

We had occasion some few years since, while residing in California, in writing of the difference between the policy adopted by the people of Utah and that of California, to assert that California's true wealth did not lie in her mines—that if she ever attained the rank to which her location, climate and natural facilities entitled her, it would be by following Utah's example in developing her agricultural and manufacturing interests, instead of depending upon the product of her mines. On many occasions there have been warm arguments indulged in upon this subject, especially when the course taken by the people of Utah in regard to digging for the precious metals within her borders has been under discussion. The name, the sound and the glitter of gold have had such an effect upon some men's minds that they have seemed to think the best and only employment which the people residing in these mountains could follow is the digging of gold and silver. Our indifference to this all-engrossing pursuit has met with severe condemnation in many quarters, and many bitter comments have been made upon the policy which has dictated it. The desire of the leading men here to keep the masses in subjection, and other reasons, equally absurd, have been assigned for the policy which has been urged so persistently upon the people since we came here.

The people of Utah have never had a doubt but that time would vindicate and establish the correctness of their policy. Already it is perceptible. California is convinced that it is not upon the product of her gold fields that her future greatness is to depend. Agriculture has completely overshadowed mining in the State. It has taken the front rank in its industries, whilst mining has dwindled to comparative insignificance. For three years past this change has been noticeable; but during the year which has just passed the difference between the two pursuits is more perceptible than ever. And every year will increase this difference.

From the Sacramento Union we learn that the wheat production of the last year places California third among the wheat producing States of the Union in quantity and the first in quality. Besides this staple there have been other cereals, as well as grapes, wine and wool produced, and the products of the dairy garden and orchard have been considerable; the progress of various manufactures has also been most satisfactory. In several counties which had never produced anything from the soil for export, the Union informs us, this year are shown several millions of bushels of surplus wheat and barley and a consequent addition to the valuable real estate of the country amounting to many millions of dollars.

As a consequence of the increased attention which is being paid to agriculture and manufactures it is noticed that a marked change has come over the people. The wandering habits, encouraged by mining life, have given place to more settled ideas and steadier pursuits. Population has become fixed and permanent in most of the towns, as well as on the farms, and attention is turned almost universally in the rural districts to the improvement and adornment of homes and the comforts of enlightened life. These changes are followed by a decrease of crime and an increase of prosperity.

We chronicle these evidences of an improved condition of affairs in California with pleasure, and especially so as they substantiate the wisdom of the course adopted and pursued by our citizens. No people who devote their time and expend their energies in gold or silver mining can become permanently great and prosperous. To the inquisition in Spain has been attributed by some writers the decline of the power and glory of that once great nation; but her decadence can be more clearly and consistently traced to the mania which seized her people to obtain the precious metals, and to the neglect of more certain and useful pursuits for the chase of a phantom. The strength and means which, if properly directed, would have enabled her to have maintained her proud position among the nations, were expended in the vain search for an *El Dorado*.

California has already proved that her future prosperity must depend on other pursuits than mining. Nevada, Colorado, Montana and Idaho will yet find in the cultivation of the earth and the development of kindred industries that greatness which they now seek and hope to obtain in the precarious exhaustion of gold and silver from their soil.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—It seems absolutely necessary that somebody should hurry up that geographical work on the West. Our contemporaries are falling into all kinds of blunders concerning it. Only this morning a paper reached us from the far famed and rapidly growing city of Omaha, on the romantic banks of the "Muddy Missouri," addressed "Salt Lake City, Colorado." Too bad! Either there was a ludicrous blunder on the part of the writer of the address, or he sadly needs a little more schooling. Salt Lake the capital of Colorado is a very ideal

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.
Washington, Jan. 8.—Spencer introduced a bill to regulate the price and to encourage the growth of cotton in the United States; referred. The remaining business was unimportant.

HOUSE.

After considerable discussion, several private bills for the relief of certain postmasters were passed, also a bill for relieving certain North Carolina officers from disability.

The naval appropriation bill was made a special order for Monday next. The House went into committee of the whole.

Logan made a lengthy speech in opposition to Jencks' tenure of office bill, declaring that the bill created a life tenure in office, which he considered opening the road to aristocracy.

Jencks replied, resenting the charges. The House passed the military academy appropriation bill. Adjourned to Monday.

GENERAL.

San Francisco, Jan. 8.—Late Alaska advices say that a portion of the garrison buildings at the mouth of Sitka River was destroyed by fire. Captain Kinney of the United States army committed suicide at Sitka by shooting himself through the heart. News from the Queen Charlotte coal mine is encouraging. Sitka is nearly depopulated, some three hundred people having left for Saint Petersburg in December.

St. Louis, Jan. 8.—A dispatch to Anserger says a general caucus of the Legislature was held on Saturday night, to enable Schurz and General Loan, candidates for the Senate, to define their position. Gen. Loan being unwell and not present, the caucus turned out to be a mass meeting, largely attended by citizens as well as members of the Legislature. Schurz defined his position on the suffrage and amnesty questions. In the course of his remarks he severely criticized Henderson and Drake, and concluded by alluding to his world-wide reputation, and said that the attention of Europe was directed to the contest, and he believed his election would encourage immigration to this country.

Drake and Henderson replied, the former bitterly, the latter ridiculed. The advocates of General Loan are noisily boasting of their strength, claiming that they have a majority pledged for him, and that a call for a caucus to-night, at which both Loan and Schurz are invited to speak, had already received the signatures of the majority of the members.

Henderson reported having said that he would give more for his chances now than when he was first elected, when the entire press of the State opposed him.

The Democratic strength in the joint ballot will be 54 in case all the members are admitted. In the present senatorial contest they will stand aloof from all combinations with radical factions.

Augusta, Me.—Gov. Chamberlain was inaugurated to-day.

Washington.—John Minor Botts died at his residence in Culpeper county this morning.

New Orleans.—Gen. Rousseau died very calmly last night, at 11 o'clock, having taken leave of his friends and staff shortly previous. The manifestations of grief were universal, the foreign consulate and American flags being displayed at half mast.

Augusta, Me.—The great senatorial contest is virtually settled, Hamlin will receive the unanimous support of his party at the election.

New Orleans.—General Rousseau will be buried to-morrow; General Buchanan has assumed command by virtue of seniority.

New York.—Information from the scene of yesterday's affray reports no further acts of violence. The military force sent to the assistance of the Sheriff has returned. No further disturbance is apprehended.

New York, 8th.—The Herald's special says the Treasury authorities have ascertained that the recent attack on Clarkville, Texas, and the murder of two inspectors were committed in the interest of the whisky ring; it is also said to be certain that the telegraph companies are leagued with the whisky ring, and frequent and important dispatches to outside parties.

FOREIGN.

The steamer *Imperatrice* from Vera Cruz brings still later dates from Mexico. There were many rumors, some of which claimed to have come from reliable sources, that Mexico is on the eve of a revolution. The people are disgusted with the administration of Juarez. They say that the President is controlled by Pedro de Telles; that the government officials act as they please, and that there is no protection for American residents. An American was murdered outside of the walls of Vera Cruz shortly before the sailing of the steamer. The assassins, although known to the authorities, were suffered to escape and arrived at Havana yesterday. The Consul at Vera Cruz is unable to get justice. The Mexicans are incensed. It was reported that General Altrose would head the revolution against Juarez, for the purpose of placing Porfirio Diaz at the head of the republic.

San Francisco, 8.—The steamer *Idaho*, with Honolulu advices to Dec. 26th, arrived to-day. The funeral cortege of His Royal Highness M. Kekuanoa, on Dec. 22, was imposing, and occupied thirty minutes in passing any given point. The Marines and sailors of the United States steamer *Oatpae* were in the procession. Guns were fired from the Punch Bowl battery during the forenoon, and the *Oatpae* fired twenty-one guns. Business was suspended during the day.

C. Brewer & Co. and W. L. Green have been appointed assignees of C. L. Lewers, insolvent; liabilities \$135,000.

The missionary packet *Morning Star*, has arrived from a cruise among the Micronesian Islands. She reports that the slave trade is openly carried on between the island and the coast of South America. The correspondence is filled with accounts of outrages on the natives by the slaves. The missionaries ask the presence of American, English and French war vessels to prevent the unlawful traffic. One of the vessels at Manila is a large brig named *Westerly*. Captain Benjamin Pease. She is flying British and American colors by turns, is armed with two twelve-

pounders, seven six-pounders, and two stern chasers, all properly mounted and equipped, and well provided with small arms and ammunition and a full crew of Europeans and Americans. The men are well drilled. It is not known for what purpose the heavy armament is intended. Whalers and other vessels cruising amongst the Caroline Islands have been warned of danger.

The American brig *Constantine* put into Honolulu in distress, December 15. The steamer *Montana* from Panama arrived to-day. Charles Westmorland, the bearer of the electoral vote of California, died of small pox at Panama, December 23.

The British schooner *Alpha* was wrecked in Barclay Sound during a gale. The vessel was a total loss. The captain and crew arrived at Victoria, January 4th.

FOREIGN.

London, 8.—The request of the Sublime Porte for the postponement of the conference on the Eastern question has not been acceded to; the conference will open session to-morrow. The Sultan has telegraphed instructions, at length, to Mahomet Pasha the Turkish ambassador at Paris. A part of these instructions is that if the discussion of the conference extend beyond the Turkish ultimatum to Greece, the Turkish representative shall immediately withdraw. The firm attitude of Turkey excites much alarm.

Paris.—The Spanish government is about to establish a corps of observation on the Pyrenees.

Etna continues to emit fine streams of lava.

Paris.—The minister of War has decided, that in future the colonel of each regiment shall on certain stated days, call a subordinate officers and privates' meeting, to discuss with them all matters relating to military questions.

Pesth.—At a political meeting held yesterday at Pesth, one orator declared that Hungary had good reasons to be satisfied with the results obtained at the diet of Pesth, which closed its session two weeks ago, and that Hungary had finally reached the object of her personal efforts.

New York.—A dispatch from Madrid says a discussion in the Spanish newspapers stated that before his departure for Cuba, General Canales received instructions from the Provisional Government to deal kindly with the insurgents, and to issue a proclamation for a general amnesty as soon as it could be done without injury to the restoration of peace and order.

The appointment of M. Claire is strongly hostile to the power of the Pope, and having aroused apprehensions in the mind of Pio Nono, the Emperor has written him a letter.

St. Petersburg.—The *Gazette de Russie* says Prince Gortschakoff has addressed a note to the French Government, showing the necessity of the latter to explain the conduct of the present minister at Constantinople.

Athens.—The Ionian islanders, who have everything to lose by the war, have sent a petition to Athens, protesting against war with Turkey. The petition is signed by the principal merchants of Corfu, Zante, Cephalonia and Paxos, and declares that the Cretan insurrection is the work of an ambitious and turbulent majority who have no interest in the welfare of Greece.

Vienna.—The *Presse* of this city asserts that the representative of the Greek government at the Paris conference will not be permitted to introduce any propositions, but will attend only for the purpose of giving information with regard to the subject under discussion. The conference will form a project to settle the difference, which it will be the duty of Greece to adopt after its acceptance by the Sublime Porte and the withdrawal of the Turkish ultimatum.

Havana.—The Captain General's proclamation has been favorably received except by the extremists of the Spanish and Cuban parties, who have been removed. An interview will soon take place between General Dulce and the prominent revolutionists at Havana. Should it be successful it would tend materially to restore peace.

Paris.—It is rumored that an insurrection has broken at Milan.

Madrid dispatches report that much agitation pervades a Spain.

Havana.—The *Gazette* will publish, to-morrow, a proclamation by Dulce, granting absolute amnesty for all political offences and pardoning all persons who theretofore had been in prison, absent from the country, or concealed.

San Francisco, 9.—A letter from Colima, Mexico, gives an account of a terrible earthquake experienced in that city on the morning of Dec. 20th. For several days previous the volcano of Colima, thirty miles from the city, exhibited symptoms of internal commotion; sending forth smoke and steam accompanied by rumbling and shaking of the earth. On the morning of the 20th, at three o'clock, the people of Colima were awakened by a gentle rocking of the earth, which gradually increased in violence until the walls, cracked, and everything breakable in the houses was demolished. The vibrations were from northeast to southwest, and lasted nearly forty seconds. The cathedral, warehouses and brick buildings were cracked from top to bottom. The people, startled from sleep, rushed frantically for the plaza. It is reported that several persons were killed by the falling of the National Hotel. The shock was felt a long distance in the interior. In several places the ground opened, trees were uprooted, hills were levelled, water courses changed and a general upheaval of the earth took place. At the city of Manzanillo the cathedral building, which had stood the shocks of earthquakes and storms over a century, was riven from top to bottom, even the tiles upon the roof being broken. Some eighteen or twenty persons were crushed by the falling of the walls of the American Hotel. Three others were buried in the ruins of the warehouse of Wassermann & Co.

Goods.—Messrs W. S. Godbe & Co. and Messrs A. C. Pyper & Co., and some others received goods from Evansville, by Messrs Edward Pugh's and John Cook's teams.

END OF TRACK.—On Thursday the end of track was close to Hanging Rock station, ten miles from the mouth of Echo, and is expected at Echo City in a day or two.

Shooting.—Echo City was on a "civilization" and manifests its proclivities. On Thursday night last a man was shot in that young and "lively" city. Name not received—that being a matter occasionally little thought of in such scenes and under such circumstances.

NOT QUITE.—The Helena Post, of the 31st ult., gives on private authority, the rates of freight from the end of the track to Salt Lake City at 10 to 15 cents. The latter figure was a slight exaggeration at the time the Post gained its information; and now, with the present terminus at Evanston, freight can be got in for 5 and 6 cents.

Special Notices.

UTAH MAGAZINE OFFICE.—A good compositor wanted, to act as compositor and foreman, to whom first-class wages will be paid. Apply immediately to E. L. T. HARRISON & Co. 412

We have the largest and best stock of Boots Shoes and Hats in Salt Lake City, and we will sell as low as any other house in town. Call and examine at 36-dtf DUNFORD & SON'S.

WANTED TO RENT.—A house of two or three rooms in the City. Apply to A. C. Pyper & Co. East Temple Street, one door south of the Western Telegraph Office. d38tf

SANDS' CHICAGO STOCK ALE on draught at the Salt Lake Hotel Room. d193m

The best quality of States soap reduced to 30 cents per bar, at G. W. Davis, two doors north of Kimball & Lawrence's. d1-dtf

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THEATRE!

Lessee & Managers—H. E. Clawson & J. T. Calhoun. Engagement of the Distinguished Lyric Artist, MADAME MARIA MATHIA.

SCHALLER

Who will appear as PAUVRETTE, WITH SONGS.

LAST APPEARANCE OF

The Favorite Tragedian,

Mr. Geo. B. WALDRON.

Previous to his departure for Colorado.

Who will appear AS BERNARD.

LAST NIGHT

PAUVRETTE!

This Evening,

SATURDAY, JAN. 9, 1909.

The performance will consist of Dion Boucicault's thrilling and sensational Drama, in 5 Acts, entitled

PAUVRETTE!

Or, Under the Snow.

Produced with

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.

Painted by J. GUYO MATHIA, Esq., including

The Great AVALANCHE Scene!

In which the whole height and depth of the Stages filled with

An Avalanche of Snow!

And a great cast of Characters.

Pauprette, with songs, Madame Mathia Schaller Bernard.

For Synopsis see Posters and Programme.

DOORS OPEN at 6 o'clock. Performance commences punctually at 7.

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200,000 TIES

On the Central Pacific Railroad,

NEAR LINE

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I WILL LET CONTRACTS

To responsible parties.

Of from 1,000 to 50,000 Ties.

Specifications, Location of Timber, &c. given on application to me at office of

MARSHALL & CARTER,

Or at my Office,

OGDEN CITY.

M. A. CARTER.

LOST!

ON New Year's Day, A GOLD BROOCH, bearing the 17th Ward Schoolhouse and B. O. Calder's, 25th Ward. Any person finding the same, will confer a favor by leaving it with Wm. CALDER, at Jennings & Co.'s store, and be rewarded. d39 tf

CHARLES F. JONES, Manufacturer and Dealer in

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Also every description of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copperware.

Merchants' own material made up to advantage.

Second West Street, between Court House and Old Fort, Salt Lake City. d39 tf

Deseret Readers for Sale!

THE FIRST READER for Sale

At Fifteen Cents each.

Wholesale by R. L. Campbell, Historian's Office.

Retail by D. O. Calder, Commercial Bank.

THE SECOND READER will be for sale at Twenty Cents each, about six days hence. d24d40 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHICAGO BUTTER!

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A few of SINGER'S

Family Sewing Machines!

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BABY HOODS AND BABY BLANKETS

Just Received, at

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STAPLE DRY GOODS,

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BOOTS AND SHOES,

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Also a large quantity of

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Country Merchants and Farmers will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

D. DAY,

South of Town Clock Store,

East Temple Street,

SALT LAKE CITY.

UNITED STATES MAILS

UTAH.

Post Office Department.

Washington, November 20, 1908.

PROPOSALS for conveying the mails of the United States from July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1910, on the following routes in the Territory of Utah, will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 p.m., of February 22 next, to be decided by March 6 following.

No. 16911 From Eagle Valley to Panaca, 90 miles back, once a week.

Leave Eagle Valley Thursday at 12 m.

Arrive at Panaca by 7 p.m.

Leave Panaca Thursday at 8 a.m.

Arrive at Eagle Valley by 3 p.m.

16912 From Pinto to Panaca, 68 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Pinto Tuesday at 8 a.m.

Arrive at Panaca Wednesday by 7 p.m.

Leave Panaca Thursday at 8 a.m.

Arrive at Pinto Friday by 7 p.m.

16913 From Midway, by Heber, Washpik, Coalville, Echo City, Croydon, Morgan, Enterprise, and Mountain, to Ogden City, 91 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Midway Monday at 1 a.m.

Arrive at Ogden City Wednesday by 6 p.m.

Leave Ogden City Thursday at 7 a.m.

Arrive at Midway Saturday by 6 p.m.

16914 From Tooele to Grandville, 11 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Grandville Thursday at 1 p.m.

Arrive at Tooele by 4 p.m.

Leave Tooele Thursday at 4:30 p.m.

Arrive at Grandville by 7 p.m.

16915 From Franklin, by Fish Haven, Salt Charles, Bloomington, Paris, and Liberty, to Bennington, 60 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Franklin Monday at 6 a.m.

Arrive at Bennington Wednesday by 6 p.m.

Leave Bennington Thursday at 6 a.m.

Arrive at Franklin Saturday by 6 p.m.

NOTES.

Proposals must be to carry the mail with "celerity, certainty, and security," using the terms of the law, and they must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, certified to as such by a postmaster or judge of a court of record.

No pay will be made for trips not performed, and for each of such occasions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and for each of such occasions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and for each of such occasions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted.

Penalties for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Plans will be inspected, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained, for neglecting to take the mail from or into a post office; for suffering it to be injured, destroyed, robbed or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, vehicles on the route. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for disobeying the post office laws, or the instructions of the Department. He may also order a pro rata increase on the contract pay. He may also annul or discontinue the service in whole or in part, at a pro rata decrease of pay, allowing one month's extra compensation on the amount of service discontinued with. Side routes may be added to the "second Assistant Postmaster General" superintending the route, Utah Territory, and sent by MAIL.

For further particulars, call on either information, see advertisement of this date, or pamphlet form, at the principal post offices.

ALEX. W. RANDALL, Postmaster General.

d391aw

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MEN'S, YOUTHS and BOYS'

BOOTS.

In great variety. A full stock of

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