

Thursday, - - October 3, 1879.

ALL IF AMOUNTS TO.

For many years the people of Utah have been periodically treated to temperate and sectarian discourses from the judicial bench. The charge of Chief Justice Hunter to the grand jury, published in our columns last evening, contains nothing new on its main subject—the polygamy question, but is “all of a piece” with former efforts of the same kind, except that in some respects it is more childish. It does not amount to anything except a little judicial froth.

The Latter-day Saints and their faith—which is as dear to them as any creed, Christian or Pagan, is to its devotees, have been so often insulted and slurred at from the judgment seat, whence only law and justice should emanate, that they have become accustomed to such treatment, and that which used to ruffle them now only provokes a smile, or a gesture of expression of profound contempt.

Let the observer take a glance at the list of Judges, the creatures of an hour, who, woe-like, have buzzed their brief season, seeking to sting where they could not gather spoil, and where are they? Dead and gone and their names almost forgotten. Some dead literally and gone to their doom; others dead politically, officially, socially and industrially. Cragg, disappointment, anger and disgust are the only fruits of their nefarious and boastful works. But the Latter-day Saints move forward, grow in numbers and prosperity, flourish on the hill sides and in the vales, extend their borders, laugh and grow fat, while the sounds of merriment and praise are heard throughout the land, their Temples and Tabernacles are reared to the mighty God of Jacob, their homes are made pleasant and comfortable, their schools multiply and increase in usefulness, the gospel is sent abroad, the Israel of God are gathered and the spirit of peace, thanksgiving and testimony rests down in power upon them and upon their leaders.

Let grand juries and petit juries perform their duties under the law, swayed from the track of impartial justice by no man or power, official or otherwise under the sun. Let partisan judges and arrogant attorneys go on with their work, which they think will bring them fame, but will only cover them with ignominy. And let the Latter-day Saints serve the Lord, mind their own business, and leave in the hands of the Mighty One who lend their aid to abuse, oppress or injure them under cover of law or shield of authority. “Vengeance is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord.”

HOW THE “SUN” SEES IT.

The New York Sun publishes the text of Evans’ anti-Mormon circular, and adds its mite to the general censure of the ridiculous document as follows:

“It is now easy to understand why Mr. Evans’ department has been reluctant to make the circular public. For such a request as Mr. Evans makes of foreign powers, he can probably show precedents in the diplomatic correspondence of Philip II. and Cardinal Granville. The nineteenth century’s conception of international law has been entirely overlooked in the preparation of this remarkable piece. Now let Mr. Evans instruct his diplomatic agents abroad to ask the foreign powers as a favor and a friendly act toward the United States—to hang any of their subjects who may become murderers after their arrival in this country. The foreign powers are said to have been astonished by Mr. Evans’ circular. They had reason to be.”

THE “STAR.”

The Millennium Star, published at 423 Millington, Liverpool, England, will soon enter upon a new volume. Being desirous of extending its publication in Utah, its publisher, President William Budge, has concluded to reduce the rates at which it may be supplied to home subscribers. He therefore announces that in consequence of a reduction in postage he is now able to send one copy of the Star to any address in this Territory or adjacent regions for one year, post paid, for \$1.50, and three for \$3.70.

The Millennium Star is the oldest of our existing Church periodicals. It is now in its forty-first volume. From the beginning it has been a valiant champion of Zion’s cause and a faithful record of the history of the Church in all parts of the world. It has been edited by some of the best writers who have wielded the pen in defense and dissemination of our faith and steadily maintains its interest and ability. To-day it is well worthy of the patronage of the Saints at home and abroad, and in years to come the back volumes will be sought after with eagerness by those interested in the rise and progress of the greatest work ever commenced on this earth by the Almighty Father. We clip the following from the present editor’s address to Utah Subscribers.

“The work of the Father has commenced among all nations, to prepare the way before the coming of the Son of Man. The time is now at hand, and they that are ready shall enter in at the door. Therefore, we shall be successful in this regard, surely the Star will be a welcome source of information to all who love the prosperity and progress of the Lord’s marvelous work. The labor, mental operations and success of the Elders in the missionary field are also recorded, as we have

endeavored to make that a special feature for purposes of Church history as well as present information. To our present patrons we return our acknowledgments, trusting that they have been interested and informed in reading the Star, and we hope they will continue to give it a cordial welcome to their homes.

HON. GEORGE C. CANNON’S SPEECH.

FOLLOWING is a full report of the extemporaneous speech made by Hon. George C. Cannon at the opening of the Territorial Fair:

FELLOW CITIZENS:

Quite unexpectedly I am called upon to address you to-day. The written notes that I was expected to speak did not reach me till yesterday evening, and I have had no time since to make such preparation as the occasion demands. But I am relieved from the necessity of dwelling upon statistics by the fulness of the remarks of His Excellency Governor Emery. He has given us a comprehensive report of the agricultural products of the country, which of course includes the products of the Territory.

I think no person who loves Utah and desires her prosperity can enter this building to-day without feeling exceedingly gratified at the exhibition of goods, of domestic and vegetable products which we see around us on every hand. The sight of this leather recalls to my mind the first leather that was manufactured in our valley. In the days everything in the name of leather was brought to the best and utmost extent. I well remember a man by the name of Field, probably some of you will recollect him, who started a little tannery down in the Old Fort. I succeeded in obtaining from that tannery enough leather of his own manufacture for a pair of shoes, and as labor was our only currency in those days, I made a trade with Brother Joseph Horne, of the 14th Ward, who occasionally did a little shoemaking to make out of it for me a pair of shoes. I went to the cañon and did some chopping and hauling of timber for him and he turned me the shoes. The work on them was most excellent, but unfortunately the leather was so hard that I could not possibly get my feet into them. The leather was as clear and as soft as horn. I was not so heavy then as I am now, but I remember that I stood on the edges of the leather, and it supported my weight. I would like to have that pair of shoes to exhibit here to-day alongside of the splendid exhibition of Friend Rowe’s manufacture. I think it would bring home to our minds the great improvement that has been made in the manufacture of leather since we came to this country.

This fine display of woollen goods recalls to my mind the straits we were reduced to in early days for clothing. I remember a pair of elkskin pants which I possessed and of which I felt exceedingly proud. The skin I traded for with the Indians. I smoked it myself and had the pants made. I am satisfied that I felt prouder in their possession than of any clothing I have had since that time.

Aside from these personal reminiscences, there are many things connected with the development of our home industries in this Territory which are exceedingly gratifying to those who have witnessed their gradual growth, but there still remains much to be done. I have made some little inquiry among the people regarding the woollen goods. We produce upwards of two million pounds of wool, and from what I hear manufacture of goods to the value of \$200,000, but we ship large quantities of wool to the east. This should not be the case. We should as far as possible develop our machinery and develop our manufacture of the woollen goods. The class of goods manufactured here, I think, certainly bear favorable comparison with the best manufactured in many of the States of the Union. I see some blankets of home manufacture hanging near the door, and I would be very difficult to obtain better blankets anywhere. Our flannels are superior, I am told, to those that are imported. There is no reason why we should not continue to increase our machinery and manufacture our raw products. The wealth of a people consists not so much in producing raw products as in manufacturing and utilizing them, and furnishing employment to home labor.

The manufacture of soap has assumed great importance in the city and friend Snell has a fine display of his goods here which fairly indicates his success in that branch of useful industry. We have skill, an abundance of it. We have a large number of young men and women who are growing up and want employment. They should be taught skilled branches of industry. They will then become useful citizens and our Territory will prosper as it should do. If proper attention be paid to this matter in the future there is no doubt in my mind that the happiest results will follow. Already, I am told, in our boot and shoe factory which has been recently started there are nearly a hundred hands employed, and the addition of some machinery which will cost little in comparison with the results to be obtained, will render necessary a large increase in the number of hands. There is manufactured in the different factories in the Territory something near a quarter of a million dollars’ worth of boots and shoes, and some of them are as near as I can learn, some \$100,000 worth. Well, there is no reason why this \$100,000 should not be made here, and I am sure that our people, too, compare very favorably with anything that is imported, and we manufacture leather here into boots and shoes at a considerable profit over the imported manufactures. I was told that eastern manufacturers could not bring their goods here and compete with us in regard to price nor quality, and that a representative of an eastern house, who has disposed of large quantities of goods to us, said he could not comprehend how Mr. Rowe could manufacture boots at such a low rate, his price being two dollars a pair, and he himself could afford to sell at. Now this speaks very highly of our manufactures here. It speaks highly for the management of those who have this business at our disposal. It is in charge—for we have several others worthy of mention patronage and praise, and as I have had occasion to examine frequently, especially in the country, we should use every means in our power to furnish employment to our laboring people. The great art of governing a people is to furnish them suitable and remunerative employment. The bad effects of idleness are overcome and the people become skilled and industrious laborers are also useful and reliable citizens. My attention has been called to the wonderful skill and energy of Zion, and the marvelous manner in which she has recovered from the heavy load of debt imposed upon her by the Germans, after the late Franco-German war. Many had the idea that France would be crushed, that she would never recover

from the effects of that war; but to our surprise and the surprise of the civilized world, she has marched forward with wonderful energy, and met promptly all the demands made upon her, as though the injury intended for France had really been inflicted upon Germany. What is the cause of this? It is the cause of the energy and close management of the French people, that they are a peculiar people in regard to economical living. Their mode of life is such that they hold up as an example to us in wasteful America, where provisions and everything we have in such abundance is suffered to go to waste. But her success in overcoming the results of this war is also due in part to the fact that France is the workshop of the world. The skill of her artisans draws to her shores purchasers from every land. They go by thousands from all countries, to be gazed upon in wonder and admiration at the wondrous fashion, and all the civilized nations bow to her behests. Everything that she manufactures is noted for its excellence, and this is due to the fact that she has the taste of her artisans. So it is in Switzerland, the valleys of which are filled with cunning and cultured tradesmen. The city of Geneva is usually an exceedingly rich place. Many go there to purchase the products of her people because of the beauty and elegance of their style and finish.

We, as a young and growing people, may draw lessons from these old nations in this respect. We should, as far as possible, establish not only factories, workshops and places where our young people shall be employed, but agricultural colleges, and institutions where a knowledge of the various branches of general sciences which are so instrumental in producing skill, the establishment of schools of art and design, and the instruction of ladies should be furnished with opportunities to acquire skill in the branches of industry peculiar to the sex. I would like to see schools of cookery established in this Territory, and places where dressmaking and every skilled branch of industry that is adapted to the gentler sex should be taught. Great progress has already been made in many directions. Old settlers, as they pass along our streets, are probably surprised at the frequency with which they hear the sound of instrumental music from various residences. Musical instruments have increased to a wonderful extent in our midst; this is largely due to the fact that means have increased and that more time can be spared for such accomplishments. But it also shows that the desire to attain a knowledge of the art is spreading among our people. This is also the case with embroidery and fancywork of all kinds. Those who have lived here a long length of time can see a marked improvement in these industries.

But if I urge anything upon my audience to-day it will be to repeat what has been already so well said by the Governor, respecting our breeds of stock. We may just as well raise horses of the best breeds as to raise the inferior kinds. These remarks do not apply so much to Salt Lake County as to the more distant valleys of this Territory, where there are large herds of worthless horses which eat up the feed that ought to be devoted to the sustenance of pure breeds. It is just as cheap to raise a good one as a poor one. Some imagine that very much more care and attention are required by the improved breeds. My observation is somewhat limited, but it is strengthened by the experience of others, and I do not think this idea is altogether correct. I believe it is no more difficult to raise a good breed than it is of scrub breeds. So with sheep, and so with everything else we produce of that kind. The goods that we use should also receive great attention. We may as well have the best kinds of wheat, oats, barley, etc., as to have poor kinds.

I have been struck with the value of those plants that are adapted to our country, which have lately been introduced. Take for instance the lucern, the introduction and value of which is marvelous. It teaches us a lesson respecting the value of plants, and how many a man when their nature and culture are understood, can be cultivated for the benefit of man and beast. The introduction of lucern increases the facilities for keeping and feeding animals. The introduction of Fillmore, for instance, a few years ago, they had reached a point where they could get no further. The town had developed to its utmost capacity and in fact the young people were beginning to leave. Lucern was heard of and planted. Its introduction was followed by the opening of new fields where it was previously thought impossible to raise anything that would feed animals. It has been in all the southern part of the Territory; it has proved of the greatest value to the residents of that region. The spread of lucern and wider cultivation of it would, I think, attended with good results. Upon this point, however, I do not know that I ought to complain, but I speak even in the way of exhortation, for I understand that we have shipped carload after carload of the seed back to the places from which we imported it. In addition, we have exported immense quantities of wheat, dried fruit and potatoes. Quite recently shipments of wheat have been made from Utah direct to the port of Liverpool. This is a wonderful thing! Who would have dreamed of it 33 years ago? Who would have thought that wheat grown in these valleys would be shipped direct to Great Britain, and be thus exported at a profit? I am averse, however, to the export of wheat. It seems to me that labor can be better bestowed than in raising wheat for sale, and that the same time, if spent in the production of some other article of export, would receive greater remuneration and be of more value to the country. If this cannot be done, of course it is more profitable to ship direct to Europe than it is to California or Chicago.

As to the minerals of this country, I suppose that there is no place within the confines of the United States where there is such an abundance of minerals as there is in our Territory. Not only does it produce gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, coal, and limestone, but it also produces granite, and we have granite that is not surpassed in the United States. We have the finest sandstones and limestones, and we not only possess these, but we have the most marvellous and more costly marble. Upon a recent visit to Cache Valley I was shown black and variegated marble of the finest grain, and I have examined some from the Wasatch Company’s works in Provo Valley. I think it is as fine as any I ever saw. It is white and beautifully lined, and can be laid down in marble without the freight, I was told to me by the gentleman who gave me this information, that he was going to build a fine residence using marble for doorways, window sills, etc., etc. There is a peculiar quality of marble needed for the building of a certain kind, and I am told this marble is scarce, and then it is only the outcropping which has been referred to. After it has been worked and polished, it is a certain kind of marble, and I am told that the quality will no doubt be found.

Without stopping to dwell in detail upon all these matters, there is before the Territory of Utah as fine a prospect for development for future greatness, for everything that constitutes a large and flourishing State as any part of this great republic, and to-day I believe we are in a more prosperous condition than any other community that I know of within the confines of the Union. All we have to do is to profit by the lessons of the past, and to endeavor to the extent of our ability and the blessings which God has so bountifully bestowed upon us or placed within our reach, to properly apply them.

We have done considerable so far in the education of our children. I do not get much work in this Territory, there is no conceivable limit to the prosperity that is before us. We must be united, must labor steadily, must be economical and make use of our advantages in the best possible manner, and the results will be such as we cannot at the present time conceive of. Mr. President and gentlemen of the Board of Directors, I wish you every success in this laudable undertaking. I think that we all have reason to thank you, gentlemen, for the pains you have taken in getting up this affair, as it is a matter of love and not of speculation, and I think that you will leave an indelible impression on each one entering this building and spending any time within these walls.

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SALT LAKE THEATRE

Announcement Extraordinary!
CONFERENCE WEEK—
FOUR NIGHTS ONLY,
Commencing on
Saturday Eve., Oct. 4, 1879

The Distinguished American Artists,
MR. JAMES A. HERNE
—AND—
Miss Katherine Corcoran,
(her first appearance in this city),
Supported by
MR. DAVID BELASCO,
(his first appearance in this city),
and a
FULL DRAMATIC COMPANY.

OPENING NIGHT,
SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 4,
Great Double Bill,
Commencing with the Charming
Comedy of
A ROUGH DIAMOND.

Supporting
Miss Katherine Corcoran
Cousin Joe,
Other characters by the Company.
Overture by Thomas’ Grand Orchestra.
Concluding with Mr. Herne’s great impersonation of
RIP VAN WINKLE.

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 6, 1879.
Herne and Belasco’s great play
CHUMS! CHUMS!!
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Dress Circle and Parquette, \$1.00
First Circle, 50 cts.
Family Circle, 25 cts.
Gallery, 10 cts.
Reserved Seats 25 cts. extra.
Box Office for the sale of Reserved Seats, open Saturday next, October 4, at 10 o’clock a. m.

FOUND
A LADY’S SHAWL, which the owner can have by calling and identifying the same.
5200 ft

Confectionery at Wholesale
TO THE
JOBBER TRADE & CONFERENCE VISITORS
R. GARDINER,
Manufacturing Confectioner!

Wishes to call attention to his
HOME-MADE CANDIES,
Which he offers to the Cash Trade at Remarkably Low Prices, and as the
That his Home-Made Candies are the
MOST PURE
And Highest Flavored Candies
this side of Chicago.

And those wishing Good Candies should ask for
R. Gardiner’s Candies,
And see that they get them.

He also keeps in Stock
GUM DROPS,
FRENCH MIXED,
MINT LOZENGERS
And every description of
IMPORTED CANDIES,
Price Boxes and Gum of
all Kinds and Quality.

Which he offers to the cash trade at
VERY LOW PRICES.

His Chocolate Cream Drops can’t
be beat.

R. GARDINER

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NOTICE

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