



GEORGE Q. CANNON.....EDITOR

Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1868.

AGRICULTURE AND MINING  
IN MONTANA.

THE Montana Post in a recent issue has a leading article on agriculture, in which the editor ranks that pursuit as next in importance to quartz mining. He still says that:

"The fact is patent to-day that we are more indebted to our farmers than to any other class of our community for bringing within the means of all, most of the comforts and luxuries of life. Potatoes have fallen from eighty cents to two and three cents per pound; barley and wheat from thirty to six, and other vegetables, grains and esculents have declined in a corresponding ratio. Flour, from prices ranging at from \$50 to \$120 per hundred, now reaches its maximum at \$15 for best brands—and the best is manufactured from our own wheat, and in our own mills."

The article throughout awards high praise to agriculture and is encouraging to farmers. It states that all bulbous vegetables grown there are greatly superior in size and quality to those produced in the States, and that their crops of wheat are equal in quality and superior in quantity to those grown in Western Canada or Southern Michigan.

"It is not to be disguised," the article states, "that, during the past three years our farmers have suffered greatly from the ravages of grasshoppers and early frosts. The first is an evil incident to all new countries; for the last, aside from the introduction of winter wheat crops, there is no remedy but submission and hope. Frost will appear earlier some years than others, but it is a consolation to know that the chances, as proved thus far, are as favorable for escaping as incurring them. We regard the grasshopper scourge as temporary."

We like the cheerful, sensible tone in which the editor speaks of the difficulties farmers have to contend with in that country; but as to agriculture being second in importance to quartz mining in Montana, we feel convinced that if he continues to reside there, and energetic men pay proper attention to farming, it will not take many years to convince him, as well as thousands of others, that it is in every way a more important, remunerative and ennobling pursuit than gold mining of any kind, quartz included. It is popular just now in the mining Territories and in Nevada to attach great importance to mining, and to give it the preference over everything else. This was the case for years in California. A man who spouted treason would have been as popular a few years ago in California as one who would speak disparagingly of mining. The delusion has not entirely passed away there yet; but that pursuit is not idolized as it once was. Men can admit that there are other labors that pay as well as gold digging, and it is now freely stated that California's future prosperity must not be left to depend on the products of her gold mines, rich as they undoubtedly have been; her people must develop her agricultural and manufacturing resources. This is the proper view.

In this Territory we have proved most thoroughly that greater prosperity, happiness and comfort are to be obtained from the judicious cultivation of the soil than the precarious pursuit of mining. If our people had allowed themselves to be diverted from their labors by the excitement about gold mines which has prevailed in our sister Territories, the condition of this Territory would have been very different to what it is to-day. But in this respect we have proved an example to surrounding communities, and the wise counsel which has dictated the policy by which the people of Utah have been guided, will yet be fully vindicated and freely acknowledged.

Montana can do no better than to encourage the development of her agricultural resources. The editor admits this when he says that

"Notwithstanding the many discouragements arising from these causes, and the usual consequences of abandoned ranches, we are fully satisfied that every farmer in the Territory who has persisted in business has, on the whole, a large balance to show in favor of agriculture."

"We are happy to believe that there is no one pursuit in Montana which offers greater inducements to new settlers than that of agriculture."

## PROBABLE FUTURE OF SPAIN.

The changes contemplated, by the leaders of the Spanish revolution, in the government of the people and the administration of the national affairs, if fully and successfully carried out, will elevate Spain from the position of a non-progressive nation, for which she has longer been notorious than probably any other European nation, and place her in the front rank of progress and reform. Like all the monarchies of Continental Europe the sovereigns and aristocratic classes of Iberia have carried their Conservative notions to the highest extent their power has enabled them to do. Their efforts in so doing have been greatly aided by the power of the Roman Church, of which Spain for two or three centuries, has been the chief stronghold. In consequence of this combination of aristocratic and priestly power the privileges of the people of Spain have been very limited, and the administration of the national affairs has been strictly on the narrow gauge principle.

The aphorism that "every evil carries its own cure" seems to be exemplified in the history of the Spanish people. The long continued course of injustice, exaction and oppression to which they have been subjected has at last awakened them to a sense of their wrongs, and to the necessity for the inauguration of a new system of government more in accordance with the advanced ideas of the age. Their present revolution is one of the most remarkable recorded in history; remarkable alike for the unity displayed by the whole people in the movement, and for the speedy and almost bloodless manner in which they have overthrown a dynasty which has been established about three hundred years.

The future form of the Government, whether monarchical or republican, is still undecided, but the Provisional Government has already abolished some grievances under which the people have labored, and whether they shall hereafter decide to have a king or a president to be at the head of the government, the following reforms will in all probability be introduced: Universal suffrage, liberty of worship, liberty of instruction, liberty of peaceful reunion and association, liberty of printing without special legislation; administrative decentralization, which will devolve authority on the municipalities and the provinces; trial by jury in criminal matters; unity of jurisdiction in all branches of the administration of justice; judicial immutability; individual security of domicile and correspondence, and abolition of the punishment of death.

In addition to this a decree has been issued extinguishing the order of Jesuits in Spain and its colonies, and for the confiscation of all its temporalities; also a decree dissolving the Guardia Rural, a body created by Isabella's government to enforce its tyrannical decrees in the provinces.

The majority of these contemplated reforms will no doubt be carried out. The people of Spain demand it, and should any future ruler be so unwise as to attempt to deprive them of rights and liberties, he may share the fate of Queen Isabella, for the Spaniards are now awake to the fact of how easy a thing it is to give an obnoxious ruler marching orders.

The abolition of the Jesuits is a great good done for Spain; and should it be the only fruit of the late revolution, the Provisional Junta will deserve the eternal gratitude of the Spanish people. The nation once rid of these high priests of despotism, ignorance and slavery, one of the great, and probably the greatest bar to its progress will have been completely conquered.

Much yet remains to be done before the nation will be happy and prosperous. The condition of the peasantry of Spain is said to be little in advance of the peasantry of France, at the time the latter, under the name of the "Jacquerie" committed such fearful outrages on the rich landed proprietors and aristocracy of that country. In addition to this the crops of the past season, owing

to the prolonged drouth, were almost a total failure, and the land is consequently swarming with beggars. The social condition of the people being so wretched, and the country still in an unsettled condition, the wisest legislation will be necessary to prevent wide-spread rapine, pillage and cruelty.

If, when a permanent form of Government is again established, the wise and liberal policy of the present Provisional Government be carried out, and measures be introduced for the promotion of trade and commerce and the immediate development of the almost boundless resources of the country, there is reason to hope and believe that Spain will in a brief space, regain her lost prestige, and again take a leading position among the nations of Europe.

PANIC IN THE NEW YORK  
MONEY MARKET.

WHAT the result of the money panic in New York will be is not very clear to be seen at present. We can form some idea of the excitement when we are told that it is without precedent in the history of the Stock Exchange, and that the panic was as severe as ever was known. The mind familiar with financial panics reverts to that of 1857; if this is as serious as that was, its effects will be wide-spread, and, to many business men, disastrous. The relief which the Secretary of the Treasury proposed to render to the money market seems to have had the effect to quiet matters, and business wore a more cheerful and promising appearance than it had done. From the dispatches which have reached us we cannot gather any definite idea of the cause which has produced these financial troubles. Following so closely upon the heels of the election of Gen. Grant and the triumph of the Republican party, it is unaccountable. Had Seymour and Blair been elected we should not have been surprised at disturbances in the money market; but we thought the election of Grant would have had the effect to keep that market steady and quiet.

As will be seen by this morning's dispatch from Chicago, the opinion appears to be prevalent there that the stringency in monetary affairs is the result of a political combination, and that the pressure has culminated and will soon be over. In a private note from the gentleman who makes up the dispatches at that point we are informed that the views expressed in this morning's dispatch are the result of conversations with Chicago bankers, and they only reflect their opinions, which are based upon their advices. He promises to telegraph more fully when he can obtain something from New York; but he has already sent pretty full abstracts of the Associated Press dispatches and specials which have come from New York to the Chicago papers on the subject.

It may be true that the excitement will soon pass away and that the pressure has culminated; but panics, like epidemics, generally run their course; they do not subside quickly. Their effects are felt for a long time. It is some consolation to know that we are so situated in this Territory that these financial troubles and panics affect us but little; and, however wide-spread and destructive they be, they never will, if our people will do their business upon the principle which has been agitated so much of late in connection with co-operation, namely, pay cash down, for what they purchase in the East. This will keep us out of debt in the East, and if that system of purchasing prevail, there will not be many sales made on credit after the goods reach here, and, as a result, the people will not incur debt. There need be no great revolutions or distress in this country, if ordinary prudence is used. We have no "ring" who speculate in money and stocks, and we hope we never shall have.

## A TEMPEST IN A TEAPOT.

OUR San Francisco dispatches this morning inform us that a serious insurrection had broken out on the Island of Hawaii. It is stated that one Kaona, who calls himself a prophet and predicts the end of the world, refused to be arrested, and his followers have killed the sheriff and cut off his head and stuck it on a pole, have inflicted bad wounds on his deputy and injured several policemen. We are not informed whether Kaona's crime consisted only in pretending to be a prophet and predicting the end of the world, or not. If this were the only charge his attempted

arrest was illegal. It is a serious business for Hawaiians to be aroused to such a pitch of fury as to kill an officer and cut off his head and stick it on a pole. There must have been some grave cause of exasperation; for they entertain a wholesome respect for the laws and its officers, and they are by nature a mild, inoffensive people, and are rarely guilty of shedding blood. The sending of troops from Honolulu to quell the revolt would lead a person unacquainted with the people and country to imagine that the insurrection was a very formidable affair. But this does not necessarily follow. The troops at Honolulu are an innocent, bloodless body of men, and would do as little towards quelling a riot or putting down an insurrection as any company of men of their numbers we ever saw. They are by no means numerous, either. Royalty resides at Honolulu, and in imitation of more pretentious monarchs the King keeps troops to mount guard, &c. But they are mere holiday soldiers, who know but little about even the smell of "villainous saltpetre." Yet the Kanakas have had bloody wars among themselves previous to the advent of the whites, and they can fight when their blood is up.

## ITEMS.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY.

"TERMINOPOLIS."—The Gold Hill News informs its readers that "it is thought the greatest town in the Salt Lake basin will be in the Malad Valley. It is there that the roads for Oregon and Montana can diverge to the best advantage. Brigham Young strenuously opposed the plan of having the Pacific Railroad pass through Salt Lake, and carried his point."

The latter sentence, that President Young "strenuously opposed the plan" of having the line pass through this city, is like ten thousand other things that have been said concerning him, not only without foundation, but a straight-grained, palpable falsehood. This to be town in Malad Valley, is the one which the Frontier Index gives the name of "Terminopolis" to.

SANTA CLARA.—The Arizona Miner says that the settlement of Santa Clara, Pah Ute Co., Arizona, raised 3,000 bushels of grain this season; and hopes they will treble the quantity next year. The prospects are that not only Santa Clara, but other of our settlements in that region, will keep increasing the quantity of grain which they raise.

SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday,  
November 5, 1868.

Editor Deseret News:—Dear Sir:—Last evening, 4th inst., I delivered a lecture in the 14th Ward Assembly Rooms, on the capabilities of Utah for and the remunerative results to be derived from the culture of the mulberry tree, and the feeding of the silk worm. The congregation consisted chiefly of the female portion of the Ward. Now, this I was very much pleased to see, and they manifested a wide-awake and lively interest in the subject of the lecture. If the ladies of Utah would adopt the production of silk, and claim it as their own particular department of industry, it would be nursed to a robust existence in a few years, and be considered worthy of the notice of the fathers of the people, to guide and direct it in its growth to future greatness and national importance. I call upon the ladies of Utah to sympathize with this infant industry, and give it their powerful influence and aid while it is struggling for an existence in this newly settled country; for when it has grown to maturity under their fostering care, it will do more to protect them in numerous ways in providing for the wants of their children and in educating them in useful lessons of industry and self maintenance than any other branch of industry. Yet while we desire our wives, mothers and sisters to be particularly interested in the introduction of mulberry tree culture and the manufacture of silk, it is immensely to the advantage of all our brethren to aid in its immediate establishment, to create a light and remunerative labor for their numerous families, and for weak and indigent persons in our society.

After the lecture a co-operative silk producing association was organized, with Bishop Hoagland as President, R. L. Campbell as Secretary, and J. Horne as Treasurer. I thank the Bishop for his kindness, and for the sincere interest which he manifested in the subject and business of the evening.

G. D. WATT.

P.S.—I shall deliver my third lecture in the 14th Ward Assembly Rooms on Sunday evening next, the Lord willing.

COMPLIMENTARY.—Madame Parepa Rosa was tendered a complimentary benefit in Virginia, Nevada, and named Monday evening last, 2nd inst., as the time. This will probably be the last of her singing in Virginia at this time. The troupe were to start soon after for Salt Lake City.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY.

"CIVILIZATION" SUPPRESSED.—Last night, between the hours of ten and eleven, the police made a raid on a gambling hole, in an upper room, next door to the "Merchants' Exchange" on Second South Street. Faro tables were in full blast, there being eight persons engaged at play, and some twenty or thirty others standing round as spectators. The checks and other gambling devices were taken possession of by the police, who also arrested the players. The latter were this morning taken before Justice Clinton, and fined \$100 each. The fine was promptly paid by four of them, to the remainder time was given,—until 3 o'clock this afternoon to meet it. Later in the evening another little game, peculiar to a highly advanced state of "civilization," was also nipped in the bud,