

EDITORIALS.

THE PRESIDENTIAL VISIT.

From all we can learn, President Grant and party greatly enjoyed their visit to this city, and were much pleased with the agreeable manner in which they were received by the citizens. The visit was indeed very brief, and doubtless the brevity was regretted by all the party, some of them verbally expressing their regret. The party, one and all, will be sure to entertain an increased interest in Utah affairs, resulting from their visit and the acquaintanceship which they formed during the limited time of their stay. One always feels a sort of personal interest in a place which one has once visited, especially if it is a place to which more than ordinary general interest and importance attach, and therefore the inference is legitimate that the President and his family and accompanying friends will hereafter entertain something like a personal interest in Utah, and in all that affects the welfare, progress and prosperity of her citizens, from which increased and closer interest we may properly expect good to arise to the people generally, and satisfaction to the distinguished visitors.

Not only was the visit brief, but the notice of it was equally or more so, affording time for none but exceedingly hasty preparations for the comfort of the Territory's and city's exalted guests, and arrangements for manifestation of respect and good will of the citizens, and the expression of their sentiments towards the Chief Magistrate and the government generally. However, perhaps this is the less to be regretted from the fact that the visit was intended to be of a social and informal, rather than a public and ceremonious character. If no other occasion should offer, the present will have to suffice for our presidential visitors to discover the sentiment of respect for the federal government that animates the bosoms of the inhabitants of this far off Territory, but integral portion of the great and growing republic of the United States.

SALE OF THOROUGHbred STOCK AT PRESIDENT GRANT'S FARM.

PRESIDENT GRANT has a stock farm, the Old Dent Place, now "White Haven Farm," on the Gravois road, ten miles from St. Louis, consisting of 600 acres. On his recent visit he is reported to have been disappointed in the condition of his stock, and concluded to sell it off, the farm expenses, too, having far exceeded the income from it. The sale came off Sept. 30th, Judge Lanham auctioneer, and many of the animals realized very low prices. "Claymore," or "Peacemaker," stallion, record 2:16, was bought in again for \$2,500. "Lottie" and "Splash," fillies, sold for \$650. "Young Hambletonian," stallion, record 2:40, fetched \$300. Here are further figures—"Bessie," \$200; "Bell St. Joe" and foal, bid in for \$1,000; "Viola," mare, \$161; "Belle of Tennessee," \$150; "Topsey," presented to the President by the Russian Ambassador, bid in for \$50; Nellie Grant team, "Lady Morgan," and "Queane," \$425.00, and \$70; "Kate Haynes," \$45; "Helen," \$80; "Gipsy," \$81; "Butcher Maid," pacer, \$80; "Beauty," \$55; "Virginia," \$80; "Patie," \$83; "Ella," \$1,860; "Jennie," record 2:36 to the pole, \$38; "Dazzle," pacer, \$161; "Frolic," the finest colt sold, yearling, \$262; "Alice," \$50; "Flora," \$135; "Julia," \$50; "Nellie," bid in for \$38; "Billings mare," \$35; the "Vicksburg mare," the President's war horse, \$66; "Old Joe," the President's ante-bellum saddle horse, aged, his tail the best part about him, \$10 to a negro; an Alderney cow, \$69; forty acres of standing corn, \$6.50 per acre. Mules, hay, wagons, buggies, sulkies, reapers, plows, harness, etc., were also sold. Hardly anything fetched anything like its real value. The prices were all unaccountably low, and the President must have sacrificed largely in the sale.

THE METHOD AND SPIRIT OF THE RECEPTION ARRANGEMENTS.

ON the occasion of the late visit of the President of the United States to Salt Lake City and Utah Territory, his Excellency and the entire presidential party, as well as the public generally outside of the Territory, would be naturally struck with the fact of the existence of two distinct reception committees and two distinct series of arrangements for the reception of the presidential guests. There was a "ring-like" reception party, with which it appears the Governor and some other federal officers for the Territory affiliated more or less. This reception party manifested a very exclusive spirit, recognizing those who belonged to the "ring," or were supposed to be favorably disposed towards it, but not any of the municipal or other popular authorities, officers chosen by the people of the Territory.

There was a right and a wrong concerning arrangements for the reception, and, as sure as fate, the "ring," true to its inherent character, took the wrong method and exhibited the wrong spirit.

If the visit had been altogether and absolutely of a private character, then it might have been proper enough for private persons or very subordinate officials even, to get up any reception arrangements they chose, on their own account, but they would have had no right to do it in behalf of the people. The visits of rulers to distinct departments of the nation it is not usual to consider of a private character. They are almost invariably more or less of public character, and therefore any reception or welcome arrangements made come properly under the control of the constituted public authorities. In this late visit of President Grant and party to Utah, it was perfectly right for Governor Emery and the other federal officers to have under control the reception arrangements so far as the Territory was concerned. The Governor could welcome the President to the Territory and was the most proper person to do so. But Governor Emery, as governor merely, could not welcome the President to any particular county, nor to the hospitality thereof. That prerogative lay with the county officers, as representatives of the people. Neither could Governor Emery, as governor, welcome the President to the city, or to the hospitality of the city, as has been represented, truly or falsely, he did. That privilege lay with the municipal authorities, as representatives of the people.

The visit of the President was to the Territory of Utah, and to the city of Salt Lake. The Governor should have welcomed the President to the Territory and to the hospitality thereof, and the Mayor and the City Council should have welcomed him to the city and the hospitality thereof. It would have been perfectly right and proper, and in the good taste that usually characterizes receptions of chief rulers of nations in metropolitan or other important cities if the Governor had gracefully given way and permitted the city the opportunity of extending its hospitality to the President and his party through the municipal officers during a portion at least of the stay of the distinguished party in the city. This would have shown a just and generous spirit, instead of a jealous and restrictive animus. Better even than this, perhaps, would it have been had the Governor and the other federal officers freely entered into an understanding with the municipal officers, so that the whole reception arrangements could have been the result of the mutual and cordial efforts of the territorial and municipal authorities. The manifestation of a spirit of amity and comity in this way towards the citizens, as represented by the municipal authorities, would not have been unbecoming in the least in the Governor and other territorial officials. In fact, in our humble opinion, it would have become them far more than the exclusive spirit which was manifested.

The municipal authorities did manifest a cordial spirit in extending invitations to the Governor and other federal officers, and other prominent citizens, without respect to party, to unite in the reception arrangements, a policy which cannot be too

highly commended, for the occasion was one when the expression of welcome should have been a joint expression by the people through the various authorities to the President of the whole nation and of the whole people, and not a contracted, partisan affair, as certain officials and citizens unworthily attempted to make it.

A word in reference to the President. The invitation of welcome extended by the Governor the President was in courtesy and of right bound to accept. It was properly the prior invitation. Having accepted it, the President could not decline it in favor of that from the municipal authorities. It would not have been right for him to do so. But it would have been right, just, generous, courteous and cordial if the Governor had proffered to partially release the President from the obligation, so that he might have accepted the hospitalities of the city during a portion at least of the stay of the presidential guests in the city. This would have demonstrated the influence of a large and liberal spirit in the gubernatorial bosom, would have set the President and his party more at their ease with all, would have given a desirable concreteness and completeness to the reception arrangements, would have given the Governor a better and more extended influence with the people, would have been worthy of all commendation, and would have constituted a feature of the affair that would have been for ever after one of the pleasantest reminiscences of the interesting occasion.

WYOMING WANTS HIM.

THE people of Evanston, Wy., according to a reputed dispatch in a contemporary, have a great affection for a late chief justice of Salt Lake City, and recently carried their enthusiasm so far as to give "three hearty cheers" for him.

Well, whose business is it? There is no accounting for tastes. If the Wyoming people want the judge, they are perfectly welcome to him. He is of no use here—is "played out," and moreover he is to let, and has been for some time. If the Wyoming people would like him, they should invite him there, and if the invitation were accepted it would be a matter of congratulation and thankfulness to everybody here.

AT HOME AGAIN.

THE Conference is over, and most of the country Saints have returned to their respective homes, or are on their way there. The weather still remains exceedingly fine, and it may be that we shall have a very favorable Fall, for a long fine Fall would be favorable for the accomplishment of a large amount of work that it is desirable should be done before Winter, and in preparation for it. There is the remaining work in gathering in and securing the various crops, also getting in stocks of fuel for the coming cold season. The present is the best time in the year for building, and those who have need to build, and can afford to do it, would be doing a very good thing if they were to therein furnish labor for the aid of those who wish to labor to supply themselves and those depending upon them with the means of comfortable sustenance during the Winter, which will surely come, though it may be delayed a little. There has not been a superabundance of labor this season, and many workers are not in a good state of preparedness for the rigors of the severest season of the year. Morally speaking, those who are reasonably able to furnish labor are in duty bound to do so, in order that those who are less fortunate may have the opportunity of earning by their labor the wherewithal to feed and clothe and warm their families. Besides, the furnishing of labor and pay therefor and distributing it among the community will tend to stimulate business of all kinds and make everybody feel better. Circulation is better than stagnation all the time, and the free circulation of means through the community, in return for labor performed, is the best preventive of either an apoplectic or an atrophic condition of the

financial system of the community, and is also an excellent means of producing a healthful activity in all the departments of useful business. The welfare and prosperity of the community is one of the chief aims of every good citizen, and to labor, and furnish labor and pay for the same, is a duty incumbent on all in proportion to their abilities and opportunities.

WORK FOR WOMEN.

SILK culture has been frequently urged upon the members of this community, as a useful production that is practical and would prove very beneficial in bringing means into many families where it is needed, whether the industry took the form of exporting the eggs, or of producing the silk for either home manufacture or export, preferably of course for home manufacture to a greater or less extent.

The silk industry is prosecuted in Nebraska and it is reported that \$3,000 worth of silk-worm eggs, produced in that State, has been exported to Europe the past season.

In Australia, too, this culture is receiving considerable attention, as being peculiarly adapted to the gentler sex, as will be seen by the following from Miss Emily Faithful's *Woman and Work*—

Mrs. Bladen-Neill, who is now in England, has issued a circular, in which she says: "The Victorian Ladies' Sericultural Company was established in Melbourne in 1873, to promote the cultivation of silk in the Australian colonies, with the view of thus providing a suitable and profitable means of employment for educated women of small means, and for young girls who, though willing to work, are too often unable to find any appropriate means of livelihood. In the establishment of an industry of this kind in Australia, a prospect is offered to many women and girls in the United Kingdom, who may hereafter be induced to emigrate, with a reasonable and confident prospect of suitable employment to look forward to. As the movement aims to increase and cheapen the supply of raw material required in the silk trade, it is hoped that manufacturers and merchants will render assistance. One of the objects in view is to assist the establishment of the silk growing industry in Australia by sending out to the ladies and girls now at work there some of the latest and most approved apparatus used in Italian and French *magnaneries* and reeling establishments. Since 1873, the company formed at Victoria has met with considerable support in that colony, and is now established on a promising footing. A large grant of land has been obtained from government, and sericultural operations have been carried on by a number of ladies and girls, for three seasons. Samples of the silks and cocoons thus produced have been brought to England by Mrs. Neill, who represents the company. The Ladies' Sericultural Company hope to effect, in Melbourne, sales of silk goods made in England from raw material produced in Australia. A quantity of Australian 'grain' (silk-worm eggs) has been imported into Italy, and has been successfully cultivated on a mulberry plantation near Verona. The produce commands a very satisfactory price on the Continent."

Local and Other Matters.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, OCT. 12.

An Old Offender.—A man named Macdonald, well acquainted with police quarters, was before Justice Pyper this morning, on a charge of drunkenness and obtaining beer and refusing to pay for it, for which he was fined \$25.

New Bank Building.—The iron portion of the front of the new bank building is nearly all in position, and has a fine, massive appearance. The front, above the first story, will be brick, and somewhat similar in construction and design to the south side of the building.

The Turf.—Budd Doble, in charge of the celebrated trotters "Goldsmith Maid," "Occident," "St.

James" and "Clementine," arrived in this City, last evening, with those animals, which will be shown in Agricultural Park this week, when Goldsmith Maid will run against time.

A Bad Case.—This morning a man, named Dummer, appeared before Justice Pyper, and made affidavit against a person named Waddell, charging him with committing a rape upon the person of his daughter, Elizabeth Waddell, aged between fifteen and sixteen years. In accordance with the affidavit a warrant was issued and Waddell was arrested and placed in jail, where he now lies, awaiting preliminary examination, or an investigation of the grand jury.

The crime charged is alleged to have been committed on Sunday, October 10th.

Pleasant Grove Cider.—Mr. J. G. Wheeler brought into this office, this morning, several bottles of cider, manufactured and presented by Mr. Joseph Wadley, of Pleasant Grove, Utah County. Mr. Wadley imported a cider mill from England for his especial use, with which this cider was made. It is the pure juice of the apple, no grubs, is of fine flavor and rich body, yet mild, and is pronounced a very excellent article by those who have tasted of it.

Wheeler & Co., of the Washington House, Third South Street, are Mr. Wadley's agents in this city for the sale of his cider.

The Teachings.—The teachings given by the Elders at the late Conference were of the most strikingly plain and pointed character, foreshadowing the near approach of a change among the people professing to be Latter-day Saints. The great work of the latter times is advancing, and it must be plain to the most obtuse member of the Church that it is required of each and all that they shall show a consistency between their profession and practice; a prompt readiness to keep the commandments of the God of all the earth, who has said, "I shall have a willing people in the day of my power," and the indications appear unmistakable that the day of his power is at the doors, and the wise will be prepared for it, while the foolish and disobedient will be left far behind in the progressive march of the work of the Lord.

Fruit Canning.—Messrs. B. F. Johnson & Son, of Spring Lake Villa, Utah county, have entered upon the business of fruit canning, at that place. They use the cans manufactured by Messrs. Mitchell & James, of this City, which they label similarly to those used for the imported article. The kinds of fruit put up by Johnson & Son are peaches, apricots and plums, and they make it a point only to can those of superior quality. They have a very extensive orchard at the "Villa," in which they do not cultivate any of the "scrub" varieties. They have already made shipments of their goods to an eastern market, and if they meet with warrantable encouragement they will greatly extend their operations in the business another season. Anyhow they have made a very fair start. They have also commenced the manufacture of brooms, the machinery used being of their own invention and construction.

District Court.—The Third District Court opened at 10 o'clock this morning, Associate Justice Boreman presiding. After the disposal of some *ex parte* business, the names of the grand jurors who were examined as to fitness, to serve yesterday, were called, as follows, all answering to their names—

Lorenzo Pettit,
Augustus Podlech,
Stephen Hunter,
D. W. Rensch,
Jacob Engler,
Joseph Kimer,
Horace Bliss,
Jacob Moritz,
E. Morgan,
George E. Reid,
Alfred Lemon,
W. R. Jones,

James Godfrey and Joseph Smith were examined by the prosecutor and passed, and, one more being required to fill the panel the name of Andrew Kloppenstein was drawn from the box by deputy Marshal Smith. The jurors were then dismissed till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

In Tennessee.—Elder Henry G. Boyle writes to President Brigham