

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 25. SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1869. VOL. XVIII.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

THE DESERET NEWS, WEEKLY

ONE COPY, ONE YEAR, \$5.00.

THE DESERET NEWS, SEMI-WEEKLY

ONE COPY, ONE YEAR, \$8.00.

THE DESERET EVENING NEWS

ONE COPY, ONE YEAR, \$10.00.

GEO. Q. CANNON,

Editor and Publisher,
Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

Bishop WILLIAM BUDGE is authorized to act as GENERAL AGENT for the DESERET NEWS throughout Cache County.

Elder GEORGE FARNSWORTH of Mount Pleasant, is appointed GENERAL AGENT for the DESERET NEWS and JUVENILE INSTRUCTOR for Sanpete County.

Special Notices.

Having lately received extensive additions to our already large and varied stock, in the shape of type, presses, &c., &c., our facilities for executing all kinds of Job Work in the best and most improved styles have been greatly increased. Co-operative and other establishments can be supplied with plain or tinted. Order and Receipt Books, Certificates of Stock, and every kind of work. Orders from the city and the country settlements are respectfully solicited.

We have received one of the latest improved ruling machines, and are, therefore, prepared to do all kinds of ruling according to order, on the shortest notice.

WARRANTEE DEEDS for sale.—The citizens of this Territory are now in possession of all the rights and privileges accruing from the enjoyment of the Pre-emption and Homestead Laws, and hereafter all transfers of titles to land will have to be effected by means of Warrantee Deeds, instead of the Quit Claim Transfer Deeds heretofore used. In view of the demand for such documents, we wish to inform the public that we have them on hand, at this office, in legal form, and are prepared to sell them singly, or otherwise, at very low rates, to suit purchasers.

The following remarks on the labor question in Utah are from the pages of the *Golden Era* of the 17th inst. They are pertinent and well-timed, and we recommend every working man who reads the NEWS to give them an attentive perusal.

"The Mormons, owing to the peculiar form of their government, which is in fact that of their church leaders, have a very direct way of dealing with economical propositions. They have always shaped their policy so as to make themselves as far as possible self-sustaining. They have experimented in the culture of many staple articles other than bread-stuffs and worked them up among their own homes. Their policy was to attract to themselves as much of the coin and other valuable articles of the rest of the world as possible and then to keep them there. Recently the whole trading customs of the Territory were re-modeled and the stores and trading posts placed upon a co-operative basis, in order to prevent competition by the new influx of Gentiles and keep the profits among themselves. Among the other articles manufactured by their own resident artisans was domestic furniture. So long as it was necessary to haul furniture there from California or the Missouri river, on ox-teams, prices of that made elsewhere were necessarily high and the domestic article also sold at high rates. The construction of the railroad has changed this, and now it can be brought there at rates so low, and perhaps also it is handsomer and neater than that made there, that the imported article threatened to drive it out. The same is the case as to many other articles of 'valley tan' or domestic manu-

facture. To remedy this and still keep up the old policy under which they have become prosperous, of doing their trading among themselves, they are now discussing a general reduction of laborers' and mechanics' wages and prices of produce. This they may be able to do more readily than would be the case elsewhere, because their people are firmly settled there and held by religious bonds in addition to those that operate in other countries. They for the same reason are more certain to patronize and trade with each other than are the people of other communities, and thus it seems that what might elsewhere drive away population will there operate to consolidate more strongly what they have. It is interesting to observe how different, and in many respects more practical and sensible, are the ideas that rule in Utah than those that prevail elsewhere, where the effort is made to make the interests of capital and labor opposed to each other and lead employers and employees to deal with each other as enemies and sacrifice each others' interests remorselessly, even though the course is manifestly suicidal."

TRADE WITH SALT LAKE.

We are indebted to the kindness of Lieut. Henry M. Benson, U. S. A., of Camp Douglas for the following extract from the *Pacific Commercial Advertiser* of June 26th, published at Honolulu, on the Salt Lake trade.

"Among the passengers by the *D. C. Murray* for San Francisco, was Mr. George Nebeker, of the Mormon Colony at Laie on this island, who has gone to Salt Lake City for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for opening a direct trade between this port and that city. He took with him 130 bags of sugar and 80 barrels of choice molasses, the product of the Laie Plantation, which he proposes shipping through by rail, via Sacramento and Ogden, to the Mormon metropolis of the plains.

We have before urged the opening of this trade, which is intended to supply the whole population of Salt Lake valley, numbering not far from 200,000, and are glad to hear that it is to be done. Of its practicability we have no doubt. The Central Railroad Company offer to take flour from Sacramento to Ogden (which is 40 miles north of Salt Lake City) for \$45 per ton of two thousand pounds, and the same rate will probably be fixed for sugar. The freight from this port to San Francisco is \$6, and San Francisco to Sacramento \$4, making the whole freight cost from Honolulu to Ogden \$55 per ton, or a little less than three cents a pound.

The Salt Lake merchants have heretofore been supplied exclusively from St. Louis up to recent date at 35 to 45 cents a pound in greenbacks, equal to 26 to 33 cents in gold. But the cost of transportation by river and railroad from New Orleans to Salt Lake is more than double what it is from Honolulu to Salt Lake, as given above. So far, therefore, the advantage appears decidedly in our favor. If the numerous incidental expenses in San Francisco, can be avoided, and shipments made direct to the interior, simply paying duty, cartage, &c., from the Honolulu packets to the Sacramento boats the cost will be greatly lessened.

Under this arrangement, if it can be perfected, our No. 2 sugars, which are the best for that market, costing in San Francisco, say ten cents, can be delivered to order in Ogden, (which will probably be the large distributing point), at not over fifteen cents a pound, leaving a handsome margin for profit. This trade is certainly worth the attention of our merchants, and if rightly managed may redound to their advantage."

THE *Chicago Evening Journal* of the 8th, contains an article on "The Virginia Election," in which it says:

"The election of a negro to Congress is a significant fact. If the proud old State of Virginia is re-admitted to Congress, the list of her delegates in the popular branch of that body will be headed by this black man. This would be according to the fitness of things. As our Puritan fathers were landing on Plymouth Rock the first slave was disembarking its cargo of human chattels on the banks of the James. The black race has been in Virginia as long, therefore, as the white race has been in Massachusetts. Where the enslavement of negroes began, there should their promotion to the national forum commence. Virginia, for the last generation or so of slavery, did little else but breed 'stock' for the slave market, thus aggravating greatly her original offense. Justice may be tardy, but it is sure."

Correspondence.

ECHO CITY, July 17, 1869.

Editor Evening News:—The sparse population of this once furiously lively spot scarcely breaks the solemn silence that hangs around the beetling cliffs that form the abrupt background. Everything is so still and quiet that the wonder arises how those who profess to do business here contrive to pass the time. True there is excellent fishing ground close by, in the Weber, and plenty of mountains around offering health and beautiful scenery to every one that chooses to ramble over them; but fishing and rambling are not exactly the pursuits by which grocers and dry goods dealers are likely to make money; and so store doors stand open with their usual dispensers of goods lounging around, while saloons boast each a couple or three occupants stretched at full length on benches adorning the canvass sides, or loitering at the doors looking up and down to see if fortune or thirstiness will not send them at least a "tro bit" customer. Still, the very quiet that reigns—occasionally broken as a passenger train arrives—is indicative of an improvement of more importance than mere dollars and cents. Those vile blots on the social surface, which make Uintah and Corinne moral pest spots, have removed, and the element that remains is courteous, peaceable, gentlemanly, and business-like—men who wish to trade and comport themselves as good citizens. Such is the impression that a brief visit conveys.

Of course railroad rumors are afloat, those of a day old being succeeded by others fresh from the mint of vivid imaginations. To-day it is rumored that the U. P. and C. P. R. R. Companies have entered into an arrangement this time, beyond doubt, that the junction shall be close to Ogden, and that the C. P. commences to-day checking through from Corinne. A few days will give it tangibility or explode it and leave room for still others to succeed it.

Strange changes are constantly occurring. As I write a train of coal laden trucks is passing, bearing coal from the neighborhood of Evanston; while Coalville, about as close to the line and some forty miles nearer Salt Lake Valley, could supply all that would be needed for a long time to come. The completion of the Utah Central and a short branch from Coalville to Echo would be a material benefit to the settlements in Salt Lake, Davis, Weber, Box Elder and Morgan counties, as well as to Summit county.

It is reported here this morning that a couple of cases of small pox have made themselves manifest in Coalville. Should such be the case, prompt measures should be adopted—as there is little doubt there will be—to prevent the terrible epidemic spreading. Two cases which were found lately in Box Elder County were quarantined soon after discovery, which speaks well for the care and vigilance of the county authorities.

A vigorous prospecting is being inaugurated in the mountains running west and north from the head of Echo cañon, that the mineral wealth supposed to be hidden in them may be brought to light. Prospecting has been extensively prosecuted in the mountains east of Willard and Ogden, and claims located, but the desired rich leads are yet undiscovered.

Who would have expected, some time ago, to hear of California sending vegetables to Utah? Yet so it is. To-day, cabbages from Sacramento sell in this place at twenty-five cents per pound. One dollar and seventy-five cents were paid here about two hours ago for one cabbage, and one dollar and a half for a dozen rather small cucumbers. If those who grow "garden truck" in Salt Lake Valley would take a more consistent and energetic course in disposing of such produce, there would be no coal brought to this Newcastle, for California producers could not make it pay to send such articles here. Cannot somebody buy such produce at home and make proper arrangements to supply all our own market, instead of having

prices asked that invite people at a distance to send the very produce here which we can raise in profuse abundance, and make a profit by so doing? The fact stated is, a highly suggestive one, and should prove to our producers that instead of having no competitors for a thousand miles they have them at their door? But I will cease my growl for the present, and remain yours, &c.—URSA.

A NEW PEOPLE DISCOVERED IN AFRICA.

In the southwestern portion of Africa is a tract about 300 miles in breadth, from north to south, and between 400 and 500 in length, from east to west, laid down on the maps as Herero Land or Damara Land. It extends from the Cunene River, on the north to the Walvisch Bay, on the south, and from the coast to Lake Ngami, in the interior. Very few Europeans have visited it; three elephant hunters only, between 1857 and 1864, Andersson, whose works on "Lake Ngami," etc., are so well known, Green and Smuts. Andersson was so much pleased with the country that he purchased a large tract of land there and raised some thousands of cattle. He died there in the early part of the present year.

There are two races inhabiting the country, the Bechuanas, who occupy some kraals or villages in the central and northern part, but who are in a dependent condition, and the Ovas, of several tribes, (Ovambo, Ovarkereis, Ovambautieri, Ovanguari, Ovakuenama, Ovambuer, etc.) a red race, with long hair—curly, but never woolly—regular features and fine forms. These are the ruling race, and exhibit a high degree of intelligence, and many characteristics which indicate their Asiatic origin. They are governed by a king—Tjikongo by name—of the Ovambo race, who resides at Ondonga. He is assisted in the government by a Council, without whose consent he cannot execute any measure. Each tribe has its Prince and its territory, and the princes are subject to the King and Council, by whom, for any offense against the laws, they may be deposed or put to death. Each principality is divided into districts, governed by Chiefs, who are amenable to the Princes, but have an appeal to the King and Council. Their roads are excellent, and each has an Inspector, whose business it is to see that every person coming into the kingdom is stopped and entertained until his name and purposes can be forwarded to the King, and permission obtained for him to travel through the country. In the case of explorers and hunters there is usually little difficulty; but traders are required to procure some responsible citizen of the country to be their guarantee that they shall deal honorably, and pay all the debts they contract.

The religion of the country is, in many respects, so much like that of the Parsees as to induce the belief that the Ovas belong to that race, or have been under its tuition. They are not idolaters, but believe in a Supreme Being, the Creator, who is omnipresent, omnipotent, and omniscient, and whose symbols are the sun and fire, and to these they pay homage as his representatives, but offer no sacrifices to them. They keep the sacred fire constantly burning, and the Princes, who are also priests, entrust to their daughters, and sometimes to their wives, the duty of superintending these sacred fires. The Ovas also believe in the existence of a very powerful evil spirit, who is not, however, omniscient nor omnipresent, and to his interference they attribute their misfortunes and accidents, but they offer no sacrifices to him. They are said to be an honest, industrious and temperate people, far more regardful of their word, and more observant of good morals than most of the African nations.

Observer.
"LIGHT AS A CORK" is the expression of all housekeepers after using Dooley's Baking Powder. It is chemically pure in its composition, and possesses no ingredients but such as are perfectly harmless, healthy and nutritious. This is not only the best, but the cheapest in market, as one pound will go further than a pound and a half of those of ordinary manufacture. Use no other. Inquire at your grocers for Dooley's Baking Powder.