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THE POLICY FOR OUR MANUFACTURERS.

When Arkwright invented the spinning-jenny the cotton operatives of England were bitterly opposed to it. They reasoned that there was but a certain quantity of cotton fabrics consumed or needed, which required the employment of but a certain number of people, and that any invention which could make that quantity in less time would necessarily throw a portion of those engaged in the manufacture out of employment. They did not think that lower prices, caused by the production of a larger quantity at a given expense and in a given time would produce a greater consumption. Yet such was the result. The introduction of railroads was looked upon by stage-coach proprietors and others connected with them and with posting establishments, as the death blow to their business. Yet increased travel and traffic made their business larger and a better paying one than before.

The principle involved in this we ought all to have thoroughly learned before this time. The cheaper an article can be turned into the market the greater will be the demand for it; and increased consumption, if it does not yield so large a profit on every single article, will give a larger on the aggregate. Will those who manufacture here study this, and follow the lead of President Young by adopting this the only true policy for manufacturers and traders?

It is urged by some that we cannot manufacture goods here to compete with importers. Will our manufacturers as a class try it? be satisfied with a little less profit on single articles, and see if the increased consumption will not repay them for the trial. We saw on Friday morning, the 13th inst., a skin of leather, tanned in President Young's tannery in Big Canyon, which for closeness of grain and fineness of texture surpasses anything we have before seen here, either imported or home-made, and sold as low as any imported leather brought here. This is the true policy to pursue that home manufactures may be sustained. True, there is not that amount of labor-saving machinery here to produce all that is required by the people, so that sales on equally liberal terms, sufficient to meet their wants, can be made.

It has been urged upon them from the stand and through the columns of the NEWS to keep procuring machinery, and those who have it should emulate the example of the President, thereby successfully competing with foreign importations. In the article of cotton yarn, too, his Factory produces an article superior to that imported in the ratio of two to three, yet it is sold at the same price of as the imported yarn of inferior quality. Will our spinners, tanners, weavers, tradesmen and mechanics give this policy a fair and general trial, and keep the vast amount of means in the Territory now annually taken out of it, or employ it in importing machinery? If they do, in three years it will more than trebly repay them.

TRANSPLANTING TREES.

Here, as elsewhere, there is an honest difference of opinion as to the BEST time for transplanting trees, shrubs, etc., and several causes combine to keep the question more or less unsettled. True, with the requisite understanding, skill, care and attention transplanting, like pruning, can be done successfully at almost any time, but the best time here for the average care, etc., likely to be given, is the time wanted to be known.

It is generally conceded that Spring is the best time for setting out tender trees and shrubs, but it seems to be overlooked by some that the time best for the tender should, by parity of reason, be also proportionably best for the hardy, such however, so far as our observation goes, appears to be the case.

We have at present no personal interest in either buying or selling trees of any kind, nor any iron-bound opinion on the subject to defend, and therefore offer a few ideas derived from experience in the soil and climate of this City. We have thoroughly and fairly tried transplanting both in the Fall and Spring, and, owing we presume to the peculiarities of our climate during Fall and Winter, we have, with like care, etc., lost as high as one half of a given number of apple trees set out in the Fall, and never one set out in the Spring. The chief causes for this marked difference we think are the continued growth of wood to a late date, prolonging the shedding of leaves, and the often sudden setting in of severe weather. Trees undisturbed are but little if any affected by these sudden changes, while those transplanted are unable to abide the shock. Had we frosts in September severe enough to cause trees to stop growing and cast their foliage, followed by a long, warm Indian Summer, as in like latitude in the States, then transplanting in the Fall might be more successful.

Blackberries, raspberries and such other plants as start very early in the Spring may do well if cut back to a few inches and set out and well mulched in the Fall; and currant and some other cuttings may do best if selected and planted in the Fall, but upon these points we offer no suggestions, because we have no experience, though we are now trying the experiment with a few Lawtons.

It may be asked: "Is there no way of equalizing the leisure of Fall and the hurry of Spring, in the work of transplanting?" Yes, the ground can now be prepared, holes dug some 12 to 18 inches deep by 3 to 4 or 5 feet across, and left open for the enriching and mellowing influences of Winter, with a liberal supply of broken bones and manure placed around them, in readiness for setting the trees as early in the Spring as the ground may be in good condition for working. The trees can also be procured, particularly if to be bought from lowland nurseries, and carefully heeled in.

As some may not be familiar with what is termed heeling-in, we will describe the method. Select a secure and loamy spot, dig a narrow east and west trench about a foot deep, and as long as needed, throwing all the dirt in a neat bank along the south side; place the roots carefully in the trench, leaning the tops to the south against the bank, at an angle of 45° or half way between a perpendicular and horizontal line; then begin some 2 feet from the north side of the trench to take the dirt for covering the roots and as high on the trunks as will make the mound over the roots on an even slope with the bank on the south side, and smoothly pack the sides and ends by striking the earth with the back of the spade. By this method the trees are safely preserved from the trying effects of Winter weather upon trees moved in Fall, and,

with ground prepared as above directed, can be taken one or more at a time, as wanted, and speedily set out as early in Spring as the ground and weather will permit; when, with a good mulch on the surface and attention to keeping them properly moist until fairly started, we have yet to learn of a single tree's failing to grow as flourishingly as desirable.

Fall transplanting is sometimes perfectly successful, when the weather happens to be favorable; but it being impossible to foresee or control the weather, and Spring planting being invariably successful with less care, we much prefer the latter named time, with, perhaps, the exceptions of blackberries, etc., as already stated.

BEST TIME FOR PICKING WINTER APPLES.

We have lately noticed, in an exchange paper, a recommendation to pick winter apples a few days before they are fully ripe. This practice does not accord with our experience, for they will not keep as long without shriveling, and are neither so high colored nor rich flavored. At what time of picking have we been most successful, as to keeping, color and flavor? Just as late as the weather will allow, or until they begin to drop of their own accord when there is no wind.

Then, when the fruit and foliage are not wet with rain or dew, pick and handle with the greatest care (for the least bruise soon begins to rot), put away in boxes merely tight enough to exclude mice, in a dark place with a temperature as nearly just above freezing as possible, and leave them undisturbed except when wanted for use, and they will keep better and be better in every particular than in any other of the various times for picking and plans for keeping that we have tried. Probably one of the newly invented fruit rooms would be better, but they have not yet made their appearance in Utah.

HOME ITEMS.

SABBATH MEETINGS.—Elder Wm. Wells spoke of his mission to England, from which he has recently returned, and bore testimony to the truth.

Pres. D. H. Wells contrasted some of the forms of sectarian religion with the truth which God has revealed. He reasoned that the opposition which the truth has to contend with in many places is not so much in consequence of the laws and institutions of nations as the prejudices and traditions of the people, and bore testimony to its ultimate triumph.

Afternoon:

Elder Joseph W. Young spoke at length upon the parable, "The kingdom of heaven is like unto a net that was cast into the sea and gathered of every kind,"—treating on the various characters that become connected with the church, and urging the principle that God will never forsake those who seek with all their hearts to do His will.

Elder Amasa M. Lyman reasoned on practical purity and righteousness and the development of knowledge, as necessary to salvation. The ordinance of baptism will not avail these who receive it, unless they keep the covenants which they enter into with the Lord.

ACQUITTED.—The case of Holland, indicted for the killing of Turner at the Boise Stables in this city, some time ago, was brought up for trial before the Probate Court on Tuesday, 10th inst., and terminated on Friday. The jury found a verdict of acquittal, and the prisoner was discharged.

THEATRICAL.—Notwithstanding that the storm in the early part of last week continued until Wednesday afternoon, there was a crowded house on that evening to witness the performance. The Wife is one of those dramas which requires more than passing into the stage, speaking a number of sentences and moving off, trusting to a certain amount of stage "business" and scenic effect to make it successful. It contains much character for careful delineation, has fine language, requires study, demands to be well played, and when presented so is always well received by an appreciative audience. Its performance on Wednesday evening was quite a success; indeed we have seen few plays presented here that were more so. The fond and trusting maiden garnering the image of her sought for lover in her heart; the pure minded duchess indignant at the foul imputation cast upon her honor, and the true and faithful wife who could bear all but the odium of crime to preserve her husband from taint and harm,

were finely portrayed by Mrs. Dean Hayne. Leonardo was played by Mr. McKenzie in his best style; Mr. Waldron's Pierre was very effective; Mr. Lindsay made an excellent Ferrando, with a slight tendency to overmuch gesture; and Mr. Hardie made some good points as Antonio. The other characters had but little comparatively to do, but did it well; and the audience seemed highly satisfied when the curtain dropped.

After the close of the play, Mrs. Hayne recited an Ode on the death of President Lincoln, by Miss S. E. Carmichael, very feelingly and expressively.

The farce of Love in All Corners, with Messrs. Dunbar, Bowring, Simmons and Graham, and Mesdames Bowring, A. Clawson, and Miss Alexander sustaining the characters, went like clock-work and was uproariously received.

Ingomar, on Saturday night drew a crowded house, and the playing gave very general satisfaction. Julia Dean Hayne's rendition of Parthenia was, as expected, a highly finished and artistic performance. Mr. Waldron's Ingomar was one of the best things he has done here. Mr. Dunbar's Polydor was a unique conception laughably embodied. The piece was put on in the usual fine style; and the characters and auxiliaries sustained their parts as if they had been Greeks and Allemani, not like animated automata moving about the stage and jerking out the words as the machinery worked. At the close of the play, Mrs. Hayne and Mr. Waldron came before the curtain in response to a call from the audience. Mr. Dunbar was called for, but he did not appear.

In My Son Diana, Miss Alexander had a role that suits her, but the character is rather meagre and did not give her much scope. Mr. Simmons played with a quiet power of comedy that was extremely laughable; Mrs. A. Clawson had not much to do, but did it well; and Messrs. Whitney and Maiben exerted themselves to please.

On Thursday evening the new romantic drama, Pauline, in seven Tableaux, will be presented, Julia Dean Hayne sustaining the character of Pauline. The very laughable farce of Nobbs will Turn Him Out will conclude the performance.

CURING CANCER.—Curing that terrible disease, cancer, is so difficult that it has been viewed by many as impossible, except with the use of the knife; and even then, under the treatment of the most skillful surgeons, it often returns, after its roots have been deemed entirely cut away, and preys upon its victims till death relieves their sufferings. Because of this we take the more pleasure in calling attention to several cures by Dr. John Riggs of Provo, with medicine alone, which have come to us authenticated in the most reliable manner. Br. Peter Wimmer, formerly of Springville now of Parowan, called upon us on Thursday, the 12th, and gave the particulars of his own case, by which it appears that he had been afflicted with a very large cancer, seven inches in diameter, situated in his thigh, of which he was cured in '61 by Dr. Riggs. Br. Wimmer was very anxious to have the fact published, which we take pleasure in doing. Elder George A. Smith, at the same time mentioned several cures of cancer by the same gentleman, among others that of the wife of Bishop John P. R. Johnson, of the 1st Ward, Provo, who had a cancer of about five inches in diameter removed from her breast. The relief of suffering at any time is a source of gratification, but when it comes in the form of removing so terrible a cause of affliction as cancer, it is doubly so. Dr. Riggs is well known, and the fact of his being in possession of knowledge by which cancers can be successfully removed without having recourse to cutting the infected parts away, will undoubtedly lead those to him, who may be suffering from the disease.

FINE BELL.—We noticed a fine bell on the west side of the Exchange Buildings on Friday, 13th, and on inquiry learned it was brought on by Godbe & Mitchell for the Provo Meeting-house, at a cost of nearly \$600. It weighs 24 lbs., with fittings, about 700 lbs.; is some two feet in diameter, and has a clear, full tone. The good folks of Provo will be able to have some "bell-ringing" of their own. Our best wishes to them, and may their bell be hung successfully and ring out tones of call for many years.

STEAM SAW MILLS.—Joseph A. Young, Esq., has imported a couple of portable Steam Saw Mills, the first arrival of which made its appearance at the City Lumber Yard, adjoining the Council House, on the 16th. The other one "rested" a short time in Silver creek canyon, but is expected in to-day. Such importations are the evidences of a progressing civilization that does not need re-civilizing. Mr. Young has sufficient logs cut and piled in the canyons to make one million feet of lumber, with facilities for supplying this market in quantities and of qualities to suit all sorts of purchasers.

WM. PARKER & Co. advertise a new coal bank. They will take grain for coal, and kindly consent not to refuse cash. We need coal for our engine and several typo's stoves.

INFORMATION WANTED concerning CHARLES GRAY; who emigrated from England to Nauvoo, Ill., about 25 years ago, and subsequently to this Territory. By communicating with Mr. Wm. Gray, High Wycombe, Bucks, Eng., he will hear of something to his advantage.

ELDER WILLIAM B. PRESTON arrived in Liverpool, from New York, August 23d, per steamship City of Dublin, after a safe and pleasant passage of ten days.

J. BOLLWINKEL wishes to trade a yoke of oxen and wagon for horses or mules.

THE Big Cottonwood Ward want a School Teacher.