

been various causes for this. Now, however, everything is propitious, and we have no hesitancy in expressing our opinion that it will be a success. There are many persons from the country who may be in town, or on the point of coming here, to purchase at wholesale for their stores, or there may be some who are on the point of starting East to make purchases; to all such we say, do not be in a hurry. If you will wait a few days, the wholesale Co-operative Store will be opened, and you can make your purchases there on advantageous terms; that stock will be extensive, and being bought cheap, sales will be made on favorable terms.

INTERNAL REVENUE OF UTAH.

In another column will be found an interesting communication from "Tax Payer." He calls attention to some important points connected with the Internal Revenue of this Territory, which we are glad to be able to put in print. It will be seen from this communication that the difference in the amount between the taxes of Montana and those of Utah is about \$12,000; but if there were as many liquor saloons in Utah as in Montana, Utah's taxes would be upwards of \$3,000 in excess of Montana's. Query: Is it not better to have the name of not paying as heavy taxes as our neighbors, than to have our streets lined with liquor saloons? and would not every right feeling man in the nation feel that it would be better for the country to have good habits prevail among the people, even at the expense of taxation, than to have the revenue swelled from such sources?

We are gratified at the report of the District of Utah. It is one of which no citizen need be ashamed, and it speaks conclusively in favor of two points which are very desirable, namely, our sobriety and our home manufactures. Our correspondent has well explained that we have no foreign capital invested in our Territory, like many of our neighbors. We pay taxes on our own means, not upon other peoples'; and there is another feature which in this connection is not unworthy of notice. We are an agricultural people, but in making this statement all is not explained. The peculiar character of our climate and soil is such, as to restrict our agriculturists to small farms. We have no large farmers in the country. Even if capital were abundant, the system of irrigation would preclude its investment in agriculture. If large farms were profitable in this Territory, and money were largely invested in them, the revenue returns would be very different to those now made. If, for instance, \$100,000 were invested in one farm—no uncommon thing in many sections—\$10,000 profit might be realized; on this there would be a revenue of \$500; but divide up the \$100,000 among ten or twenty men—as is the case in this Territory—and after \$1000 is exempted for each of them there is no revenue.

Our people who came here in the beginning were poor; they had no capital but that with which they were endowed by nature; they had willing hearts and strong hands. Those who have since come to this country have not generally brought much wealth with them; then, besides, we have sent help to our co-religionists abroad. They have come here yearly by thousands, not like the settlers of neighboring Territories, with plenty of means to help themselves, but dependent to a great extent on the kindness of the citizens until they could get employment and a little start for themselves. This, of course, has made the condition of this Territory very different to that of any other. That so many of the people are able to sustain themselves, even though they are not in a position to pay internal revenue tax, is a credit to the Territory.

We are developing manufactures here, and even if we do not pay as heavy a liquor tax, with the good habits our people possess, their industry and thrift, and the rapid increase of population, it will not be long until Utah's capital and revenue will compare favorably with that of any Territory or State of its number of inhabitants, and be the legitimate product, also, of pure and correct habits.

DAIRY FARMING.

THERE is no business, that we know anything about at present, which presents so many inducements for active young men to enter upon as dairy farming. It would scarcely be credited, if every day's experience did not prove it,

that in this city there can scarcely be any good, fresh, palatable butter bought at any price. There is no article of food that has been so difficult to obtain of a good quality this season as butter. At the present time that which is imported from the East is selling at 75 cents per pound, and the buyer who can get a fair article of home-made butter at any price is thought fortunate. We feel ashamed to see the notices posted up around our stores on the street offering States' butter for sale. It is a discredit to the farmers and dairymen of the Territory that butter has to be imported here to supply the wants of the community. Butter and cheese and every article that is wanted for the sustenance of man and beast that can be raised from this soil, ought to be produced here in sufficient quantities to supply the wants of the people. While there are so many exertions being made to develop home manufactures of various kinds, that we may not be under the necessity of becoming hewers of wood and drawers of water to the producing communities abroad, the home production of food, a matter of primary and paramount importance, should not be neglected. To neglect this is criminal. No community can prosper who does so.

Our stock has been suffered to run on the range with but little care and to be driven off in many instances by thieves; large droves have been bought and driven away every season to other markets, until it is a difficult matter for a citizen to purchase a good cow. We are now feeling the bad effects of this policy in the scarcity and high price of milk, butter and cheese. Good dairy farms in the neighborhood of this City would pay their owners, if properly managed, large profits, and there is no danger of the market for their products falling; for it becomes more difficult every day to keep cows in the City. Many who have heretofore kept their own cows, are beginning to be under the necessity of purchasing milk and butter, and every year the numbers of those who have no conveniences or taste for keeping cows increase.

There was a great effort made this last year, to induce the people to dispense with the use of pork and the free use of other flesh-meat, and to use more milk, butter, eggs, fruit and vegetables. This has, doubtless, had some effect upon the consumption and increased demand for these articles. Many families who were in the habit of raising hogs, and depending upon them for their short nings, have dispensed with them entirely, and have used butter instead, when they could get it. Milk has also grown in favor as an article of diet. These causes, combined with the increased demand for these products through the construction of the railroad within our borders, have contributed to bring about the present scarcity. Men engaged in agriculture should prepare to meet these demands, by turning their attention to the increased production of the articles needed.

There are many places close to the city well adapted for dairy farms and the production of fowls; we hope to see more attention paid to them, as we are confident that capital and labor expended in those directions cannot fail to be remunerative.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION IN CUBA.

The struggle for independence in the "Gem of the Antilles" continues, and, according to our most recent telegraphic dispatches, with very flattering prospects of speedy success. The Cubans seem determined to submit no longer to the domination of Spain, and despite all the efforts of the home government and the stringent policy of the newly-appointed Captain-General, the star of Spanish supremacy in the most valuable of Spain's remaining colonies, seems to be already setting.

On the arrival of Captain-General Dulce, he tried conciliatory measures and promised reforms, thinking, probably, that would satisfy the Cubans. He immediately issued an amnesty proclamation to the insurgents, and promised the inhabitants of the Island representation in the Constituent Cortes, soon to assemble at Madrid. Peace Commissioners were also appointed to attempt to negotiate with the insurgents, but all the measures hitherto attempted to conciliate have been fruitless; and notwithstanding the fact that several thousand troops have been sent from Spain, the rebellion continues and is growing in magnitude.

The failure of the measures of Captain-General Dulce seems to have

soured him, and according to recent accounts he had determined upon a more rigorous policy. He had withdrawn the amnesty proclamation, the liberty to carry arms, and had again subjected the press to a rigorous censorship, and had even forbidden the people to print newspapers at all without leave of the government.

This repressive and rigorous policy, as might naturally have been expected, has inflamed the insurgents, and strengthened their determination to overthrow the rule of Spain and, in future, to legislate for themselves. The rising extends now to almost every part of the Island. The Puerto Principe district, with the exception of that city, is said to be in the hands of the insurgents; and the city of Havana, the capital of the Island, though not formally declared so by the Captain-General, is considered to be in a state of siege. Other important sections of the Island are alive with insurgents, and alarm and excitement everywhere prevail. The ranks of the revolutionists are being augmented by Spaniards as well as Cubans; and so great seems to be the determination to achieve independence, that the slaveholders of the Island, it is said, are willing to emancipate their bondmen, if by so doing the cause of freedom can be assisted.

The present very unsettled condition of the mother country is highly favorable to the revolutionary cause in Cuba. Sedition, tumult and party strife are so imminent just now in Spain, and the national exchequer is in such a dilapidated condition, that the Provisional Government are unable to send forces sufficient to save Cuba to the Spanish Government; and even were things there in a permanently settled and flourishing condition it is doubtful whether that could be accomplished. The Cubans seem to be as tired of colonial vassalage, and the indignities and impositions ever attending such a condition, and as united in their determination to submit to it, no longer, as the Americans in '76. Then again the fact, that the insurgent chiefs and the slaveholders have already inaugurated measures for the early emancipation of the slaves on the island, while the home government have done nothing but promise, is an additional augury of the success of the movement.

Whether ultimate success, which now seems almost certain, will prove of any real advantage to the island, is doubtful, when the condition of Mexico, and other ancient Spanish dependencies is considered. A population consisting of a mixture of Spanish, Indian and negro blood, seems to have within itself the elements of its own destruction. Wrangling, turmoil and bloodshed seem to be their normal condition. Of such elements is the population of Cuba composed. And though that Island is noted for the abundance and value of its productions, it may, if the task of self-government be attempted, speedily become the theatre of discord and death, like Mexico, or of poverty, misery and ruin, such as prevail among the independent but ungovernable inhabitants of St. Domingo.

We hope better things for Cuba. The idea of annexation to the United States is said to be favorably entertained by many of its inhabitants. Should this be the expressed will of the people at large, when their independence is achieved, then, as a State or Territory in the American Union, the blessings of liberty and self-government would be secured to the whole of its inhabitants, and at the same time their wealth and prosperity be increased and made permanent.

AN ADDRESS to the Female Relief Society, delivered by PRESIDENT BRIGHAM YOUNG, in the 15th Ward Meeting House, Feb. 4, 1869.

REPORTED BY DAVID W. EVANS.

I am happy to have the privilege of meeting with you, my sisters, on this occasion. It is gratifying to me to see such marked signs of a lively action among those who profess to be Latter-day Saints, and who are capable of doing so much good as the female portion of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. "Female Relief Society" is a very marked expression, and full of meaning, and brings more to my mind in contemplating the sex, than almost any other expression that could be used.

As the sisters are here from the Relief Societies in the various wards in the city, and perhaps some from a distance, I wish, in my remarks, to lay before them what I, as an individual, consider

to be the duty of this portion of our community. Not that I expect to go into the full details; but to touch upon a few points in regard to their duties.

Before me I see a house full of Eves. What a crowd of reflections the word EVE is calculated to bring up! Eve was a name or title conferred upon our first mother, because she was actually to be the mother of all the human beings who should live upon this earth. I am looking upon a congregation designed to be just such beings.

This life, that we now possess, is just as good, and fraught with as great interests, as any life that any being possesses in all the kingdoms that are, consequently I shall commence by saying to these, my sisters, it is their imperative duty before God, their families and their brethren to exercise themselves in the capacity in which they are placed, according to their ability, in order that they may magnify, promote and honor the life they now possess. Permit me, sisters, to say, that we are endowed with a capacity to enjoy and to suffer and to be delighted. Are we delighted with that which is obnoxious? No; but with that which is beautiful and good. Will we promote this? Yes. In the first stages of life we should know how to promote that which we desire, and which would cheer and comfort the hearts of individuals, communities or nations. To effect this should be the first consideration of all.

Here are young, middle-aged and aged women who all have experience according to that which they have passed through. On this point I reflect very much and talk but little. Let a young woman start out in life and magnify her existence by helping to fill the world with her posterity as mother Eve was commanded to do, and she should know, in the first place, how to conceive and bring forth that which she would delight in, and which would be a comfort, consolation and pleasure to her in her meditations. This is a matter that people think little about, and upon which but little is said, though there is a great deal yet to be said in regard to this particular point to the mothers and daughters in Israel. The inquiry arises how shall we do this? I can say, truly, we must possess the spirit of meekness, kindness and longsuffering; we must possess patience, that in patience we may possess our souls. We must seek to enjoy the spirit of intelligence that comes directly from Heaven. We should govern and control every evil passion, and order our lives so that we may enjoy the meek and humble spirit of the Lord Jesus. You know how apt we are, in certain cases, to be passionate, and how apt mothers are to be full of extreme desire; it seems as though every feeling of the soul was wrought up. I have known mothers actually ruin their posterity through giving way to the inordinate desires of their own hearts. You see some children who are naturally fond of strong drink, or who are addicted to swearing, lying and stealing. Mothers entail these things in a great measure upon their offspring, and although they may not realize it, yet it is so. My sisters will pardon me when I say there are portions of our community, who actually believe it is no harm to lie; others will steal, and their hands would have to be cut off to prevent their taking that which is not their own, for, just as sure as they come to something that they can secrete, they will do it. I attribute a great deal of this, to the lack of wisdom in fathers and mothers. You may think this is strange doctrine, and may believe that we have control of ourselves in every particular, but it is not so. We do have that power in a measure, and though grace and fervency we can gain control over ourselves; but we have not this power naturally. With regard to traits of character we see marked difference, among children of the same family. We see one child with whom it is as natural to lie as it is to breathe; while with others of the same family it is quite different, and you may depend upon anything they say as being strictly true. I see some with whom it is natural to pilfer, and with others of the same family it is just the reverse. These differences in character among members of the same family have come under my observation, and your experience confirms the truth of these remarks.

Now for mothers to do their duty, for these matters depend far more upon the mothers than upon fathers,—they should be filled with patience and kindness, and should seek continually to sanctify themselves and to overcome their weaknesses. Some women have a longing desire for ardent spirits, yet by faith, and the close application of that faith in their prayers to God, they