

the railing of the bridge and the other slipped down and hung to his heels, thinking that he would reach down and obtain the cheese. By and by, says the one that was holding to the bridge to his friend below—"Pat, hold fast below till I spit in my hands above," and down they went. That is the way the contest between the world and "Mermonism" will terminate—while they are saying, "Hold fast below till I spit in my hands above," crash goes the whole concern.

Brethren and sisters, God bless you, Amen.

## Correspondence.

### HOEING.

To keep the crust of the ground loose and pulverized, from two to four inches deep, during time of vegetable growth, is a very important part of agriculture and gardening.

Without entering into the theories of hoeing, it may be enough simply to point out: 1st, that it partly prevents the escape of moisture from the soil; and 2d, promotes the atmospheric connection with the roots.

Farmers and gardeners know that the hard, dry and baky crust is unfavorable to vegetation of any kind, even large trees.

Irrigation has a tendency to settle the soil, more or less, in proportion to its supply of humus (decayed vegetable or animal matter), hence hoeing is more necessary here than in rainy regions.

It is not alone to destroy weeds that farmers and gardeners, from times of Aril have harrowed their winter wheat in the spring, plowed their potatoes and corn in the summer, hoed their cabbage, or covered the ground between the plants, with remains from the stackyards and woodpiles; it is also and mainly for the purpose of keeping the surface loose and pulverized.

Farmers' and gardeners' experience and testimonies on this subject are abundant and demonstrative.

If about 50 per cent of the success in agriculture is attributed to plowing, digging, manuring, harrowing, irrigation, weeding, etc., it would probably not be much out of the way to ascribe the rest of agricultural success to hoeing.

The statistics of advancement in agriculture and horticulture might approximately be taken from the amount of hoes and other mulching implements distributed in the country.

Under the prevailing agricultural systems, hoeing cannot be applied in the cultivation of what is called small grain; but owing to the great benefits derived from thorough and repeated hoeing, it is reasonable to expect that drillculture will be the future mode of agriculture in these irrigating regions; that also "small grain" culture may have the great advantage derived from hoeing.

Agriculture throughout the irrigating regions, is mainly original, and rationally claims the adoption of systems and implements characteristic of such localities. These we have not got as yet, and we suffer the consequences.

It is very likely that grain can be produced 40 per cent cheaper than is now the case, by the use of improved agricultural implements, and by the adoption of such systems as will counteract the few disadvantages of irrigation.

Meanwhile, we shall use the hoe and the plow, and make the best and most of them that we can.

C. A. M.

### AN OUTSPOKEN SENATOR.

HON. John P. Jones, U. S. Senator elect from Nevada, successor to the Hon. James Nye, gave utterance, in a speech before the joint convention of the Nevada Legislature, Jan. 22, to some bold, patriotic and statesmanlike sentiments, which are worthy of being placed on record. Whether or not Mr. Jones' senatorial history shall furnish his constituents and the country unimpeachable testimony of his integrity to the principles he has so unservedly avowed, time will determine. What we hear of him, however, augurs for him a term of eminence and honor in the service of the Republic.

We quote from the Address:

#### THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

"Standing on the receding skirts of the giant rebellion of history, we encounter the front of a revolution no less colossal. Not one, thank God! to be wrought out by the red hand of slaughter. No embittered sections are about to yawn apart and form a chasm only to be closed by the nation's best blood and treasure. No feud of color is about to seek agreement in one common crimson; no sect is about to proclaim the gospel of the cannon; no caste to invoke Sir Sword as arbiter. But the people throughout the length and breadth of the land, irrespective of race, creed, or condition, are about to reassert, in a broader sense, the declaration that governments derive their just powers only from the consent of the governed, and that all men are created equal, and demand fulfillment of the spirit as well as the letter of the declaration."

#### DESPOTISM OF MONEIED MONOPOLIES.

"I mistake the significance of the murmurs which I hear arising with ever increasing volume from every quarter of the republic—I impeach my heart of misinterpretation of the popular voice—if I do not discover in them the forebodings of a solemn, universal declaration which shall reverberate throughout the commonwealth: We, the people, do ordain that the national soil and treasure shall not be squandered in subsidies, that the public land shall be donated to actual settlers only, and in limited quantities, and that the residue not so entered upon shall be held by us in trust as a legacy for those who may come after us; that the citizen be taxed for no purpose but protection to his person and property; that the channels of communication and highways of commerce shall be the property of the nation, in order that the distributing forces of the country, which are indispensable to the civilization of the age, and to the welfare, happiness, and prosperity of the people, shall not be concentrated in the hands of the few, but that they may be practically, as well as legally, accessible to all, and free from any discriminations or partiality. As a Senator of the nation I will not vote for the appropriation of a dollar out of the public treasury, except for the maintenance of the public faith and credit, and for purely governmental purposes and the attainment of the objects for which this Government was created."

#### THE PRESS.

"A truthful, pure, independent, and honorable newspaper is a necessity to modern civilization. Its true mission is high, noble, and ennobling. It is the brave vindicator of the rights of the people—their daily monitor, their intelligent advocate, their leader, protector, and guide, unpurchased and unpurchasable; but the venal, licentious, cowardly, libelous, and sneaking 'interviewing' sheet, which battens upon the abominations of its own creation, and waxes fat upon the indecencies which its vile imagination conjures up to defame the just, and which, for sordid motives, panders to the depraved taste of the vicious, is a sore upon the body politic, which sooner or later will have to be removed by the scalpel."

#### POLITICAL USE OF MONEY.

It has been broadly charged that money was profusely expended in the campaign which resulted in the Senator's election. In reply to these statements he responds:

"It is said that money was the corner stone of my candidature. The charge is false. Let him who imagines the popular disposal of that dignity a mere matter of bargain and sale go and scatter broadcast his pieces from the Wasatch to the Sierras. Let him heap up his bribes till the Great Basin shall overflow; and, my life upon the issue, his gold cannot so inoculate the virtue of the people of our State, that a single county will return a delegation to do honor to his presumption."

"I have not suffered my peace to be disquieted by these malevolent voices, which float about as busy and anonymous as the whisperings of the wind. I stand too firmly poised on the basis of a reproachless conscience and the rectitude of my aims, acts, and purposes, for such

assaults to disturb my equanimity; and I have been silent amid this storm of misrepresentation, falsehood, and calumny, knowing that if my character and actions did not vindicate me at the bar of intelligent public opinion, I should find but poor remedy in protests, replications, and rejoinders. In the present instance, the outcry emanates from those who invested their money in political venture and encountered defeat, and are now mistaking the pangs of disappointed hopes and ambitions for virtuous emotions and honest purposes. Corruption is no necessary corollary to the use of money. A sum as vast as our national debt might be disbursed, and no one be corrupted. The mere disbursement of money is blameless in itself. The purpose, intent and effect must constitute the offense, if any there be. And I deny, so far as these charges have been connected with my name, that I have ever sought to corrupt a single voter, or that I have ever exacted, or sought to exact, or even asked, a pledge of political support from any member of this honorable Legislature, or that I have ever exacted or asked a pledge of political support from any man, living or dead, in return for any consideration whatever, other than my promises, made in public and in private, that I would, if elected, faithfully represent the people, and that each and every vote cast by me in the Senate of the United States would be for the general good—untainted by venality and unstained by selfish or personal considerations."

#### RE-AFFIRMATION OF PROMISES.

"But here, with the coveted honor securely resting upon my brow—here, where even malice can impute to me no motive for dissimulation; here where any promise that did not originate in an earnest purpose of fulfillment would be a gratuitous and voluntary perjury—I desire to reaffirm every pledge made by me during the campaign of irreconcilable hostility to the power and purposes of the monopolists and of unalterable fidelity to the interest of the people."

#### THE PEOPLE FOREVER.

"However long I may sit in the National Capitol voiceless at the gate of absent opportunity, whenever an issue arises in which the interests of the people rest in the one scale and aught that conflicts with them in the other, though riches and honors were heaped mountain high to reward my support of the anti-popular side, my voice and my vote shall be given for the cause of the people, though that voice be echoless and that vote alone."

#### NOBLE CLIMAX.

"Should I ever pursue a wrong course, through imperfect knowledge or a fault of judgment, I shall hasten to correct my error when it is proved such by better lights and a clearer vision. I will never persevere in the wrong to sustain a character for consistency."

Mr. Jones was one of the company of young Clevelanders who in the spring of 1849, sailed from that port for California on board the barque *Ureka*, this being the first attempt to unite lake and ocean navigation, since so considerably successful.

The *Ureka* passed down through the Welland canal, lake Ontario and St. Lawrence to the Atlantic; doubled Cape Horn and safely disembarked her cargo of adventurous Buckeyes within the cliffs of San Francisco bay, where now stands the grand metropolis of the Pacific.

With many of his co-voyagers, Mr. Jones made his mark in the golden sands of the new Eldorado, and subsequently removed to Nevada, where he has amassed a princely fortune in silver-mining.

Fremont was not present when they tried him, and it is probable that he will not put himself on French soil to be nabbed by the minions of the law, and sent to the penal colony of Cayenne; but the ignominy of his condition is about the same.—*Helena Gazette*.

HAVANA, 14.—London detectives have arrived and have fully identified Bidwell, the alleged Bank of England forger.

Dispatch from President B. Young to the N. Y. Herald.

SALT LAKE CITY,

April 10th, 1873.

To the Editor of the Herald:

Your telegram is received. I thank you for the privilege of representing facts as they are. I will furnish them gladly any time you make the request.

For over forty years I have served my people, laboring incessantly, and am now nearly seventy-two years of age and need relaxation.

My resignation as Trustee-in-Trust for the Church, as President of Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution and of the Deseret National Bank are made solely for relief from secular cares and responsibilities, and do not affect my position as President of the Church. In that capacity I shall still exercise supervision over business, ecclesiastical and secular, leaving the minutiae to younger men.

Our institutions are well established and competent men succeed me, and my own investments remain as they were.

H. S. Eldredge is now President of the Mercantile Institution. He is a merchant of long experience and well-known to business men in the East. The paid up stock of this institution is nearly three quarters of a million. It carries a stock of merchandise of about a million and a half. The purchases for the past half year are over a million and a half in currency and about one hundred and forty thousand dollars in coin. The business done during six months reaches two and a half millions. It paid for the half year a dividend of ten per cent.

My successor in the Deseret National Bank is the Hon. W. H. Hooper, well known as our late Delegate to Congress. This institution is perfectly sound and is conducted on the safest business principles.

Our railroads are in good condition. The Utah Central is thirty-seven miles long; its gross earnings for 1872 were \$420,000. The expenses in round numbers were \$210,000; the net earnings were \$210,000. I state these facts as efforts may be made to damage the credit of those institutions. There is another railroad here also doing good business—the Utah Southern; it is built about thirty-two miles. Narrow gauge roads connecting with this are being constructed into Little Cottonwood, Bingham Canyon and American Fork, to meet the demand for transportation to and from the various mining camps of those regions. The Utah Northern is being constructed from a junction with the Central Pacific through our principal northern settlements into South-eastern Idaho, and other narrow gauge roads are in construction or in contemplation.

We intend establishing settlements in Arizona, in the country of the Apaches, persuaded that if we become acquainted with them we can influence them to peace in accordance with President Grant's Indian policy, and open up that country to settlement by the whites. Our cities, towns and villages now extend about four hundred miles in that direction, and, in view of the railroad crossing that country, we hope to be prepared to assist in its construction, and when completed bring a large portion of our emigration that way to settle the country.

In Utah we have a fine country for stock raising and agriculture, and an abundance of minerals awaiting development, and we welcome all good citizens who love peace and good order to come and settle with us. It has been our policy from the first to promote the agricultural interest, seeing this was the foundation of all others, and we have been for years furnishing staple products to the surrounding States and Territories, and we are now able to supply any demand likely to arise for grain, vegetables, etc., at steady market prices, to those engaged in mining pursuits.

We have iron ores and coal in rich abundance. We have skilled mechanics in every department of business, but we lack capital, and there is no place to be found in the United States where property of almost every kind is less taxed and better protected—all reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

It has been frequently published that I had a deposit of several millions of pounds sterling in the Bank of England. Were such the case I would most assuredly use the means to gather our poor Church

members from the old countries and bring them here, where their condition might be improved. All my means is invested here in developing this Territory in agriculture, manufactures and commerce.

The result of my labors for the last twenty-six years, briefly summed up, are:—

The peopling of this territory by the Latter-day Saints of about one hundred thousand souls; the founding of over two hundred cities, towns and villages inhabited by our people, which extend into Idaho on the north, Wyoming on the east, Nevada on the west, and Arizona on the south, and the establishment of schools, factories, mills and other institutions calculated to benefit and improve our community.

All my transactions and labors have been carried on in accordance with my calling as a servant of God. I know no difference between spiritual and temporal labors. God has seen fit to bless me with means, and as a faithful steward I use it to benefit my fellow men—to promote their happiness in this world and in preparing them for the great hereafter. My whole life is devoted to this service, and while I regret that my mission is not better understood by the world, the time will come when I will be understood, and I leave to futurity the judgment of my labors and their results as they shall become manifest.

#### BRIGHAM YOUNG.

In brief editorial comments upon the above, the editor of the *Herald* says, that while seeking to gather up the facts of history, from every civilized nation of the earth, he has at no time been indifferent to passing events at home. Prejudices have rendered it difficult to obtain an unbiased report as to the state of things existing in Utah Territory, and realizing his obligations as a journalist, to spare no effort or expense to place before the world the facts in all controversies which interest the American people, he thought it but just and fair to offer to ex-Governor Young the use of his columns to explain. The latter had done so, and the editor of the *Herald* thinks that if the liberality of sentiment expressed in the epistle were borne out in the sermons in the Tabernacle, and in the "Mormon" press at Salt Lake City, there would be little foundation for quarrel between the Saints and the sinners. Were the editor of the *Herald* as well acquainted with the sentiments expressed in the Tabernacle as he ought to be, he would have known that the epistle and the sermons agree.

Half of the religious papers in the country are printed in Massachusetts.

## DIED.

At Brigham City, April 13th, JULIA ANN SORESENSEN PETERSEN, formerly of Norre Sundby, of lung disease, aged 67 years.

In the 7th Ward of this city, April 18th, of teething and congestion of the brain, LUCY MAY, daughter of William H. and Eliza N. Foster, born March 13, 1872.

Funeral services to-morrow, 20th inst., at 11 a.m., at residence of parents. Friends are invited to attend.

At Farmington, April 15, 1873, in her 27th year, of liver complaint, JANE, wife of Oza Roberts, and daughter of Sophia and Wm. Jones, late of Denbighshire, North Wales.

She leaves a good and kind husband and four small children to mourn her loss.—*Weish papers and Millennial Star*, please copy.—*Com*.

In Salt Lake City, April 21, of teething and canker, IDA MARLETTA, daughter of William and Caroline McLachlan, aged 2 years and 25 days.

Funeral services at 7th Ward schoolhouse to-morrow at 1 o'clock p.m.

At Franklin, Oneida Co., Idaho, April 12, after an illness of nine days, ALICE, wife of William Whitehead, and daughter of Thomas and Susan Butterworth, aged 22 years, 8 months and 17 days. She leaves one child. She died a faithful Latter-day Saint, beloved and respected by all who knew her.—*Com*.—*Mill. Star*, please copy.

## PRICE OF GOLD.

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SALT LAKE CITY, April 21, 1873.

Buying at \$1.15; Selling at \$1.17½.