



GEORGE Q. CANNON.....EDITOR

Wednesday, June 10, 1868.

## NOTICE.

MESSRS. Joseph A. Young, Brigham Young, Junr., and John W. Young, agents for President Brigham Young, left this city on the 8th inst., for the head of Echo Cañon, to let contracts for grading on the Union Pacific Railroad, and will begin the lettings on Thursday, the 11th inst. Parties wishing contracts on that road can now start their men, provisions, tools, &c., as fast as they can get ready. As soon as the line is all located, about 10,000 men will be wanted.

## MOVES WHICH OUGHT TO BE MADE.

THE completion of the Railroad across our Territory will place many advantages within our reach of which we can avail ourselves if we are so disposed. The importation of machinery and other articles can be made at much less expense and risk than by the present method of ox and mule trains, even though money should not always be paid out for the latter. In consequence of the facilities possessed by California for importing by the Cape and across the Isthmus, that State has made considerable progress in manufactures. She has imported machinery for the manufacture of woollen goods, and already her blankets and cloths are famous, and they even find ready sale in the East.

The carriages and wagons manufactured in that State bring a much higher price than the same kind of vehicles imported from the East. The timber, iron, trimmings, etc., are imported, and the wood is so well seasoned that, when it is put together, it makes a much more durable article in that dry climate than one that has been brought ready made from the East. The materials necessary for other manufactures are imported in the same way and to a considerable extent. The result is, that the mechanics and manufacturers of the State find employment in furnishing articles needed for home consumption, and in many instances in the manufacture of these articles they are able to use materials produced at home, which is a direct benefit to other classes of the community. A carriage or wagon manufactured in this manner costs more than one brought ready made from the East; but the Californians think it cheaper to pay the price required for a home-manufactured article than to get an Eastern manufactured one for a smaller amount. The difference in the first cost is more than saved in the increased durability of the one over the other.

As soon as the suitable materials required in various branches of business can be brought here with tolerable facility, our manufacturers and mechanics will have to turn their attention to their importation. We have as good mechanics and artisans here, according to our population, as are to be found in any country. Arrangements should be entered into by them to place themselves in a position to compete with the Eastern manufacturers. As soon as the Railroad is completed, timber, iron and every other article necessary for the manufacture of carriages, wagons, sleighs, furniture, agricultural implements and a great variety of other necessary articles, can be easily imported, and made up here. Under such circumstances we can see nothing to prevent our citizens from successfully competing with the manufacturers of similar articles in the East.

It is true that wages are not so high there as here; but the difference in the tariff between the manufactured article and the raw material is very great, and will give the manufacturer here a great advantage over those in the East. We saw it stated a few days ago that the freight charges on a buggy sent from Chicago to Chevenne, and which weighed a little over 300 pounds, were \$111. The rate for carriages, sleighs, and articles such as we allude to, is very

high. Then, again, when eastern material, judiciously selected, is brought here and made up, the article thus manufactured is worth considerably more than the same article, made of equally good materials brought here from the East.

Now is the time to take the steps necessary to prepare for this change. The men who are suitable to take hold of these various branches of business do not, in every instance, have the capital to carry them on. But it can be accomplished by a combination of capital. What people are so well situated as we to combine our capital and our efforts in accomplishing objects of this character? Our organization is of such a nature as to give us great advantages, and we should make use of them. Judicious, experienced men can be selected, and sent East with means, to purchase such materials as are needed to carry on these various branches of business, and the initiative be taken in supplying the wants of the Territory with articles of our own manufacture.

## OUR TRUE POSITION DEFINED.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Alta California*, San Francisco, has lately crossed the Plains from the East to this City. In coming here he has been greatly disappointed. The poor fellow deserves sympathy. He says the City has always been overrated for taste, beauty of buildings and improvements generally. It is not surprising that flashy and excitable writers should unconsciously exaggerate this city's actual condition; but he is neither flashy nor excitable, so California is to get a truthful description from his pen, of things as they are.

He starts out by saying that admitting we have a population of 20,000, there is not another city in the northern States which does not excel our city in every particular save its plan of irrigation. But, he thinks, we deserve no credit for this, the water the Almighty furnishes, and necessity compels us to have recourse to water courses, and we could have made them in no cheaper or easier way, with due regard, to the streets and side-walks, than by the plan we have adopted. Our streets are wide and at right angles, but we have "no public parks, nor fountains, nor statuary!" Our public edifices are no finer than hundreds in the States. The Theatre has been mentioned, he says, as the distinguishing architectural structure; but to his artistic and critical eyes it is not so. He has seen better buildings. Even the Tabernacle does not suit him; he finds fault unsparingly with it, though when the galleries are erected, he says, "20,000 people can be seated comfortably."

He credits the masonry of the Temple with being massive, and as being the most elegant piece of work in the City; but then it is unfinished! No neat walks through green swards, studded with ornamental shrubs, very little evergreen shrubbery are to be seen, all of which are so plentiful, he says, in "Gentile" cities. In fact, according to this writer, the business houses and residences of Salt Lake City do not compare with those of San Francisco. He denies "that we have done wonders, or excelled, or even matched Gentile improvements."

New York has gone ahead of Salt Lake City. New York has a Central Park, has fountains, has statuary. Washington has excelled Salt Lake City. The Capitol, the White House, the Patent Office, the Post Office, Treasury and other public buildings are at Washington. San Francisco is probably not behind Salt Lake City. All these are "Gentile" cities. How could writers permit themselves to give publicity to such flashy and excitable statements as that Salt Lake City was a wonder and its progress very remarkable, when such cities as New York, Washington and San Francisco were in existence! This sapient, discerning correspondent has good cause to find fault with and blame the writers who have preceded him in describing our city! To him is reserved the great credit of assigning us our true position in the world!

In addition to everything else, he finds fault with our city organization and the management of affairs here. "Gentile property is destroyed," he says, "and their lives [whose lives? the property's lives?] taken with impunity." And further, "these Saints look upon the approach of the railroad with nearly as much opposition feeling as do the Indians."

A person unacquainted with the age of Salt Lake City might imagine from reading this correspondent's statements, that it had probably been founded contemporaneously with the settlement of

Virginia, or at farthest, with the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth Rock. Would any body, that was not an idiot, expect to find public parks, fountains, and statuary in a city twenty years old, and laid out in the midst of a desert as this was? And then to indulge in dreary nonsense about the absence of "neat walks through green swards, studded with ornamental shrubs," and expect intelligent people to accept his correction of previous writers' statements! How the family of such a man can trust him to make a trip across the Plains without being under the care of a guardian is passing strange. After writing in the strain that he has about the improvements here, we are not surprised at his statements about "Gentile property and their lives," or about the feelings of the people of Utah respecting the railroad. If we have any surprise it is that the *Alta California* would admit such balderdash into its columns.

## ITEMS.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY.

CORRESPONDENTS writing for publication are requested to write on one side of the paper only.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Correspondents' names must in every instance accompany their communications, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of reliability.

GOT BACK.—We were pleased to meet Elder George A. Smith this morning, who had returned from his southern trip last night. Elder Joseph F. Smith and General Pace and Thurburn accompanied him to Utah county, the last named stopping at Spanish Fork and the others at Provo. All are well.

SUNDAY SCHOOL FESTIVAL.—The middle and lower branches of the West Jordan Ward held a Sunday School festival on Saturday last, which was a very interesting affair. A good attendance of children and their parents met in the Ward Meeting House at nine in the morning, where a procession was formed, Samuel Egbert, junr., leading, mounted on an Arabian camel, bearing a banner with the motto, "We hail thee, our Prophet." He was followed by the military band of the 4th batt. of Infantry, and the male scholars in order, from four to twenty-four years old, succeeded by the female scholars, and some citizens. At half past ten the procession moved to a place appointed, about a mile and a half west of the Meeting House, where those present were addressed by Bishop Gardner and Elders Bennion and Harker. Then games of foot ball, town ball and other amusements were indulged in for a time, when they returned to the Meeting House, and after resting an hour and a half, the amusements were renewed and kept up with spirit till all were satisfied. Prizes were awarded to the scholars; recitations were given; and at the dismissal all felt that they had enjoyed themselves most excellently. The Committee of Arrangements were Samuel Bateman, John Egbert, William Wardle and William Newel: Marshal of the day, S. Bateman.

We are indebted to William Newel for our report.

STARTED.—Elder W. C. Thomas, of Brigham City, Box Elder County, leaves by coach this evening on his mission to Europe to which he was called at the last Conference. He, with all the other missionaries, can derive comfort from the reflection that they are constantly remembered and upheld by the faith and prayers of the people, who desire that they should be blessed while gone and be brought back in peace and safety.

INFORMATION WANTED OF John A. and Christopher Charters, natives of Longford, Ireland. It is supposed they are West. Nothing has been heard of them for ten years. Any information will be thankfully acknowledged by their brother, Robert W. Charters, *Argus* office, Cheyenne, D. T.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Inquiry has been made, from the French Consulate General, New York, concerning Louis Poire, said to be, now residing in Salt Lake City. It is desired to know whether he is in this city, and if so, what he is doing. Address President B. Young.

DIED, very suddenly, supposed to be of heart disease, in Millville, Cache county, May 19th, 1868, William Wickens, aged 38 years, 3 months and 4 days. The deceased was a man who strove faithfully to perform all the duties and to fulfill all the obligations of life, and was highly respected by all who were acquainted with him.—[COM.]

NEARLY SERIOUS.—On Monday, we understand, a couple of boys belonging to General L. Smith were coming down Weber Canyon on horseback, both on the same animal, the horse was touched or got scared by the stage coach and shied into the river. The smallest boy sprang back on to the bank, but the other was carried down stream, and after several ineffectual attempts to get out, both horse and boy went under water. In a few seconds, however, they appeared and the little fellow bravely struggled and got out of the river with the horse.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY.

FISH SPAWNING.—Our inquiry concerning fish-spawning has elicited the following, from Bro. Madsen, who is fully competent to speak on the subject:

Provo, June 1, 1868.

Editor *Deseret News*.—Dear Brother:—In reply to your inquiry about Fish Spawning, my experience and acquaintance with the fisheries in Provo river and Utah Lake, enable me to say that the small mountain

trout commence to spawn early in March, but the best quality of trout, or what is called the White Lake Trout, spawn in April. The best time to obtain spawn is about the middle of April. The trout can then be caught on the spawning ground in the Provo river, or in clear streams and clean gravel, for they never spawn among mud.

Persons wishing further information can address me, and I will be pleased to give further particulars, as far as my knowledge extends.

Yours truly,

PETER MADSEN.

A MAN—name unknown—was found in the hills near the timber, four miles east of Laramie, dead, on Thursday morning. Upon examination four pistol wounds were found in the body.

Colorado Tribune, 29th ult.

STRAWBERRIES.—There are said to be three hundred acres of strawberries within five miles of San Jose, Cal., producing, on an average, three thousand pounds to the acre, and bringing a gross income of \$170,000, in coin. We can grow strawberries here to some advantage, too; and with the railroad here will be able to supply our neighbors east and west who do not grow them. There is a source of revenue in it.

WHOPPERS.—We need not grumble at the small-sized locusts that are so numerous around, for if one-half the size of the "Walrusia" is to be credited, they are tough customers, especially if they are endowed with a tithe of the voracity manifested by their lilliputian kindred here.

"A new grasshopper, the 'Walrusia,' has actually invaded St. Joseph. Says the *Herald*: 'It is nearly as large as a bullfrog and presents a very fierce aspect. There are swarms of them making their appearance in the neighborhood of the city, and the farmers and lovers of garden plants tremble for the emerald of their care.'"

GRUMBING.—Some people are such inveterate grumblers, that they seem positively to enjoy it; and, paradoxical as it may sound, seem never to be happy only when they are miserable. It would be a pity to rob such constitutional grumblers of their enjoyment. But where people make themselves miserable by the practice and acquire a habit which will distort their lives and make their future unhappy, they should be cautioned against it. The adage that "a ton of sorrow will not pay an ounce of debt," may be correctly changed to read "an hour's grumbling will not confer a moment's real happiness." If a thing is wrong, right it, if you have the ability; but do so without making another wrong. If an evil exists, or is imagined to exist, that cannot be immediately and effectually removed, wait with patience, watching a favorable time for so desirable a consummation. But grumbling, like weeping when indulged in, is an evidence of weakness, which strong minds pity yet would not yield to.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY

GOOD PRICES.—Gilbert Webb's drove of young stock, sold in Scull Valley a couple of days ago, brought ready sale and high prices, which is encouraging to stock-raisers and stock-owners.

BIRTH.—On the 5th inst., the wife of Mr. Wm. Dunford of a daughter. d&w1.

HAMLET.—In the whole range of the drama perhaps there is no character in which so many actors have sought to achieve fame, as in Hamlet, and it is probable that no one is more difficult of correct impersonation. It has been the object, too, of numberless critiques, some, like Goldsmith's, unfavorable and cutting, others—and the greater number—highly eulogistic. It is a great mistake to imagine that Hamlet is played, if the text is simply enunciated with distinctness and the scenes gone through without halting for words. There are subtleties of the mind, capable of the most vivid and yet delicate translation, to be delineated. He is sarcastic, bitter, passionate, pathetic, revengeful, remorseful, and simulating madness yet so shrewd as to baffle the whole court of Denmark, with its courtiers and diplomatists. He is an enigma to his friends, and even to himself. He believes the ghost, yet doubts the truth of the vision and what he has heard. He has had palpable evidence of a hereafter, yet soliloquizes on the probabilities of such a state of existence. He is polished in his sarcasm, as when he tells the King he is "too much 't' the sun," and rude when he calls Polonius "a fishmonger;" while that very rudeness is so foreign to his usual manner that it is esteemed the evidence of madness. He is bitter in his passion, as when he anathematizes his own sluggishness, and pours out concentrated wrath on his uncle's acts while he calls him a "lecherous, treacherous, bloody, bawdy villain;" and he is passionate in his bitterness when he distrusts Ophelia whom he loves and doubts her honesty, while, giving form to the conflicting thoughts that rack his bosom, he addresses language to her which almost drives her crazy thinking he has become so. He is moody, fitful, reflective and philosophic, which his dejected behavior, plain to all, his sudden changes of matter and manner, his soliloquies, and his glowing apostrophe to man, prove. He feels driven to avenge his father's death, yet doubts and waits confirming proof of his uncle's guilt, and when the means presents itself to obtain that proof by the arrival of the strolling players, his quick wit exults as the idea forms in his mind, till he exclaims "The play's the thing, in which I'll catch the conscience of the King." These and other characteristics make, we think, the character that should be embodied in an impersonation of Hamlet. Every scene appears to develop some new phase, and a word, if delivered according to its meaning and intent, will occasionally afford a revelation of what is passing in his mind.

We have heard an actor in the famous soliloquy give the line "To die, to sleep no more," as if the result of death was merely a cessation of sleeping, not comprehending that Hamlet, in his speculations, associated