

Utah and desires her prosperity can enter this building to-day without feeling exceedingly gratified at the exhibition of goods, of homemade and vegetable products which we see around us on every hand. The sight of this leather recalls to my mind the first leather that was manufactured in our valley. In those days everything in the form of leather was utilized to the best and utmost extent. I well remember a man by the name of Field, probably some of you will recollect him, who started a little tannery down in the Old Fort. I succeeded in obtaining from that tannery enough leather of his own manufacture for a pair of shoes, and as labor was our only currency in those days, I made a trade with Brother Joseph Horne, of the 14th Ward, who occasionally did a little shoemaking, to make out of it for me a pair of shoes. I went to the cation and did some chopping and hauling of timber for him and he in turn made me the shoes. The work on them was most excellent, but unfortunately the leather was so hard that I could not possibly get my feet into them. The leather was as clear and as stiff as horn. I was not so heavy then as I am now, but I remember that I stood on the edges of the leather, and it sustained my weight. I would like to have that pair of shoes to exhibit here to-day alongside of the splendid exhibition of Friend Rowe's manufacture. I think it would bring home to our minds the great improvement that has been made in the manufacture of leather since we came to this country.

This fine display of woolen goods recalls to my mind the straits we were reduced to in early days for clothing. I remember a pair of elk skin pantaloons which I possessed and of which I felt exceedingly proud. The skin I traded for with the Indians, I smoked it myself and had the pants made. I am satisfied that I felt prouder in their possession than of any clothing I have had since that time.

Aside from these personal reminiscences, there are many things connected with the developing of our home industries in this Territory which are exceedingly gratifying to those who have witnessed their gradual growth, but there still remains much to be done. I have made some little inquiry since yesterday evening respecting woolen goods. We produce upwards of two million pounds of wool, and from what I hear manufacture goods to the value of \$300,000, but we ship large quantities of wool to the east. This should not be the case. We should as fast as possible increase our machinery and develop our manufactures of woolen goods. The class of goods manufactured here will, I think, certainly bear favorable comparison with the best manufactured in many of the States of the Union. I see some blankets of home manufacture hanging near me. I imagine it would be difficult to obtain better blankets anywhere. Our flannels are superior, I am told, to those that are imported. There is no reason why we should not continue to increase our machinery and manufacture our raw products. The wealth of a people consists not so much in producing raw products as in manufacturing and utilizing them, and furnishing employment to homelabor.

The manufacture of soap has assumed great importance in the city and friend Snell has a fine display of his goods here which fairly indicates his success in that branch of useful industry.

We have skill, an abundance of it. We have a large number of young men and women who are growing up and want employment. They should be taught skilled branches of industry. They will then become useful citizens and our Territory will prosper as it should do. If proper attention be paid to this matter in the future there is no doubt in my mind that the happiest results will follow. Already, I am told, in our boot and shoe factory which has been recently started there are nearly a hundred hands employed, and the addition of some machinery which will cost little in comparison with the results to be obtained, will render necessary a large increase in the number of hands. There is manufactured in the different factories in the Territory something near a quarter of a million dollars' worth of boots and shoes, and still we import as

near as I can barn, some \$400,000 worth. Well, there is no reason why this \$400,000 should not be paid to our own laborers. Our productions, too, compare very favorably with anything that is imported, and we manufacture leather here into boots and shoes at a considerable profit over the imported manufactures. I was told that eastern manufacturers cannot bring their goods here and compete with us neither in regard to price nor quality, and that a representative of an eastern house, who has disposed of large quantities of goods to us, said he could not comprehend how Mr. Rowe could manufacture boots at such a low rate, his price being two dollars cheaper than he himself could afford to sell at. Now this speaks very highly of our manufactures here. It speaks highly for the management of those who have this and our other factories in charge—for we have several others worthy of mention patronage and praise,—and as I have had occasion to remark frequently, especially in the country, we should use every means in our power to furnish employment to our laboring people. The great art of governing a people is to furnish them suitable and remunerative employment. The bad effects of idleness are overcome and the people, when they become skilled and industrious laborers are also useful and reliable citizens. My attention has been called to the wonderful vitality and energy of France, and the marvellous manner in which she has recovered from the heavy load of debt imposed upon her by the Germans, after the late Franco-German war. Many had the idea that France would be crushed, that she would never recover from the effects of that war; but to our surprise and the surprise of the civilized world, she has marched forward with wonderful energy, and met promptly all the demands made upon her. It seems as though the injury intended for France had really been inflicted upon Germany. What is the cause of this? Writers say that it is due in part to the economy and close management of the French people, that they are a peculiar people in regard to economical living. Their mode of subsistence has been held up as an example to us in wasteful America, where provisions and everything we have in such abundance is suffered to go to waste. But her success in overcoming the results of this war is also due in part to the fact that France is the workshop of the world. The skill of her artisans draws to her shores purchasers from every land. They go by thousands from all countries. She wields the wand of fashion, and all the civilized nations bow to her behests. Everything that she manufactures is noted for its excellence, and this is altogether due to the skill and taste of her artisans. So it is in Switzerland, the valleys of which are filled with cunning and cultured tradesmen. The city of Geneva is small, but exceedingly rich. Many go there to purchase the products of her people because of the beauty and elegance of their style and finish.

We, as a young and growing people, may draw lessons from these older nations in this respect. We should, as fast as possible, establish not only factories, workshops and places where our young people shall be employed, but agricultural colleges, and institutions where a knowledge may be gained of the general sciences which are so instrumental in producing skill. The establishment of schools of art should not be neglected. Our young ladies should be furnished with opportunities to acquire skill in the branches of industry peculiar to the sex. I would like to see schools of cookery established in this Territory, and places where dressmaking and every skilled branch of industry that is adapted to the gentler sex may be taught. Great progress has already been made in many directions. Old settlers, as they pass along our streets, are probably surprised at the frequency with which they hear the sounds of instrumental music from various residences. Musical instruments have increased to a wonderful extent in our midst; this is largely due to the fact that means have increased and that more time can be spared for such accomplishments. But it also shows that the desire to attain a knowledge of the art is spreading among our people. This is also the case with embroidery and fancy work of all kinds.

Those who have lived here any length of time can see a marked improvement in these industries.

But if I urge anything upon my audience to-day it will be to repeat what has been already so well said by the Governor, respecting our breeds of stock. We may just as well raise horses of the best breeds as to raise those of inferior kinds. These remarks do not apply so much to Salt Lake County as to the more distant valleys of this Territory, where there are large herds of worthless horses which eat up the feed that ought to be devoted to the sustenance of pure breeds. It is just as cheap to raise a good ox or cow as a poor one. Some imagine that very much more care and attention are required by the improved breeds. My observation is somewhat limited, but it is strengthened by the experience of others, and I do not think this idea is altogether correct. I believe it is no more difficult to raise cattle of good breeds than it is of scrub breeds. So with sheep, and so with everything else we produce of that kind. The seeds that we use should also receive great attention. We may as well have the best kinds of wheat, oats, barley, etc., as to have poor kinds.

I have been struck with the value of those plants that are adapted to our country, which have lately been introduced. Take for instance the lucern, the introduction and value of which is marvellous. It teaches us a lesson respecting the value of plants, and how many of them when their nature and culture are understood, can be cultivated for the benefit of man and beast. The introduction of lucern increases the facilities for keeping and feeding animals. In the town of Fillmore, for instance, a few years ago, they had reached a point where they could get no further. The town had developed to its utmost capacity and in fact the young people were beginning to leave. Lucern was heard of and planted. Its introduction was followed by the opening of new fields where it was previously thought impossible to raise anything that would feed animals. So it has been in all the southern part of the Territory; it has proved of the greatest value to the residents of that region. The spread of lucern and the wider cultivation of it would be, I think, attended with good results. Upon this point, however, I do not know that I ought to complain or speak even in the way of exhortation; for I understand that we have shipped carload after carload of the seed back to the places from which we imported it, in addition to which we have exported immense quantities of wheat, dried fruit and potatoes. Quite recently shipments of wheat have been made from Utah direct to the port of Liverpool. This is a wonderful thing! Who would have dreamed of it 33 years ago? Who would have thought that wheat grown in these valleys would be shipped direct to Great Britain, and be thus exported at a profit? I am averse, however, to the export of wheat. It seems to me that labor can be better bestowed than in raising wheat for sale, and that the same time, if spent in the production of some other article of export, would receive greater remuneration and be of more value to the country. If this cannot be done, of course it is more profitable to ship direct to Europe than it is to California or Chicago.

As to the minerals of this country, I suppose that there is no place within the confines of the United States where there is such an abundance of minerals as there is in our Territory. Not only does it produce gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, coal, antimony and other minerals, but our rocks are of the best character. We have granite that is not surpassed in the United States. We have the finest sandstones and limestones, and we not only possess these, but we have the finer, more elegant and more costly marble. Upon a recent visit to Cache Valley I was shown black and variegated marble of the finest grain, and I have examined some from the Wasatch Company's works in Provo Valley, which I think is as fine as any I ever saw. It is white and beautifully lined, and can be laid down in Salt Lake City cheaper than eastern marble without the freight. It was said to me by the gentleman who gave me this information, that he had no doubt we should soon be using marble fronts to public buildings as well as for doorsteps,

window caps, lintels, etc. There is a peculiar quality of marble needed in lettering, a certain toughness, which I am told this marble possesses, and then it is only the outcropping which has been referred to. After it has been worked and new discoveries made, a still better quality will no doubt be found.

Without stopping to dwell in detail upon all these matters, there is before the Territory of Utah as fine a prospect for development, for future greatness, for everything that constitutes a large and flourishing State as any part of this great republic, and to-day I believe we are in a more prosperous condition than any other community that I know of within the confines of the Union. All we have to do is to profit by the lessons of the past and to endeavor to the extent of our ability and the blessings which God has so bountifully bestowed upon us or placed within our reach, to properly apply them.

We have done considerable so far in the education of our children. There yet remains much to be done, and every exertion should be made by every citizen of this Territory to furnish better facilities in this direction, that we may procure for our children not the knowledge of books alone, because in this true education does not consist, but add to it that practical education which will make our children men and women of the noblest and most useful type. Teach the boys trades and develop the skill and brain that God has given unto them. The right hand of a man, properly trained, with a cunning brain, forms the most potent combination on the face of the earth, and we can train our children until they will be the most skillful that can be found. As I say, we have done considerable, but very much more yet remains to be done. If we go on in this good work in this Territory, there is no conceivable limit to the prosperity that is before us. We must be united, must labor steadily, must be economical and make use of our advantages in the best possible manner, and the results will be such as we cannot at the present time conceive of.

Mr. President and gentlemen of the Board of Directors, I wish you every success in this laudable undertaking. I think that we all have reason to thank you, gentlemen, for the pains you have taken in getting up this affair, as it is a matter of love and not of speculation, and I hope that the lessons that will be drawn will leave an indelible impress on each one entering this building and spending any time within these walls.

Correspondence.

Important Land Matter.

Editors Deseret News:

Permit me through your columns to say that there are numerous and extensive tracts of land in the various counties of this Territory, which, although long occupied and cultivated by settlers, have never been entered, or any steps taken to secure the Government title for the same. Persons should understand that although they may be in possession of these lands, they are liable to have their claims contested at any moment, as such tracts are vacant on the plate, and consequently open to pre-emption and homestead by any one in search of a piece of land not already filed upon.

[I] have continual and frequent inquiries as to what land is vacant on the plate, and when we furnish answers, we do not know what land is occupied by people in all cases, and may, therefore, at any time unwittingly forward description of a piece of land for filing upon, on which there are valuable improvements. I understand that in some instances persons have been through the territory taking items as to the value of the land and improvements, and are making the necessary examinations with a view to filing on the most desirable tracts; and although they might not be successful in a contest, still their filing would involve much expense and difficulty to the actual settler. I do not wish to designate in a public correspondence the localities where these omissions are likely to prove dangerous, but as a friend to the people I would strongly recommend that those who know they have

neglected this important duty, and value their lands and improvement, should immediately attend to securing the government title for the same, and communicate at once with me; when I will give them the necessary information free, how to proceed. By writing to me they can frequently save a trip to the city, and thus economize time and money.

Respectfully,
CHAS. W. STAYNER,
Land agent.
Salt Lake City, Box 587.

Fire—Crops, Etc.
MORGAN CITY,
Sept. 28th, 1879.

Editors Deseret News:

On the 24th inst., a destructive fire broke out at the residence of Elder Evan A. Richards, doing a great deal of damage.

Elder Richards is in the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad Company as a watchman, and lives close to the track. The supposition is a spark from the engine of one of the trains while passing, dropped into a pile of cedar posts, and ignited, and in a few moments the entire surroundings were a blazing mass. A number of railroad hands were dispatched to the spot as quickly as possible, when they all pitched in earnestly, but to no purpose. Until barn, stables, stack-yard with considerable forage, pigs with two nice hogs, a harness and the pile of cedar posts, were burned to ashes. But they were fortunate enough to save their house from the flames.

The loss is estimated at \$800. Quite a loss too, in these hard times.

The health of the people in this vicinity as a general thing is good, although quite a number of children are having a severe siege of whoopingcough.

What with the grasshoppers, frost and drouth, our grain crops were almost a failure. Potato crop is pretty fair.

Respectfully yours,
JNO. S. BARRETT.

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R. B. MARGELTS, Pres't,
T. PUGSL Y, Secretary,
T. PIERPONT, Supt.

NOTICE.

To Whom it may Concern:

THERE will be a meeting of the holders of land, in the North Chalk Creek Irrigating District, in the County Court House, Coalville, on the 13th day of Sept., 1879, at 7 o'clock p. m.

To vote "yes" or "no" upon the following questions:

1. Do you mutually agree to pay 25cts per acre to repairing ditches.

2. Do you approve of the action of the mass meeting in the election of officers.

THOMAS WRIGHT, — do —

JOHN H. WILLIAMS, — do —

JAS. SALMON, — do —

JOHN WILD, — do —

WM. J. WRIGHT, — do —
Trustees
Coalville City, August 28, 1879.
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