

forming societies in their districts and wards at once. Remember that the first step to be taken is to get the trees, and when food for the worms is ready the proper information for their feeding and management will be forthcoming. Write to me for information.

G. D. WATT.

THE CHICAGO "TRIBUNE" ON VICE PRESIDENTS.

THE Chicago *Tribune* in a recent article on "General Grant and the Republican Party" sets forth some rather singular ideas in reply, ostensibly, to the predictions of some of the Democratic journals that General Grant will betray his party, *a la* Johnson. The *Tribune* thinks these journals are not justified in seeking solace and consolation from such predictions, as the precedents are all against the realization of their hopes. It says:

"No man elected President has ever betrayed the party that elevated him to power. Gen. Grant will be no exception to the rule. Go back to the formation of our Government, and beginning with Washington, trace down the successive Administrations to the death of Lincoln, and it will be found that all the Presidents have proved true to the principles and policies of the party to whom they owed their office."

In direct contrast with the Presidents' is the conduct of the Vice-Presidents who became Executives by the demise or murder of a President. They, the *Tribune*, says,

"Have all apostatized and proved traitors to their party and its principles, and left their offices, execrated by their former friends and infamous in the eyes of all honorable men."

After this who would be a Vice-President? If the demise of the President makes his successor an apostate and traitor to his party and principles, then every man elected to that position, who places any value on his character for integrity, should earnestly pray for the life of the Executive to be preserved, at least until the term of office shall expire. If this be an infallible rule, a man who receives the nomination of Vice-President and has any desire to have his name go down to posterity free from the taint of apostasy and treason, should carefully inquire, before accepting the nomination, whether the gentleman who has been selected as the Chief Executive, is in feeble health, or is likely from any cause to vacate the chair before the expiration of his term. We wonder why there is such a difference, that the Presidents never betray their parties, while the Vice-Presidents, when they become Presidents, invariably betray theirs! Why this is the case the *Tribune* does not attempt to explain. Probably it thinks it does all that is necessary by stating what it evidently relies upon as a great fact—an unfailing and reliable rule—leaving to others the task of elucidating the causes which produce these remarkable effects. They cannot have their origin in any preserving influence connected with the Presidential mansion, for, upon the deaths of the Presidents, the White House is occupied by the Vice-Presidents, [who, if the virtue were there, should partake of it and be equally true with their predecessors. The cause of difficulty must be in the office itself, for the *Tribune*, in demonstrating its theory, attempts to prove that there have been five traitorous Vice-Presidents, three only of whom were occupants of the chair of the Chief-Executive. These five were: Aaron Burr, John C. Calhoun, John Tyler, Millard Fillmore and Andrew Johnson, all of whom, the *Tribune* says, plotted and intrigued against their parties, or refused to carry out their principles, and became apostate to them. Jefferson and Jackson, who were Presidents when Burr and Calhoun were Vice-Presidents, both lived out their terms, and the Vice-Presidents found no opportunity to throw the administration into the hands of the opposing party.

The *Tribune* evidently leans to fatalism. Its reasoning may be summed up in the following syllogism: Presidents have always been steadfast and true to the party that lifted them into the Executive chair; General Grant is President elect; therefore, General Grant must be steadfast and true to the party that elected him. But, in addition to this, the *Tribune* calls attention to a few other points. In reading them it strikes us that they are used as much for the purpose of convincing itself that General Grant can not desert the party which has elevated him to the highest post in our government as for the purpose of enlightening the Copperheads for whose delectation the article purports to be written. We do not wish to misjudge

the *Tribune*; but the article reads to us as though it were intended to let General Grant see how many reasons there were why he should be faithful to the Republican party in view of the great trust it had reposed in him.

The points summarised are:

1. A military man is a man of honor. General Grant would rather suffer death than betray those who reposed faith in him.

2. If he ever finds that he cannot endorse the policy of the Republican party, he will resign his office back into their hands, as a man of honor is bound to do.

3. General Grant has supported all the great measures and principles of the Republican party from the day Fort Sumter was bombarded to the present moment.

4. He is a northern man by birth and breeding. His blood was never corrupted by the poison of slavery. He comes of whig stock, and has, therefore, no prejudices for the Democratic party.

5. General Grant has solemnly declared, in his acceptance of the Republican nomination, that he endorses Republican principles; and that, in any changes of views or policy of that party, he considers himself bound to execute the will of the people.

Lastly, It is the essence of absurdity to suppose that the man who thus freely, and upon conviction of right, supports and approves the principles and policies of the Union party, when made President by its votes for the sole and express purpose of carrying out those principles, will turn traitor to his party and apostate to his principles. The thing is morally impossible. From the day that General Grant went into the Republican party from the walks of private life he has stuck to it, and it has stood by him. He has served it and it has trusted and promoted him from an Adjutancy to the Presidency. As well might a hand refuse to serve the man of which it is a part, as for him to desert that party.

AN ANSWER

TO SEVERAL QUESTIONS IN RELATION TO THE HISTORY AND DOCTRINE OF THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS AND THE SETTLEMENT AND PROGRESS OF UTAH TERRITORY.

[BY GEO. A. SMITH.]

(Continued.)

TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE AND CONVENTIONS.

At the first session of the Territorial Legislature, held 1851-2, in Salt Lake City, memorials to Congress were adopted praying for the construction of a national central railroad, and also a telegraph line from the Missouri river, via Salt Lake City, to the Pacific.

The Legislature continued to memorialize Congress from time to time on these subjects until a telegraph line was established, connecting the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts, and the great national central railroad so long desired is now rapidly following in its wake.

The Territorial Legislature in December 1855, passed an act providing for holding a convention to form and adopt a Constitution for the Territory, with a view to its admission into the Union as a State.

The convention met in March and adopted a Constitution, under the name and style of "The State of Deseret," and a memorial to Congress, which were submitted to the people and unanimously approved, and were presented to Congress by the Delegate, Hon. John M. Bernhisel.

In 1862, another convention was held which re-adopted, with slight amendments, the Constitution of 1856, which was again submitted to the people and approved. A State government was organized, and the General Assembly met and elected Hons. Geo. Q. Cannon and Wm. H. Hooper, Senators to Congress, who went to Washington and endeavored, unsuccessfully, to gain admission as a State.

DELEGATES IN CONGRESS.

The Territorial Delegate from 1851 to 1859, and from 1861 to 1863 was Hon. John M. Bernhisel; from 1863 to 1865, Hon. John F. Kinney; from 1859 to 1861 and from 1865 to 1867 Hon. Wm. H. Hooper, who is the present Delegate.

AREA, AGRICULTURE, ETC., OF UTAH.

Utah extends from the 37th parallel of north latitude to the 42d, and from the 109th to the 114th degree of longitude. The area is about 70,000 square miles. The proportion of land susceptible of cultivation is very small; the general character of the Territory being that of mountain and desert. The Agri-

cultural Society in 1866 reported about 134,000 acres under cultivation. Some tracts of land, apparently fine, rich soil, of superior quality fail to produce crops, owing to the superabundance of alkali and other mineral substances, which encrusts the surface of the earth. The agriculture of the country is carried on at a heavy expense, incurred by irrigation, the land having generally to be watered several times to produce wheat and barley, and oftener for Indian corn and roots.

The necessity of irrigation entails a continual expense upon the agriculturist in cleaning out ditches and canals and repairing dams. On much of the soil the ditches have to be cleaned out twice a year. Good wheat, corn and vegetables may be produced in abundance if carefully irrigated.

The following tables of the expense of the main irrigating canals, and the amount of land irrigated by the same, and agricultural statistics for 1865, serve to show, although very incomplete, the cost, as also the success attending agricultural industry in Utah.

Number of canals, 277; total length, in rods, 333,862; cost of construction, including dams, \$1,766,939; number of acres irrigated, 153,949; estimated cost of canals in progress, \$877,730.

Measure or weight	Average per acre	Acres	
Bush	23	55,533	Wheat
Bush	30	4,881	Barley
Bush	31	11,631	Oats
Bush	20	9,502	Corn
Tons	1½	65,044	Meadow
Bush	115	2,421	Sundry small crops
Bs.	151	551	Cotton
Galls	70	2,888	Sorghum
Bush	139	4,832	Potatoes
Bush	265	305	Beets
Bush	344	454	Carrots

About 115 saw and 70 grist mills are in operation, and three woolen and three cotton mills.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Amongst the public buildings there are the Deseret State House, erected in 1849-50, in Salt Lake City, which has been occupied by the Legislature for about sixteen years, and is now used for a Commercial College. The Utah Territorial House, at Fillmore City. The Tabernacle, in Salt Lake City, a building 64 x 158, arched, without a column. The new Tabernacle, 150 x 250, 80 feet high, oval in form, without a column, built on stone pillars 22 feet high, the roof being lattice-work of red pine timber, and, with gallery, yet to be constructed, will contain 12,000 people. Also, the Court House, a well-finished building, 40 x 55. The City Hall, 60 x 60, built of stone, at a cost of \$75,000, with clock and bell.

The Theatre (including addition) is 80 by 172 feet, 46 feet high inside.

There are many imposing edifices in the settlements, principally meeting houses and county buildings.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

According to the report of Robert L. Campbell, Superintendent of Common Schools, there are 186 school districts in the Territory with a school population—children between 4 and 16 years—of upwards of 22,000, out of which 58 per cent. are enrolled in school schedules, the actual attendance being about 42 per cent.

The public lands donated by Congress to States and Territories, in the absence of a Land office, have not been available, hence there is no public school fund. Schools, however, are generously supported by the people.

Salt Lake City is divided into twenty-one school districts with a good public school house in each, some districts having three and four schools; besides which there are private schools and two academies, and two commercial colleges.

NEWSPAPERS.

THE DESERET NEWS Weekly and Semi-Weekly and Daily, edited by George Q. Cannon; issue 11,000 copies. The *Juvenile Instructor*, also edited by George Q. Cannon, issue 3000 copies semi-monthly. The *Salt Lake Daily Telegraph*, also, *Semi-Weekly Telegraph*, T. B. H. Stenhouse Esqr., editor and proprietor; and the *Utah Magazine*, edited by E. L. T. Harrison; are published in Salt Lake City; and the *Rio Virgen Times*, edited and published by Joseph E. Johnson, at St. George, in Washington county.

Elder Willard Richards, one of the First Presidency, Church Historian and editor of the DESERET NEWS, died at his residence in Salt Lake City on the 11th of March 1856, and was succeeded by Elder Jedediah Morgan Grant, as Second Counselor to Pres. Young.

Patriarch John Smith, died, May 23d 1854, at his residence in Salt Lake City, and was succeeded by John Smith, (son of Hyrum) who was set apart to the office of Patriarch, Feb. 18th, 1855.

Elder Jedediah Morgan Grant died Dec 1st, 1856, at his residence in Salt Lake City, and on the 4th day of January 1857, Elder Daniel H. Wells was chosen to fill the vacancy thus caused in the quorum of the First Presidency.

Elder Heber Chase Kimball, first counselor to Pres. Young, died June 22d, 1868 at his residence in Salt Lake City, and at the Conference of Oct. 6th, 1868, Elder George Albert Smith was appointed to succeed Elder Kimball in the office of First Counselor to Pres. Young.

INDIAN OUTRAGES.

The course adopted towards the Indians in Utah has been the peaceful policy of feeding and clothing, in preference to fighting them. A vast amount of labor and means have been expended in locating farms, supplying implements and teaching the art of husbandry to the Indians throughout the Territory which alone has been a very heavy tax upon the people.

Almost every difficulty which has existed or arisen between the citizens of the Territory, and the Indians has been the result of reckless and barbarous treatment by emigrants passing through the Territory, and several times by indiscreet and foolish persons residing therein.

A portion of the Utes located in Utah valley became hostile in the Spring of 1859, in consequence of one of their number being killed, which was unknown to the authorities of the Provisional State, for some time. This war resulted in the death of Joseph Higbee, the wounding of several others, the expenditure of thousands of dollars, in a campaign, suspension of labor, and stock driven off or destroyed. In the Fall of 1850, the Indians in the northern part of the Territory were also hostile from similar causes. A party of emigrants, from Missouri, who were encamped on the Malad, shot several squaws who were crossing the stream on horse-back, and took their horses; they then continued their journey westward. When this fact came to the knowledge of the warriors, they made a descent upon the northern settlements, killing Mr. Campbell who was engaged in erecting a mill. In a short time a company of volunteers were on the spot, and ascertaining the cause of the difficulty, through some friendly Indians, succeeded in restoring peace by paying the Indians for the squaws who had been killed and the horses that had been taken off, and by this means a voided further bloodshed.

In 1853, a person named Ivey, in a passion, struck an Indian, which resulted in his death, a war ensued which continued about one year, in which a number of persons were killed. Several flourishing settlements on the frontiers had to be abandoned and were burned by the Indians. In this war several mountaineers and traders took a lively part in aiding the Indians with ammunition and supplies.

The murder of Capt. J. W. Gunnison and party by the Pahvantes, which occurred in November 1853, was the direct result of the conduct of a party of emigrants from the States on their way to California, who killed a Pahvante Indian, and wounded two others at Corn creek, a short time previously; according to the Indian rule of revenge, the massacre of the next white men found on their grounds, was the consequence.

In the settlement of new valleys Pres. Brigham Young and the leading authorities of the Church have invariably counseled the settlers to build forts and locate themselves in sufficient numbers and in such a manner, that when Indians were disposed to commit depredations they could be met and destroyed.