



GEORGE Q. CANNON.....EDITOR

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THE NEW YORK "STAR" AND AFFAIRS IN UTAH!

THE New York *Star* of the 23d ult. contains a short article, headed "War in Utah," which contains as many evidences of the writer's total ignorance of affairs here, and of prejudice towards "Mormonism" and the "Mormon" people as could well be crowded into so short a space. Being published in the metropolis of the Union, it is probable that the fallacies and mis-statements of the *Star* will be read by a respectable number of people,—its subscribers, and the readers of papers which may copy it, for articles containing denunciations of the "Mormons" are as eagerly copied by a certain class of papers as they are read by a certain class of readers; and in this way falsehood is disseminated, and by harangues such as this published by the *Star*, false public opinion is created and strengthened.

We have seldom seen a baser tissue of lies than is strung together by the *Star*, and in reading them one is forced to the conclusion that it has been subsidized by the anti-Mormon "ring," as it echoes their sentiments exactly. It reiterates the old string of fables, echoed by the party from its formation, and dating as far back as 1850, shortly after the organization of the Territory of Utah by Congress.

The *Star* regrets that that famous army, sent here by President Buchanan was not permitted to do what the "ring" is so anxious to have done now,—namely "teach the Mormons a salutary lesson,"—in other words deprive them of every right and privilege, degrade them to a condition of serfdom, and despoil them of the fruit of years of hard toil. We can assure the *Star* that that same army would have been extremely gratified to have had this privilege, but the Almighty and the "Mormons," a tremendous majority on any question, said they should not carry out their programme of spoliation and wrong, and they were unable to.

The *Star* seems jubilant, however at the prospect, which it declares now exists, by the issuance of a certain proclamation recently, in relation to the Territorial militia, and a recent decision rendered in the District Court in this city, in reference to juries, that the long standing points at issue between the Mormons and the outsiders, (i. e. the ring) will soon be decided; war in Utah is the dread alternative if Brigham and his followers "are such fools" as to resist their demands, and the result will be, this time, as it has often been before,—on paper—a glorious triumph on the part of the "ring," and the complete extinguishment of "Mormonism," including, of course, that bugbear to the journalistic morality of the country, polygamy.

The people of this Territory may rest assured on the authority of the *New York Star*, that their course is nearly run; the clique has been whispering to the *Star*, and the whole thing is loaded and primed and only needs firing. Things in Utah are in a terrible state, if the *Star* only tells the truth; but luckily for the people here, its fulminations amount to no more than a bag of wind or gas. The machinations of the miserable few who are continually plotting for the overthrow of constitutional law and liberty in Utah, are known, but nobody cares for them; their plottings are like the ineffectual struggles of the fly in the spider's web. The foolish manifestoes of this or that man in power, may make a sensation among unthinking people abroad, but among the people of Utah, whose administration of all public affairs is based and founded on Constitutional law and authority, they excite small comment and no trouble or concern; and when manifestoes and legal decisions, based merely on the assumption of arbitrary and unconstitutional authority are forgotten, the Mormons then as now, will still be pursuing the

even tenor of their way, treading the path of peace and progress.

We, in a kind and fraternal spirit, suggest to the *Star* to be more reasonable and liberal when treating upon the rights, privileges and acts of a people so well known, through the nation and the world, for honor and probity as the people of Utah. They may not see eye to eye in all things with the *Star*, but that is no argument against them; and wholesale denunciation on that account evince a narrowness of view and such an amount of illiberality as are inconsistent with the character and standing of a metropolitan journal.

The meanness, venality, lack of honorable principle, and of every manly sentiment among the "ring," infesting this city, are patent to all; its members here are known to be a crowd of political gamblers, carpet-baggers, and bummers, whose record in the past is as free from any one thing noble or commendable as hell of truth and righteousness; its members elsewhere are doubtless of the same stripe; and if the *Star* becomes their tool, or on their representations, is guilty of such boyism as to write flaming, sensation articles against the people of Utah, it may be sure of losing all character for veracity, and for reliability on questions of public interest, if it has ever yet possessed and enjoyed any reputation therefor.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

AMONG the visitors now in the city are General Sherman, Commander-in-chief of the U. S. army, his daughter Miss Sherman, also General Schofield, and Colonel Audenreid and Captain Ennis, the former Aide to General Sherman, the latter to General Schofield. Colonel W. M. Wherry also accompanies the party to this point. The distinguished party arrived in this city yesterday, from the West, whither they went some time since to attend the festival of the California Pioneers. Since then General Sherman has taken a tour through Oregon.

The visit of General Sherman to the West, has been memorable, the honors and demonstrations accorded to him being commensurate, as far as they could be made so, with the distinguished rank and brilliant military reputation of the hero of the "march from Atlanta to the sea."

The party has been the visitors and guests to-day, of President Young and other influential citizens. A review of the troops at Camp Douglas took place this morning, the great Captain being present.

The party proceeds East to-morrow or Wednesday, General Sherman to his home, and the resumption of his duties in Washington, General Schofield to preside over a military commission, to sit either at St. Louis or Fort Hayes, to determine upon the use of certain arms, etc., by the U. S. army.

THE SERENADE LAST NIGHT.

Yesterday afternoon there were rumors on the street that the brass band at Camp Douglas intended to serenade the General-in-Chief of the U. S. army,—General Sherman, who was staying at the Townsend House. This rumor drew the people together, and at about 9 o'clock last night, an assembly, numbering probably from four to five hundred persons was before the hotel. The Camp band was in attendance, and after playing several airs, certain parties in the crowd made themselves somewhat conspicuous by their eagerness for a speech; they were evidently troubled with itching ears and, would no doubt have been highly gratified to have had a leading officer of the Federal government manifest bad taste and lack of courtesy, as was done on a former occasion by an individual hungering for cheap fame and notoriety. General Sherman, however, would not do the "talkist," and repeated solicitations and "a private interview" failed to draw him out.

Finding that "no speech" was the order of the evening, the crowd gradually dispersed, until, at ten o'clock, not over a hundred or a hundred and fifty remained. At this time the members of the Parowan choir, who are in to attend Conference, made their appearance and sang two or three pieces, which were followed by cries of "Sherman," "speech." The General was on the balcony, and in answer to these calls said "No, no, I would rather hear the girls sing." This was followed by a call for "Hard Times, come again no more," which was very effectively rendered by the choir. General Sherman

then made his appearance, and in a few well-chosen words acknowledged the compliment paid him by the singers. He said he was not going to make a speech. He had heard the singers were from Parowan; he did not know Parowan, only by having seen it on a map. He was gratified to behold the beautiful homes which the people, while facing difficulties and trials of the severest kind, had built up in the desert, and his sincere wish was that they might live to enjoy them, and that to them "Hard times would come again no more."

PERMANENT PROSPERITY—THE WAY TO SECURE IT.

THE quality of grapes raised in the settlements south of the rim of the Basin is so excellent that we see no good reason why we should not have our market better supplied with raisins from that quarter than it is. We have seen excellent samples of raisins manufactured from grapes produced there, which, if properly brought before the public, would, we think, find ready sale, and, if produced in sufficient quantities, would soon remove the necessity of importing from the East those which have been manufactured in the southern countries of Europe. The *Fler Zagos*, a Hungarian grape, makes an excellent raisin, and we understand it is cultivated extensively in Dixie. If sent into this market in as good a condition as many samples we have seen, we may imagine that many purchasers would never suspect, unless they were told, that it was not an imported raisin. If they were told that it was produced in the southern part of our Territory, it might not be so palatable; many would probably discover, or imagine they discovered, a difference between it and the foreign manufactured article. An article manufactured at and brought from a distance possesses a value in some persons' eyes, which an equally good, or even better, article made at home does not have. But it is high time such fanciful notions were set aside, and give place to common sense.

Home manufactures and home productions, to supply our own wants, and a surplus for exportation, is the only way to permanently remove the dull times and dearth of money which have so long prevailed in this Territory. The means to do this are in our possession; but those means must be turned to account. If, instead of complaining of hard times, the people, as a general thing, would go to and make the most of the resources they possess a change for the better would soon be apparent. It would not be accomplished in a year; but even in a year some improvement might be effected. In Southern Utah, for instance, the climate and soil are well adapted for raising grapes and wine, and various tropical fruits which are now imported. There is no necessity for this to continue; let it cease, raise enough for home consumption, and also for exportation, and instead of there being a continual drain of means out of the Territory, it will begin to flow in. The single article of raisins might be made a source of considerable profit in this way. It is doubtful whether soil, better adapted for raising grapes, lies out of doors than that in Southern Utah. Let the kinds for which the soil there is most adapted, and which are the most suitable for the purpose of commerce be cultivated and wine and raisins, for exportation, be manufactured in large quantities, and one of the most natural avenues of wealth to the Territory will soon be made available. Figs can also be raised and cured, and these, at present, are imported; and if not to a very large extent, it is, because, being an article of luxury, the demand for them is not great; but there is always a market for them either here or elsewhere, and if they can be raised with facility in our Southern country, and we believe they can, they would soon become a source of wealth to the Territory.

In California tea of excellent quality is now being raised, by Herr Schnell, and his colony of Japanese. Tea is not in great demand in Utah, but in every other civilized country of the world it is; a better article of commerce cannot be found, and if the soil and climate of Southern Utah are suitable for tea culture, it might soon become a source of wealth to the people. If instead of trying to raise grain and other things, for which the soil and climate in the South are not so well adapted, the settlers there would turn their attention more exclusively to the production of fruits, for which that portion of the country is specially adapted, their labors would

prove a source of greater general benefit to the Territory.

We believe that Southern Utah will yet be the Goshen of the Territory, and that on the other side of the rim of the Basin will be raised many choice and precious fruits and other products, and that the tropical productions of Utah Territory will yet become noted in the markets of the world.

This side the rim of the Basin is more adapted for the production of grain and other more common staples and necessities. But there is scarcely a locality in the Territory, north of Dixie, in which grapes in abundance cannot be raised, and with more profit to the producers than the exclusive production of grain and vegetables as at present. Formerly there was a market for the grain raised in Utah in the surrounding territories; but that day has passed; and to still persist in raising grain almost wholly, when it is so expensive here, when other things might be raised with more profit, is certainly not the wisest policy. The mulberry and silk-worm can be produced with facility in almost, if not in all parts of Utah, and this is another source for the production of wealth, of which the people seem slow to avail themselves.

Internal development is the only road to permanent prosperity; and that development depends upon turning to the best account the natural resources of soil and climate which the Territory possesses. The experience of the past confirms this. The people have enjoyed, in the past, occasional or spasmodic seasons of prosperity, occasioned by the plentiful circulation of money; but no matter how lengthy such seasons may be they can never be permanent so long as supplies of various kinds have to be obtained from foreign markets. This has been, and still is the case, to a considerable extent; but it is not an inevitable necessity. Utah contains a combination of climate, soil and mineral wealth,—all the requisites for prosperity—which is not excelled in or even equalled by few other portions of the earth. The unity of action and industry which prevail in our midst are the very things necessary to turn them to the best account.

Persevering efforts during the past twenty years has wrought wonders; action as united and faith as untiring for twenty years more in the development and wise use of the natural wealth of the Territory will effect far more marvelous changes, and render Utah one of the most lovely and desirable portions on the face of the earth for human habitation, and ensure permanent prosperity to its people.

THE Omaha *Herald* of Sunday last, with its usual display of good sense and fair play, when writing on Utah affairs, in talking of the recent raid on the citizens of Provo, says:

"The leading men of Utah are held to unjust responsibility for the acts of every individual Mormon within the Territory. If a Gentile is knocked down in a personal quarrel with a Mormon; if a personal indignity is offered to Mr. Stenhouse by irresponsible and unknown persons; if, indeed, anything occurs to annoy a carpet-bagger or other citizen not a Mormon, telegrams are sent all over Christendom denouncing Brigham Young and the whole Mormon community. But when the thing is reversed and soldiers commit the most diabolical outrages on Mormon women and families, meek mention is made of it merely to injure an officer of the army who is no more responsible for the outrages than the man in the moon, and for this purpose only. In the case of the Provo affair, the Mormon leaders and people, more honest than the Colfax missionaries, do not hold Gov. Shaffer, Gen. De Trobriand, nor even the holy Hollister in any manner responsible for the conduct of the soldiers, thus showing at once their sense of justice and prudence and the best example to their persecutors."

Died.

In this city, in the 13th Ward, September 29th 1870, of chronic croup, Caroline, daughter of Joseph and Matilda Whittemore, aged 2 years and four months.

At St. Louis, Mo., September 20th, 1870, of dysentery, David Harrison, aged fifty years. Deceased emigrated from Cumberland, England, in 1855. *Mill. Star* please copy.

In this city, Oct. 4th, of lung disease, William Milton, son of James R. and Jane C. Higgs, aged 2 years, 2 months and 6 days.

Funeral will take place at their residence, 17th Ward, at 4 p.m. to-morrow.

At Nephi, Juab county, September 9th, at 11 o'clock p.m., Thomas Midgley, Senr., after 23 days of severe affliction.

Deceased was born in Almondbury, England, April 2nd, 1797. His wife, Ellen, was born at Almondbury, England, December 24th, 1801, she died and was buried September 4th, 1856; four miles east of the crossing of the South Fork of the Platte River; Indian Territory, while emigrating to this Territory. They lived and died Latter-day Saints.

Millennial Star please copy.