

nate possessor of money could purchase it at a much lower figure. The same is true with regard to other products. For the last three or four years, owing to the destruction wrought by the winged pests, the case has been very different: wheat, oats, barley, and many varieties of vegetables have generally commanded a much higher price, and at times their scarcity has been a source of inconvenience. The result has been that flour, instead of selling at five and six dollars per hundred pounds, has ranged from ten to fifteen; while barley, oats and other produce, used principally for feeding stock, has also commanded much higher rates than formerly.

The present season, owing in part to the revolution that is taking place in our commercial bases, but chiefly to the abundant harvest, prices are falling to their old level; and grain, flour and vegetables can be purchased at nearly as low figures as ever known before in the Territory.

An abundant yield of agricultural and garden products is always very desirable, and is a blessing for which the heartfelt gratitude of any community is due to the Giver of all good. But while this is universally true and its attainment is worth every effort, it is not the only desirable thing, so far as the necessities of life are concerned. And it is in this connection that we desire to point out what we consider the lack of wisdom, manifested, to some extent, in the policy pursued by the agriculturists of this Territory. Last season, the comparatively short yield of some of the most necessary staples, owing to the great destruction wrought by the "hoppers" in some sections of the Territory, no doubt influenced the great majority of the farmers to plant a much greater area in potatoes, wheat, &c., &c., than usual. The result, this season, owing to the comparatively small amount of damage done by the locusts, is an enormous yield, and very low prices. We hear of flour being sold at three dollars per hundred, potatoes at from twenty-five to forty cents per bushel, and nearly every other kind of produce in the same proportion.

Now, while it is desirable to have bread, potatoes, onions, cabbage and other agricultural staples at reasonable rates, it is possible for prices to be so depreciated as to produce positive injury. The experience of the past has shown this. We all remember periods here when the highest price wheat would command was fifty or sixty cents a bushel. Those times were bad for the farmer, and no matter how much he toiled, he was in poverty. For the past three or four years it has been very different with this class of our citizens: their produce has commanded remunerative rates, and while they have prospered, the wages of all classes of artisans have advanced. Any excessive depreciation in the price of agricultural products need never be experienced again if the farmers will it so: the remedy is in their own hands. Utah cannot hope to become a grain-exporting country; the amount of tillable land in the Territory and the excessive labor and toil required in irrigation and other agricultural operations preclude the possibility of becoming such. But while this is the case, there are abundant facilities for sheep and stock raising, two branches of industry falling strictly within the province of the farmer, that have been much neglected, and which are absolutely necessary to the prosperity of the Territory.

There was a time here, some years ago, when tolerable beef could be purchased, retail, at from six to ten cents per pound, the prime cuts not more than a "bit;" but now the case is very much changed,—the price of meat is about double what it was formerly. The same is as true of mutton as of beef; and though we can all rejoice in bread and vegetables at low figures, meat,—equally as necessary,—is excessively high. It would be vastly better, and quite as easy to have both bread and meat at reasonable rates. This would be more convenient for and equally profitable to all.

This branch of industry can be made a great source of wealth to the Territory; and it is needed and must be prosecuted with energy. It will pay if properly conducted, if only to supply the home demand for meat, butter and cheese, the two latter having now to be largely imported. Then again, if Utah cannot export grain, she can export beef. Means of transportation from the Territory are much greater than formerly, and there is a ready market for fat stock throughout the country, the price of beef, and of meat, generally, being on the advance.

Sheep raising, too, is very necessary for the welfare of the people of the Ter-

ritory. The demand for wool is increasing. The woollen mills which are being erected in various places must be supplied either with the raw material of home production, or imported; and it will be much better to raise it at home than to send means outside the Territory to purchase it. Good mutton, too, has been a very rare article here, and is always in good demand.

These subjects are well worth the attention of the agriculturists of Utah. The policy of raising enormous quantities of grain and vegetables to sell at low figures is very short-sighted, when the time and labor thus occupied might be apportioned so as to be of greater pecuniary benefit. The facilities for raising stock here are excellent. When we speak of raising stock or sheep we do not mean the old slipshod style of turning a lot of animals on to the range for the year round, leaving them to provide for themselves or starve to death. But make a business of it and attend to it systematically. The ranges will do very well for stock in the summer months, but in cold weather it should be housed and properly cared for. The more care bestowed, the greater the returns pecuniarily, and it will pay for all the trouble.

If this subject receive the attention it deserves, the supply of good wholesome food,—beef, mutton, butter and cheese, may be made to equal the demand; the woollen mills may be supplied with all the wool they need, produced at home, and more general and permanent prosperity to all classes of the people secured.

THE TERRITORIAL FAIR.

The Territorial Fair will commence on Monday next. It will be held, for everything save stock, in the 13th Ward Assembly Rooms, and will be thrown open, free to the public, at midday. All articles, except stock, will be received by the managers up to a late hour to-night; stock of all kinds must be delivered on Tuesday, not later than eight o'clock; stock from the country may, if necessity require, be delivered on Monday evening. The stock will be exhibited in the large corral of Naylor Bros., behind the 13th Ward Assembly Rooms. All the Awarding Committees, except that for stock, are requested to meet promptly at 8 o'clock on Monday morning, that they may get through their business of awarding premiums in time to open the Fair to the public by mid-day. The Awarding Committee for stock will meet at nine o'clock on Tuesday morning. The stock fair will be opened to the public at noon on Tuesday.

For several years past public interest in holding exhibitions of this description has seemed to be at a very low ebb, but it is gratifying to see a revival taking place. There used to be annual fairs held in this city, but for the last four or five years, for some cause or other, they have been dropped. The efforts now being made are moves in the right direction. Utah has skill equal to any State or Territory in the Union, and perhaps superior to any according to the number of her population; her resources are also very great. Some sections of the Territory are specially adapted for raising cereals, others for raising stock; others, again, for raising grapes and for making wine, and these exhibitions will have a tendency to call forth a generous rivalry among our citizens and inspire them to put forth their best efforts in their several specialties.

In the trades and manufactures, too, Utah is not a whit behind the best; she has artisans skilled in every branch of trade and manufacture. For some years their powers have lain comparatively dormant; but the ease with which Utah can now be supplied from the markets of the East and West, is awakening, more than ever, an interest in the development of home talent and home productions and manufactures of all kinds. Our mechanics and artisans are beginning to realize that they must go to the wall or put forth their energies and exercise the skill and ingenuity they possess. The people of the Territory can be self-sustaining, and they must be, or be kept in poverty by paying tribute to communities far away.

These fairs will have a tendency to rouse and develop a spirit of enterprise; enterprise will open up new branches of manufacture, and in this way new life will be given to trade generally and prosperity will revive and increase.

We hope to see a fine exhibition at the Territorial Fair; and that every section of the Territory, from the far South, to the extreme North, with all their varied productions, and manufac-

tures will be well represented; and that the spirit now being evoked will continue and increase until every useful art and branch of manufacture is successfully prosecuted by the bees of the hive of Deseret.

RECEPTION OF VICE PRESIDENT COLFAX AND PARTY.

At a meeting of the City Council of Salt Lake City, held at the City Hall, October 1st, 1869, Aldermen Clinton, Richards and Pyper, Committee, presented the following Preamble and Resolution, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, His Excellency Schuyler Colfax, Vice President of the United States, and Party are about to visit our City on their way returning from California to the East, and being desirous to contribute to their pleasure by extending to them a cordial welcome,

Therefore:—Be it resolved by the City Council of Salt Lake City, that the hospitalities of said City be tendered to the Vice-President and Party, during their stay, as a feeble but hearty demonstration of our sympathies with a great Nation, who have by their suffrage, conferred upon him such eminence in their political existence, and that appropriate Committees be appointed to carry this Resolution into effect.

In pursuance of the foregoing, Alderman S. W. Richards and Councillor Theodore McKean were appointed a Committee on behalf of the Council to meet said Party, with suitable coaches at the Utah Station and accompany them to the City.

Mayor D. H. Wells, Hon. W. H. Hooper, Alderman J. Clinton and Marshal J. D. T. McAllister were appointed a Committee of Reception, on arriving at the Townsend House, in this City, where ample arrangements would be made for entertainment during their stay.

DANIEL H. WELLS, Mayor.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Recorder.

THE NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE D. A. AND M. SOCIETY.

At noon to-day as per announcement, the doors of the 13th Ward Assembly Rooms were thrown open to the public. The throng was so great that with almost every person, the first exclamation was, "what a crowd!" What a pity more commodious apartments could not have been procured. Yet the Assembly Rooms are probably as spacious and convenient for the purpose as any to be found in the city. The true phase of the case was the numbers and variety of articles so far exceeded the anticipations of the Directors, and the interest of the public was awakened to a degree so far beyond any former demonstration of the kind in the Territory, that all preparations and preliminaries for the occasion proved but too circumscribed to meet the requirements. Truly, such an evidence of co-operation with the Society and its objects must afford gratification to its founders and Directors, as also to all who have any present connection with it. The assurances afforded of future success are certainly all that can be asked.

Upon entering we noticed that the right and left were assigned for the department of Domestic Dry Goods, Messrs. H. W. Naisbitt, H. S. Beattie, and Jas Freeze, Awarding Committee. The collections of woollen and other cloths, embracing cassimeres, doeskins, kerseys, tweeds, flannels, linseys, satinetts, &c., were extensive, ranging along the front and either side, reaching even to the ceiling. Of their quality we cannot speak in terms of too high commendation. Twenty pieces, principally gentlemen's goods, from the Deseret Mills of President Young, created a centre of attraction. Among these were two pieces of shepherd's plaid, pronounced by competent judges, in quality and finish, equal to the best imported of similar styles. To these the gold medal was awarded, as by acclamation.

The samples of fancy plaids, in high colors, the tartan, the Rob-Roy, flannels, etc., from the Wasatch Woollen

Mills, Big Canyon creek, Messrs. Smoot, Burton & Sharp, were generally admired, and, for color, received the highest premium.

Among the various samples of cloths from the Excelsior Woollen Mills, Ogden, Messrs. Randall, Pugsley, & Co., several pieces of dress flannels were admired by all the connoisseurs in dry-goods present, and were awarded premiums for their special excellence.

We should not omit reference to the show of blankets. There were several samples which, in all respects, were equal to the famed Mission manufacture of California, or the world-renowned super-excellent Mackinac. Premiums were awarded the "Vicuna" blankets, from the Deseret Mills, and the White from the Wasatch Mills.

To specially enumerate the entire range of other fabrics, with their respective excellencies, where such an almost incalculable number of articles so richly deserve notice, would far exceed our present limits. Hence, we are compelled to confine our comments in a manner to classes, rather than to individual articles.

Indeed the scene presented to the beholder in this department was like that of a sample room in a wholesale house. The question was upon everyone's lips, "Is this of home manufacture?" as he or she gazed with a questionable amazement upon the magnificent array of home-manufactured goods.

In the centre of the room was conspicuously displayed the Ladies' Ornamental department, in which the collections were extensive and elegant. Here the various Female Relief societies gathered their productions. The samples of ornamental and Ayrshire needle-work, ottoman covers, worked lace colors, and cushions, lace caps, artificial flowers, ornamental baskets, woollen and cotton hose, embroidered shawls, crochet work, worked quilts, patchwork quilts, knit work, ladies' and gent's straw hats and bonnets, assorted straw braids, and a thousand articles of curious, ingenious workmanship, were creditable in the highest degree, to the fair hands who wrought them and the intelligence exhibited in their design.

To particularize in this department where there seemed to be a concentration of the beautiful and good, is almost out of the question. A white merino quilt, in the 17th Ward collection, was much admired. The design was really elegant, being a large flower-vase, surrounded with a bordering of wreaths. It was the handiwork of thirty days' faithful labor.

One of the most lovely things there,—shall we say the most elegant work of the kind we ever saw?—was a blue merino cloak for a child, superbly embroidered with white silk, a contribution from Sugar House Ward.

Nor can we omit, in this bird's-eye glimpse, the Curtis Premium Model stand. We are the more interested in this because—a fact we had not before learned—it is a Utah invention, though copyrighted in California, which has given the general impression that the discovery was one of California origin. Mrs. Jos. Bull, the agent of the Territory, presided over the interesting collection of models and samples, and took special pleasure in explaining the high merit of the invention. Her little model of femininity, attired in the perfectly fitting robes cut from the Curtis Models, spoke volumes in favor of the invention, though never uttering a word.

The flourishing settlement of Bountiful was liberally represented. Among their fine collection were knitted curtains, tidys, lace, edging and quilts, deserving creditable mention.

The specimens of straw-work, as contributed by the Relief Societies of the respective wards, must have been beyond anything that the most sanguine advocates of home adornment of the head could have predicted.

We reluctantly close our present notice of the magnificent display in the department of Ladies' Ornamental Work by recording, in advance of the official report, to be furnished by R. L. Campbell, Esq., Clerk of the Society, at an early day, that the silver medal, for the best collection of useful and orna-