

EDITORIALS.

If San Domingo can be annexed and become an integral part of the great American Republic, and its semi-savage people obtain American citizenship who can be refused? Some may question whether its annexation affords "a glorious opportunity of planting Republican institutions and establishing civil liberty and American civilization;" or whether "the groundwork of a great free and prosperous state" would be obtained there. This is to a great extent a matter of taste. The synopsis of the Commissioners' Report which appears in the Eastern papers may not be correct; but if it is, the statement that the annexation of San Domingo "would add another to the achievements of our Republic worthy to rank with the great events of our history, and would be equally beneficial to the people of both countries, will strike those with surprise who have been made familiar with the condition of affairs there and the character of the population by the perusal of the letters of correspondents who accompanied the Commissioners.

Several of the officials and a number of prominent merchants of San Domingo have asserted that the public debt of that country would amount at least, to three million dollars. But the authorities have repeatedly insisted that the one million and a half of dollars named in the last treaty proposed to the United States would discharge the entire public debt, including all claims of whatever kind. We see it stated that, after several days of persistent effort, a list of claims sent before the Senate to the amount of one million, four hundred thousand was prepared and handed to the Commissioners. This, it is said, makes the debt nearly equal to the sum which some of the officials and merchants asserted was due. It is important that a tolerably correct idea of the extent of the public debt should be obtained, because, according to the terms of the treaty which Baez is willing to make, the public lands, not already disposed of, are to be held to settle all claims outside of those it is intended to cover with the million and a half which the United States is to pay. If the debt should be three millions there will be a million and a half to be paid out of public lands, which will absorb all that is left of them. There is scarcely room to doubt that Baez, himself, means to make the most out of this annexation business.

After becoming familiar with the condition of San Domingo and the terms, so far as they have been made public, upon which that portion of the island is to be annexed to this Republic, we feel more than ever satisfied with Utah's prospects for admission as a State. If a country, peopled by half-breed savages, who are in a state of almost chronic revolution, can be annexed at the cost of a million and a half of dollars, and the annexation be styled "an achievement worthy to rank with the great events of our history," and a benefit to the people of this Republic, then surely a Territory like Utah, peopled by virtuous, temperate, industrious, intelligent Anglo-Saxons, having the groundwork of a great, free, and prosperous State already laid, clear of debt, and which has cost the Republic nothing to speak of, will be welcomed into the sisterhood of States without question. We should not be surprised, after this, to hear of Judge McKean and the "ring" advocating Utah's admission; if our complexions were only those of our would-be fellow-citizens of San Domingo, it would be almost safe to calculate upon immediate admission into the Union.

SOME correspondents of New York papers who have been with the San Domingo commission, say that Commissioner Wade has finished his report, and that he takes the ground that Baez is de facto President of the Republic, and that he is in full and peaceable possession of the government; that Cabral is a mere bandit, living in the mountains, from whence he issues, aided by Hayti. The people of San Domingo, Wade says, overwhelmingly favor annexation. They are described as a quiet, orderly, industrious race. The charges of corruption against the United States officers on the negotiations of the treaty of 1899 are branded as villainous slanders, without foundation.

It is said that the report, which is favorable to annexation in many particulars, closes with the remark that to embrace this opportunity to plant republican institutions and establish civil liberty and American civilization on that beautiful and productive island,

thus laying the groundwork of a great, free and prosperous state, would add another to the achievements of our Republic, worthy to rank with the great events of our history, and would be equally beneficial to the people of both countries.

Doctor Howe indorses Wade's report in every essential particular. The subject has been thoroughly discussed by the commissioners, and it is said that White objects to the closing paragraph of the report; but Wade and Howe are determined to sign it. The probabilities are, however, that White will finally agree to the latter clause, and the report will be unanimous. One correspondent states that there would be nothing in the report which has not been already published except a full and tabular statement of the debt of San Domingo and all the facts on the boundary question. Wade calls Cabral a chicken thief. Gen. Baez filed a claim with the Commissioners for personal indemnity of nearly \$100,000, for destruction of property, &c., which he insists must be paid if annexation occurs. He is willing to accept the old treaty. The expenses of the Commission thus far have been about \$10,000, exclusive of the ship expenses.

THE New York Tribune says that we are to have the most infuriated presidential contest next year since 1800. It adds that few now living ever witnessed a presidential contest which convulsed the country in every part as it will be stirred by the contest of 1872. The New York Tribune is an authority and should understand the political prospects as well probably as any other paper.

THE age in which we live is one fruitful with inventions, and scientific progress, and immense strides are being made in the multiplication of conveniences and means of economizing time and labor. From all accounts that we have received of the practical application of steam to ordinary road purposes, it seems as though the day was not far distant when freighting on common roads will be performed principally by steam; and the use of horses, mules and oxen be almost dispensed with. The introduction of railroads has greatly lessened the use of animals for staging, freighting, &c.; but there are many parts of our country which are insufficiently supplied with railroad facilities where road steamers would be found of great use in moving produce and merchandise through thinly settled districts, now only accessible by common and often poorly-worked roads. In sparsely settled regions, like many parts of our Territory, where it will not pay to use railroads, road-steamers may, at no distant day, come into use. We understand they have been extensively introduced into British India and by their means trains of omnibuses and freight wagons are run over the common roads for long distances at an average speed of twelve miles an hour, including all stoppages. When it is considered that the cost of establishing this service, including rolling stock, repairs and buildings, does not exceed £120 per mile, and the cost of maintenance per mile less than £5 per annum on a long route of, say, sixty miles, it is easy to see that a similar experiment would be attended with important practical results in any district in which even a limited traffic could be secured.

For traction on new roads, it is said that one of these engines is considered fully equal to twenty good horses. Of course, in sections where a large amount of teaming is done, their introduction would very greatly reduce the cost of freighting. Narrow gauge railroads for a country like ours, possess many advantages over the broad gauge; but if the road-steamers do the work which they are credited with doing, and at a moderate expense, they are better and more economical than even the narrow gauge road. We understand that Bro. John W. Young is bringing out from the East, one of these road-steamers, for the purpose of testing it upon our roads.

CO-OPERATION in Great Britain is attracting considerable attention in quarters where the principle has previously received but little notice. The London Times has recently devoted some of its space to the subject. It states that within a comparatively few years large and powerful organizations have sprung up in almost every large town, city and village in England, and through their agency the retail trade in all commodities has been almost completely revolutionized. Two hundred and nine branch

societies, representing 89,890 individual consumers, are members of an organization known as the "North of England Co-Operative Society," the headquarters of which are at Manchester; and they draw their supplies through its agencies which are now in the principal markets from which supplies are drawn. During 1870 the sales of goods amounted to £677,737, an increase of thirty-four per cent. over the sales of 1869. The sales of butter alone for 1870 reached a total of 50,742 firkins; and the sales of tea and coffee through the last quarter of the year reached a total of £14,875. The net profit realized on the quarter's business to be divided among the branch societies and applied to the maintenance of its stores for the benefit of consumers, was nearly £2,000. These branch stores formerly bought of wholesale merchants; but they have made an arrangement by which they obtain their supplies through the parent society at Manchester. So much for co-operation in Great Britain.

In New York city an effort was made a few months ago, by the boss shoemakers, to crush out an organization of shoemakers known as the Knights of the Order of St. Crispin. The employers stated they were unable to pay the wages they had been paying; and they called for a reduction of 20 per cent. The men strenuously resisted this, and seeing there was no possible chance of getting an amicable understanding, a number of the journeymen of all branches of the trade, resolved to form themselves into a co-operative association. About the 14th of January last, the "First New York Co-operative Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Association" was organized, with a capital stock of \$15,000, divided into 6,000 shares of \$25 a share. Shares to the extent of \$11,000 were soon taken up by the workmen, and it is said that the enterprise so far has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its originators. There are at present about 40 men and 12 females employed, and orders are crowding in upon them, and principally from the best shops, with plenty of work on hand. To show how work has increased with them it is only necessary to state the amounts of wages per week from the beginning. The first week's wages amounted to \$101; second, \$107.24; third, \$178.31; fourth, \$257.65; fifth, \$513.56; sixth, \$619.58; seventh, \$811.26; eighth week, in consequence of the celebration of St. Patrick's Day, most of the men worked but five days, the amount paid was \$734.94. The next week it was estimated that the wages to be paid would reach nearly \$1,000. All the stockholders are required to pay one dollar each per week into the treasury to be credited to the sinking fund of the association, which will be used for the general fund in case of unpaid debts.

THE Golden Age rates Mr. Beecher, the editor of the Christian Union, for his desertion of Mr. Sumner, when he ought have sustained him, and shows how fallacious is his reasoning upon the subject of his removal from the chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee. Speaking of Mr. B's argument that the Senate's Chairman of Foreign Relations should be in sympathy and confidential relations with the President, Mr. Tilton, of the Golden Age, says:

"Moreover, is it the committee's chairman alone who is required to nestle in the President's heart of hearts? Is it not just as needful that the committee's other members should be in equal nearness of agreement and affection? The argument which would depose the committee's chairman for being out of this "sympathy," requires also the removal of the committee's remaining members, in case they should be similarly unsympathetic. Then, too, if a lover's fervor must exist between the President and one particular committee, why must it not exist between the President and the other committees? For instance, President Grant holds a certain view of the income tax; he wants it repealed; and he is right. But Senator Sherman, the chairman for finance, entertains the opposite view: he wants the tax continued; and he is wrong. Now, on the ground that the chairman of the Senate committee must be in sympathy with the President, shall President Grant enter once again into the Senate Chamber, and carrying The Christian Union in his hand as his warrant, point to Mr. Sherman, as he did to Mr. Sumner, and say 'that man also is an opponent of my policy—remove him from his chairmanship?' If the chairman for foreign relations must be "in sympathy and confidential

relations with the President," or else suffer exile from his chair, why was not this profound principle of statesmanship discovered at an earlier day? When Mr. Andrew Johnson was in the executive mansion, Mr. Sumner, who was then the Senate's chairman of foreign affairs, was not "in sympathy and confidential relations with the President." But, although Mr. Johnson was a favorite President with Mr. Beecher, did this clerical expounder of Mr. Sumner's political functions ever think of asking for Mr. Sumner's displacement? If there is any soundness in The Christian Union's argument, the logic ought to apply in the one case as well as in the other."

Correspondence.

FISH CULTURE.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 27, '71. Editor Deseret News—Dear Sir:—Please place the following before those interested in fish culture in our Territory, and oblige.

Respectfully &c., A. MILTON MUSSER.

The New York Citizen and Round Table says: "We have received the 5th Annual Report of the New England Commissioners of Fisheries." The closing paragraph reads thus:

"The interest in fish culture is steadily increasing and increasing in the right way, tending to small establishments for the benefit of the households to which they are attached; so that we may hope, one day, to see the trout pools as common as the poultry yards. Indeed, they would increase much faster than they do, were it not that people are deterred by the supposed expense and difficulty; and this error is partly caused by writers on the subject, albeit unintentionally, and by the dealers in live fish, who often recommend, and perhaps keep for sale, a great quantity of apparatus, which is, in most cases, quite unnecessary. If a man who has a spring brook will divide it off into proper sections for large and small fish, and will provide a good spawning bed, he has only to put in some adult fish, and let them multiply. He then can feed them as well as his means will allow, and he will always have a good supply by leaving each year a sufficient number of breeders."

Either Seth Green's or Thaddeus Norris' work on fish culture gives clear, plain and simple directions how to make "spawning beds" and how to propagate fish, in all the stages of the art. A. M. M.

LEVAN, JUBA Co., March 21st, 1871.

Editor Deseret News:—Reading with interest the many communications which appear in the NEWS from various parts of our "Mountain Home," has induced me to give you a few items of the welfare of our settlement. The citizens of Levan have enjoyed themselves much the past winter. Our meetings have been well attended, and parties and dances have not been neglected.

The Female Relief Society of Levan gave their annual social parties on the evenings of the 17th and 18th inst. Much credit is due the committee of arrangements, Sisters H. Christianson, S. Wilbeck and Sister Edwards, for the energetic manner in which the parties were conducted. The meeting house was beautifully decorated with a choice selection of pictures, banners, mottoes and evergreens. Elder George Rowley, our blind organist from American Fork, gave some accompaniments on the organ, which enlivened the entertainment. By request, our President, Hon. S. Pitchforth, made a few remarks, speaking of the pleasure we have as a people in mingling together in social parties.

Our farmers are busy preparing for the work of the season. The Farmers' and Gardeners' Club is in successful operation, having had many interesting meetings during the winter, at which the subjects of farming, stock raising, and the culture of fruit, silk, &c., were discussed.

Bro. George Rowley gave a concert on Monday the 20th inst., assisted by E. Lambert, I. W. Shepherd and a few of the choir; he had a full house, and all went home well paid.

Very respectfully, JOHN W. SHEPHERD

THE MILLENNIAL STAR of the 7th inst says: "Information is wanted of William Palmer, supposed to be living somewhere in 'Dixie,' Utah. Address—James Lavender, 2, Balsall street, Bedford, Beds.