

EDITORIALS.

WITH the finest reservoir of salt in the world—Salt Lake—it has long been felt that something should be done by our people, when the proper time arrived, to supply other markets with this product. Previous to the completion of the railroad nothing of this character could be done, the cost of transportation being so great that there was no possible chance of competing with other sections in the markets where salt would find sale. The completion of the continental railroad effected a great change in freights, and this was especially the case when the Utah Central was built. When these great works were finished, and our city was furnished with railroad communication with the East and West, Bro. Frederick A. Mitchell determined to make an effort to push into market the salt of this region. It was very doubtful at the time he took the business in hand whether it could be made to pay or not; but co-operation having left him in a position to turn his attention to other branches of business than selling merchandize, he determined to bend his energies to the manufacture of some article or articles that would foster home industry and develop the resources of the country, and he thought he would try the salt business, it being, so far as exportation was concerned, an unworked field. The first car load he sent down was distributed among the principal business houses engaged in the trade; he also sent samples of the salt to packers, requesting them to test and compare it with the salt which they were in the habit of using. Those who have tested it are unanimous in pronouncing it a superior article; one which they should prefer to Turk's Island if furnished at the same price. Some of the salt was sent to the Professor of chemistry, in Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York, by parties in Omaha, and the following analysis was obtained:

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF SALT—TURK'S ISLAND.

Pure salt, or chloride of sodium.....	96.76	per cwt.
Chloride of magnesia.....	.14	"
Sulphate of magnesia.....	.64	"
Sulphate of lime.....	1.56	"
Water.....	.90	"

SALT LAKE.

Pure salt, or chloride of sodium.....	97.61	per cwt.
Chloride of magnesia.....	.60	"
Sulphate of magnesia.....	.08	"
Sulphate of lime.....	1.03	"
Water.....	1.28	"

From this it will be seen that it is more pure than Turk's Island, and as good an article as can be procured. Six car loads have been shipped east by Bro. Mitchell and with satisfactory results. He has sent his salt as far east as Chicago and St. Louis, and distributed it also at Omaha, Council Bluffs and other towns on the Missouri River. What he has done this past season convinces him that with proper management, bestowing personal attention upon the business and working to a very fine margin he can manufacture salt here, send it east and compete as to price with the salt already sold there. He now intends to go into the manufacture of this article, himself, and hopes to be able to supply 1,000 tons this next summer. With this object in view he has secured ten acres of land at Lake Side, Davis county, where he intends to erect his works and devote his attention to the business the coming season.

We hail such enterprises as these with pleasure. They furnish labor to the people, and we hope to see an increased disposition manifested to utilize our resources, so that instead of having to depend upon other communities for the articles we need, we shall be in a condition to export, and, at least, maintain an equilibrium in our circulating medium. We have an abundance of wealth in our labor, if it be properly applied. In our industrious, virtuous, hardy and energetic population we have wealth in its most concentrated form. The people who compose it are of more true value to a country like ours than the diamond fields of Africa, or the richest that ever were discovered, would be if they were here.

We have before us the report of the Select Committee of the Senate to whom was referred the subject of the annexation of Utah Territory to Nevada. The report was presented yesterday—the committee consisting of Messrs. Bonfield, Crawford and Small. It is a remarkable paper. It is a religious essay, prefaced with a glowing account of the moral, intellectual and financial condition of Utah, and concludes with a recommendation that the following resolution be adopted:

Resolved:—That, in the opinion of the Senate, the annexation of Utah to Nevada ought not to be effected.

As the report is little else than a special plea for polygamy, it would take some proof to convince us that it was not prepared under the eye and dictation of Brigham Young. It starts out by declaring that the Mormons are the most thrifty, most moral, most intellectual community on the face of the earth, and that the annexation of Utah to Nevada would be a Godsend to this State; but it must not be done, says the report, and for these reasons: (1) As the General Government has failed to put a stop to the polygamous practices of the Mormons, it would be unsafe for Nevada to undertake the job. "The chances are," says the report, "that, instead of absorbing polygamy, we would be absorbed." (2) The people of Utah do not desire annexation, and should not be coerced into it. (3) It is not certain that polygamy is wrong; at any rate, it is a part of the Mormon religion, and cannot be constitutionally interfered with. (4) Because it is the duty of Congress to admit Utah into the Union as a State. A better plea for polygamy never emanated from the Salt Lake Tabernacle, and a crazier report on a serious subject has never been presented to a Legislative body. We hope the resolution offered by the committee will not be adopted by the Senate. We do not know that Congress is prepared to cede Utah to Nevada; but, should the proposal be made, we trust it will be received in a different spirit.

We clip the above from the *Territorial Enterprise* (Virginia, Nev.) of the 10th instant. We have only to add that we are glad to find men in the Nevada Senate who can rise so far above popular prejudice and unreasoning clamor as to make a truthful, straightforward and conscientious report upon a subject with which the "Mormons" and their doctrines are connected. It is one of the most healthy signs of the times to see men who hold political position, like the gentlemen who acted upon this committee, have the courage to tell the truth about a people so much traduced and misrepresented as are the citizens of Utah, when there is such a temptation to join in villifying and denouncing them and their practices. Instead of being offended at the presentation of such a report and finding fault with its authors, the *Enterprise* should congratulate the State upon having men in its service who have such a sense of justice that they will discharge their duty fearlessly and uprightly when they know that by so doing an outcry will be raised against them. The statement of the *Enterprise* that it would take some proof to convince it that the report was not prepared under the eye and dictation of Brigham Young, surprises us. We always supposed that there were truthful, reliable men in Nevada, who could make a correct statement of facts, without being under the necessity of having recourse to President Young to dictate them in its preparation. The *Enterprise* appears to have a very low opinion of its people.

The *Pacific Rural Press*, published in San Francisco, contains an editorial article—"Hard Times and Hard Prices"—in which it says:

"If there be anything especially notable at this time it is dearth of occupation. We have in San Francisco alone, ten thousand persons struggling against the force of a downward pressure, which may have long continuance. Small shopkeepers innumerable, find business departing and high rents eating them up. Lodging houses numbered by thousands are half empty. A large army of speculators is sorely oppressed with homestead lots, falsely, so called, that show no prospect of having any value in our time."

It charges the large land-owners with having driven off immigration by holding forth prices impracticable. No State in the Union, of the same population, and with the same agricultural area as California, and so restricted a market, sets anything like such prices on land, naked, fenceless, treeless and waterless, as owners do in that State. It thinks there must soon be a change. Certainly there is need of change, judging from the statements it makes; for it says that, during the past season, one real estate house spent six hundred dollars in advertising lands in Napa valley, without finding a single person to buy at asking prices.

The *Hannibal*, (Mo.), *Courier* of a late date contains the history and result of an investment with the Messrs. Owens & Co., of Liberty St., New York, owners of counterfeit notes, several of whose

letters we have seen which has been sent to gentlemen of this city. Salt Lake is a very unpromising field for the operations of such sharpers and scoundrels, but they meet with dishonest dupes in some quarters, for the *Courier* says that five more packages were lying in the express office at Hannibal, besides the one of which it gives the history. This latter one was addressed to Horace M. Lee, Madisonville, Ralls county, Mo., C. O. D. When Mr. Lee applied for the package, he was told that the collection upon it was ninety-six dollars. He had not as much money as that about him, but he went and procured it and returned to the office, paid the money and received the package. As he was leaving the office the clerk, a Mr. Mark Hayden, asked him what he expected the package contained. He replied, somewhat hesitatingly, "patent medicine." Mr. Hayden told him that was not what he expected; he then said it was jewelry, but was again contradicted by the clerk, who said, "You expect counterfeit money in the package, and if you will open the box here, in my presence, I will endeavor to place you in a way to recover your money; but if you take it away your money is gone beyond recovery."

Lee seemed agitated at this, and said he would take the parcel and run the risk, but after further parleying Mr. Hayden induced him to open the package, when to the amazement of the dupe it was found to contain only some shavings and a few scraps of old iron.

Upon making this discovery he was very anxious to learn how to recover his money, and was directed to employ a lawyer. He did so, and the limb of the law served a garnishee on the express company, recovered the money, which was given to Lee, minus the lawyer's fees,—about forty-eight dollars. Lee then, through gratitude to Mr. Hayden, presented him with five dollars, so that the little operation cost him between fifty and sixty dollars, a snug little sum; but he deserved to lose it and a great deal more, for he was a thief and swindler in intent as much so as the firm by whom he had been duped.

The *Courier*, in telling "how it is done," says these swindling firms in New York, send agents to the West, who, for so much per thousand, send to their employers the names of parties in the localities they visit, when letters are sent to them stating that "Having learned that you were a suitable person to act as agent for us, or in other and plainer terms, to 'above the queer' (pass counterfeit money), we send you our circular, price list, etc."—the exact style of letters of this class which have been sent to residents in this city.

A REVOLUTION secured to Prince Amadeus of Savoy, the Spanish throne; and King Amadeus I has inaugurated a system which promises to do much toward revolutionizing the habits of the court and people of Spain. The young man seems to be endowed with a large share of common sense and philanthropy, and, in manners, to be far more democratic than royal.

A correspondent of the *London Times*, writing from Madrid, about the habits and doings of the King says that he goes to bed soon after ten at night, and has issued orders for the palace gates to be locked and the lights put out at twelve. Such habits as these in a country like Spain, where fashionable folks usually breakfast at eleven at night, and go to bed at dawn, is a revolution indeed! This young citizen King has abolished at his levees, the "hand kissing" of royalty for the more common sense hand shaking of democracy. He walks the streets, and goes shopping without any ceremony, and unattended except by one or two adjutants. He is benevolent too, and has furnished proof of it by giving a thousand pounds to relieve the poor of the city of Madrid, and a like sum to the needy among the citizen militia. He visited Naudin, the adjutant who had his hand shot off when Prim was killed, and told him to consider his services as adjutant transferred to himself. He learned that the pay of the public school-masters was several months in arrears, and has declined to receive any of his wages as King until theirs are paid. He wished to grant a general amnesty for political offences, but the Spanish constitution forbids this without a special enactment of the Cortes, and that body not being in session prevents him carrying out his merciful design at present.

"A new broom sweeps clean" is an old saying, and it may be applicable in the case of King Amadeus; but if he continues his good course he is very likely to render royalty fashionable in Spain, and instead of his life being in

danger from any class of his subjects, the probability is great that he will become immensely popular with all.

We have heard some singular interpretations of law in the course of our experience in this Territory, especially from men who were anxious to create difficulty here and to bring the people into trouble; but the latest and wildest interpretation was related to us recently in the construction put by certain parties upon the land laws. There is a wonderful solicitude felt just now by these parties about the ownership of lots in this city and vicinity, and one man of whom we have heard is so opposed to the monopoly of land here, and so zealous that every American citizen should have a piece, especially that he himself should get valuable spots, that he attempts to prove from the law that he and others are justified in squatting upon land that has been used and occupied for years, because, forsooth, in his opinion the settler and owner has more than he should have! His reasoning amounts to this: It is the right of every American citizen to own land, he is an American citizen, therefore, he should have land. This would be unobjectionable so far as the ownership of unoccupied land is concerned; but this person will attempt to prove from the books that it is his right to have occupied land if, in his opinion, the owner of that has more than he thinks he should have. Our readers, familiar with the land matters of this Territory, will smile at such ideas being set forth by any sane man; but we are assured that their originator speaks as gravely about them as though he were an honest man. He does not believe in a citizen having more than, say one city lot, while he, an American citizen, has none; that would be monopoly you know, and that, of course, would be very wrong while he is ready and willing to relieve the owners of all care concerning such property by taking possession of it himself. We understand he says he is willing to concede in some instances—say in the instance of our leading citizen—that owners may be able to show that they have improvements upon land, that they have reclaimed it from sterility and given it all the value it has; but that really does not effect the principle; every citizen should have a homestead, he, himself, especially, and should have it, too, right here.

Was there ever such consummate folly! Yet, we are assured, such views are seriously propounded. They are unworthy of notice aside from the fact that they reveal the shifts to which some creatures are reduced to obtain pretexts for robbery. It is very specious, and sounds very well in some ears to denounce monopoly; but whenever we find men using such cries, unless we have the best of reasons for knowing they are honest, we suspect them to be scoundrels, and we watch them accordingly. The man who talks about the impropriety of people owning a few lots in this city while he has none, only wishes to obtain a justification for fraud. He would rob a man, if he could, of that which justly belongs to him and appropriate it to himself. There is not another community upon this continent where less grounds can be obtained on which to base the charge of land monopoly than in this Territory. The land that is available for cultivation has been divided and subdivided, and every honest citizen, no matter how poor, that has wanted land for cultivation or to occupy, for building and garden purposes, has been able to obtain it. True, our citizens have not been eager to sell their lots to every speculator and stranger that came along; but that is their own business. If it is the right of a citizen to own land, it is also his right to keep it, if he wishes to do so. The value which property, in this city, possesses has been given to it by the unremitting toil and good management of the citizens who occupy the land; and in what language shall we speak of the heartless sharks who come here, and by tricks, fraud and jumping endeavor to euvre them out of it, and appropriate the fruits of their labor? If men want land, if it is a homestead they desire to obtain, why do they not occupy land that is unclaimed? There is plenty of it, just as inviting as the ground upon which this city stands was when first settled; but this is not what is wanted by speculators. They want land that other men have made valuable, and to get it they would squat in the centre of a man's orchard, if for no other reason than because they view him as a monopolist! Such characters had better go slow, they may meet some "monopolist" who has ideas upon this subject which disagree with theirs.