

A WISE POLICY AND ITS VINDICATION.

MUCH fault has been found at various times with the policy which has been pursued in this Territory, of developing the agricultural and manufacturing resources in preference to spending time in prospecting the cañons and mountains in search of the precious metals. The authors of this policy have been accused of the basest of motives for urging it upon the people. But a correct policy, however much it may be maligned, is sure to be vindicated by time. This is the case with the policy which has been pursued in Utah from its settlement until the present time. Thoughtful men now acknowledge that the prosperity of the Territory is directly traceable to the wise course which has been adopted in fostering agricultural and manufacturing pursuits. The first great point to be reached in the training of a population, such as has been pouring into this country for the last twenty years, was to teach them the art of self-sustenance. In a Territory so remote as ours has been, the production of food was of primary importance. The production of clothing and other articles of necessity called for attention next. The training in this direction has been most successful. There is probably not another community in the world in whose midst so large a proportion of persons can be found who are capable of sustaining themselves and creating their own comforts from the crude elements by which they are surrounded as that of Utah Territory; and yet the great majority of them are people who have been educated in other pursuits, and have had to acquire, since they came here, the skill which they now possess in producing, from the elements, that which they need.

The *Scientific Press*, of San Francisco, in a recent article on "Utah," says:

"The people of Utah commenced, so to speak, at the opposite end of the string to that at which the inhabitants of any other place on our coast began. Their first step was to develop the agricultural capacities of their section, their last to investigate their mineral resources; our first, on the contrary, was to open the mines, and then attention was afterwards paid to farming. Which method is the better, is, perhaps, open to discussion, but there are many reasons which point to theirs as the safer and more sure, although, possibly, the slower. When we look at what the Mormons have accomplished, we are obliged to admire and wonder. Twenty-three years ago a band of about seven score entered the Territory. Others came later, but brought nothing save a little food, a small amount of clothing and some agricultural implements. Now there are about 150,000 people there, who are almost entirely independent of the outside world, notwithstanding the many natural difficulties they have had to contend with.

After speaking at some length of the developed resources of the Territory, upon education, and giving many details of the industries which have been fostered here, the *Press* says:

"As to the character of the people, all accounts from persons who have visited the Territory agree in representing the Mormons as most industrious, earnest, orderly and frugal. They are kindly disposed one towards another and ever willing to help their neighbors. They are imbued with the co-operative spirit and are determined to foster and promote home industries to the highest degree. They are among the best of citizens, and are, without question, devotedly loyal to what they consider the right."

THE LONDON DEMONSTRATION.

ENGLAND has been regarded as the asylum and stronghold of constitutional monarchy, and the invariable tranquility and preservation of order and law by the people throughout the realm, while neighboring nations have been rent from centre to circumference by political agitation, has almost seemed to imply that in Britain, at least, crowns and thrones were safe. But such an idea will be materially modified, if not completely snuffed out, after the demonstration in London on Monday last, an account of which will be found in the telegrams to-day. Such a demonstration by the workingmen of London must have struck terror to the very heart of royalty and aristocracy throughout the entire land, for as surely as the handwriting on the wall foretold the doom and downfall of the ancient Babylonian ruler, so surely does this demonstration foretell the speedy downfall of royalty and its institutions and usurpations in Great Britain. No poverty and wretchedness under which they labor cannot be expected while

titled knaves drain the nation of its life and energy to support their shameless extravagance and sinful luxury, pomp, and pride.

The reforms of which British politicians prate so loudly, work little or no real amelioration in the condition of the people, for the policy the government for ever acts upon is to give the people a penny and take from them a pound. The result is that socially, the masses of England are at the bottom of the ladder. They are worse educated than any civilized people on the globe, and pauperism and crime are increasing at a fearful rate in their midst; still it is boasted that the aggregate wealth of the nation increases at the rate of hundreds of millions annually. A system productive of such results is rotten to the core; the people are alive to its worthlessness, are suffering from its costliness and it is gratifying to know that it cannot much longer flourish where such sentiments as those embodied by the monster gathering in Trafalgar Square on Monday last are entertained.

In no country in Europe is there a fairer prospect for the speedy triumph of republicanism than in England. The army cannot be relied upon as a tool to suppress and squelch popular aspirations, for it contains thousands of Republicans, who would be glad to fraternize with the people in case of a struggle for a change of government; and among the people there are hundreds of thousands of efficient riflemen, rendered so by the rifle volunteer movement inaugurated and carried to such perfection during the last few years; and in view of these facts there is nothing to fear from the army. Then again the respect of the people, if they ever had any for royalty, is almost extinct. The heir apparent is generally detested for his vices, and the death or abdication of Queen Victoria would be almost sure to be followed by a change from monarchy to republicanism. Such a change is extremely desirable, for then the people of Britain would be in a position in which "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" would be open to all—a position which the experience of ages has taught them they never will occupy under royalty and aristocracy.

MORMON AND CHRISTIAN.

THE Dr. Newman who went forth from Washington to Salt Lake City, to take Mormonism by storm by flourishing his Orthodox Bible in its face, has had to come away after a pretty severe tilt with one of the leading elders, leaving his Bible behind him. It must have been extremely humiliating. Elder Pratt took his Bible out of his hands, and opened it again and again to pages that taught and upheld the polygamy doctrine, reading off whole volleys of historical texts that went to establish the leading Bible characters, esteemed Saints by Orthodoxy, as regular Mormons. Dr. Newman crawled away amazingly on this part of the argument, and was at last rather glad to abandon it to his Mormon opponent. Nor did the latter leave his visible advantage unimproved; he charged home vigorously on the Reverend Doctor, and pointed him triumphantly to the practices of such cities as New York, where it was an acknowledged part of civilization to hold one wife, but debauch as many others as possible in the open dens of iniquity. The people committed sin enough every twenty-four hours, according to Elder Pratt, to sink them in hell permanently. And he likewise points, and justly, too, to the pollution and infanticide of the nation at large, while a handful of people, practicing "Bible marriage" in the mountains beyond the plains, are threatened with extermination. He declares himself quite ready to compare the piety and pollution of one side with the same qualities of the other. Somebody carrying more guns than Dr. Newman will have to be sent out missionarying among the Mormons. — *Banner of Light*, Sept. 14.

THE WARM SPRINGS CASE.

The case, so long pending, in relation to the right of the city to the Warm Springs, has at length been decided, and we are gratified to inform our readers that the decision is in favor of the city. Our information, obtained through private, but thoroughly reliable advices, from Washington, is to the following effect:

The Secretary of the Interior has affirmed the decision of the General Land Office, in the case of Daniel H.

Wells, Mayor of Salt Lake City, vs N. K. Robinson, and has ordered the entry of Mrs. Robinson canceled.

This intelligence will prove gratifying to the people of the entire Territory.

Died:

At her residence, 16th Ward, this morning, Ann Elizabeth Jones, wife of Bradford Leonard, aged 58 years and 1 month.

The funeral will take place at 2 p.m. to-morrow, from residence. Friends are especially invited to attend.

In the 14th Ward, at 1 o'clock this morning, of consumption, Thaddeus Joy Folsom, aged 32 years and 9 months.

The deceased was a brother of W. H. Folsom, Esq., architect of this city, at whose residence the funeral services will take place to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

In Logan City, September 5th, 1870, Betsy, wife of Gideon Brownell, aged 80 years and 11 months.

She embraced the gospel in Berrien county, State of Michigan; emigrated to Nauvoo in 1843, and to Salt Lake City in 1849. She died in full faith of the gospel.

At Brighton, Salt Lake county, on Sunday, the 19th inst., of inflammation of the bowels, Martha, twin daughter of Joseph and Sarah Rands, aged 5 months and 21 days.

At Coalville, Summit county, September 9th, of consumption, George Crompton, aged 28 years. Deceased was formerly of the Alchamore branch, Lancashire, England.

In Hyde Park, Sept. 17, Eliza Elvira Turner, daughter of William and Sally Hyde, aged 18 years, 2 months and 12 days.

In this city, on the 23rd inst., of inflammation, Laura N., daughter of S. W. and M. A. Sears, aged 6 months and 21 days.

The funeral will take place to-morrow (Sunday) morning, at 11 o'clock a.m., at the 11th Ward School-house.

At Levan, Juab County, of cholera infantum, on the 20th of September, 1870, James Hartley, son of James and Elizabeth Wilson, aged 2 months and 20 days.

In the 9th Ward, on Sunday evening the 25th, Sullivan Whitney, son of Isaac and Mary Jane Groo, aged one year and three days.

Funeral takes place at their residence to-morrow Sept. 27th at 2 o'clock p.m. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

In the 20th Ward, Sept. 25th 1870, of teething, Leo, younger child of Bro. Thomas McIntyre, aged 1 year 1 month and 24 days.

This is the fifth child that Bro. and Sister McIntyre have lost; we sympathize with them very deeply in their sorrow and bereavement. The obsequies took place this morning.

At Logan, Cache Co., of dropsy, Mary M. Miller, aged 88 years and 9 months.

Deceased obeyed the gospel in Scotland in 1844, and emigrated to this valley in 1854. She was generally respected.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

For the Quarter ending Aug. 31, 1870.

To the Hon., the Mayor and members of the City Council of Salt Lake City:

GENTLEMEN.—I herewith present to your Hon. Body my Quarterly Report of the financial condition of the City for the Quarter ending August 31st, 1870.

June 1. Balance in the Treasury.....	\$16,415 22
Receipts during the Quarter—	
On License Account.....	\$5899 95
" Liquor.....	1320 46
" City Tax.....	2878 25
" Rent.....	1906 65
" Fine.....	679 00
" Bathing.....	884 60

Total of Receipts.....

Total, \$29,434 13

Disbursements during the Quarter—	
On Land Account.....	\$2593 00
" Bath House.....	2488 80
" Expense.....	4863 03
" Orders on Treasury, 1868.....	1837 00
" Police.....	1512 75
" Asylum.....	373 44
" Road and Street.....	788 57
" Cemetery.....	643 00
" Orders on Treasury, 1866.....	486 10
" City Hall.....	21 00
" Deseret News Office.....	16 25
" Orders on Treasury, 1865.....	6 00
" City Prison.....	5 59
" Quarantine Building.....	2 90

Total of Disbursements.....

Sept. 1. Balance in the Treasury.....

Very respectfully yours,

ROBERT CAMPBELL,

Auditor of Pub. Accts

Salt Lake City, Sept. 1, 1870.

w34-1

NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: That entry for the Townsite of Greenville, in Beaver County, embracing N $\frac{1}{2}$ S W $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ N W $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ N E $\frac{1}{2}$ of N E $\frac{1}{2}$ S. c. 25, Township No. 24, S. Range 8 West, containing 20 acres, has been made; and this is to notify all claimants, that on the 22d day of October, 1870, at ten o'clock a.m., I will appear at the U. S. Land Office, Salt Lake City, to make the necessary proof and show that I am entitled to enter said land under the Townsite Act of March 21, 1867, for the use and benefit of the inhabitants thereof; at which time and place any person or persons so disposed can appear and contest.

JOHN R. MURDOCK, Probate Judge.

w34td

NOTICE.

WE WISH TO NOTIFY ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to us that their Notes and Accounts must be settled by October first, to save costs.

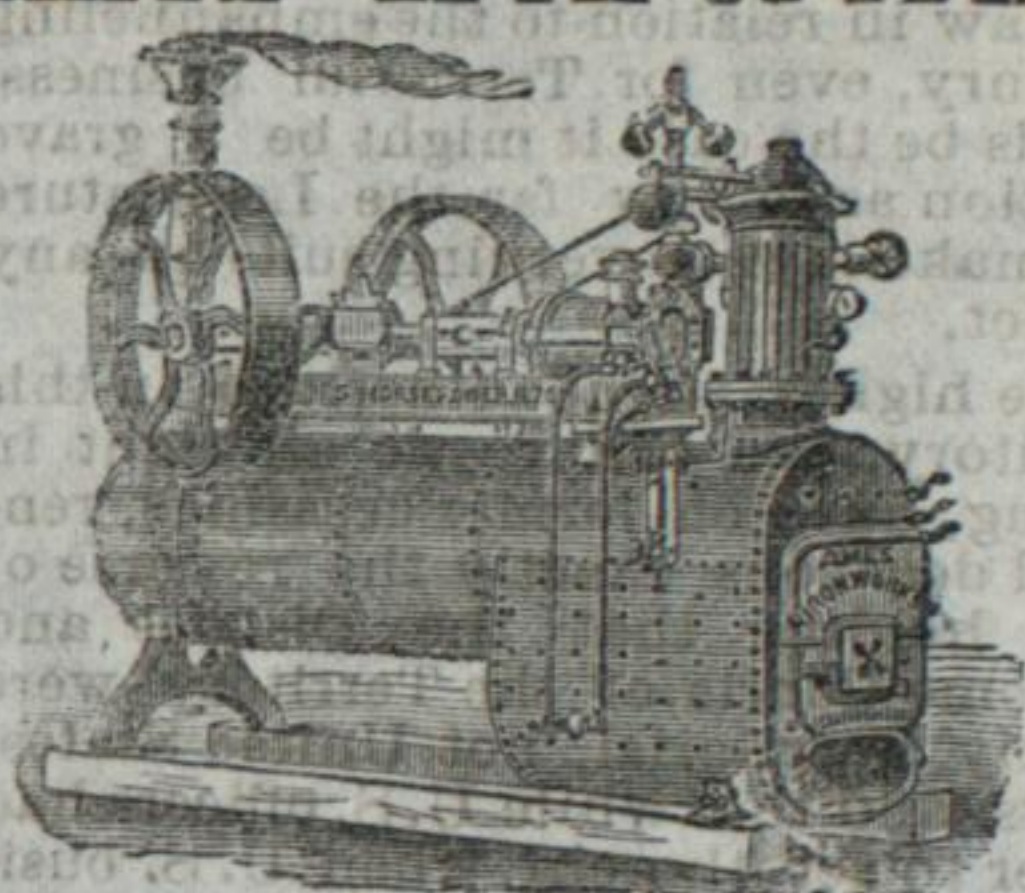
KIMBALL & LAWRENCE.

Salt Lake City, September 13, 1870. w32-2

A. S. Petticrew. Wm. B. Ferguson.

A. S. PETTICREW & Co., General Western Agents for

Ames' Iron Works



Portable & Stationary Engines, CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, Flour Mills and Mill Machinery, Wood Working Machinery, Machinists' Tools, Stave & Barrel Machinery, &c.

The celebrated Reed & Buckingham FLOUR and CORN MILLS, complete with Bolts, Smutters, &c., or without.

No. 713, N. Second St., St. Louis, Mo.

A full stock Engines, Saw Mills, Wood Working and Machinists' Tools always on hand. Send for Circular. w34-9m

NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: That entry for the Townsite of Beaver City, embracing S $\frac{1}{2}$ of S W quarter Sec. 15, N W quarter and N half of S W quarter, Sec. 22, N E and N W quarters and N half of S E and S W quarters, Sec. 21; also N E and N W quarters and N half of S E and S W quarters, Sec. 20, containing 1,280 acres, in Township 29, South, Range 7, West, has been made, and this is to notify all claimants, that on Monday, the 21st day of November, 1870, at 10 o'clock a.m., I will appear at the U. S. Land Office, in Salt Lake City, U. T., to make the necessary proof, and show that I am entitled to have the entry of said land confirmed under the Townsite Act of March 21, 1867, for the use and benefit of the inhabitants thereof; at which time and place any person or persons so disposed can appear and show cause, if any there be, why said entry should not be made.

JOHN ASHWORTH, Mayor, Beaver City, Utah. Sept. 14th, 1870. w34 5

NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: That, where-as, I will appear on Saturday, the 29th day of October next, at ten o'clock a.m., at the U. S. Land Office in Salt Lake City, U. T., to make cash entry No. 2,863, for the Townsite of Fillmore City, embracing the following described lands, to wit:

NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 20; E $\frac{1}{2}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 30; E $\frac{1}{2}$, S E $\frac{1}{4}$ and S E $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 19; S $\frac{1}{2}$, S W $\frac{1}{4}$ and S W, S E $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 17; W $\frac{1}{2}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$, S E, S E $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 20, Township 21, South of Range 4 West, containing 1,120 acres;

To make the proof required by law and show that I am entitled to have the entry made under an act of Congress for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns upon the public lands, approved March 21, 1867, at which time and place any person or persons so disposed can appear and show cause, if any there be, why such entry should not be made.

J. V. ROBINSON, Mayor. Fillmore City, Sept. 1870. w34 1m

NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: That, where-as, I will appear on Saturday, the 29th day of October next, at ten o'clock a.m., at the U. S. Land Office, in Salt Lake City, U. T., to make cash entry No. 2,376, for the Townsite of Oak City, embracing the following described lands to wit:

W $\frac{1}{2}$, S E $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 31, Tp. 16, South R. 4 West, and W $\frac{1}{2}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 6, Township 17, south of Range 4 West, containing 160 acres.

Also to make cash entry No. 2,377, for the Townsite of Holden, embracing the following described lands, to wit:

E $\frac{1}{2}$, S W $\frac{1}{4}$ and W $\frac{1}{2}$, S E $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 2, Township 20, S. of Range 4 West, containing 60 acres;

To make the proof required by law and show that I am entitled to have said entries made under an "act of Congress for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns upon the public lands," approved March 21, 1867, for the use and benefit of the inhabitants thereof, at which time and place any person or persons can appear and show cause, if any there be, why such entries should not be made.

EDWARD PARTRIDGE, Probate Judge. September, 1870. w34 1m

NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: That entry for the Townsite of Minersville, in Beaver County, embracing North half of S. n. east fourth, and South half of Northeast fourth of Section 12 Township No. 30 South, Range 10 West, containing 160 acres, has been made; and this is to notify all claimants that on the 22d day of October, 1870, at ten o'clock a.m., I will appear at the U. S. Land Office, Salt Lake City, U. T., to make the necessary proof and show that I am entitled to enter said land under the Townsite Act of March 21, 1867, for the use and benefit of the inhabitants thereof; at which time and place any person or persons so disposed can appear and contest.

JOHN R. MURDOCK, Probate Judge.

w34td