

DESERET NEWS.

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - OCT. 8, 1879.

THE TERRITORIAL FAIR.

OPENING EXERCISES.

LAST Wednesday at noon, the opening ceremonies of the Territorial Fair for the year 1879, commenced at the Fair Grounds, for which the City Market Hall and land adjacent have been temporarily appropriated. A large number of visitors were present and a great variety of goods and products were already displayed, while preparations were being completed for the exhibition of late arrivals.

President John Taylor, a number of the Twelve, several members of the Legislature, and many leading citizens from different parts of the Territory, as well as a few ladies and representatives of the press were present.

After music by the Fort Douglas band, Col. John R. Winder, President of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, stepped upon a stand which had been placed in the central south doorway of the building, and announced that his Excellency George W. Emery, Governor of Utah, would make the opening address.

The Governor, although complaining of a cold, then took the stand, and in a clear and impressive manner delivered the following:

OPENING SPEECH.

Fellow Citizens:

Exhibitions like this are intended to show the skill of the farmer, the mechanic and the artist, and at the same time to stimulate them to better efforts in their vocations.

The agricultural fair is an institution of long standing, and has contributed no little not only to the amusement of the people, but also to their education and prosperity. On such occasions they have an opportunity to see the choicest productions of the farm and the shop, the finest specimens of cattle, sheep, horses and other animals which are there to be seen, also fruits, vegetables, grain and specimens of the handiwork of man.

The influence exerted by these agricultural and mechanical exhibitions have always been regarded as healthful and beneficial to the communities in which they have been held.

In many of the States they are the occasions of all others during the year, and are entered into by the people with enthusiasm and pride.

A distinguished author has said, "Agriculture is the only pursuit worthy of a gentleman." However this may be at the present day, agriculture is a pursuit, certainly worthy of any gentleman.

An erroneous impression has prevailed regarding the farmer's life and the duties which he is called upon to perform. Labor should be dignified, and there is no reason why the occupation of the farmer should not be as respectable as that of the merchant or banker. I am aware of no pursuit more honorable than that of the agriculturist, and stock grower.

Not long since I read an address delivered before a society of this kind, in which the speaker took occasion to go into the details of the ordinary farmer's life. Of this he made rather a sorry picture, and in the main it was correct. The picture was taken from rural life, too often as it is, not what it might and ought to be.

It is not necessary for a man who raises cattle, hogs and horses to live like them, or to content himself with food and shelter such as would be only comfortable for them.

What I shall offer on this occasion will have reference more particularly to farming and its kindred pursuits in our Territory, though I propose to present some agricultural statistics, showing the extent of farming operations throughout the States and Territories, that you may have an idea of the vast amount of grain and other products of the soil, annually grown in our country.

Fifty years ago famine and suffer-

ing might exist in one State from a scarcity of food within it, while neighboring States might have an abundance and to spare, yet for the want of means of transportation these provisions could not be made available by the suffering community. Such a condition of things can hardly happen in our time. The crops may completely fail from drought and other causes in one portion of our country, and yet, so diversified are our climate and soil, and such are our means of transportation, by railroads and steamboats, and such the vast amount of produce grown in the aggregate, that all the necessaries of life can be furnished to the people throughout the entire country yearly, without any perceptible change in their annual prices.

Notwithstanding the great improvements in the means of transportation, every farmer should, if possible, keep for his family and stock one year's supply of grain and hay, such articles of provision for himself and animals as can be kept over that time, without deteriorating in quality.

To give you an idea to what extent agriculture is carried on in this country, and of the vast amounts of products annually produced, I will here present some statistics which will show the quantities and values of our annual exports of meat and breadstuffs to other countries, and also the amounts of flour, grain and meat consumed at home, also the total annual production of these staples, by our States and Territories, and thus you will see to what extent stock growing and agriculture are carried on.

The total valuation of the principal crops of the State of Maine, which were Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, buck wheat, potatoes, and hay were \$21,167,800. The valuation for the same kind of crops grown in New Hampshire was \$13,771,880; for the State of New York, \$122,766,000. The same for the State of Pennsylvania was valued at \$99,158,950. For Texas \$30,212,250. For Louisiana, \$7,395,000. For Ohio, \$100,913,265. For Illinois, \$155,198,560, and so on through the list of States, making an aggregate of the value of Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, buck wheat, potatoes, and hay, grown in all the States and Territories, something over \$1,382,000,000 in value.

The estimated quantity of corn grown in this country in 1877 was 1,342,558,000 bushels. Of wheat, 364,194,140 bushels. Of rye, 21,170,100 bushels. Of oats, 406,394,000 bushels. Of barley, 34,441,400 bushels. Of buck wheat, 10,177,000 bushels. Of potatoes, 170,092,000 bushels, and of hay, 31,629,300 tons.

The number of farm animals, such as cattle, sheep and swine shipped to New York for that market alone, during the year 1877, were 3,124,559 head. The city of Chicago received for that market alone during the same year, 1,032,855 beef cattle.

During the fiscal year of 1877 and '78, there were slaughtered and packed in the west, 6,505,446 hogs. This number was slaughtered within the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, Minnesota, Michigan, Kentucky and Tennessee.

The surplus of agricultural products grown in the United States and exported to other countries during 1877, aggregated in value \$524,019,839.

It is almost impossible to realize this important branch of industry even in our own country, to say nothing of the extent agriculture is pursued in other countries than this.

These figures will give you an idea to what extent agriculture is carried on in the United States. I shall now refer to the affairs of our own Territory, and make such suggestions as seem pertinent to our farmers at home, hoping to give them some hints which will enable them to better their conditions and improve their lands.

Too many of our farmers allow their buildings and fences to be out of repair and to go to ruin, and their whole premises to present the appearance of neglect and decay.

There is no country home but what is susceptible of being made more or less attractive and comfortable by means of trees and vines, lime and a little labor. Parents owe to their children if not to themselves, cleanly and attractive homes; mind I do not say gaudy or expensive homes.

I believe the fence laws of Utah are not such as the farming community requires and should have.

I am of the opinion that the Legislature should repeal the law allowing the various counties throughout the Territory to keep up fences or abolish them at their option. The law should compel every man who cultivates a farm to fence it. The amount of land under cultivation is very small in comparison with the great area of land in the Territory, and there are such facilities now for fencing land cheaply, and with durable material, that there is really no excuse for poor fences.

It is with the greatest difficulty that cattle, sheep and horses can be driven through the Territory at the present time, especially through the settlements, without more or less destruction to the growing crops; and it is really a hardship on persons who have stock to move, to be obliged to pay for such damages.

Outside of these considerations, I believe it is to the advantage of the individual farmer, to see that his lands are properly fenced, in order that he can keep from his own ground, his own cattle, as well as those of his neighbor, at any season of the year he may elect to do so, and if he chooses he may turn his stock upon his own premises and know where to find them.

Although there are still vast areas of country which are really adapted to no other uses than grazing, and which, if put to that use would feed large herds of cattle, and be the source of no inconsiderable income to their owners, yet as soon as some individual chooses to put in a few acres of grain, in that vicinity, the stock must vacate. This works great injustice to the stock growers, and is of but a questionable advantage to the farmers.

The great improvements made in agricultural implements have revolutionized, in a great measure, the entire business of farming, and relieved farmers of much of the hard labor their fathers were obliged to perform and enabled the cultivators of the soil to plant larger areas of land and to realize larger incomes from their occupation. This makes farming more profitable, while at the same time it is relieved of much of its drudgery; so that the average farmer is now enabled, not only to grow enough to subsist himself and family, but to have an abundance to spare. Farming is becoming more of a science, and the land is made to yield such products as will bring the greatest returns.

In this Territory the capabilities of the different soils should be understood.

Means of information are now so general and extensive that he who neglects to study the character of his land, and to learn the best uses to which it can be put, is behind the times, and may learn to his cost the difference between his methods and those of his more intelligent neighbors.

The thrifty farmer will look well to the kinds of stock necessary to his farming operations and for profit. If he is to breed horses, he should consider first, to what uses his horses are to be put. Are they for driving, or carriage, or draft, or for saddle purposes, or are they to combine all works? If for carriage purposes, he should endeavor to breed as far as possible from our best American stock. If for draft, then from horses of a larger class. But if for saddle purposes, I doubt very much whether he will ever succeed in finding horses more to his purpose than the native, what is called here the broncho stock, as they are certainly beasts of great endurance and admirably adapted to the climate and condition of the country.

If he is to raise cattle he should make a similar inquiry. If he raises them for beef, my observation is that the American cattle well bred up with the Durham are preferable and most profitable. If for work, the Devons are undoubtedly the best stock. But if he wishes cattle for dairy purposes, then probably there are no cattle known equal to the Jersey, Ayrshire and Alderney breeds. So that in raising either cattle or horses, a man should first decide to what uses they are to be put.

It is comparatively but a few years since farming, west of the Rocky Mountains, has been tried. To cultivate these dry, arid lands required an experience which few men possessed, in fact it was regarded, and is to-day to a certain extent more or less of an experiment.

To be sure the fact has been demonstrated that immense crops of grain, vegetables and fruits can be

grown in many localities where the experiment has been tried; but it is a fact that whole districts, which but a few years ago were regarded as doubtful agricultural lands, are now considered the most valuable, and certain to produce crops.

The country has been and still is undergoing changes in climate, and will probably continue to do so for some years yet, but finally it will be ascertained by actual experiment to what altitude, and to what degree of latitude the settler may take up his claim with a reasonable expectation of growing the usual crops and making himself a home.

I would recommend the planting of trees to the people of this Territory, especially such trees as when grown can be utilized for carriage timber, and manufactured into furniture.

The black walnut grows rapidly and thrives well here, and no doubt ash, oak, hickory, and white walnut will grow equally well in this climate.

Groves of such trees, scattered throughout the Territory, would be beneficial in many ways, and be of almost priceless value, in a few years, to their possessors.

The cultivation of timber, especially of what is known as hard timber, should engage the attention of the people.

The Government offers at the present time, unusual inducements by way of grants of land, to persons who will plant it in trees.

Tree culture to any considerable extent, would undoubtedly increase the rainfall, and thereby the area of farming land.

As the water becomes of more importance every year, owing to a larger acreage being put under cultivation, the thrifty farmer should make the best use of the water when he can have it at his command.

It appears to be a well settled fact that certain soils can be watered sufficiently in winter to produce the ordinary crops.

It is believed that meadow lands and soils composed of clay loams, used for pasturage and orcharding, as well as that sown in small grain, can be sufficiently saturated in winter, together with the ordinary rains of spring and summer, to produce fine crops, without resorting to spring and summer irrigation.

Many writers on this subject contend that the winter is the proper time to irrigate this class of lands under any circumstances.

However this may be, the water is always abundant during the winter season, and the experiment is worthy of trial by farmers, whose water supply, during the summer, is limited.

I would also suggest that those who are trying what is termed "dry farming" in this Territory, thorough and deep ploughing in the Fall; and if the land is to be sown in grain in the Spring, I would cross plow it again at that time.

With such treatment, there is but little doubt a considerable portion of the valley lands in this country, now regarded as worthless for agricultural purposes, can be made to yield, in ordinary seasons, profitable crops.

The address was loudly applauded at the close. Music followed by the Fort Douglas band, after which Col. Winder called on Hon. George Q. Cannon, who responded in a happy speech on the progress of material improvements in Utah, and the brilliant prospects of her future. The speech was reported in full and will be published, but lack of space crowds it from our columns to-day.

At the conclusion of Delegate Cannon's speech, Col. Winder on behalf of the Board of Directors, returned thanks to the speakers, and all who had taken part in the exercises, and declared the Fair open to the public.

The display is very fine, reflects great credit on the exhibitors, and the managers of the Fair, and is well worthy of inspection by all classes of the people. The only fault we feel inclined to find is that the Fair is to be closed on Saturday. We think it should be kept open during Conference, or rather between and after the services, so that the many thousands of visitors from the country who will not arrive before the beginning of next week, may have an opportunity of witnessing the fruits of the labor and skill of their enterprising friends who have contributed to the Territorial Fair of 1879.

ALL IF AMOUNTS TO.

FOR many years the people of Utah have been periodically treated to intemperate and sectarian discourses from the judicial bench. The charge of Chief Justice Hunter to the grand jury, published in our columns last evening, contains nothing new on its main subject—the polygamy question, but is "all of a piece" with former efforts of similar officials, except that in some respects it is more childish. It does not amount to anything except a little judicial froth.

The Latter-day Saints and their faith—which is as dear to them as any creed, Christian or Pagan, is to its devotees, have been so often insulted and slurred at from the judgment seat, whence only law and justice should emanate, that they have become accustomed to such treatment, and that which used to ruffle them now only provokes a smile, or a gesture or expression of profound contempt.

Let the observer take a glance at the list of Judges, the creatures of an hour, who, wasp-like, have buzzed their brief season, seeking to zing where they could not gather spoil, and where are they? Dead and gone and their names almost forgotten. Some dead literally and gone to their doom; others dead politically, officially, socially and influentially. *Chagrin, disappointment, anger and disgust* are the only fruits of their nefarious and boastful works. But the Latter-day Saints move forward, grow in numbers and prosperity, flourish on the hill sides and in the vales, extend their borders, laugh and grow fat, while the sounds of merriment and praise are heard throughout the land, their Temples and Tabernacles are reared to the mighty God of Jacob, their homes are made pleasant and comfortable, their schools multiply and increase in usefulness, the gospel is sent abroad, the Israel of God are gathered and the spirit of peace, thanksgiving and testimony rests down in power upon them and upon their leaders.

Let grand juries and petit juries perform their duties under the law, swayed from the track of impartial justice by no man or party, official or church under the sun. Let partisan judges and arrogant attorneys go on with their work, which they think will bring them fame, but will only cover them with ignominy. And let the Latter-day saints serve the Lord, mind their own business, and leave in the hands of the Mighty One all who lend their aid to abuse, oppress or injure them under cover of law or shield of authority. "Vengeance is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord."

THE CLOSE OF THE CASE.

THE settlement of the litigation between the seven dissatisfied heirs and the executors and the Church, seems to give general satisfaction. Compromise in some cases may mean concession of wrong or acknowledgment of weakness. In this instance, so far as the defendants are concerned, it simply means peace, and the saving of much time and money, which in all probability without it would have been expended on lawyers and courts with no more satisfactory conclusion after many years delay. And as the matter now stands all the charges, implications and insinuations of the plaintiffs against the Executors and others are entirely withdrawn, which fully exonerates the defendants from the imputations against their course. The compromise then is not one of principle but of cash in the interests of good order, harmony and economy.

The decree of the Court, in effect, settles the title of the Church to the property conveyed by the Executors in settlement of the account with the late President Brigham Young, and confirms beyond cavil the releases signed by the heirs in favor of the Executors.

We have no doubt that when all the proceedings in this most extraordinary case are generally known and understood, the whole people will agree that the suit has been settled in the best manner possible under the circumstances, and will heartily endorse the measures that