

planted their lots and orchards with trees very thickly, too thickly for cultivation when they had grown a few years. To dig over a large orchard or lot is hardly to be thought of, and to plow it is difficult and unsatisfactory where the trees are planted so closely. A better plan is to plant them in rows, the rows not nearer than two rods apart and to trim the trees clear at the bottom, so that animals and plow can be run as near to the rows as is desirable, and thus the cultivation be kept up and various hoed crops be grown between the rows to advantage, as, unless the soil is deep and rich, trees do much better with cultivation and hoed crops than when grass, clover, or lucern are grown between the rows or among the trees. If the soil is deep, rich and light, the case may be different.

It is pleasant to witness the growing interest of the community in regard to the cultivation of flowering and other ornamental plants and shrubs, and this interest will doubtless increase, as the community shall advance in material prosperity and the taste for the beautiful be fostered and developed by opportunity and cultivation.

ONCE upon a time we are informed a certain character, meeting with another character of a different stamp, endeavored to seduce him from his integrity with the loaves and fishes bait, but failed, whereupon the tempter produced another inducement, which was nothing more nor less than the promised gift of the various kingdoms of the world, upon certain conditions of subjectiveness on the part of the receiver, which offer was also declined.

Similar seductive influences exist now and are ever and anon brought to bear upon those who endeavor to shape their conduct in accordance with principles of righteousness. "If you will do this thing," or, "If you will do the other thing, we will be your friends and will secure you certain favors and immunities. You shall not be proscribed, ostracised, persecuted, as you have been, but shall be permitted to live in peace, and shall be well thought of and respected by us. Worldly advantages and honors shall come to you abundantly. Only agree to give up this, that, or the other."

This is something like the substance of what is very frequently foisted by the tempters upon the attention of the "Mormons," although generally glossed over with divers pretensions of piety, loyalty, modesty and other things of that sort, virtues cheaply assumed where they do not exist.

We never hear these sophistical propositions without that Scripture coming to our mind—"Get thee behind me, Satan," which is a very fitting place for all tempters, political or religious, and they generally assume the garb of either loyalty or piety. Like the ass in the lion's skin—if they would hold their tongues, their assumed piety or loyalty might deceive many people, but the moment they open their mouths they put their cloven foot into them, as a Hibernian would say, and their true character is at once patent to all. Every man describes his own character as soon as he begins to talk, and the more he talks the more he reveals the peculiarities of his own character.

No honorable man would ever ask another man to relinquish a principle which he held to be true. No advantage to the cause of truth can be gained by such a course. Such relinquishment would not make the truth false, but would add another to the already too numerous evidences of the frailty of poor human nature. There is no excellence in a man's shrinking from the maintenance of his convictions of truth. There is no excellence in asking a man to do so. The asker is a briber and the asked, if he comply, is bribed, and both are despised, or at least pitied, by every person possessed of integrity of character and by many not possessed of that quality. Neither the tempter nor the successfully tempted can either respect himself or command the intelligent respect of any man or woman whose respect is worth having. It is not conducive to the welfare of any community to reduce any class of the community to a condition wherein they neither respect themselves nor are respected by others. Let a man be convinced that nobody respects him, destroy his own self-respect, and there is little hope of that man. He has no means of lifting himself up out of the gulf of debasement and self-abasement into which he has fallen. Yet this is the tendency of all bribery, this is the very drift and ultimate purpose of all invitations to the "Mormons" to

abandon the principles which they are thoroughly convinced are true and right.

A parleyer with the tempter, a truckler to the enemy, an apostate, a traitor is despised even by his confederates and professed friends, who, for their own purposes, temporarily colleague and affiliate with him. But one who is true to his conceptions and convictions of truth, and who abides faithfully by his principles through evil and through good report, is admired by his friends and respected even by his enemies.

Good men have failed in the hour of trial, good men may fail, but every man who does so fails writes his own weakness and condemnation in living characters which tears can not destroy. Every man has the privilege of making in large part his own record, but when once made it is utterly beyond his power to obliterate it. It is well always to remember in regard to the deeds done in the body that the individual option is before, not after, committal.

It is not always possible and it certainly is not always convenient to keep out of debt. But it is an excellent thing to be perfectly solvent, and those individuals and communities who are reasonably prudent will do their best to be solvent always, and, in order that they may be, will not run into debt unless it appears to be necessary, or, to say the least, exceedingly advisable.

The Sacramento Union gives some Jeremiadical figures in regard to the "Mania for Debt" manifested by California, and they are well worthy of perusal and a little reflection by all who have at heart the welfare of their respective community and the country at large. Says the Union—

The State of California owes, funded and unfunded, over \$5,000,000. The counties owe not less than \$11,000,000. The towns and cities probably \$9,000,000. The total State and municipal debt is not under \$25,000,000. This is a great amount for so young a State with such meager public improvements and aggregating but \$270,000,000 worth of taxable property. It is nearly 10 per cent of all we are worth, on which interest runs as ceaselessly as the currents in the ocean, every day in the year and every hour in the day. Most of it is paid to foreign creditors, who are bondholders. The hard earnings of our farmers, merchants and mechanics, taken in taxes to pay the interest on these \$25,000,000, go to New York, Boston, Frankfurt, London, Hamburg and Bremen, never to return to bless us. In twenty years, even with the load we are now carrying, on a nominal capital of twenty-five millions, from which we realize not more than 70 cents on the dollar, or \$17,000,000, our public debts will cost in interest alone not less than \$40,000,000. Add the principal, \$25,000,000, and we shall have \$65,000,000 as the sum paid foreigners for loans of \$17,500,000! No people can afford to pay so much for so little. And yet the mania for going in debt was never before so violent as now. Seven counties are anxious to issue their bonds to railway companies for five per cent. of all their taxable property. San Francisco manifests a desire to go \$8,000,000 in debt for a visionary water-works scheme, which is too stupendous for any city short of two million population and ten times her taxable wealth to seriously think of. Some of her speculative inhabitants would like to shoulder another debt of \$5,000,000 or \$10,000,000 for a bridge across the bay; and she has a city hall on her hands which is likely to give her \$2,000,000 more at the very lowest estimate. All told, with her five per cent. to the railway corporation consumed, the proposed debt increase in that one county cannot be covered by less than \$18,000,000, drawing an annual interest tax of \$1,250,000 for twenty to thirty years. If the "progressists" of Sacramento can have their own extravagant way, this already sorely burdened city will in two years find herself staggering under an additional load of half a million for the items of fire department and water works. Los Angeles, San Diego, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, San Bernardino and one or two other counties are in a hurry to give their bonds to a railway company for some millions principal and interest. And the swamp land corporation is keen to issue mortgage bonds upon the authority of the State Legislature to the amount of not less than \$50,000,000, drawing an annual interest of \$4,000,000. To recapitulate, we are presented with this summary of existing and proposed debt, State, county, city, town, and corporate, all by authority of special State legislation:

EXISTING.	
State	\$5,000,000
Counties	11,000,000
Municipalities	9,000,000
PROPOSED.	
San Francisco	18,000,000
Other counties and towns	2,500,000
Swamp land corporation	50,000,000
Total	\$95,500,000
The interest on this existing and pro-	

posed aggregate will not be less than 7½ per cent per annum; the yearly interest payments, \$7,162,500. The bonds will not average above 80 cents in the market, so that the debt would represent to us an actual cash capital of but \$76,400,000, and the interest paid would be nearly 10 per cent on this cash capital. The principal of the debt exceeds a third of all our taxable property. This is a rich State in natural resources, but the policy of running so rapidly beyond our present means, and buckling these enormous debts and mortgages upon posterity, ought not to be encouraged. It is not true that a national or State debt is a public blessing. These debts keep up taxes to so high a standard as to make it simply impossible for us to become a manufacturing people as long as they continue. Capital cannot succeed here permanently in any branch of manufactures, when interest rates as high as 11 or 12 per cent, and interest cannot rate lower than that where the taxes are from 3 to 5 per cent and constantly threatening increase.

That is a rather dismal outlook for the Golden State, and to weather it satisfactorily she will need an extensive development of her agricultural, mining, manufacturing, and commercial interests. The future will tell accurately whether the incurring of such indebtedness is good or bad statesmanship. But certainly the present prospect is not very encouraging.

California is not the only State, nor are her counties and towns the only ones, given to this "Mania for Debt." Here is what the St. Joe. (Mo.) Herald says on a point like this—

If there is a town in the United States which has cause for rejoicing, it is that town which is out of debt. That is the condition of very few cities in the West, and at the present rate of bond issues, it is difficult to predict where they will stand in the year 1892.

The New York Tribune rather humorously indulges upon a topic of this class—

Three times three for the town which owes no money! This is the town of Hancock, N. H. It has paid up everything—war bills and all other bills—and the stocks which it holds now defray all the municipal expenses. At the last town meeting it was voted to raise the sum of one dollar, and it has been done, without issuing any proposals for a loan. This must be an extremely pleasant village to reside in, always taking it for granted that it maintains good roads, good schools, and at least one good fire engine, and a good and sufficient pound.

But for a real healthful sensation, just contrast the doleful forebodings of the press of the debt-burdened State of California, saddled with a debt of \$25,000,000, and proposing to increase it to \$95,500,000, with the jubilant peans of the press of affluent Colorado, rejoicing in a Territorial surplus of \$50,000, and exacting no taxes of her citizens for this present year of 1872! The current financial record of the Territory of Colorado is the most brilliant of any Territory or State in the Union, and is followed by those of Utah and, we believe, of Arizona among the Territories, and, unless we are wrongly informed, by those of Michigan and Iowa among the States.

If the evil and costly efforts of the Mormon-eating Federal judiciary and their supporters be continued, and encouraged by their superiors, there is no telling how soon Utah will be sunk into the slough of debt, for the course those characters have been pursuing is calculated to sink her, in a very few years, not only into the dark abyss of anarchy, but into the bottomless depths of irredeemable bankruptcy.

On the other hand, if the rights of American citizens be conferred upon the inhabitants of Utah, and the people have the privilege of electing honest and prudent and capable officers, there is no room for doubt that in a very brief time Utah, or Deseret, will occupy a financial position not second to that of Colorado, but second to that of no Territory or State in the Union. So may it be, and may all hinderers of a consummation so devoutly to be wished be speedily removed out of their places, and be succeeded by better men.

An Indianapolis man is disgusted with the fair sex. The Journal says: "He stopped a horse and buggy which some lady had left unhitched, cutting his hands and bruising him considerably. The lady driver soon came up, and instead of thanking him she commenced scolding about the dirty buggy and the muddy lines, and wound up by telling him to get some paper and wipe off the mud."

At Virden, Ill., last week, a child named Hilliard bit its tongue and bled to death before the flow could be stopped.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY.

UTAH NORTHERN RAILROAD.—The work on this road is being steadily pushed forward. About a mile of track is now laid. We are informed by John W. Young, Esq., that about eighteen miles of iron will be on the ground to-day ready for laying. The grading of about twenty-five miles of the road is nearly finished and ready for the iron.

A NEW DAILY.—We hear of a projected newspaper enterprise in this city, in the form of a new daily. Mr. Eberts, of *Our Fireside*, published in Chicago, we understand, is the principal mover in the concern. Mr. O. G. Sawyer is to be the editor, in a kind of sub-capacity. It is understood that a gentleman of presumed good judgment is to look after him and see that he don't "put his foot in it" by writing anything out of the proposed channel. That's right, he will doubtless bear a little watching, judging by the Munchausenisms of his supposed dispatches to papers at a distance.

THE FIRST AND NOT THE FIRST.—The women of Utah have voted for the first time, under the new constitution, in great numbers. The inference drawn from their voting, however, is an absurd one. The telegraphic report attributes their prompt and general use of their new privilege to their conviction that the admission of Utah "will be the death blow to polygamy." This is bosh. The line before we had been told that there was no contest. How then could there be an enthusiastic interest in conclusions which were foregone?—*New York World*.

That was the first time the women voted "under the new constitution," but by no means the first time they voted in Utah. And we presume they voted because they considered it their duty.

Abstract of Election Returns:

Made pursuant to the Constitution of the State of Deseret, approved March 2, 1872—

For the Constitution.—Beaver County 411, Box Elder 1,155, Cache 2,598, Davis 1,421, Iron 630, Juab 535, Kane 478, Millard 876, Morgan 472, Piute —, Rich 916, Salt Lake 5,055, Sanpete 2,425, Sevier 416, Summit 590, Tooele 728, Utah 3,176, Wasatch 438, Washington 960, Weber 1,880. Total 25,160.

Against the Constitution.—Box Elder County 2, Cache 1, Iron 2, Juab 40, Morgan 2, Salt Lake 152, Summit 13, Tooele 139, Utah 7. Total 365.

For Frank Fuller, Representative to Congress.—Beaver County 411, Box Elder 1,157, Cache 2,598, Davis 1,421, Iron 632, Juab 535, Kane 478, Millard 876, Morgan 472, Piute —, Rich 915, Salt Lake 5,050, Sanpete 2,425, Sevier 416, Summit 613, Tooele 735, Utah 3,118, Wasatch 438, Washington 815, Weber 1,882. Total 24,987.

For W. H. Hooper, Rep. Con.—Washington 145.

For Mike Fuller, Rep. Con.—Tooele 15.
ELI M. BARNUM, } Board of
ROBT. L. CAMPBELL, } Canvassers.
ELIAS SMITH, }

INTERESTING FROM ALTA.—The following was received by Deseret Telegraph this morning:

LITTLE COTTONWOOD KANYON, Alta, 28.—Snow here is 14 feet deep on the level. Many houses are entirely covered with snow. The altitude of this city is 8475 feet above sea level. There are some 600 men in this camp and adjuncts.

Only six persons attended the opposition-to-Statehood meeting the other day. Their primary had only five attendants. The miners are using their eyes, judgments, etc., and don't follow the political clap-trap of the skimmed milk assinine party.

The altitude of Tannersville is 7,000 feet, and the snow is three feet deep on the level there.

The altitude of the Temple Rock Quarry is just one mile. The kanyon road is very bad.

The "Emma" Company have some 50 men at work. It was snowing here last evening, but it is fair now. Central City is almost entirely covered over.

CALCUTTA.

One would suppose from the above that anti-admission plotters are, if possible, more unsuccessful in their efforts in the mining districts than in this city. The consciousness of their own insignificance must be to them a bitter pill. However, it is one of their own concocting, and if they will keep swallowing it they must take the consequences. It will only increase their mental cholic, and they have that bad enough now.

SOMETIMES.—Says an exchange—

"This saying is ascribed to John Brown: 'It is a mighty big thing for a man to do all he can.'"

Sometimes it is and sometimes it is not. Half a dozen fellows in this burg are doing all they can to pull down, tear up, and utterly demolish and annihilate "Mormonism," but all their frantic trying don't amount to much.

The English authorities have interdicted the revival of "Jack Sheppard" on the London stage. Yes, or on any stage.