



GEORGE Q. CANNON.....EDITOR

Wednesday, ... Nov. 10, 1869.

A CROW FROM THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

THE Chicago Tribune, in an article headed "Schism at Salt Lake," discusses the probability of trouble here. Its argument is based upon an extract from a private letter written in this city to one of the editors of the Tribune, in which the writer says the "schism" of which the editor might have heard while he was in the city, is working. The editor, to whom this letter is written, is one, we suppose who was in this city before Conference. His correspondent writes about this "schism" to him as though he was familiar with its secret existence when he was here. This corroborates information which we have from another quarter, that influential members of the Government were familiar with the existence of a secret plot in this city to produce division, and favored the scheme, promising substantial aid and support in carrying out any plan that would produce dissension among the Latter-day Saints and weaken the power and influence of the priesthood in the midst of the people. In speaking of this expected "schism" the editor says of the ruling Church authority:

"He will hardly dare to try the old familiar remedy of the bullet, but there need be no surprise if he does, for he has so long been accustomed to wield unlimited sway over his dupes that no one can tell to what measures his audacity may lead."

Such a statement as this, is simply ridiculous, and would not be deemed worthy of notice were it not that it substantiates another statement which has been made to us, to the effect that when this scheme of division was discussed and arranged by the parties here who were to be the leaders in carrying it out, it was understood that if any violence were used, as the Tribune affects to think might probably be the case, Government would fly to the rescue, and the authorities of the Church were to be speedily squelched or decapitated.

The testimony of this correspondent is important, as it shows that men have been at work, gopher-like, undermining and plotting, and in secret collusion with the enemies of this people, to destroy the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. But though they have sought deep to hide their counsel from the Lord, and their works have been in the dark, and they have said, "Who seeth us? and who knoweth us?" There was One who knew about their operations, and a bomb-shell thrown into a sleeping but corrupt city never created a more startling effect than did the words of God's servant, when he was inspired sixteen days ago to speak with bold plainness concerning the condition of affairs in certain quarters. God was with him, and he was led to take a course which has resulted in the uncovering of a deep-laid scheme, and cunningly-arranged trap, which its originators were not prepared to have disclosed just then. But this is only the repetition of what has often occurred in the history of the Latter-day Saints; God fulfilling his promise that he would show that His wisdom is greater than the cunning of the devil.

The Tribune appears to entertain serious doubts about the result of this plot. It says:

"Too much, however, must not be expected from this movement. While Brigham and his leaders—perhaps a hundred in all—are intelligent, able and exceedingly energetic men, the mass of the Mormons are woefully ignorant, intensely stolid, fanatical and superstitious, and it will be better to await results with patience than to hope too much from this apparent revolt."

We must confess that we do not feel flattered at this description of the "Mormons," but where the conclusion arrived at is so correct—that "it will be better to await results with patience

than to hope too much from this apparent revolt"—we will not quarrel about the process by which the Tribune arrives at it. If it, and the others, who so anxiously await some indication of the downfall of "Mormonism," would not hope too much from the rumors of difficulty which reach their ears occasionally they would not make so many mistakes as they do. In the present case they appear to have sufficient discernment to distinguish between a tempest in a small teapot and a genuine storm.

It can, without egotism, be claimed for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, that it has done more in the forty years it has been in existence, and especially of late years, towards liberalizing the religious world and breaking down many barriers than any other system extant. There was a time, and not very long since, when cheerfulness and innocent enjoyment were considered incompatible with true religion. Man, to be religious, was required to live in a constant state of repression, which was very productive of hypocrisy; but of late years many of the leaders of religious opinion have changed their views materially upon these points, and the example of the Latter-day Saints has not been without its effect in bringing about this improvement.

At a "Church Congress" lately held at Liverpool, the Rev. J. Erskine Clark read a paper in favor of a well-conducted theatre for religious people. He urged that

"For the poorer classes (especially those who need recreation most of all) theatricals under firm control, severed from corrupting and licentious temptations, would be not only painless but healthy recreation."

At the same time he thought that

"The theatre as at present existing among us, is one of the most fearfully powerful of our schools of vice."

Probably there are but few who are familiar with theatres as they are conducted in large cities who will dispute the correctness of this latter statement of Mr. Clark's. But while it is admitted that mankind need recreation, the leaders of society should take the direction of amusements, and not array themselves against them or abandon the management of them to people whose highest aim is to make money out of them. We have proved in this city that theatricals can be so conducted as to afford cheerful and healthy recreation, and yet not be attended by the usual vicious and baneful surroundings that characterize the performance of the drama in other communities. President Young's example in this respect is not lost, and we hope to see it have many imitators throughout our nation and others. Whenever the drama shall be placed under proper control, and the good of the people shall be the aim in the performances presented on the stage, and the surroundings of the theatre be made to conform to strict regulations, then an excellent and healthful means of amusement will be found, which people of every class, and even children may patronize with the happiest and most beneficial effects.

THE OLIVE AND OTHER FRUITS FOR THE SOUTH.

In the special correspondence of the San Francisco Times, written from Los Angeles, California, we find descriptions of the results which have attended the cultivation of various semi-tropical fruits, that may prove of interest to the settlers in the southern part of our Territory. His allusion to and description of the olive is especially interesting; for there is no fruit the cultivation of which would be more valuable or yield a larger profit to our people than this, which the correspondent calls the most noble of all the fruits in the world. The olive is very little used in our country outside of California. Its oil is used sometimes for salad making; but it is not in general use. In California it is highly esteemed as a pickle, and is principally used in that form by Americans; but the natives of California and Mexico use it in a variety of ways; in fact, a good Spanish dinner finds the olive prepared in some way or the other in every dish.

The olive thrives the best in a dry country like Mexico and the south of Europe. It is a native of the temperate sea coast ridges of Asia and Africa, but has been cultivated in all of the countries in the south of Europe since the dates of their existence. This fruit, to a great extent, constitutes the meat and bread, and the

cream and butter of the people of Italy and Spain, and is largely used in a variety of ways in France and Mexico. In these countries the olive enters into almost every kind of cookery. In portions of Southern Europe a few olive trees will serve for the support of an entire family, who would starve on what could otherwise be raised on the same surface of soil. It is a very pretty tree, with delicate branches, and little, narrow, bluish green leaves, looking, in the distance, like a willow.

In conversing with residents of St. George last spring we found a general impression prevailed, that the olive tree lived to a considerable age before it bore fruit; but Mr. Truman, the Times' correspondent, says that it commences to bear from a shoot or cutting the sixth year, and without any care whatever, in pruning, cultivating or watering, will live and grow for centuries. It is a very hardy, strong tree. In many of the places in Southern Europe, and along the coast ridges of Asia and Africa, it may be seen growing, it is said, about ten feet in height along the stony highways, in rocky cañons, and in desert and alkali flats. If it grows in such regions, we know of nothing to prevent it flourishing at Tokerville, at Harrisburg, Washington, on the Rio Virgin, St. George and on the Muddy. In Los Angeles country there are said to be from six to eight thousand olive trees in fine bearing order, and the crop is always said to be a sure one. At San Diego there is said to be an olive orchard nearly a hundred years old, in a wonderful state of excellent bearing, although it has been neglected for thirty years.

Should attempts to cultivate this fruit in the Southern part of our Territory prove successful, a great source of wealth would be created. Not only would the cultivators of the fruit be benefited, but its culture would prove an advantage to the entire Territory, by placing within the people's reach a pure article of oil in the stead of the wretched stuff which now is sold under the name of olive oil.

The orange, the lemon, the lime, the fig, the pomegranate and the English walnut flourish in Los Angeles county. Of the lemon the correspondent says it is as hardy as the pear and almost as sure. Eighty trees may be planted to the acre. The tree is in full bearing order at sixteen years, and commences to yield well at ten. The profits of lemon-raising are said to be enormous.

The crop of the walnut is said to average about \$30 (coin) to the tree, and it is regarded as a sure crop. This tree will undoubtedly grow to good advantage in almost every part of our "Dixie," and without doubt can be cultivated with profit.

The cultivation of these fruits deserves attention. If they can be raised advantageously in the South, they should receive attention, as they will prove an excellent source of revenue.

FALL ITEMS.

We have had another splendid Fall season, the weather thus far having been remarkably fine and mild and admitting of out-door work being prosecuted to the best possible advantage. There is probably no other country in the world, in this latitude, that enjoys a finer climate during the autumn than we have in Utah. In the eastern states, no further north than we are, we already hear of very cold weather, and in some places the winter has set in with uncommon severity. Such seasons as this ought to be taken advantage of by farmers, and every exertion should be made to plough the land. The experience of years has demonstrated that no labor on the farm meets with a more remunerative return than Fall plowing. There is some land which is not adapted for the Fall sowing of wheat; but we know of none that cannot be plowed to advantage in the Fall of the year. Wheat, in nearly every instance, produces a much better and more satisfactory crop when sowed early; and we frequently have a spell of weather early in the Spring which admits of sowing and harrowing, but is not sufficiently warm, or does not hold open long enough, to admit of plowing; and it is at times like this that Fall plowing is found to be profitable.

The present is a fine time to haul fuel, and all householders who can should make their purchases for the winter while the present low prices rule. It is probable that the Utah Central may come to our help this winter, and save us from the scarcity and high prices of last winter, but it is not best to depend to too great an extent upon it; for it is

not unlikely that its line will be occupied to the full extent of its capacity through at least the early part of the winter in carrying iron and other materials forward for the completion of the road to this city.

The poor in the various Wards of the city will need fuel to keep them warm during the cold weather. An excellent suggestion has been made in past years, and has been repeated this year, to the Bishops of this city by President Young, that they call for men and teams in the Ward to turn out and repair to the cañons, under their leadership, to procure sufficient wood to supply the winter's wants of the poor in their several ward. Such weather as we have had and still have is excellent for a bee of this character.

DAILY COLORADO "TRIBUNE" AND "STEBBINS."

THE Denver Tribune believes "in giving the devil his due under all circumstances," so it says. It must be very interesting to the public to know that it is so punctual in its payments; probably it has strong reasons for keeping in his Satanic Majesty's good graces. "A friend at Court" has been found useful before now; and we should advise the Tribune to stick to its practice. It may be placed in the future where a warm friend can be made available.

It "finds the papers teeming," it says, "with accounts of Mormon cruelties to the Gentiles, and a recital of incidents claimed to have come under the immediate notice of the writer. Most of these," it adds, "we presume are true, for it is well known that we have no particularly warm feelings for things in Utah, and are not apt to think they are better than reported."

We suppose, from this statement of the Tribune's, that whatever may be said—regardless of its truth or falsity—about a person or people for whom it has no warm feelings, must, of course, be presumptively true. Is that the reason that it so often presumes that gross slanders and falsehoods are true which are told about the people of Utah? As these are presumed to be true, because it has "no warm feelings for things in Utah," what a pity we cannot change its feelings, so that when it hears unfavorable statements about us it would presume that they were false!

But we do not wish to find too much fault with the Tribune, for it has met with a letter which is even too fishy for it to swallow entire. It appears in a Buffalo paper, signed by one Henry Stebbins, who says he was formerly Chief of Police in Salt Lake City. The Tribune says he makes several interesting statements of Mormon doings, which it would presume to be true only that he tells one which it knows is not. What a pity "Stebbins" did not know what a nice dish he spoiled for the Tribune by that mis-statement, the most insignificant of the compilation of lies which he framed. "Stebbins" tells of the arbitrary arrest of a young man from Denver named George Floyd, and he says Floyd's father now lives in Denver and is a member of the firm of Floyd, Nesbitt & Co. Reluctantly the Tribune is compelled to admit there is no such firm in Denver, nor ever was, so far as it knows; though there may be such a firm, it says, in other parts of Colorado.

Though there never was such a man as "Stebbins" who held any position in Salt Lake City, and though the letter which is purported to be written by him is utterly false from beginning to end, if the Tribune can derive any interest or comfort from its statements of "Mormon doings," we trust it will not discard it altogether, because it does not know George Floyd, or his father. Perhaps, by instituting inquiries, it may find Floyd, Nesbitt & Co. in some other part of Colorado; or failing in that, the Tribune might write to "Stebbins" to substitute some other name in place of Floyd's. A man of "Stebbins'" fertility of invention will have no difficulty in removing the Tribune's little scruple about the truth of his former letter. It is so willing to "presume" that everything it hears about "Mormon doings" is true, that we feel quite assured that "Stebbins" can satisfy it. When the Tribune finds George Floyd, son of Floyd, Nesbitt & Co., will it be so kind as to advise us, as we shall be interested in learning the result of its inquiries?

ELDER BRIGHAM YOUNG JR., "INTERVIEWED."

It has become exceedingly fashionable of late, whenever a man of note visits an eastern city, for newspaper reporters