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GREAT and numerous have been the changes in this Territory and especially in this city since the advent of the U. P. and C. P. Railroads, a little over three years ago. Railroad communication between the far west and east and this central portion of the continent was a great change of itself, but the metamorphosing effects produced by the building of those two great roads are really surprising. They cannot be realized to their fullest extent without a close mental scrutiny of and comparison between the past and the present. One is occasionally reminded of them by the expressions of surprise uttered by persons who have been absent from the Territory a few years and have lately returned.

At the time of the advent of the railroad the community was almost entirely, and from necessity, an agricultural one, and also, so far as possible, manufacturing. Since then, however, mining has become an extensive industrial pursuit of the population. It was well that the community was originally an agricultural one, for however desirable it may be to obtain the precious metals from the mountains and ravines in this region, it is an incontrovertible fact, that people are unable to masticate or digest metallic substances, neither can fabrics for clothing purposes be manufactured from them. In order to lay a firm basis upon which to build a mining district it is imperatively necessary that there should be an agricultural foundation, and not only that agriculture should have been the first consideration of the past, but that a very large proportion of the population should continue to cultivate the arable lands, and thus supply the mining population and all others with the necessities of life, and evade the necessity of sending to other markets for the means of subsistence.

The existence of vast mineral deposits was known to many of the old citizens previous to the building of the railroad, but before railroad communication was opened up it would have been an insane course for the people to have engaged in mineral pursuits. Instead of enriching them it would have had an impoverishing tendency.

We have said a great change has taken place in this Territory in the development of a new industry—the mines, but when the intelligent thinker begins to consider the mighty changes which will take place in the near future he feels that those of the past and present are insignificant by comparison. Utah, with fair play and plain sailing, must needs become one of the greatest mining regions in the world. This is no phantasmagoria. It is something that will shape into a solid reality.

The reasons upon which such expectations are based are both numerous and strong. In the first place there are and will be a sufficient proportion of the population who will pursue the agricultural industries to supply a large community with the necessities of life, and with growing manufacturing industries the people can be supplied with clothing, &c. Another thing to be considered in this connection is the nature of the mineral deposits of Utah. They are not only vast but varied in their nature. A wide range of metals is frequently embraced within a limited district of country. We have here silver, lead, copper, gold, the latter, however, in rather limited quantities, so far as discovered, and whole mountains of that most useful of metals, iron. There are also coal deposits, apparently inexhaustible, in various parts of the Territory. What more could be desired to work upon and develop in the mineral line than a broad field like this.

Capitalists, English as well as American, have invested means in the mines of Utah, yet facts and figures prove that much capital has been driven away in

the past by the unsatisfactory condition of the courts here. It is not to be surprised at that men of business and capitalists should be somewhat careful about investing money unless there be an assurance that the investment promises to be safe.

As in all mining countries, a great deal of litigation has arisen and will arise here with regard to disputed claims, &c., and it is absolutely necessary under these circumstances that the courts be conducted in such a manner as to inspire honest men with the assurance that they will obtain a proper and equitable adjustment of their litigatory grievances. This confidence has not been strong in the past, but it is to be hoped the courts will be so conducted as to encourage a feeling of safety in the future. We may say in this connection that reformation is always in order.

Let capitalists come here and invest their means and develop the mineral resources of the Territory, for that which tends to develop the resources of a country enriches and benefits the whole community.

A broad and solid foundation has been laid by the early settlers of Utah for one of the most extensive and prosperous mining regions in the world, for which they should have due credit. Let all parties respect the rights of others as they would have others respect theirs, and we shall see Utah, before many years pass away, entitled to be called the "Queen of the West," for change upon change will come, and her progress must necessarily be rapid.

THE party of a hundred Iowa Editors and members of the Iowa Press Association, who recently paid a visit to Salt Lake, on their return, according to the *Jasper Republican*, unanimously adopted a number of resolutions, but too lengthy for us to republish. The resolutions express the surprise of the visitants at the vast natural resources of this great interior section and the wonderful energy and tireless industry manifested in developing its agricultural and mineral wealth, and the conviction that the same unflinching determination in the future will add immensely to the growth, power, and greatness of our common country; and tender the hearty thanks of the party to the Union Pacific Transfer Company for a free ride over the Missouri River Bridge, to the U. P. R. R. Company for a free passage over their road, to the Pullman Palace Car Company, for a large reduction in charges on three sleeping cars for the party, to conductor F. D. Lock for his courtesy and careful attention on the journey, and to W. W. Junkin, Esq., President of the Association, for his untiring and successful efforts in perfecting the arrangements for the excursion.

The following four resolutions, having a local reference, we republish—

Resolved, that the thanks of the Iowa Press Association are due and are hereby tendered to the Utah Central Railroad for a liberal reduction of fare for the Excursion from Ogden to Salt Lake City and return.

Resolved, That for the continuous ovation that distinguished our brief stay in Salt Lake City, we are indebted to Hon. George Q. Cannon, Hon. Frank Fuller, Hon. W. H. Hooper and President Young; that our thanks are due to Mr. Angus M. Cannon and others for valuable and constant attention; to Gen. Morrow, for a pleasant and memorable reception at Camp Douglas; to Mr. Joe Murphy and associates for a complimentary admission to their attractive entertainment; to the publishers of the ———, DESERET EVENING NEWS, and *Salt Lake Herald* for a liberal supply of their respective papers, and their friendly professional greeting; to the citizens of Salt Lake City for the kindness and courtesy universally manifested, and that we shall hold in admiring and grateful recollection the scenes and incidents of this opportune visit to the metropolis of Utah.

Resolved, That H. S. Jacobs & Co., the proprietors of the Salt Lake Steam Navigation Company, Capt. R. A. Evans of the steamer "City of Corinne," and the citizens of Corinne, are entitled not only to the thanks, but the gratitude of the Iowa Press Association for the generous liberality in arranging and carrying out the novel and delightful excursion across the Lake from Salt Lake City to Corinne, and also to Gen. Connor who, in addition to many personal attentions to our party by himself and family, procured the attendance of an excellent band of music on our trip, and in conjunction with Mr.

Jacobs secured transportation to our cars over the Central Pacific Railroad from Ogden to Corinne and return.

Resolved, That we tender to the citizens of Corinne our heartfelt thanks for the spontaneous and cordial reception given us upon our arrival in their young and enterprising city, and for their generous efforts to make our stay among them agreeable and entertaining.

HERE are some extracts from a letter by "K," dated Salt Lake City, in the *Omaha Herald*—

Whatever may be said of the Mormon people in a religious sense, all who see this valley must admit that temporarily they are models of thrift. None of the farms are large, but they are all under a state of cultivation, the sight of which would put our own Nebraska farmers to shame for their slovenly ways. * *

The first night I spent in this valley was ten miles from the city at the house of a misguided though very near and dear relative (that is, an intimate friend of my uncle's wife's sister). I had not met the family for twenty-five years, eighteen of which they have spent in this valley. The good wife recognized me at once as a friend whom she had not met for many years. * *

My visit was a pleasant one, and in course of conversation the poor deluded woman (?) declared that wealth could not bribe her to take up her residence again in the States. * *

They have grown at once healthy, wealthy and happy under nineteen years of Mormon rule, and do not look much older than myself, though they were man and wife before I was born, and one of their grandchildren was seated at their table when I entered. Their greatest care has been the want of schools for their children, but speak hopefully of the future prospects in that direction.

Since my arrival here I can say with the *feted Irishman*, that I was "never treated so well in my life—nor so often." The first I derive principally from Mormons, the latter entirely from Gentiles. * *

I have now been here three days, and have as yet scarcely formed an opinion. In fact, I have rather busied myself in finding out the opinions of other people, and allowed my own to run to waste. There is a great diversity of ideas among the people. Even Mormons do not cordially agree on all questions of public policy, but there is one point on which Jews, Gentiles and Mormons are pretty much unanimous, and that is the denunciation of brother McKean. His return to the Territory at all after his recent judicial and legislative repulse at Washington, is quite surprising to everybody. Mormons claim to hold some of that peculiar kind of capital called "cheek," but frankly admit that McKean can see their pile and go them "one better." * *

Several Omaha ladies residing temporarily here, are also taking great interest in Utah politics (Utah politics are founded entirely upon a theological basis), and some of them have drawn a long breath and plunged headlong into a whirlpool of print. For the present they afford us but a dissolving glimpse of their literary heels, as they disappear in search of treasures of very black mud which they promise to bring up from the bottom. As a friend of these embryo female politicians I could wish that they might find nothing but the sediment of which they are in search; for should they discover beneath the surface of Mormon life one single shining pearl, be it ever so small, their disappointment must be deep and bitter and their happiness destroyed forever. * *

During the service Brigham Young entered and took his seat among the leaders of the church. I looked earnestly to discover traces of his reputed bloodthirsty disposition, but failed. A little child, just old enough to totter along, came near him and looked wistfully at a pitcher of water that stood on the table, and when he raised his seventy years of corpulency to assist the little one to quench its thirst, I could not see wherein his action was less kind or gentle than that of any ordinary Christian. * * I am reluctant to leave these pleasant mountain scenes and the many pleasanter friends I have made.

THE *Missouri Democrat* is assured that the prospect of the early completion of the bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis is exceedingly encouraging. The work there is in a remarkable state of forwardness, and the founder-

ies at Pittsburg that have charge of the superstructure are working large gangs of men both night and day. The bridge, when the finishing touches have been given, will be the most beautiful, the *Democrat* says, as well as the grandest, of the kind in the world.

TO MORROW being Independence Day, the glorious Fourth of July, we shall not publish an issue of the *EVENING NEWS*; but leave it for our employees to enjoy as a holiday. The public in general will doubtless observe it, also, as a holiday; for we hear of at least one excursion that is planned, and any number of social gatherings which are arranged for the occasion. We have heard expressions of regret because there is to be no public celebration of the day. But we cannot refrain from expressing our pleasure that our local authorities have decided to refrain from any public or official demonstrations on to-morrow, while the recollection of the circumstances which surrounded the celebration of last Independence Day, is still so vivid in the minds of our citizens. The ceremonies of the Fourth of July in this city have always been of the most interesting description. All classes of our citizens, not excepting the children, have participated in them with a spirit and zeal, and a liberality of display, that have had the best effect upon the community in strengthening the love of country and its republican institutions, and in developing in the rising generation a patriotic desire to emulate, should occasion ever require, the heroic sacrifices of the men of the revolution.

Until last Fourth of July these celebrations have been occasions in this city when men of all political parties and religious creeds could meet together on one platform, and unitedly join in thanksgiving to the Creator, in extolling the form of government under which it is our happy lot to live and in holding up as examples the lives and characters of the revolutionary patriots. But, on the last Fourth, the harmony which had previously prevailed at such times was interrupted by an arbitrary exercise of authority on the part of a Federal official. Feelings, altogether unsuited to the anniversary of the day on which the country's independence was declared, were engendered. We say, therefore, better far let the celebration of to-morrow pass by without public demonstration, than that such feelings should again be evoked. The local authorities have determined, we think wisely under the circumstances, to leave the citizens to celebrate the occasion as may best suit them, so long as they confine themselves within the bounds of good order. We have no doubt the public generally will be pleased with this decision. It will be approved everywhere by those who are familiar with the circumstances of last year. They will feel, that as the anti-republican action of last year has not been disavowed, or no assurance been given that it will not be repeated, it is manifestly proper for the city authorities and the citizens to refrain from any action that would furnish a shadow of excuse for a repetition of such illegal and arbitrary conduct. Let the celebration of the Fourth of July have, at least, the merit of being peaceful, and devoid of party feelings. There are more years yet to come.

At a general council of Indians owning lands in the Indian Territory, and which assembled at Okmulgee, a memorial to President Grant, which was drafted by a committee, was adopted by the council. The memorialists comprised Cherokees, Choctaws, Moscooges, Shawnees, Sacs and Foxes, Senecas and other tribes. In the memorial they quote from numerous treaties to show that their right and title to that country were perfected by treaties, by acts of Congress and by patents in fee simple from the United States—it was set apart for permanent homes for red people, where they might live in peace with each other and with all men. They had lived east of the Mississippi river, but against earnest protests, they were expelled by superior force. Under solemn guarantees they were transferred to the country they now own, which was then a wilderness, that there, at least, they might rest their weary feet, rekindle their council fires, build anew their houses, open farms, school their children, worship God, and organize governments of their own; and that these privileges should be secured to them and to their children for all time to come, contingent only upon their extinction or voluntary abandonment of their domain.