

LET US HAVE GOOD BUTTER.

THE article headed "Butter," which appears in another column, is from the pen of a gentleman who has considerable experience in the business upon which he writes. It is unpleasant to have to publish comments like these upon a product of so much importance. We would much prefer to have it in our power to say that the butter manufactured in this Territory is of a superior quality to that made elsewhere; but this cannot now be said truthfully. Every house keeper, who has occasion to purchase butter, knows how difficult it is to obtain any that is really good. It is not that the grass, climate or other peculiarity of the country prevents its manufacture, for every essential to good butter is within the reach of those who make it. The fault is not in the country, but in the method of manufacture and preparation for market; and if by ventilating this subject, we can call attention to these evils, and they can be corrected, we shall be gratified.

One reason for the poor quality of butter in our home market is without doubt lack of experience on the part of many who attempt to make it. Many of our people are from the manufacturing districts of the old countries, and never either owned a cow or had any chance of learning how to milk, or to make butter or cheese. Quite a number of such persons on reaching here settle in the rural districts, and try their hands at dairy pursuits on a limited scale; the result is failure. But such persons ought to know better than to send rancid, badly worked and unclean butter to market; it is a disgrace to them, and the fact that it finds sale is no excuse. Some blame, however, may be attached to butter dealers for the inferior quality of the article; for, as our correspondent "G. T.," remarks, if they refused to purchase anything but first-class butter, the defects and carelessness in the manufacture would soon be removed.

Good bread and good butter have a wonderful influence on health and temper, comfort and happiness. Both are in universal demand, and it unfortunately happens that both are much more rare than they ought to be. Young ladies now-a-days have great chances for education, and for becoming accomplished scholars; but while acquisitions of this character are inestimable, no woman, probably, wields a greater amount of influence for good, either in her own family or elsewhere, than she who is the best bread and butter maker and can prepare food in the most tempting manner; and there is nothing to hinder the accomplished lady being perfect mistress of the various branches of domestic economy; and the one is not at all inconsistent with the other!

The Female Relief Societies have been recommended to teach the young women how to braid straw and make straw hats and bonnets, and to do other useful things, and we believe that some of the Societies have done good by following out these suggestions. We feel satisfied that the art of making bread and butter of the finest quality might be taught with the greatest advantage, for no knowledge is scarcer, and consequently more necessary. Among the members of the various Female Relief Societies there are ladies skilled in every branch of domestic economy, and if they will heartily devote their energies to bringing about the necessary reformation in the processes of the dairy, the Salt Lake market will soon be free from the disgrace of very inferior home-made butter, and Salt Lake butter will be at a premium instead of a discount in the outside market.

UNIVERSAL AMNESTY.

On Tuesday, the 20th ult., the House resumed the consideration of the Amnesty Bill, and Hon. Mr. Fitch, the member from Nevada, made a vigorous speech upon the subject. He said:

"It may be, Mr. Speaker, that the adoption of more vigorous and vengeful measures toward the leaders of the rebellion five years ago would have furnished greater security against future treason than we now possess; but certainly it is too late at this day to inaugurate a policy which might once have struck terror where now it can only provoke hatred.

If we had sent a corps of surveyors and a multitude of settlers in the rear of our armies; if we had followed conquest by confiscation of the lands, and confiscation by immediate armed occupation; if we had disqualified from holding office and disfranchised from voting every man in or out of the con-

federate army who participated in the rebellion, we would perhaps have done no more than under the precedents of history which have been cited here we had a right to do. But at the close of the war the nation deliberately inaugurated a wiser, a more liberal, a less relentless policy. We gave to our conquered foes their lives, their liberties, and their lands; we permitted them to retain the citizenship they had disdained and the protection they had despised; we inflicted no penalties upon them; we condoned the offences they had committed, and we exacted from them scarcely any greater guarantees for the future than were given by loyal citizens.

We reserved only the right to exclude from office that class of persons described in the third section of the fourteenth article of amendments to the Federal Constitution, and this disqualification we practically promised to remove so soon as the public necessities would permit. Now, sir, I am one of those who believe that this policy of forgiveness has been, upon the whole, a wise policy. I concede, as was stated by the gentleman from Tennessee, [Mr. Maynard,] that there have been instances of outrage in the South. It is, alas, true that Robert E. Lee went to his grave publicly honored by reconstructed Virginia. It is true that Surratt lectures on assassination to delighted Maryland audiences. It is true, unfortunately, that Jefferson Davis still lives.

But, sir, these are but isolated instances of the members of a great conflagration gleaming sullenly here and there through the ashes of desolation. Generally we have order restored; we have prosperity reviving; we have a flag respected; we have peace over the land. Why should we now, in the midst of peace and prosperity, abandon that course of clemency which we elected to pursue when the clangor of battle was still sounding in our ears? Why should we now inaugurate the flag-end of the policy of retribution that we gave up while the clamors of war were around us? We have surrendered to our former foes every essential power and privilege we might have retained from them; why should we cling to the right to impose a petty penalty when we can no longer inflict a great punishment?

Suppose, sir, as has been stated here, that the result of a removal of the disabilities will be to render some thousands of Democratic politicians eligible to office, what have we to fear from that? Between eligibility to occupy and ability to procure public place there is, as we are constantly reminded, a very wide gulf.

I will not insult the integrity or intelligence of southern Republicans by assuming that it is only the ineligibility of the leaders of the rebellion that prevents them from occupying their former places upon this floor. Why, sir, suppose that the worst consequences predicted should follow, suppose that the revolving wheel of politics should here and there throw a leader into place, what shall we gain by excluding the brains and the courage of the rebellion, to welcome its social debris, to admit those who were its sycophants and its sympathisers, rather than its statesmen and its warriors? If the champions of "the lost cause" were here they would be powerless for evil; it would be but barren and broken scepters they could hold in their grasp. They would be utterly impotent to change the irreversible verdict of the war.

Better for the country, I say, that John C. Breckinridge should advocate the abstractions of secession in the United States Senate to empty galleries and vacant chairs than that a Senator, without either his brains, his culture, or his taste, should insult the country with an offer to exhume the bones of our heroes from the heights of Arlington. Sir, if we could put life again into the brave eyes that were closed forever in the sulphurous smoke of battle, if the earth could give back the gallant hearts that throbbed out their lives in red libations to liberty, if we could marshal once more the nameless dead who battled above the clouds of Lookout mountain, who unvexed the current of the Mississippi, who antedated their battle-hymns before the gates of burning Richmond, who carried our banner, flying, still triumphant, over every inch of American soil, they would say, as with one voice, that the spirit of amnesty and forgiveness which could permit their honorable insult to represent a great Commonwealth in the national Senate might well afford their more truly honorable assailants an opportunity to achieve a few county clerkships.

Suppose that the consequences predicted by my honorable friend from Tennessee [Mr. Maynard] should result; suppose that we should have here ex-members of the ex-confederate congress; suppose that in consequence of a general removal of political disabilities, treason would be enabled to place a dozen of its unwise eulogists and obstinate adherents upon this floor; could their feeble voices summon from the tomb of history and invest once more with power those ghastly forms of oppression that have been trampled to ashes under the iron heels of our legions? Could their nerveless fingers rivet the shackles which our armies have broken in fragments so small that but last week a member of the lately enslaved race was sworn as a member of this body, without checking the current of its ordinary confusion? Could their feeble logic refute or obliterate those sublime sentences of freedom that have been written with sword-points upon American soil, and punctuated with victories all the way from the Potomac to the Belize, from Atlanta to the sea?

Sir, I believe that country prospers in whose citizens are most united and harmonious. It does not need the actual clash of steel to divert industry from its labors. Such an unfortunate continuation of affairs may be induced quite as surely by bad blood produced by bad management. So long as there is any number of persons however small, deprived of rights and privileges enjoyed by the rest of the country there will be a class of people who will be considered as persecuted martyrs rather than selfish politicians; there will be an incitement to disturbance, a nucleus for opposition, a perpetual menace to the growth of peaceful industry. Sir, in my opinion we can give no advantage to the country and gain none for the Republican party by perpetuating disabilities which are no longer necessary, and therefore no longer wise, and to the removal of which we are committed both by previous action and by party pledge. I do not desire to compel our Democratic friends to close their eyes to the future and turn their backs upon the present in order to grope in the darkness of the past for shattered idols before which they have been accustomed to bow. I would not encourage our Republican friends throughout the country to cherish the delusive hope that war memories alone will serve as a basis for continued party success. I wish we could all realize that those only who have the wit to comprehend living issues and the nerve and judgment to espouse the right side of these issues can hope to be honored with the confidence and support of an appreciative and intelligent people. And above all, sir, I hope that we will not so mistake the instincts of the popular judgment and the impulses of the popular heart as to place in the hands of the Democratic party of the country the exclusive right to the powerful popular cry of universal amnesty."

SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS A WEEK.

It is customary with American journalists, when drawing a contrast between the healthy and flourishing condition of labor in this country and its degraded state in the old world, to cite the laboring classes of Great Britain and Ireland as the standard of wretchedness; and everybody, who has had experience there, and is capable of observation, knows that the mode of life of hundreds of thousands in those countries is intolerable by reason of poverty and toil. But statistics recently compiled in Austria show that the condition of the toilers of that Empire is much more wretched than in Britain, for while they have to pay as high a price for their food, they receive much lower wages. The London correspondence of the New York World, of the 10th ult., says that the Lower Austrian Chamber of Commerce recently issued forms to factory managers and owners, parish officers, officers of trade guilds, &c., throughout the Empire, to be filled up with the rates per week of the wages earned by the various classes of artisans.

The returns show that the average skilled artisan never earns more than two and a half or three dollars per week; many, of course, much less, and in one branch,—weaving, hundreds of men, with families, work thirteen or fourteen hours a day for twelve and a half cents, or seventy-five cents per week. The Chamber estimates that four dollars a week is the smallest possible sum upon which a man, wife and small family can live, for bread is four cents a pound, butter thirty, and meat fifteen; but as the most skilled work-

men of Austria earn no more than three dollars, and thousands earn less than a dollar, the suffering they and their families are forced to endure to hold body and soul together is past conception.

Trades unions and labor protection societies are unknown in Austria, because not allowed by the government; and an instance is related by the correspondent of the bakers of Vienna who, compelled to labor a hundred hours a week, sleep on the lids of the troughs in which they mix their dough, and to drink stale water, resolved to strike, one of their demands being merely, to have fresh water daily for their drink; but the government interfered, offering to supply the employers with all the hands they needed from the army, and so compelled the bakers to give in.

In view of such a deplorable condition of things among the working classes of Austria, and on most of the continent of Europe it is little if any better, who can realize the wretchedness and ignorance in which they are engulfed, and wonder at the tremendous influx of the poverty-cursed millions of the various nationalities thereto the United States. Where

"A man is a man
If he's willing to toil,"
but there, no matter how willing he may be to work, nor how hard and unremittently he may apply himself to his daily calling, he is unable to procure for himself and family the most meagre supply of the commonest necessities of life,—a more abject condition of slavery than ever negro on Southern plantation was compelled to endure.

History, it is said, repeats itself, and if the truism be unfailing, Austria may expect to see re-enacted within her confines the scenes of the French revolution of 1789. Then the ruling and wealth possessing classes monopolized every privilege, and by their exactions and imposts, rendered the life of the nation's toilers an intolerable burden to maintain. But the storm burst forth, and its effects were more terrible than anything recorded in history. The political and social aspect of the whole of Europe is almost as threatening now as that of France then, and hence the efforts of the ruling classes to consolidate their power by every means that science, ingenuity, and brute force can suggest. But with all their efforts the struggle can not be long delayed, for the people, having no hope in kings and rulers, may surely be expected, shortly, to do something for themselves.

We had the pedigree of two of the bulls which have been purchased by Bro. W. C. Rydahl under the auspices of the Deseret Parent Society for the Improvement and Cultivation of Stock, Bees, &c., shown to us this morning, and thinking it would be of interest to many of our readers to know the kind of stock being introduced, we copied them and give them herewith. Besides these pedigrees shown to us, he has, we understand, the pedigree of every bull which he has purchased. The society will now find it necessary to immediately open a Herd Book, or stock register, in which the names and pedigrees of animals can be kept, and to which reference can always be made; and from which certificates can be written by the Secretary of the Society for breeders and owners. Such a system as this, properly carried out, will add greatly to the saleability of stock, and will be an incentive to stock-raisers to keep the blood pure. The cows which Bro. Rydahl has brought in are all in calf by well-known blooded bulls. The men of whom he bought have warranted them, and if the calves should not prove to be what they represent, reclamation can be demanded. If these should be cared for and preserved, they will add greatly to our variety of blooded animals, and their influence upon the stock of our Territory will be of immense value.

We feel to give space in our columns to these matters, for they are of great importance to the citizens of this Territory. The day is fast passing away for miserable, scrubby horses and horned stock to be raised by the people. This is the case even where there are extensive ranges over which stock can roam; for the system of co-operative herds will naturally result in the production of a more select and better race of animals. But it is especially so in our cities. In this city we need a bet-class of cows. Those we now have, in too many instances, are but runts—poor creatures for either milk or beef. Crossed with the short-horn Durham, though, their offspring would be better