

## EDITORIALS

## THE ASHANTEE WAR.

THE latest New York papers come to hand assume that the Ashantee war is virtually over. The New York Herald has the following dispatch, which we do not recollect to have seen in dispatches sent to this city:

London, Feb. 5, 1874.

The following highly important dispatch from Sir Garnet Wolseley, commander of the Ashantee expedition, was received today by the Secretary of State for War:

"All the white prisoners held by the Ashantees have been delivered to me. The King accepts my terms for the cessation of hostilities, which he asked, and has agreed to pay an indemnity of £200,000. We halt a few days thirty miles from Coomassie."

The Herald comments upon this dispatch in this style—

The Ashantee expedition has resulted in a great success, within a short period than the most sanguine believers in British pluck and endurance could have anticipated, and with a comparatively trifling loss of life. The enterprise has proved a holiday excursion compared with the long marches, the perilous mountains and defiles and the many dangers which had to be met and overcome by Napier's Abyssinian expedition; but the results from the subjugation of King Koffee will be infinitely more valuable to England than the compensations for the suppression of King Theodore.

That paper further goes on to say that this success means substantially the annexation, to the British Empire, of an immense and rich territory in tropical Africa, and that the occupation of Coomassie by the British army will be another entering wedge for civilization into the heart of equatorial Africa.

The New York Graphic accepts the report of the submission of King Koffee, and speculates upon the future of that continent in this manner—

The Ashantee war is ended, and British arms are again covered all over with glory at the trifling expense of \$5,000,000 and a few hundred lives more or less.

But the question of most practical interest to-day is what to do with the continent in which this small conquest has been made.

The continent itself does not support to-day above one-fourth the population that might live upon it with ease and comfort. It has vast unsettled districts. Much of its soil is rich. Its climate is salubrious. Its natural productions are of great value. It is well watered and abounds in rivers. Moreover, it lies directly in the way of the commerce of the whole globe, and certainly it would seem that one of the first questions for English or European statesmanship to answer is what to do with Africa. The let alone policy has had its day. Africa has been practically let alone three thousand years, and nothing has come of it but savagery. Is it not time that the civilized nations should utilize this rich and beautiful continent for the benefit of mankind? Mr. Galton proposed that Africa should be colonized by Chinese emigrants, and that the English government should employ its navy to transport a million or two of Chinamen from that over-crowded empire to its uninhabited districts.

## AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

THE winter will soon have passed away and the farming portion of the community will be plunging into the business of plowing, sowing, harrowing and planting, with all the vigor and almost hurriedness which a brief Spring time and a rapidly rising temperature necessitate. Now is the time, therefore, to see that the required tools and implements and machines are procured and put into good condition and excellent working order.

Among the things first required are plows and harrows and seed drilling machines. The necessity of plows and harrows is everywhere conceded, but the advantages of using drilling machines are not so universally conceded, or known, or considered. However, it is very generally maintained that machines for drilling grain possess many advantages, and that machine-drilled grain is far more secure from various casualties and far more certain to bring a fair yield, than grain sown broadcast. In Great Britain, in various parts, grain is almost universally drilled, and crops there give a very high average yield, while the best fields return enormous crops, in many places where the soil is naturally very greatly inferior to much of the best farming land in these valleys. Some of those drilled and otherwise well cultivated fields, when the

growing grain is in its prime, are a sight to see, one that stirs the inmost soul and gladdens the heart of a lover of agriculture. For instance, we recollect seeing a large field of wheat near Gopsall Park, in which park is the seat of Earl Howe, in Leicestershire. That field was a delight to gaze upon. The growing wheat crop, just before coming into ear, appeared to be of perfect uniformity in healthy green color, in stand or distribution, and in height, the tops of the wheat spears, all over the field, seeming to be as level as a table. No thick nor thin places, no clumps of rank fertility nor patches of stunted growth, no unhealthy bottle green camel humps nor stretches of sickly yellow or pale green hue—not one of either, so far as we could see. On the contrary, there was one regular expanse, uniform in height and in distribution as a perfect regiment of soldiery, and equally uniform in bright, healthy, green color, demonstrating years of regular, careful, intelligent culture, the results of which were beautiful to behold.

One great help to such excellent and admirably uniform results in the cultivation of small grain is the use of drills for putting in the seed. Among the many advantages of drills may be mentioned the following—

1. Saving of seed. There is a certain depth which is best for the deposition of various kinds of seed grain. Experience with different seed and soil, and in different seasons, will teach the best depths for seed to be put in. When that is known, a drilling machine can be set to place and cover the seed at precisely and uniformly the best depth to secure the germination of the greatest proportion of the seed, the most uniformly healthy growth, and the largest yield of crop. Grain thus drilled in, being distributed evenly and regularly, and uniformly covered at the most proper depth, is likely to grow uniformly as to time, health, strength, and produce. But when sown broadcast, some is left uncovered and becomes food for birds, some is but slightly covered and therefore perishes or has a weakly growth, and some is covered so deeply as to either fail to germinate or else make a weakly, stunted growth, and the grain ripens irregularly all over the field. So that probably a fifth of the seed, or a peck or more per acre, is wasted. Besides, everybody can see that where grain is evenly sown in rows, not near so much is needed as where it is sown broadcast.

2. Protection from drought. Where grain is regularly put in, at a uniform and proper depth, and consequently grows with regular healthiness, it is reasonable enough that it will endure a dry spell better than where it is put in too shallow, as is the case with much of the grain that is broadcast, and which therefore makes an irregular, unhealthy and weakly growth.

3. Prevention of Winter-killing. Some fall wheat is sown in this Territory, and there is more or less complaint of it being Winter-killed occasionally. With a drill, the grain can be deposited regularly in depth and otherwise, and the drill leaves a small ridge on each side each row of grain, so that as the soil freezes and thaws the ridges crumble and the soil falls upon the young grain roots, thereby protecting and nourishing them till they wax stronger and the season becomes more genial. Grain that is sown broadcast has no such protection and the young plants, especially those from the imperfectly covered seed, are frequently heaved and injured by frost and thaw, and exposed by the winds blowing the soil from their roots.

4. Greater productiveness. This follows as a matter of course, where grain is put in regularly as to distribution and depth and the plants germinate and grow uniformly, are better protected in winter, and if necessary or desirable, can be weeded between the rows. With otherwise similar culture, it is held to be not uncommon that drilled grain will yield three to ten bushels per acre more than that sown broadcast, and in some instances the difference is still more in favor of the drilled grain.

One would think, then, that every farmer, if possible, would procure a drill and put his grain in with it, and thus endeavor to insure the best crops reasonably possible. Those farmers who wish to obtain these machines, or other useful agricultural machines or implements, can find where they can

be procured by consulting our advertising columns.

## SILVER COINING.

THE other day a dispatch from Washington represented the Secretary of the Treasury as telling the Senate of the United States that it would take four years to coin enough silver to replace the fractional currency now in circulation.

If that be the case, and it be considered desirable to have the paper currency replaced by coin in less time than four years, the way to do it will be to increase the coining facilities. When there was coin enough on hand, it would not take many weeks to redeem the paper currency with it. Here Utah, for instance, produces large quantities of silver and desires a mint established within her borders to coin that silver. Why not let her have one, and let her help to reduce that four years' time and swell the silver coinage, which seems to be considered so desirable by many people?

## LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY FEB. 17.

**Under Orders.**—We understand that Major Gordon, of Camp Douglas, has received orders to be ready, at any moment, to march with troops to the scene of the Indian troubles on the plains, should he be required to do so.

**Still at Work.**—The chain gang, under the direction of Col. Smith, are still at work lessening the grade of the Naisbitt hill, leading north from South Temple Street. The gravel and dirt are being hauled to various parts of the city and used for repairing the streets.

**Lamp Wanted.**—Would it not be a good plan for the city to have a street lamp erected on the side walk in front of the Neslen Block, South Temple Street, that pedestrians might see the hole in that broken bridge, and be able to avoid breaking their legs?

**A Belligerent Bootblack.**—Last night Valentine Pratt, who follows the profession of "shine 'em up," left his legitimate trade for a few minutes and endeavored to blacken, not B. Whiting's boots but his eyes. Whiting didn't appreciate being thus blackened and so he had the fractious Valentine arrested, and to-day he was fined \$10.

**Wedded.**—It will be observed by a marriage notice in another part of the paper, that Prof. Monch, principal of the Ogden Academy, has, figuratively speaking, thrown aside the habiliments of bachelorhood, and has entered upon the role of the benedict. Mrs. Monch that is, is Miss Ruthinda Hill that was, daughter of Mr. George Hill, of Ogden. We wish the happy pair a prosperous and harmonious sail through an extended voyage of life.

**Serious Accident.**—Last evening about six o'clock, a workman in Latimer & Taylor's shop, named William Hill, met with a serious accident. He had all the fingers of the left hand nearly sawed in two by a circular saw at which he was working. The wounded hand was attended to immediately after the accident, and it is possible that Mr. Hill may recover the use of his fingers.

**For St. George.**—In response to a dispatch received from President Young, Brother Edward Brain will leave this City for St. George a week from next Monday. Besides him, about a dozen others, whom he has aided in getting together, will start for the same place in a week from now, the object of all of them being to work some time on the St. George Temple. All excepting Brother Brain will be forwarded to their destination. He will go with his own team, and take a portion of his family with him.

**Threatening to Kill.**—Yesterday Col. Goodspeed had G. H. Norton, assayer, arrested for assaulting and threatening to kill him, and the case came up for examination before Justice Clinton to-day. The prosecuting witness wanted Mr. Norton bound over to keep the peace towards Col. Goodspeed and to the grand jury of the Probate Court, but Mr. Clinton declined to do so, saying that he preferred to hear the evidence before taking any action in the matter, and the case

was continued for hearing on another day.

**Murder at Ophir.**—About ten o'clock on Sunday night, Dick Lawless entered a saloon at Ophir, where a number of men were playing at cards, and shot and immediately killed George Snively. A grudge had existed between the two for some time on account of Lawless paying his addresses to Snively's sister-in-law, the murdered man being opposed to the intimacy. A few days before, Snively had ordered Lawless out of his house.

An inquest was held on the body and a verdict in accordance with the facts returned.

**Splendid Horsemanship.**—This morning a cavalry sergeant, from Camp Douglas, was cavorting along First South, on horseback, going at a rattling pace. He made a pull up in turning into a livery stable just east of the Herald office. The consequence of this sudden maneuver was that the gallant sergeant gave an admirable imitation of one of Dan Castello's acrobatic feats, by turning a summersault, the posterior region of his physical structure coming in violent contact with the hard surface of terra firma. He did not go to anybody and ask them to pick him up, but arose, shook himself, and looked proudly around, as much as to say, "I would like to see any of you do a trick like that." That was what the Irish sailor said, who, when, trying to stand on his head on the top of a ship's mast, and not to be out-done by a Dutchman who had done it, fell through the rigging to the deck, and was unhurt. The Dutchman wouldn't go any further.

**Celebrating.**—Yesterday was the first day in the Chinese New Year, and all the Chinamen entered upon a jollification, in the morning, shortly after midnight. They have been keeping it up ever since and are now at it, and will continue the revelry till midnight to-night. It is part of their programme to let off innumerable fire crackers, which amusement is in contravention of a City ordinance. This being a gala day among them, however, the police authorities were inclined to be as lenient as possible with them. Two of the officers went into one of their houses in Commercial Street to day while the inmates, not a few in number, were rushing about pell mell, firing off the crackers, knocking down the stove-pipe in the confusion, and filling the room with smoke and sparks. One of them was marched to the City Hall, a big fellow. He appeared the very embodiment of excitement. The sweat rolled down his swarthy face, and his large almond eyes rolled wildly in their sockets. Next came the well known Sam Lee, an important personage among the celestials of this City, being the head of a clan or faction. On reaching the hall, Sam, who had been drinking, made a speech, which for aught any Caucasian present knew, might have been the very quintessence of eloquence to a Mongolian ear. The speaking was accompanied by the most emphatic gesticulations, and Sam, the while, appeared the very model of injured innocence. Sam can speak some English when calm in his feelings, but he must have been taking Chinese whisky, which evidently couldn't speak any other than its own tongue.

On his making a promise that he would not allow any of the people of his flock let off any more fire-crackers, himself and companions were discharged.

**Disreputable.**—The Omaha Herald says, "For boundless brazenness commend us to the Omaha Republican." Whatever may be the demerits of the Republican, it is doubtful if they equal those of some other journals. For outright unprincipledness, wilful falsity, and studied misrepresentation of facts, there are journals which could put forth equally strong claims at least. A newspaper concern in this city has a facile faculty, a chronic leaning, in that direction. A brief dispatch concerning the presentation of the investigation memorial of the Utah Legislature to Congress, in the U. S. House of Representatives, yesterday, was published, in that paper, set off by the following sensational headlines—

"Cannon Presents His Little Memorial."

"And It is Hurled Back in His Teeth."

"Congressional Opinion of the Utah Law-Breakers."

The dispatch itself is given as follows in the paper referred to—

"Mr. Cannon presented a memorial from the Utah legislature, asking Congress to appoint a commission of investigation to be sent to Utah, to inquire into all alleged abuses in the Territorial affairs there, and, meantime, to suspend all action for special legislation, in regard to Utah. The House refused, yeas 143, nays 90."

The readers were thus intentionally misled as to the reception of the memorial by the House, and that misleading was intentionally furthered by the use of the sensational headlines, which, everybody knows, do not come with the dispatches, but are editorially prefixed. We say intentionally, because it is difficult for even charity to believe otherwise.

The last sentence in the paragraph quoted does not belong to the paragraph, having no relation whatever to the memorial, either to its presentation by the Delegate, or its reception by the House. The dispatch concerning the memorial, and the dispatch succeeding that one, properly constitute two distinct paragraphs, and read as follows—

"Cannon presented a memorial from the Utah Legislature, asking Congress to appoint a commission of investigation to be sent to Utah to inquire into all of the alleged abuses in the Territorial affairs there, and in the meantime to suspend all action for special legislation in regard to Utah."

"The House refused, yeas 143, nays 90, less than two-thirds affirmative required, to suspend the rules, making the banking committee's bill the special order for Thursday next and until disposed of."

The subterfuge thus adopted, in the garbling of the dispatches, evidently for the purpose of creating a false impression, is probably one of the "thinnest" on record, but it is characteristic of the ways of a party which could stoop to certain other little dodges, and then rejoice over them as neat, sharp and commendable tricks. But such disreputable journalism is an insult to an intelligent public, and wholly unworthy of its support.

## The Mormons and the Navajoes.

FORT DEFIANCE, A. T.,  
NAVAJO INDIAN AGENCY,  
January 24th, 1874.

Information has reached Agent Army to the effect that the Navajoes and the Mormons, who live near the north western boundary of this reservation, are at war from some cause yet unknown to the agent. It is certain, however, that the Mormons have killed three or four Navajoes, and that the Indians have retaliated by killing as many of the Mormons, all of which, I fear, is but the inauguration of troublous times in the future. The agent is also in receipt of news relative to other depredations and bad faith of these Indians. It is reported that these Indians, in conjunction with the Pah Utes, have been killing and otherwise molesting parties of miners and prospectors passing through their country en route for the Dolores and San Juan mines; have killed at least one of their party, wounded another, and had succeeded in running off their pack and riding animals. It has also been reported to the agent, that the Utes have made overtures to the Navajoes to join in with them, (the Utes) and make a general war upon the miners and settlers, in and coming to their country, and it is believed by agent Army that Manuelito, one of the principal head men of the tribe, the Navajoes, is very much inclined to unite with them, the Utes, in their hostile intentions, and if such should be the case, we may look for lively times in the coming spring and summer. In a council held by agent Army on yesterday with a majority of the head captains, the news was corroborated by them in regard to the Utes having made such overtures to Manuelito, and that he (Manuelito) had breached the subject to some of them, but they had positively refused to go to war or have anything to do with the Utes or their supposed grievances with the miners or settlers in their country, and they very earnestly urged agent Army to