



GEORGE Q. CANNON.....EDITOR

Wednesday,....Mar. 3, 1869.

IMPROVED MACHINERY.

WE had the pleasure of examining a seed drill on Saturday which was imported by Henry W. Naisbitt Esq., of the firm of Naisbitt & Hindley, for Br. Orriwell Simonds, of Payson. It is the first grain drill that has been brought to the Territory, and if successful in its operations, as we think it will be, machines of that kind will enter into general use. This one makes eight furrows; there is a space of eight inches between the furrows, and they can be made shallow or deep, and the grain be drilled thickly or otherwise, to suit the taste of the farmer. A man, with a span of horses, can sow an acre in an hour. These machines have been found to answer an excellent purpose in the East, and there is scarcely room to doubt their success here, as having the grain in drills will be more favorable for irrigation than having it broadcast. During the first year or two of our settlement here, when grain was scarce, and it was an object to obtain as heavy a yield as possible from a given amount of seed, there were some persons who drilled their wheat. The method used was rather primitive, and they had only small patches; but the yield was remarkably large, and so far as we knew at the time, the experiment was successful, the only drawback being that it was too slow a process to admit of large fields being seeded in that manner. But this machine makes the work of drilling very easy.

By the completion of the railroad we are going to be brought into competition with our neighbors east and west in all branches of production and manufacture. In view of this our mechanics must arrange matters in such a manner that they can command the trade of the Territory. If their methods of labor and manufacturing are slow and expensive, they must avail themselves of machinery, and the various aids which men in their branches of business use in the east and west; for if they do not produce as good an article, at as low a price, as it can be brought here for from other places, they will be likely to find the market stocked from abroad and their wares will go a begging. We have men among us, though they are not numerous, who, if they can make twenty-five cents by bringing an article from abroad, do not hesitate to send for it in preference to purchasing a home-manufactured article of the same quality. To control this market, therefore, those who manufacture and produce, must do so at rates so favorable that nothing in their line produced or manufactured elsewhere can find sale here except at a loss. The tariff on freight brought from the east or west answers as good a purpose as a protective duty, and we will be highly culpable if we do not take the necessary steps to supply ourselves from our own productions and manufactures to the extent of our power.

Not only must the mechanic and manufacturer do this, but the farmer also. It was only this morning that a farmer friend, whose extensive proportions were encased in a fine suit of clothes, asked us to guess how many oats he had paid for the suit. We tried, but guessed several oats too many. He had only paid six bushels for the clothes, and then had nearly a dollar over, and the merchant with whom he traded told him that oats were not so high by six bits a bushel as they had been! These high prices do well for the present, and we are glad to see the farmers sell their products so advantageously; but every thinking man among them is convinced that if good crops are raised East and West, these prices cannot continue, for grain can be brought by the railroad and laid down here at lower figures. Our farming must be done more systematically than it has been, and every improved machine that will facilitate the cultivation of the soil, and lessen the cost of producing grain, must be

brought into use. We can, with the blessing of the Lord, compete with other sections in the production of fruits, vegetables and grain. Our soil yields well to the careful husbandman. In this Territory mother earth has been a beneficent parent to us. She has yielded of her strength without stint, and we have not failed to draw heavily upon her. But now greater pains should be taken to restore to her those elements of which in many places she begins to feel the lack. Our farmers must take greater care in manuring and summer fallowing than they have been in the habit of doing, and thus preserve the fecundity of our soil.

UTAH AND A STATE GOVERNMENT.

THERE are some things for which we, the people of Utah, ought to be especially thankful. They were strongly set forth in Governor Brigham Young's Message to the General Assembly of the State of Deseret, published in yesterday's NEWS. We should be thankful that God has given us the ability to sustain ourselves in this bleak, barren and forbidding-looking country, to build homes, erect settlements, people cities, organize and maintain good government, and do all that a free people could be expected to do, without having to depend upon others to aid us. The perusal of that Message is sufficient to convince every unprejudiced man that the people of Utah are in every respect entitled to all the blessings and privileges of a State Government. What Territory, since the formation of our government, has a record that can compare with that of Utah? There is not one of the old States, the institutions and laws of which have the stability and strength of long years on their side, where property and life are more safe, or indeed it may be said with truth, as safe as they are in Utah. Our Territory, counties, cities and settlements are as well governed as any others within the confines of the Republic. Indeed, we think they are better governed. Murder and robbery are almost unknown within our limits; and from no other people does crime and vice receive less countenance and sympathy than from the people of Utah. We have had no foreign capital to aid us in developing the resources of our country, in erecting our public buildings or in building our cities. Those improvements which are seen on every hand are the fruits of the people's own industry and thrift; they are owned here, and not by men in the East or West; and in addition to all these, our Territory, counties and cities are free from debt!

With such evidences of our capacity for self-government and for bearing all the burdens of a State organization patent to the country and the world, it may be asked why is not Utah admitted into the family of States? Is she in any wise inferior to the Territories which have been admitted, many of them since she first desired admission? Every candid, truthful man, who has visited them in passing through to Utah from the East and West, must admit that she is not; but, on the contrary, all the labors of her citizens, their private and public improvements, the arrangement of her cities, settlements and farms, and the good order and good government that prevail, are all superior to that which they generally find there. We are not split up into political parties; we have no class of professional politicians to gamble away the liberties of the people and to scramble for the spoils of office; we have no paid clergy, professing to teach the ways of salvation and doling out what they call the knowledge of those ways for filthy lucre; we do not largely patronize doctors, nor fee lawyers to settle our difficulties; nor foster gambling and liquor saloons; nor permit the existence of houses of ill fame. In these respects we differ from many other communities; but can it be said that these are not virtues; that to differ in these respects is not creditable to us rather than otherwise? Yet the fact is indisputable, that, if the people of Utah had prostituted women instead of marrying them; had encouraged drinking and gambling saloons instead of prohibiting them; had fought at the polls instead of being united at them; had drained the treasury, ran into debt, and exhausted their credit, instead of administering government economically and wisely and paying for what they got; had listened to a hireling, mercenary, ignorant and divided clergy, instead of following God's word; had crowded courts of justice with lawyers, litigants and litigation, instead of leaving the ministers of those courts with but little or nothing to do—they would have had a State Government, had they wanted it, years ago.

Now, we can live without all these evils, even though we do not get a State Government. We have sustained ourselves thus far, and under the blessings of God, we can still do so in the future. The qualities possessed by the people of Utah must achieve greatness. It is only a question of time. Our industry, thrift, energy, good habits, union and love must win; and extort, however unwillingly, that admiration, respect and honor which such qualities, when they have had a fair field to operate in, have ever evoked in every age. All we need is to wait patiently. It is now seed time, but the harvest surely approaches.

The Montana Post says,

"We may not 'understand the Mormons or their movements,' but would like, financially, to be inside the Church ring, and take chances on getting a 'home stake' from that 'Stake of Zion.'"

We can tell the *Post*, as it seems so anxious, how to get inside the "Church ring," and to get chances on getting a "home stake." Let the editor believe in Jesus Christ and repent truly and sincerely of all his sins—i. e. forsake them—and be baptized and confirmed by one having authority, and if he should continue humble and faithful, after awhile he might be deemed worthy to receive an ordination, and to go forth as a missionary, like the apostles of ancient and modern days, without purse and scrip, to preach the gospel. Then he would be inside the "Church ring," and in fair way to increase both in finances and morals; that is, his morals would be improved on the earth and his finances be increased in heaven. The "home stake" can only be obtained by his steadfastly continuing in the above course until the end.

"AFTER THE MORMONS."

THE Territorial *Enterprise*, of Virginia, Nevada, thinks "there is a probability of another collision soon occurring between the Mormons and Gentiles of Salt Lake." But it thinks it may not result in violence. This we are glad to hear. The *Enterprise* has an idea that the prosperity of our Territory is nothing to our people; but the advancement and well-doing of the church everything.

On this point there is a radical difference of opinion between the *Enterprise* and the people of Utah. It has an idea that our citizens are all the time scheming to defeat what it calls the "Gentiles," and that, by so doing, we check the progress and development of the Territory. On no subject have the people of Utah been more misunderstood than on this point. We have had a number of men who are not of our faith live in our midst, between whom and ourselves the friendliest feelings have ever existed; we expect there will yet be hundreds and thousands of such men live in our cities, mingle with us and be on terms of kindly intimacy. Such men make no war upon us, and we certainly do not assail them. As a people we are strong in our likes. If we like a man, we can not do too much for him; if he is our enemy, we want nothing to do with him, and the less we see of him the better we are pleased. But we look with no friendly eye upon men who publicly and unreservedly proclaim their intention, as soon as they can get the power, to strip us of every right which makes life desirable and destroy us root and branch. It is not in human nature to bear such threats and then fraternize with and fondle over those who make them. They declare without disguise what they will do; and we would be worse than idiots if we did not do all in our power, honorably, to defeat them. We would be beneath contempt if we fostered, sustained and patronized such men. Can the *Enterprise*, or can any person wonder that we are exclusive under such circumstances?

In another article, published two days after the one alluded to above, the *Enterprise* tells us we had better begin to prepare for rough weather. It says plainly that "Mormonism" must have an end; that the sentiment of the nation is clamorous for our suppression. While we do not believe that statement, we are convinced that the *Enterprise* would like to have it so. But when it tells us that our enemies are pouring over our borders by thousands, and that our system cannot live where it is, and that it cannot long survive another removal, would it like to see us helplessly fold our arms, and supinely resign ourselves to our fate, without making an effort to avert it? This

might suit its purpose admirably; but it does not agree with our views, who are the selected victims. We intend to use every honorable means to defeat such schemes as the *Enterprise* informs us are in preparation for our overthrow, and we have not a single doubt as to the result. "Mormonism," to use the term it applies to our system, has had as fierce enemies as the *Enterprise* and the framers of the scheme to which it alludes to contend with, and at times, too, when circumstances appeared more favorable to their success and its overthrow than they do at present, and it has outlived them all. It flourishes and is gaining greater power and influence every day, while they are buried in oblivion, and the only record which is left, by which the world can know that such creatures ever lived, is that which is preserved in our history.

The virtuous tone which the *Enterprise* assumes in alluding to the Latter-day Saints system of marriage, even if all that it assumes about us were true, reminds a reader of the old proverb about "Satan rebuking Sin." We should think that, in speaking about us as it does, if it had any sense of propriety it would blush at the thought of its own advertisements. The *Enterprise* claims to be a respectable journal, and it must be said in truth that it has as good grounds for claiming to be such as any paper on our exchange list; but if the people of its neighborhood would only do what it denounces the people of Utah for doing, namely, marry women instead of debasing them, it would not sully its columns with such advertisements as we see in them. In the eyes of the *Enterprise* our people may be very rude, barbarous and even wicked; but we are not corrupt; we are physically pure. No newspaper in Utah, published by a Latter-day Saint, has ever permitted medical advertisements of a certain character to defile its columns. There has been no patronage for such practitioners or their nostrums. This speaks louder in behalf of the virtue and purity of our people than any number of such articles as appear in the *Enterprise* can do against them. We would not give a fig for high-sounding professions of mental excellence and purity, and pure morality, unless accompanied by clean and healthy bodies.

In the sight of heaven we believe a healthy, chaste barbarian, free from the taint of secret diseases, is infinitely more acceptable, even though he have fifty wives, than an impure, foul-bodied professed Christian, however much he may boast of his superiority. At any rate, we would rather take his chances. The former would be a benefit to humanity, while the other would be but a blight and a curse, entailing disease and suffering, and numberless woes, upon his posterity—that is, if he should have any.

MOVEMENTS AGAINST INDIANS SOUTH.—We have been favored with the following telegrams received by General Erastus Snow:

St. GEORGE, Feb. 27.

Received Salt Lake, March 1.

Gen. E. Snow:—Captain Caplan left here February 25, at 9 p.m., with nine men. He went by way of Washington, where he calculated to receive an addition to his number. One platoon will join him from up the river. The base of supplies will be established at Pipe Springs. We ordered Major Steel to fit out one baggage wagon, teamster, and four infantry, with supplies to be forwarded immediately to Pipe Springs; also a similar outfit will be furnished by Major Roundy. Colonel Pearce started for Toker to superintend the forwarding of supplies. He telegraphed last night that eight men, sent out in the direction of Fort Pearce, have returned bringing in some stock, and saw where the Indians had driven about twenty-five or thirty horses and mules and a few cattle up Hurricane ledge. Colonel McArthur is ordered to have pickets stationed between Santa Clara and Harrisburg settlements, but no signs of Indians have yet been discovered in this neighborhood. We are sending six men early to-morrow morning to reconnoiter the mountain and passes south and southeast of this city.

The following dispatch from Col. Pearce arrived at eleven a.m.

"I learned by express from Bennington last night that the Indians drove off stock from Washington beach the night before. I expressed directly to Captain Caplan. The baggage wagon from Harmony is passing now."

March 1st, 9 a.m.

Col. Pearce returned from Toker early this morning and reports that Capt. Caplan will push on to the Colorado with twenty men. Eight men with poor horses will return.

HENRY EYERBING,

Adjutant."

DIED.—In this city on the 24th inst., aged 21 years and 1 month, George H. Salisbury, youngest son of Benjamin and Sarah Salisbury.—*Mil. Star* please copy.