

DESERET NEWS:

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - APRIL 2, 1873.

MARKETABLE versus UNMARKETABLE PRODUCE.

A SHORT time since an arrangement was made by a gentleman of Omaha with a firm of this city for two car loads of barley. He thought that a trade in this product might be advantageously opened up between this city and the markets East. These two car loads were sent as an experiment, and the barley was sold at cost, no charge being made for handling. The barley was sent to Chicago, and one car went as far as Cleveland. Some of this barley was highly praised by grain dealers; it was as fine an article of the kind as they had ever seen. It was only a few days ago that we had a visit from a large grain dealer who was on his way to California; he stated that he had heard the barley which had been sent from here very favorably spoken of, and he saw no reason why a good trade, if favorable rates of freight could be secured, should not spring up. This morning we had a call from one of the gentlemen who sold the grain here. He brought for our examination a sample of some of this barley. It had been sent back from Cleveland with a demand for reclamation. When we examined it, we did not wonder, if it was a sample of the grain, at it not being satisfactory. There was fully one-third of it wheat, and even that was not clean. It looked more like chicken feed than marketable grain. The barley itself was tolerably plump, and had it been unmixed with other grain and clean would have been a fair article; but in buying barley, dealers do not want wheat or dirt. How much of the shipment was in this condition we could not learn. For the credit of the Territory we hope that what we saw is but a sample of a small portion of the two car loads. It cannot all be in this condition, or it would not have been praised so highly by the grain dealer to whose statement we allude. The demanding of reclamation for even a small portion of this shipment is a mortifying occurrence, and is calculated to defeat the object for which the experiment was made. A few sacks of mixed grain would throw discredit on the entire shipment and materially lower its marketable value.

Our producers are now brought into competition with the East and West. All our products are placed in the market alongside of those of other sections. We can raise as fine grain, vegetables and fruit in this Territory as can be produced in any part of the country. If these products are properly prepared for market here, they will demand the highest rates. But if there is no care exercised in cleaning grain, in sorting vegetables and in selecting fruit, to send away, not only is the value of these articles depreciated, but discredit is thrown upon the Territory; and instead of our products being sought after as the best that can be obtained, they are received with hesitation and distrust. The day for slovenly, careless practices, which might have been tolerated in the past when a bushel of grain was worth a certain amount regardless of its quality, has gone by never more to return while we occupy our present position. Every one should become fully alive to this fact, and endeavor to the extent of his ability to accommodate himself and his method of doing business to the changed circumstances which surround him. Grain, vegetables and fruit, as well as other products, should be graded; and their prices range according to their quality. Clerks who buy the various products of the country should be very careful in purchasing not to mix those of a poor quality with articles that are first-class. Country stores send vegetables, fruit and grain to this city in sacks. The presumption has been that they were saleable, and when received here some have not been opened and examined. Hereafter products in sacks will have to undergo a scrutiny, for no firm can risk its credit by assuming that everything is first-class that is sacked and shipped to it by every careless purchaser throughout the country. But

the best method of correcting these evils is for the farmers of the Territory to take pains to sow and plant the best of pure seed and to clean and sort in the most thorough manner their grain and vegetables before carrying them to market. If the majority do this, and the purchasers are careful and pay according to the quality, it will not be long until even the most slovenly will perceive that it is clearly to their interest to take pains in preparing their produce for market.

The dried peaches of Utah have been highly valued and extensively shipped. But, we are informed, they are no longer sought for as they were. The trade in them is almost ruined. The reason is there has been so much imposition in preparing them for market. Peaches have been sold as peeled, a large portion of which were unpeeled. Peaches have been sold as a good article, which upon examination have proved to be dried when green and worthless. Purchasers have, in consequence, lost confidence in Utah peaches. We are ashamed to make this statement; but though disgraceful, we publish it with the hope that remedies will be devised to redeem the credit which has been lost. Those who purchase dried fruit should carefully examine that which is offered for sale, and exercise care to keep the various grades separate. When sacked, the quality should be marked upon the sack, and unless the person who sacks them is a man of known reputation, they should again be examined here before they are shipped out of the Territory. By pursuing this method the credit of our fruit can be restored and maintained, and the honest producer will not have to suffer with the dishonest.

Bishops of wards and settlements who want texts to preach upon will find a wide field for the exercise of their gifts in giving lectures upon these subjects. The prosperity of Zion and the cause of true religion are involved in our dealing as honestly with our neighbor as with our Maker.

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN STATESMEN.

A SHORT time ago we published a reported statement of Senator Sumner, embodying a very high opinion of prominent French and English statesmen. Here is a piece of a Boston letter by Louise Chandler Moulton, purporting to give Horace Greeley's opinion on a similar subject:

We had a long, rambling talk about many things; and finally this question of a hereditary aristocracy came up, apropos to some of Mr. Greeley's London reminiscences. He was a Republican through and through, as we all know; but above all things else he was honest, and told the truth, as he saw it, no matter whom it hit. "Did you find the English lords any finer gentlemen or better statesmen than our own?" I asked, expecting an indignant disclaimer. But he answered thoughtfully, "Yes, in some respects I did. I don't believe in such a system; but there's no denying it does breed gentlemen. We have as well-mannered men among us, no doubt, but they are few in number; and there is something, too, in being brought up to statesmanship. No, our American politicians, as a whole, would not compare favorably with the members of the English House of Lords."

It must be remembered that this was before the Credit Mobilier business was full blown. Had Horace lived till that time, there is no knowing what he would have said.

THAT INTERVIEW.

THE New York Herald, like cheap razors, is simply made to sell, and for this purpose it has spared no pains to acquire a reputation for enterprise in procuring and publishing news, some of which is sensation and nothing else. Further than its great enterprise and its shrewd habit of setting its sails to the prevailing winds, or what it considers to be such, it has no special reputation. For reliability it is decidedly inferior. What it says may or may not be true, as likely the latter as the former, and therefore the public has come to regard it as an able, bright, lively, audacious, "newsy" sheet, which everybody believes in just as far as he may, but which no one receives as gospel upon any subject, because of its untrustworthy character. In following what it deems the public drift, it sometimes says some very good things. But its correspondence and its reports of interviews and other matters of interest can only be safely received with a large degree of allowance. Correspondence and interviews

for "enterprising" papers now-a-days are frequently made up by inventive scribblers in dingy back offices or any other convenient places, and irrespective of any basis except the imagination of the writers. Such was the case with the report of the New York Herald's "special commissioner" of a professional interview with President Grant upon current topics of interest, Utah included, and which was republished in the News a few days ago, if we may judge by the following from the New York Commercial—

Washington, 14.—The President authorizes a complete denial of the story of an interview with him, published in yesterday's Herald, by a so-called special commissioner, who professed to have caused the President to unbosom himself upon the subject of Cuba, San Domingo, etc. The Herald "commissioner" had the privilege of shaking hands with the President, and making a remark upon the weather, but the conversation on the part of the President did not reach beyond this. Upon this basis the entire story of the interview was built, with the aid of a lively imagination.

As long as sensations, true or false, well founded or baseless, suit the public taste, the Herald will be sustained, but with the commencement of a different era it will dwindle away.

USURPATION.—The following diagnostics of usurpation, as presented by the historian Hallam, were recently quoted in the Senate of the United States and are worthy of the thoughtful consideration of every citizen—

As we find in the history of all usurping Governments, time changes anomaly into system, and injury into right; examples beget custom and custom ripens into law, and the doubtful precedents of one generation become the fundamental maxims of another.

DON'T LIKE IT.—The Denver Tribune says that the farmers and producers of Northern Colorado, are very much out of humor with the action of the U. P. and D. P. railroads in reducing the freight on wheat, between Ogden and Denver; that until recently the freight on a car load of wheat, between the points mentioned, was \$200; and that it is now \$75, thereby enabling the holders of wheat in Utah to flood the Colorado markets at less figures than the present ruling prices.

"THE JAWS OF HELL."—Some incidents of an infamous business carried on by infamous persons on the Atlantic and Pacific shores, are thus sketched by the Alta California of March 21—

RESCUED FROM A LIFE OF SHAME.—The practice of keeping houses of ill-fame, of importing young women from the East under false pretenses, is still carried on quite extensively, and only occasionally the police succeed in rescuing some poor girl just as she lands on the ferry-boat, coming from the overland train. One of the keepers of these dens of vice on Sacramento street expected two women from the East last night, having engaged them in New York and advanced the passage money to come out here. One of the women changed her mind at Reno and remained there. The other was met last evening on the Oakland boat by the assistant landlady, who held her photograph in her hand, sent in advance from New York. As she approached the woman, Captain Kentzel noticed her movements, and stepping up to the young woman, inquired of her whether she was aware of the house she was going to and the life she would lead. The woman replied that she had engaged in New York to come out here as chamber maid for a private family. On being informed that she was about to be taken to a house of ill fame, she said she did not want to go there, and placed herself in the charge of the Captain, who brought her to Chief Crowley's office, and the chief after hearing her story, directed that she be taken to some respectable hotel for the night.

CITIZENSHIP OF SOUTHERNERS.—The following from the New York Herald is agreeable evidence of progress towards an "era of good-feeling" and greater political equality than has existed for some time, so far as the South is concerned—

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Congress, by an act approved March 3, 1873, has authorized the payment, without proof of loyalty, of claims of compensation on account of services for 1860. The Interior Department, in order to save expenses to claimants, has prepared the forms, stating that the intervention of an attorney will not be necessary, and this is the first public recognition of the citizenship of Southern men since the war.

A NOBLE AMBITION.—The Alta California takes this view of the late ministerial crisis in England—

There has been an exhibition of statesmanship in England, a love of country and desire for its success and prosperity, which

out-weighed all other ambition. Some there may be who will attribute the declination of Disraeli and his political and party friends to receive the keys of office as successors to Gladstone, to ambition, not to any higher motive, and will say that the Conservative leaders declined only because they saw that they could not succeed. But we think differently. Disraeli undoubtedly thought it would be better for the country, under existing circumstances, that Gladstone should continue in office, than that he should assume the responsibility. And Gladstone, although anxious for retirement, gave way to the earnest demands made upon him and his friends to continue in office. Neither of those men can desire office merely for the honor or the emoluments. Both have held office long enough to satisfy a reasonable ambition in that line, and now they set an example which our own leaders might study with profit, of showing to the world how the love of country may be greater than love of ease or love of office. We should be happy to note as favorable a representation of patriotism among our own statesmen as this. Who and where are our great men who prefer the good of the country to their own ambition or their own desire for ease?

ABOUT JURISDICTION.

SENSATIONAL dispatches and correspondence, lawyers' memorials, articles in partizan newspapers at times have been heavily freighted with statements concerning an alleged conflict of jurisdiction between the federal and local courts in this Territory, until much of the public has come to believe that things judicial here have become so mixed, twisted, and snarled that the administration of justice or law is an utter impracticability, and that congressional legislation is absolutely necessary to restrict and define the limits of the jurisdiction of the local courts.

The situation thus depicted is apparent rather than real. That there is a conflict is patent, but that conflict is not unavoidable. On the contrary it is manufactured for ulterior purposes, sought for and instituted without just cause. There is no plain, fundamental conflict. Such conflict as exists is merely technical and constructive, the technicalities being trivial and the construction far-fetched, and neither available except by a partizan, conspiring, revolutionary, or litigiously perverse spirit.

The Constitution and laws of the United States and the Organic Act and laws of the Territory give and define the jurisdiction of the courts, federal and local. Under these the local courts operate within a certain jurisdiction, fairly justified by the letter and spirit of the laws.

The conflict consists in the facts that the local courts exercise the jurisdiction thus conferred, and the federal courts seek opportunities to curtail and restrict the jurisdiction of the local courts, and confine them to the narrowest possible limits. Of course this must be done for some manifest cause. The ostensible cause rests upon hairsplitting technicalities, the real cause, as is unavoidably inferred, is a very different one, and even less worthy.

In considering this subject, we must remember the kind of government under which we are living. If we were living under an autocratic, a despotic, an imperial, or even a monarchical government, our views upon this and many other matters might be much modified in consequence. But we are not. We are living under a republican, a federal republican government, professedly the most liberal, free, and enlightened upon the earth. Democratic government is government by the people. Republican government is government by representatives chosen by the people. A federal or confederate republic is a confederation or league of smaller republics for mutual welfare, each subordinate republic to be subject to the federation only in those particulars which are mutually agreed upon as essential to the good of the whole of the minor republics comprising the federation. The leading idea, therefore, not only of a democracy but of a republic, is self-government, and of a federal republic, like this of the United States, local self government. With a proper regard to this distinguishing characteristic all legislation should be effected and interpreted.

In pursuance of this republican idea of self-government, of government by representatives of the people, elected by the people, the legislature of Utah naturally enough provided for the local courts a liberal jurisdiction, as the Constitution, the U. S. laws, and the Organic Act of the Territory allowed, still not interfering with the proper jurisdiction of the superior courts. Can the people or the legislature reasonably be censured for this? No, they cannot. It was natural enough, under a federal republican govern-

ment, that the people should desire and empower officials chosen by themselves or their representatives, so far as they were constitutionally and legally permitted to do so. As regards the people or the legislature, this is the sum and substance of their offence, the gist of their part of the jurisdiction conflict.

Now come in the Federal judiciary, and not content with their own proper jurisdiction, including appellate and revisory jurisdiction from and over the proceedings of the lower courts, they set themselves in direct opposition to and continually endeavor to destroy the lower courts by limiting and taking away their jurisdiction and reversing their decisions on the veriest technicalities, thus playing completely into the hands of the criminal classes and causing the very title of a federal judge to become a byword and an object of common public contempt. When a judge condescends to the spirit of a pettifogger and opposes the action of the inferior courts on all convenient occasions by taking advantage of every possible technicality, the conflict of jurisdiction is bound to be constant, it will be inevitably interminable, so long as such a judge wields authority, unless and until the lower courts abjectly abdicate their proper position and leave the "superior" courts to exercise unlimited and unquestioned sway. This is the amount of the jurisdiction conflict in Utah, and the object of the special legislation so urgently pushed upon and sought for from Congress is chiefly to secure, by congressional enactment, such unlimited and unquestioned jurisdiction, a thing entirely foreign to any adequate idea of federal republicanism, and its promotion or adoption is utterly unworthy of any American citizen.

KING LUNALILLO COMING.

THE King of the Sandwich, not the Cannibal Islands is coming to the United States, not however for the first time, so it is reported. The Washington Star says Gen. Sherman recently received several interesting letters from Major Gen. J. M. Schofield, who went to the islands a few months ago for the benefit of his health and other purposes. Gen. Schofield, having almost entirely recovered from his throat disease, expected to visit San Francisco by this time, though we do not recollect hearing of his arrival yet. The general expected to bring King Lunalillo (late "Prince Bill") with him, to make a tour through the United States, in order to become more perfectly acquainted with the American people, for whom he professes to entertain great friendship; also, it is supposed, to study and more thoroughly understand the American theory of government (of course not as interpreted by the judiciary in Utah), that he might know better how to judiciously reform his own government, and to endeavor to secure a more favorable commercial treaty with the United States, especially with a view to the reduction of the import on sugar, so as to operate advantageously to the sugar interests of the islands. It is to be hoped Lunalillo will come and will succeed in his endeavors, for his kingdom may be safely considered destined to become part and parcel of the dominant government of North America by and by, so that anything accomplished by judicious and neighborly concession for the growth, development, and increasing and permanent prosperity of the islands will only be so much put out at interest, which, with the principal, will redound to the advantage of the government here after a few years.

PRESIDENT SMITH'S PARTY.—We have been favored with the use of several letters from President Geo. A. Smith to President B. Young, the whole or portions of which we take pleasure in laying before our readers. The first appears in the News to-day.

GENERAL J. C. FREMONT, it will be seen by our dispatches, has been sentenced in Paris to five years' imprisonment, in the case of the Memphis and El Paso Railroad frauds. There is catching before hanging.

The critics call Charles Reade "the free lance of literature," a sort of Captain Kidd in authorship, or rather in plagiarism. C. R. is very wrathful.