



GEORGE Q. CANNON.....EDITOR

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UNADULTERATED SEEDS.

The adjourned meeting of the bishops, their counselors and the leading farmers of this and adjacent counties, was held in the Tabernacle this forenoon. The committee appointed on Monday reported through their chairman, A. P. Rockwood. The report was accepted; and Bishop Hunter selected the bishops of Davis County to act as a committee in calling the people of their various wards together, to take measures to carry out the objects for which these meetings have been held. They were requested to select those parts of their wards best suited to the planting of sugar cane, broom corn, and other grains and seeds, that pure seeds of every kind might be raised without danger of intermixture and consequent adulteration. The bishops of Salt Lake County, south of this City, were likewise appointed a committee to accomplish similar objects in their settlements.

Very excellent remarks were made by a number of speakers, in the discussion of the subject under consideration. And a resolution was finally adopted by the meeting, that broom corn should be excluded from all the lots east of the State Road; that sugar-cane should be excluded from the lots on the west side of the road; and that the tier of blocks immediately east of the State Road should not be planted with either broom corn or sugar-cane. It was believed that the width of this tier of blocks—80 rods—with the addition of two streets, making nearly 100 rods, would be a sufficient distance apart to prevent the intermixture of the seeds.

Bishop Isaac M. Stewart, of South Willow Creek, made a statement respecting the production of sugar-cane in his Ward. They had taken some pains to preserve their sugar-cane seed pure; but through the carelessness of some it had been considerably deteriorated; so much so, that cane planted now would not produce anything like the same amount of saccharine matter that was obtained from cane a few years ago. It was generally admitted that this evil was growing worse every year. The agitation of this subject, therefore, cannot fail to be attended with very important results; and much greater progress is already made than was anticipated under the circumstances.

It is not probable that these measures will be thoroughly effectual this present season. It may be that some individuals in this city, notwithstanding the resolution passed at the last meeting, will plant broom corn in their city lots; and notwithstanding the resolution of to-day, some may plant broom corn on their five acre lots east of the State Road. But a commencement has been made. The attention of the leading men is directed to the importance of this subject, and if the bishops take hold with earnestness and zeal, a great revolution will be effected in a very short time, for, in these matters it depends mainly upon them for the successful carrying out of the policy suggested.

The discussion thus far has been mainly upon sugar cane and broom corn; but the arguments that apply to these productions are more or less applicable to all kinds of seeds. We should raise pure wheat of the different varieties; and if a farmer wishes to sow Taos wheat, he should obtain the pure seed, and strive to keep it pure; and so with every variety of wheat and corn. There are some farmers who take great pride in raising the best of everything; but a careless, slovenly neighbor may neutralize all his efforts by planting worthless varieties along side his farm, and by allowing weeds to grow abundantly, which seriously increase his labor and cause him great annoyance. It comes very properly within the province of the bishop to check this evil, and by his counsel direct those in his ward to avoid such a course, which would militate against the prosperity of him who in-

dulged in it and be a public evil as well.

If the measures now being inaugurated here be adopted in other parts of the Territory, and pure seeds of various kinds be raised, other beneficial results can be brought about by the interchange of seeds. This is a point of great importance. A pure article of sugar cane seed brought from the southern part of our Territory and planted here, would doubtless yield a much heavier crop and ripen earlier, than seed grown in this neighborhood. So also with wheat and other grains. Change of locality for seeds, where they are pure, is always attended with the best results. By this means we could have constant changes of seed from one locality to another, which would be found to answer the purpose that has been sought to be gained in the past by importing from abroad. The subject opens up a wide field for reflection; and if our farmers, as a whole, give practical attention to it, most happy effects will be produced.

ILLOGICAL STATEMENTS.

THE illogical and inconsistent manner in which some writers treat upon the "Mormons," is very surprising. If such statements were to be made upon any other subject or about other any people, they would be laughed at as utterly absurd. A writer in the *Virginia Daily Tresspass*, who dates his correspondence at the Sweetwater mines, says: "Considerable prejudice and hatred exist here against the Mormons. Some of that faith have been treated rather harshly, and, to some extent, wronged. Lawless parties have jumped their claims in some instances and driven them from their town lots. The Mormons are bad enough, but that is no reason why they should be maltreated by those whom they have never wronged." He says that "while the 'Mormons' are the most clannish people in the world, they are patient and forbearing, and by great odds the most universally industrious and hard-working people" he ever saw. But, he continues, "they are deceptive; their system of morality is the purest in the world, and, practically, it is the most vile." He thinks we are the only people in the world, "who, as a people, are assassins." "Assassination," he asserts, "is predicted and threatened by the pulpit and the press, and is planned, encouraged, perpetrated and defended by the whole people, where it is deemed necessary to the interest or advancement of the church." And still, he does not hesitate to say, "they have their good points; they are hard-working, provident, prudent and honest to a degree astonishing in this age and country—among themselves. Among themselves they are pure, and good, and generous, upright and truthful; but the outside world has no rights which they are taught to respect, and none which they will respect beyond the strictest requirements of the law?"

What an anomaly a "Mormon" must be, if the above be a correct description of the "Mormon" character! Such a compound of inconsistencies is never found in the case of a single individual, much less in the character of an entire people.

"A morality the purest in the world in theory, yet not in practice!" "A people patient and forbearing, and by all odds the most universally industrious and hard-working, yet deceptive and unscrupulous!" "A people provident, prudent and honest to an astonishing degree, yet ready to take every advantage of those not of their faith, respecting none of their rights beyond the strict requirements of the law!" "A people pure and good, generous, upright and truthful, yet systematic assassins. The whole people planning, encouraging, perpetrating and defending assassination!"

When did mankind ever behold the counterpart of such a people as here described? Dean Swift had a prolific imagination; but to describe the extraordinary characteristics which his brain conceived he found it necessary to create new races. This newspaper writer has invested the "Mormons" with such antagonistic qualities and peculiarities that his readers must conclude they are not members of the human family, but a race entirely distinct. Yet they are neither Lilliputians nor Yahoos; but ordinary mortals. This description of our character plainly illustrates how prejudice can warp men's minds and distort their reflections and conclusions. Were men of unbiased minds to peruse it, they would say that such a people as here described could not be assassins—it would be a moral impossibility for them to be vile, deceptive, unscrupulous and murderous, and at the same time prudent, honest, pure, good, generous, up-

right and truthful. There are abundant evidences on every hand to prove that the latter qualities are truthfully attributed to the people of this Territory; but where are the grounds upon which to base a charge that they are assassins? We know of no community, we can not read of any, where life is more sacred and secure than it is in this Territory. We know of no country where the rights of property are more respected—whether Gentiles' or Jews'—than they are here. Hundreds have said they would rather do business here than in any other country they ever knew.

Writers who choose the "Mormons" for their subject count considerably upon our unpopularity. There has been an astonishing amount of credulity manifested by many of the public in believing the most preposterous slanders about us. But the day is fast passing away in which this stuff will be swallowed. The facts of our case are becoming better known, and facts are stubborn things. We have only to be patient and wait, and the result will be sufficiently glorious to compensate us for the crimination and annoyances of the past.

MULTIPLIED DIVORCES—PUBLIC IMMORALITY.

NUMEROUS complaints appear in the papers of the day respecting the frequency of divorce cases. Many think they are becoming entirely too common, and that they indicate a looseness of morals not at all flattering to the national purity. Unscrupulous men and women, with plenty of money, can with very little trouble obtain judicial severance from the bonds of matrimony in many of the States. There is a class of lawyers east who advertise their callings, and pledge their clients success in obtaining divorces "with secrecy and dispatch." It is said that through their agency, cases of great moral turpitude and flagrant wrong have occurred. They do not hesitate at fraud to accomplish their ends, and are pretty sure of obtaining any fees they may choose to demand, their clients preferring to pay their exorbitant charges quietly than to make any noise over the matter.

If society were pure the ease with which divorces are now obtained in many places would make but little difference in the conduct of husbands and wives; but corrupt as it is, this facility for obtaining divorces is a fruitful source of evil. Many who, if divorces were difficult to obtain, would be content to live all their lives with their partners, now think the bonds of matrimony very galling, and they take the earliest opportunity of throwing them off. It is not unfrequently the case now-a-days for both husbands and wives to be equally anxious to separate. They become tired of each other, and have others in view who, they think, will suit them better. They act in collusion in getting up the necessary testimony to accomplish their object. The husband will consent to be charged with adultery, and actually assist in framing the necessary evidence to sustain the charge, in order to obtain a divorce. This practice shows a dreadfully degraded condition of society, and should be protested against by every man who has any regard for virtue and the well-being of his fellow-creatures.

Where society is corrupt the propriety of increasing the facilities for obtaining divorces may well be questioned. It is true that in places where divorces are difficult to obtain there may be frequent cases of individual suffering; wives may have, in many instances, to endure cruel and inhuman treatment; but does society suffer from these to as great an extent as it would if marital obligations could be dissolved for the most trifling causes? But where the people are virtuous, and the importance of the marriage covenant is fully impressed upon them, there may be great liberty given to women without it being abused. We are demonstrating this fact in this Territory. There is no place in the world where ladies enjoy greater liberty than they do here, yet, to their praise be it spoken, divorces are less frequent among our people than in any other place on the continent, of equal population. Though enjoying the largest practical liberty consistent with the observance of proper regulations, they do not abuse their privileges. They set an example of fidelity and virtue which the women of the entire nation might, with good results, imitate. The condition of affairs elsewhere, as described in the public prints, ought to cause every resident of Utah to feel thankful for the new era that has been inaugurated.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE EXHIBITION AT PARIS.

The whole of the prizes awarded to American exhibitors at the Universal Exhibition at Paris have been received at the State Department and will soon be placed on exhibition in the old hall of Representatives, in the Capitol, at Washington. From the table accompanying the report it appears that the average per centage of grand prizes awarded to American exhibitors was three times greater than that of France and five times greater than the general average.

The percentage of gold and silver medals awarded to the United States was greater than the percentage to any other country except France, and about fifty per cent greater than the percentage to any other country, while in bronze medals the United States stood third on the list, being exceeded only by Austria, Prussia and North Germany and France.

The general average of grand prizes, medals and honorable mentions awarded to the United States was greater than to any other country except to France and over fifty per cent greater than the general average.

The following is a summary of the awards to U. S. exhibitors: Grand prizes, 5; gold medals, 18; silver medals, 76; bronze medals, 98; artists medals, 1; honorable mentions, 93.

Grand prizes were awarded to Cyrus W. Field and the Anglo-American Transatlantic Telegraph Company, for the transatlantic cable; to — Hughes, of New York City for printing telegraph; to the U. S. Sanitary Commission, for ambulances, materials, instruments, &c. for the use of the sick and wounded in war time; to McCormick, of Chicago, for reaping machines. In addition to the grand prize awarded to McCormick the Emperor Napoleon also conferred upon him the Cross of the Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. A grand prize, consisting of a gold medal, worth 1000 francs and 9000 francs in gold was awarded to — Chapin, of Lawrence, Mass.

To F. E. Church, of New York City, for landscape paintings in oil, was awarded the artist's medal and 590 francs in gold.

Among those who obtained gold medals, were Chickering & Son and Steinway for pianos, the Corliss Steam Engine Company, Providence, R. I., for the Corliss engine; the Fire-arm Manufacturing Industry of the U. S., for fire-arms; the Grant Locomotive Works, Paterson, N. J., for locomotive and tender; Elias Howe Jr., for the sewing machine, and to various other manufacturers for reaping and mowing machines, machine tools, type dressing machines, sewing and button hole machine &c.

Silver medals were awarded for surgical instruments and hospital apparatus, machine tools, rotary spader, astronomical clock and chronograph, screw-cutting and milling machine, machine sewed boots and shoes, steel ploughs, barrel machines, fog signal, fire-arms, electric clocks, preserved meats &c. &c.

Bronzed medals were awarded for dentists' gold foil, lead pencils, books, printing presses, edge tools, pumps, stringed instruments, sewing cotton, brick machine, engine lathe, tunnelling machine, artificial limbs, photographs, ruff, tobacco &c.

Honorable mention was made of short staple cotton, artificial teeth, steam gauges, wines, cracker and dough-kneading machinery, instruments to cure stammering, carpeting, cotton fabrics, glass, horse shoes, minerals, and fossils and innumerable other articles that our space will not permit us to mention.

These awards are highly creditable to the inventive genius and industrial skill of our country, and are strong indications, that at no distant day, the United States will take the lead of the nations of Europe, in the industrial and peaceful arts as she has already done in the art of war.

HOME ITEMS.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY.

CORRESPONDENTS writing for publication are requested to write on one side of the paper only.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Correspondents' names must in every instance accompany their communications, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of reliability.

FEMALE RELIEF SOCIETY PARTY.—Last night the ladies of the Female Relief Society of the 14th Ward, gave a party in aid of the funds of the Society, which was a very pleasant and agreeable one. The Hall was tastefully decorated with pictures, and the west wing was elegantly fitted up for a drawing room, where music was discoursed from the piano. On the