



GEORGE Q. CANNON.....EDITOR

Wednesday, Mar. 16, 1870.

THE WATERS OF BIG KANYON AND OTHER CREEKS.

THE waters of Red Butte, Emigration and Big Cañon Creeks have for some time done considerable damage to the lands through which they have flowed. Valuable meadow and farming lands have in some instances been destroyed, and, in others, been rendered unproductive through being covered with water in the early part of the season. It has long been felt that some measures should be adopted to control these waters, and meetings have been held of late, by those interested, for the purpose of adopting some plan to accomplish this end. A route has been surveyed and an estimate made of the probable cost of digging a ditch sufficiently large to hold the waters, and a committee has recommended the project to the land owners.

Last night a meeting of those interested was held at the Fourteenth Ward School-house, and it was unanimously decided to adopt the route selected by the committee and surveyors, and a committee of three—Hon. A. P. Rockwood and J. D. T. McAllister and Heber P. Kimball Esqrs.—was chosen to superintend the construction of the canal and levy a tax on the lands that will be benefited by its construction. A committee of two was also appointed to draw up petitions to the County Court and to the City Council for aid to accomplish this work.

It is only by united action of this kind that these lands can be made secure, and this action should be on the part of the owners of property in the vicinity. It is clear that the County Court and the City Council should not take the initiative in a measure of this kind; for the moment that they meddle with the waters or attempt to regulate them, there is a disposition on the part of owners of land to hold them responsible for any damage that may result through their action. We think the measure has been started in the right direction. It should originate with the landowners; they should take the responsibility upon themselves, and if the route be feasible, and such as is approved by the judgment of the County Court and the City Council, then these bodies can render such aid as they may deem advisable without taking upon themselves any responsibility connected with the control of the waters.

There is considerable land in close proximity to this city which has been unproductive for years, the owners being unable to contend with the floods to which they have been exposed. These lands are fertile and can be made to yield abundant crops of grass and other products if the water can be controlled, and every enterprising, public-spirited man, who has land in that vicinity and appreciates its value, will doubtless be very willing to pay such a tax as shall be required in order to secure these waters.

We hope to see the enterprise prosper, and trust that the County Court and City Council will feel warranted in extending liberal aid towards the achievement of so desirable a result.

The following persons, or their representatives, were present at the meeting last evening, and voted in favor of the proposed ditch, and for the appointment of a committee to superintend its construction, and to levy a tax on the adjoining lands to pay for the work performed:

Samuel Bringham, Jacob Weiler, L. W. Hardy, Leonard and Thurston, Horace Drake, J. D. T. McAllister, Elijah F. Sheets, George Stringham, Thomas Heath, George Crismon, Bishop Hunter & son, John Clark, A. P. Rockwood, A. Hoagland, Thomas Winter, Sen., Levi Savage, B. Young,

Sen., Royal Barney, John Evans, John Swenson, Charles Lambert, Edward Snelgrove, Geo. Q. Cannon, Wm. Hickenlooper, A. M. Cannon, Wm. Wagstaff.

There were others present whose names we failed to obtain.

HARD TO PLEASE.

IT might reasonably have been thought, from the earnestness with which many persons urged the granting of the right of suffrage to the women of Utah as the panacea for all the evils which are supposed to afflict the inhabitants of this benighted region, that when that measure became law by the action of the Legislative Assembly and the approval of the Governor, a cry of joy would have ascended from every corner of the land and peans have been sung in honor of the event. But, strange to say, there have been no such evidences of joy exhibited. True, the action of the Legislative Assembly, granting unto women the right to vote in this Territory, has been noticed by the press; but that is all. The measure has not excited the attention, which, from the clamor there has been made over it in the past, it might have been thought it would have received. We do not even hear of Miss Anna Dickinson going into ecstasies over the new privileges which have been bestowed upon her sex in this Territory. The official who was her chief companion while she remained in this city, and from whom, doubtless, she derived the views of affairs here which she gives in her lectures, does not appear to be any better pleased with the admission of the women of this Territory to the ballot box than the object of his platonic affection, the gentle Anna. He writes to the *Chicago Tribune* over the *nom de plume* of "Douglas," evidently in a bad humor about the enfranchising of the women. Poor creature! he is hard to please. With him and the rest of his class, the "Mormons" are "damned if they will, and damned if they won't."

It is not, however, of the views of this "Douglas" we would speak; his misrepresentations and falsehoods plainly show that he is no gentleman, and, that he is, therefore, unworthy of notice. But we would call attention to the fact that this great movement has achieved success, and yet there is no exultation over the event among the whilom advocates of the measure. We think the secret of this silence is to be found in the fact that the women of Utah have given expression to their views in so unmistakable a manner lately in the mass meetings which have been held throughout the Territory. Deceived by the falsehoods of correspondents and lecturers concerning the condition of women in this Territory, many people have imagined that could the sex be endowed with the power to express its preferences at the polls, its members would speedily put an end to that system which they supposed was degrading woman and destroying her individuality. But what an egregious mistake! Simultaneously with the intelligence that the avenues to the ballot-boxes are open to women in Utah comes the startling announcement that they, with rare unanimity, have declared patriarchal marriage to be an excellent institution for woman—an institution which affords her the highest happiness and the greatest security, and society the most complete protection against the worst evils of civilization! No wonder those who have derived their ideas about Utah from the false reports of newspaper correspondents and lecturers, are dumbfounded, and hesitate about approving the Bill granting the women the right of suffrage. Their surprise is not lessened when they are assured—as they have been by several eastern papers—that the speeches delivered by the women in defence of the institution which it was expected they would quickly tear down whenever they obtained the power, were as able and eloquent as any delivered by the most famous advocates of woman's rights, and were superior to their usual efforts because much calmer and more moderate in tone.

The late action of the sex in this Territory is so opposite to that which was expected of them that correspondents and others, who endeavor to illuminate the understandings of the people East in relation to Utah affairs, are casting about for explanations which they hope will prove satisfactory to those who read their effusions. "Douglas" tries to explain it by saying that what the women of this country "have left of value upon earth, they

have by virtue of polygamy," and, therefore, they petition for it to be left alone. The simpleton either wishes his readers to ignore the fact that the women of all classes and conditions were unanimous in their decision in favor of the objectionable institution, or to conclude that all the women of this Territory are in polygamy.

This illustrates the desperate shifts which men who would—

"make the worse appear the better cause,"

have recourse to in bolstering up their views.

CHEESE FACTORIES.

Now that the "Act, providing for incorporating associations for mining, manufacturing, commercial and other industrial pursuits," has become a law, there is nothing to prevent the formation of co-operative societies to carry on every branch of business that may be needed. The law is a good one, and its provisions should be adopted by those who wish to form associations of any kind for the better and more perfect carrying on of business. There are many pursuits that can be followed to greater advantage by a company of persons than by a single individual. This is especially the case with cheese factories. As the Governor and the Legislative Assembly have done their part in framing and passing the required law to make such institutions legal, and the season is rapidly approaching when factories of this character will be needed, we propose, in this article, to call the attention of our readers, particularly those who reside in farming and grazing districts, once more, to the consideration of this important subject.

It is scarcely necessary to say, at this date and in the light of our present experience, that we must take speedy steps to prevent the constant drainage of our circulating medium to which the Territory is exposed. To keep our money at home, or to have it increase, we must manufacture what we need, and, if possible, sell more of our products than we buy of other people's. Admirably situated for producing butter and cheese, and for disposing of these articles in surrounding markets at a remunerative price, instead of supplying our own demand for these necessities, we have imported them in considerable quantities from the East. Was ever people more foolish than we have been in this respect! Selling our cows and other stock in many parts of the Territory to itinerant peddlers, and taking therefor the most wretched trash imaginable in the shape of goods, and then sending our money to the East to pay the dairymen of that region for their butter and cheese!

It is estimated that the feed which will make one pound of beef will produce twenty pounds of milk. This quantity of milk will make two pounds of cheese. Now, let every stock-raiser estimate what his beef is worth when it is raised, and compare it with the value of twice the amount of cheese. True, beef cattle run on the range, and do not get the care which is required to make cheese. But stock are often lost on the range, and bring their owners nothing but disappointment and loss, while the higher value of the cheese over the beef pays for its manufacture, and leaves a handsome profit besides.

In the East, where cheese factories are established, the houses and requisite machinery are usually provided by parties interested in the enterprise, who resolve themselves into a co-operative or joint stock company, under the general incorporation of the law of the State where they happen to reside, which company, through its directors or officers, selects a superintendent and cheese-maker. In small concerns the cheese-maker fills both places, taking in the milk, making the cheese and keeping the accounts. In some factories they charge ten cents per pound for making and curing the cheese; but this amount generally includes salt, rennets, muslin for bandages and annatto. This latter article is used to color the cheese, many people thinking that cheese to be rich must be yellow! It is, however, a detriment to the cheese, but manufacturers use it because it makes their cheese more saleable. In some factories the assessment is made upon the cheese for manufacturing it, when taken from the press, in others when sold, after being cured. When charged for, after being cured, the revenue of the company is reduced, as it is calculated in the East that the cheese will dry out about seven pounds in a hundred; in this dry country it would probably shrink more than this. When the milk

of a large number of cows is furnished to a factory, the cheese can be made at a less cost per pound, as the additional cost to a well-ordered factory would be only what extra help would be required in handling, and a small expense for salt, rennet and bandages. The expense for boxes in which to ship the cheese is charged to the owners of the cheese.

Those who take milk to the factory are accredited at each delivery of milk with the number of pounds delivered, which entitles them to a certain number of pounds of cheese. The amount of cheese is determined by the ratio of milk to cheese. This ratio is found by dividing the whole amount of milk received for a month, or any given time, by the number of pounds of cheese. The ratio varies from eight pounds to eleven of milk to one of cheese, depending on the season of the year and the care and skill used in the manufacture. During the greatest flow of milk the ratio is largest, and in the Fall it is less. Last season the average price of cheese at the factories in New York was seventeen cents, which netted the owners of the milk about three cents per quart. The cost of boxes was deducted from this. Besides this they had the whey, which they carried home after taking their milk. It is found where cheese is made three cows will maintain two pigs. Large producers deliver their own milk; but small dairymen, sometimes hire one of their number, or carry the milk alternately.

There is profit in this business, if rightly managed. In the East, where they have many disadvantages which we, in this country, do not have, they find it profitable. The price they pay a cheese-maker varies from \$25 to \$100 per month, according to skill and demand. The first-named price would be very low in this country; but for \$100 per month, or even less, a cheese-maker might be obtained in this country. Cheese at the factory East, was worth seventeen cents, what would it be worth in this country? If it can be brought from the East and pay commission and freight, and sell at a profit, surely that is tariff enough to protect our manufacturers and afford them a handsome profit. Owners of cows, can you make any more money on your milk than by manufacturing it into cheese? Recollect also that butter can be made before and after the cheese season.

We hope to hear of cheese-factories being established in many of our settlements this season. Who will take the initiative?

CONSIDERABLE praise is bestowed upon A. T. Stewart, the New York millionaire, for his expenditure of money in building a model village at Hampstead, L. I., and a model hotel for working women, in New York city. It is said that both these projects promise to be valuable acquisitions to the public, and it is also admitted that Mr. Stewart will make considerable money out of the operation. The correspondent of the *Chicago Post* says that there is hardly anything that New York needs so much at present,—leaving out the question of a good city government—as a dozen clear headed, public spirited millionaires, able to meet great demands and to wait till such investments become remunerative. He asks: "Who buy so dear and sell so cheap, as the very poor?" and continues,—"served last, served with refuse and compelled to pay more than is demanded for the best." "When the masses are educated up to Co-operation and mutual helpfulness," he adds, "they may be able to dispense with millionaires like A. T. Stewart." The correspondent's last sentence, quoted above, is at once the solution of all the evils which autocratic millionaires are required to solve. If the people could be made to see the advantages of co-operation, and the benefits which would accrue to themselves by its being properly carried out, the necessity which now exists for such men as Stewart and others, to take steps to form model lodging houses and hotels, would not exist; for they would be able to form plans for the amelioration and elevation of their own class, and to carry them into successful operation.

THE MISSION OF THE PRESS AND TELEGRAPH.

THE New York *Herald*, in a characteristic editorial article, published a few days ago, under the head of "Ancient and Modern Preachers," describes the new agencies which have been brought into operation for the dissemination of truth among the inhabitants of the earth. The peculiar office of the oral