will be seen by a Territorial dispatch that Horace Myers, of the *Corinne Reporter*, and formerly of the *Salt Lake Mining Journal*, committed suicide last night by taking poison. Financial difficulties are the supposed cause of the rash act.

The Sacks.—We are informed that a dealer in coal and wood in the 13th Ward frequently loses sacks of coal from his premises. Some of the parties who do this contemptible work are known. Let them bring back the sacks and cease their operations, if they don't wish to be exposed and punished.

Disgorged.—We are pleased to learn that Mr. Collector Hollister, since the publication of our correspondent "Stager's" letter, has sent a letter to Judge George G. Snyder, acknowledging the unwarrantable manner in which he was treated; and, best of all, a portion of the "salary grab" has been returned to the Judge. We understand, also, that the young deputy who fain would play the Shylock, of a very small calibre, will be wanted soon on a serious charge.

Neat and Durable.—A very tidy and substantial fence just erected by Edward S. Cox, Esq., in front of the residence of Mr. Samuel H. Hill, of the U. C. R. R., has attracted some attention. The pickets are of iron rod, so interwoven as to present an elliptical point, while the ends are driven through augur holes in the upper and lower rails. It is better adapted to our arid altitude, looks handsomer and costs less than many other styles. It may be seen at first door north of the Court House.

A Dastardly Outrage.—A correspondent in Cache Valley relates some of the circumstances of a diabolical outrage upon a Swedish lady about 60 years old, who emigrated this season, and went to Cache Valley to reside. She came to Salt Lake City to attend the October Conference. On her return the trains did not connect at Corinne, and she was compelled to stay there all night, but could not at first find any one to understand her language. At length she met with a man who did, and he took her to a house and furnished her with a bed. He subsequently became very abusive, threatened her life, compelled her to drink a glass of wine, and afterwards by main strength violated her person thrice. The following day she returned home quite ill. She never rallied, but died last week.

Accident to Perrigrine Sessions.—Wm. Reeves writes from Centerville, Nov. 24, as follows—

"As Mr. Perrigrine Sessions was coming home with me from Salt Lake City on Saturday last, in a light spring wagon, he sitting on the back seat and leading a mare that he had purchased, the animal suddenly pulled on the rope. The seat, being loose, turned over backwards, throwing Mr. Sessions on his back in the hard road, and