



GEORGE Q. CANNON.....EDITOR

Wednesday,....Aug. 25, 1869.

DAIRY FARMING.

THE subject of dairy-farming was exciting discussion, at last advices, in California. The news had reached there that eighteen ear loads of butter were on the way to that State from Chicago. Californians are startled at the idea, and the subject of raising their own butter is being agitated. The extreme difficulty of procuring suitable stock ranges is believed by the San Francisco Times to be the true reason why California does not raise enough butter for its own use. The land is there, it thinks, but it is in the hands of monopolists. Already monopoly threatens to blight the agricultural prospects of that State, and it is one of the principal causes, says the Times, of the dearth of emigration.

This is a branch of business which should receive more attention here than it does. There is no good reason why this Territory should not produce butter and cheese in sufficient quantities to supply the home demand besides exporting considerable. Experience has demonstrated that the production of grain alone is not so remunerative as when combined with the raising of stock and the manufacture of butter and cheese. There are many settlements in our Territory where the dairy business can be carried on to considerable advantage, and under present circumstances, with prudent management, it could not fail to pay.

Already butter is very high in this city, and, on some days, it is difficult to procure it at any price. This being the case now, what prices may we reasonably calculate upon paying for dairy products next winter? Dealers will be apt to send East for supplies as they did last winter, and we shall witness the strange spectacle of an agricultural community, with an abundance of range for stock, sending between one and two thousand miles for its butter and cheese!

It needs no argument from us to show that there is something radically wrong in a community like ours importing products of this description from abroad. The folly of such a course must be seen and admitted by all. We have felt ashamed to say to strangers that our community, so industrious, persevering and thrifty in other directions, has been under the necessity of sending elsewhere for butter and cheese. It speaks badly for the management of our farmers, and conclusively shows that there ought to be a classification and systematization of labor in this direction, so that these products may be so increased that our own Territory can be supplied and a surplus be left for exportation.

A SWINDLING SCHEME.

A GENTLEMAN of this city received a printed circular this morning, of which the following is a copy:

PRIVATE.

DEAR SIR:

We have on hand a large stock of exact copies of the United States Treasury Notes or Greenbacks, which we desire to immediately dispose of on the following very reasonable terms, viz.:

Packages representing \$50 for \$5.	
" " 150 " 10.	
" " 250 " 15.	
" " 350 " 20.	
" " 500 " 25.	
" " 1000 " 40.	

The notes are pronounced by the knowing ones to be perfect fac-similes of the genuine.

We place reliance in you so far as offering this opportunity, and confide in your ability to keep the whole thing private; these by the knowing ones are pronounced perfect copies of the genuine, and we claim the right to make our own terms in disposing of them. If we sent samples it would make our business much too public, as disinterested parties would send for such, therefore in justice to ourselves we positively refuse to send samples or sell in any less quantities than above stated to anyone or on any other terms.

If you are afraid to send money to us by mail, we will send you the package by express, C. O. D.—collect on delivery—one-third of the price we charge for a package, you sending us the balance two-thirds as soon after as possible. However it is preferable to have the money sent by mail, for reasons of safety; also, it saves express

charges, and is sure to come to us. You may send money by registered letter to any amount at our risk, as we prefer it to all other ways. Your order receives more attention, and you get your goods quicker. Should you desire to avail yourself of this opportunity, you must do so at once.

We have heard of parties in other places receiving circulars of this description; but this is the first that, to our knowledge, has been received in this city. We had supposed that they had given our citizens credit for having traveled too much to be taken in by a trick so transparent as this. The dodges resorted to in New York for obtaining money are notorious all over the country, and very many strangers who have remained in that city or passed through there doubtless preserve a lively recollection of their number and character; but this is a new scheme which some swindlers have devised to mislead the inexperienced and dishonest, taking advantage of the statements which have been going the rounds of the newspapers of late respecting the excellent ten dollar counterfeits which have been detected. A scheme like this will answer only with the dishonest, for no honest man could be induced, even if he thought such a proposition were made in good faith, to avail himself of that method of making money. These rascals do not expect to deceive such persons; they calculate on their circulars reaching inexperienced, dishonest men, whose cupidity may be excited by their proposals. It is altogether likely that if a man were to send for a package by express, C. O. D., that he would get a brick or two in return, and have his express charges to pay as the price of his lesson in trying to purchase counterfeits.

SHADE TREES AND BEAUTY.

A PROPOSITION has been made by an alderman of the city of Washington, through the press, for the formation of associations in that city to purchase young trees by the thousand, and disperse them, at cost, among the citizens of that interesting burg, to be planted for shade. It is concluded that green foliage is the cheapest and most beautiful adornment a city can put on, and that great things can be accomplished for Washington by this simple enterprise.

In as hot a place as Washington is in the summer, it is strange that shade trees have not been extensively and systematically planted long ere this. It is a great oversight in a city of the character of the capital not to have its side-walks well shaded by trees. The chief charms which Salt Lake City possesses are the shade trees which line the edges of our side-walks, and the clear sparkling streamlets which flow so pure and beautiful at their base. The trouble and expense of planting trees in front of each lot by the owner are but trifling, and yet how grateful their shade, and how richly they adorn, by clothing with verdure and beauty, what otherwise would be a parched, desert spot! To have pure water running down the side of each street is a feature, until lately, peculiar in the United States to the cities of Utah. We understand, however, that in one or two places outside of our Territory attempts are being made to introduce the same system into them. It is a simple method of adding beauty to a city to take the waters of a mountain stream, divide them into a hundred tiny rivulets, and send them trickling through each street; and though it is not without expense, the results, as in the planting of shade trees, abundantly cover the expenditure. Visitors of taste never fail to express their delight at this feature of our city.

There are many places in the Territory where there seems to be an entire absence of taste for the beautiful, and these simple and inexpensive methods of contributing to health, comfort and loveliness are not considered worthy of attention. We have a country which, naturally, does not possess many attractions, except those of a wild, rugged and grand character, yet it is a country, that, with industry, skill and good taste, can be made exceedingly beautiful. By the exercise of those qualities we can add those charms which subdue the wild, forbidding features of the land and make it as lovely and homelike as the greatest admirer of fine scenery could desire.

It is wonderful what can be accomplished in this direction by individual exertion. There are many features of beauty which a poor man can have on his place in this country equally well with the rich man. He can plant trees, shrubbery and flowers with the taste, and though his house and his other surroundings may not be so pretentious as his neighbor's who possesses more wealth than he, his place can be made lovely and attractive. We conceive that it is not indispensably necessary because a man is poor that his sidewalk should be destitute of trees, his water-

course foul and unsightly, his garden full of weeds, his fence tumbling down, his gates unhinged, or his corral in such a condition that every passer by is compelled to suspend his breathing or inhale odors that are not so fragrant as those for which "Araby, the blessed," was famed. Poverty has its inconveniences; but in this country these can not, in the most of instances, be numbered among them.

Now that the railroad brings everything so quickly to our doors, shade trees of greater variety and beauty can be procured to plant on our side-walks than formerly. We notice that several of our citizens are planting fruit trees for shade. Many of these, especially the cherry, will answer, we think, a good purpose. The Superintendent of Grounds, etc., Department of Agriculture, Washington City, in treating on the subject of shade trees for that city recommends the Silver Maple, the Sugar Maple, the European Sycamore Maple, the American Linden, the Tulip Poplar, the Elm, the Ash and the Horse Chestnut, as good trees to plant. If variety is desired here for shade trees, these, or any of them, can now be imported with but little trouble from the East. Almost any of these varieties, or our locust and box elder, would be preferable to cottonwood.

Many persons in their anxiety to have shade, have planted so many trees in proximity to their houses that they are almost buried from the sight. In this dry country the results of such a practice are not so injurious as they would be in a damp climate, or a closely built town. Dampness is a prime originator of disease, and dwellings heavily shaded by trees are apt to be damp. Besides, to such dwellings the rays of the sun do not have direct access, and without sunlight no dwelling can be perfectly healthy.

IMMIGRATION FOR NEBRASKA AND WYOMING.

DR. Latham, surgeon of the U. P. R. R., wrote a letter to the Omaha Herald a short time ago, which we re-published in our columns, in which he spoke of the material interests of this Territory. He has since been impressed with the lessons which the settlement, wealth and prosperity of this Territory tender to the whole country. He cites our example of organized immigration as one that ought to be followed by Nebraska and Wyoming to hasten their settlement.

Speaking of our system of immigration, Dr. Latham says:

"I am sure that all persons who have seen Utah and its pathless plains will agree with me that nothing short of just such a united effort would have met and overcome such gigantic difficulties as the Mormons did, and succeeded in building up an empire in a wilderness as they have done. Why should not we profit by the lesson? Why should not all immigration be organized? Hundreds of millions of acres of land are to be settled yet by millions of people, who can succeed by a united effort incomparably better than by inexperienced and single movements. The broad fertile prairies along the U. P. R. R. and elsewhere in Nebraska could be advanced ten years in wealth, population and in her general material progress by a 'Bureau of Statistics and Immigration,' which shall have the means to carry this thing into effect."

"So with Wyoming where I hope to see such a measure recommended by Governor Campbell and adopted by our first Legislature."

In commenting on the Doctor's proposition the Omaha Herald says:

"We have long felt the necessity which the Doctor thus urges, but in a State like our own, ruled as it is by the feeblest men among us in nearly every branch, we need not expect anything. There are but two or three men in any department of its Government who have sense enough to go in when it rains, saying nothing about having the ability to even imitate the wisdom of the Mormons, or anybody else."

Elsewhere the great difficulty to be contended with in carrying out our system of doing business arises from the lack of union and confidence. No man or company of men can secure the confidence and hearty support of their fellow citizens. However good and wise their plans might be for the benefit of the section in which they live, they could not get the people to unite in carrying them out. Hence, a system such as is in operation among the Latter-day Saints, cannot be successfully carried on elsewhere, unless a great change is effected in the feelings of the people. When a plan is suggested among the Latter-day Saints by recognized authority the general aim of the people is not to embarrass or oppose it, or to find fault with it and suspect the motives which prompted its suggestion, but to conform to it and give it hearty aid. It is the easiest matter in the world to cavil at

and find fault with a scheme, however correct and beneficial it might be. Many can do this, who do not have the brains to propose an advantageous plan. But the views which prevail here are, that a scheme, which is not so intrinsically good in and of itself, is attended with greater and more beneficial results when unitedly carried out than a far better scheme concerning the carrying out of which there is contention and division.

If Dr. Latham can persuade the people of Nebraska and Wyoming of this and can succeed in getting them to act unitedly there will be little difficulty in putting a good system of immigration into successful operation. Without these, we fear his efforts will not be very gratifying to himself.

DISCOURSE

By Elder GEO. Q. CANNON, delivered in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Aug. 15, 1869.

REPORTED BY DAVID W. EVANS.

"If the afore, the prisoner of the Lord, beseech you that ye walk worthy of the vocation wherewith ye are called."

With all lowliness and meekness, with long-suffering, forbearing one another in love; Endeavoring to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace."

There is one body, and one Spirit, even as ye are called in one hope of your calling:

One Lord, one faith, one baptism, One God and Father of all, who is above all, and through all, and in you all.

But unto every one of us is given grace according to the measure of the gift of Christ.

Wherefore he saith, When he ascended up on high, he led captivity captive, and gave gifts unto men.

Now that he ascended, what is it but that he also descended first into the lower parts of the earth?

He that descended is the same also that ascended far above all heavens, that he might fill all things.

And he gave some, apostles; and some, prophets; and some, evangelists; and some, pastors and teachers;

For the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ:

Till we all come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ:

That we henceforth be no more children, tossed to and fro, and carried about with every wind of doctrine, by the sleight of men, and cunning craftiness, whereby they lie in wait to deceive."

These words are found in the 4th chapter of the epistle of Paul to the Ephesians.

Probably at no time in the history of the church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has there been more interest felt in relation to the doctrines in which we believe and the nature of the organization with which we are connected and the bonds by which we are united together than at the present time. The completion of the railroad has brought us immediately in contact with the outside world, and it has also brought us prominently before the nations,—not only our own nation, but other nations; and many people who have heretofore felt little or no interest in regard to the people called Latter-day Saints are now, through travel, being brought in contact with them and are disposed to investigate and to inquire concerning their faith and the nature of their organization.

It is very agreeable to us to have our principles investigated, for the first elders of the Church have endeavored for nearly forty years to disseminate a knowledge of them among all people unto whom they could get access. They have traveled throughout the length and breadth of the nation, having visited every State and nearly every township in the Union. They have also traveled in Canada and have proclaimed the gospel in Europe and Asia, and some have even gone to Africa and to the islands of the sea. What we have done we have endeavored to do openly, and have striven to make plain the principles we have advocated. The greatest difficulty we have had to contend with has been the indisposition of the people to listen. The idea that has seemed to possess the minds of many was that they understood our principles perfectly well, and that it was unnecessary to say another word about them.

Probably there is no people in the world concerning whom so much has been said, and there is probably no people on the face of the earth who are so little understood and concerning whom there are so many misrepresentations in circulation. The prevalent idea concerning us in a great many circles is that we have thrown aside the Bible and have substituted in its stead a book of our own, the Book of Mormon, and other works, of modern origin, or works which they consider of modern origin. It is only a few weeks since that gentleman from the Eastern States was invited to preach in the New Tabernacle. He did so, and preached a very eloquent discourse. He was followed by President Young, and after the latter had finished and the meeting was dismissed this clergyman said he had not the least idea that we had so large a Christian element in our faith until he heard that discourse from President Young. He had supposed that we had set aside the Bible and had taken the Book of Mormon and the doctrines and revelations contained in that and in the book of Doctrine and Covenants as our rule of faith.

He was not singular in that idea; it is