



GEORGE Q. CANNON.....EDITOR

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## GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN IN MARSEILLES.

WE have just received a letter from George Francis Train, dated the 22nd ult., at Marseilles, France, in which is enclosed a copy of the *Journal de Marseille* containing a report of a speech which the irrepressible candidate for the office of Chief Executive in 1872 had delivered in that city. In the letter we are informed that Mr. Train throws his life and fortune into the cause of France. The editor in speaking of Mr. Train says that he apparently speaks many languages and they were kept under a charm for one hour by a brilliant discourse from him "dans notre langue" (in our language).

If we had read his opening remarks, without his name accompanying them, we should have had no difficulty in knowing who their author was. He opened by saying:

Citizens of Marseilles, citizens of "La Belle France," citizens of the newly born Republic, in the name of the millions of my friends who desire the liberty of Ireland, in the name of the millions of my fellow-citizens of America who love equality, in the name of the millions of working people of Ireland and of America who love brotherhood (*fraternité*), and as a citizen of the American Republic, I offer to you the fraternal hand to aid you in driving off the invader of the soil of your country. After thus opening his speech he proceeded to pitch into them for the apathy they manifested. He told them that they eat their repasts, drink their wine, smoke their cigars, go on the promenade and to the theatre, play billiards, send out proclamations, and talk loudly in their public meetings; but he sees but little else. They speak splendidly, but he asks, what they do. Are they ignorant that an immense army desecrates their soil? Are they ignorant that their beautiful capital is besieged; that the Prussians have encircled it with a wall of fire, that the Prussians by hundreds of thousands are devouring their riches, shedding the blood of their corps, burning, like Goths and Vandals, their splendid libraries; destroying their fine cities, and slaughtering their brave people as if they were wild beasts? Are they ignorant that their government cannot have communication with the outside world without the aid of balloons? And, said he, you are here discussing in the place of taking action; writing proclamations in the place of organizing regiments; making speeches in place of marching on Paris. He was not like the miserable demagogues, he said, in this country who played their cards with the view of gaining the votes of the Germans; he wished them to know that he was for France, and that he that evening gave them his body, his heart, his soul for the holy cause of French Republicanism. If there was not another thing for him to do he was ready to join the army as a simple soldier. In offering his humble services to France that evening, he only desired to pay the interest of the immense debt which America owed to France for the heroic services of Rochambeau, de Grasse, de Lafayette and all the brave volunteers of France. He told them that while they were smoking their cigars and drinking their wine, all France is in flames. Marseilles with its fine hotels, cafes, stores, its beautiful monuments, its magnificent streets, its immense docks, has not a foundry for the casting of cannon, nor workshops for the manufacture of munitions of war. If it was said that it took a long time to prepare factories for the making of cannon and guns, what hindered their making cartridges? Help yourselves, said he, and God will help you. Suppose that the City of Washington, the capital of America, was surrounded by an English army; think you that New York would regard with the same calmness the siege of the

capital that you regard here the siege of beautiful Paris?

His remarks created immense enthusiasm. When he descended from the tribune the citizens present crowded around him to grasp his hand. They applauded his remarks with vigor. Happy George Francis! What sweet incense this must have been to his patriotic soul! We have not heard of his going into the war as a simple soldier. Such merit as he possesses could not remain long in the ranks. Promotion would speedily follow, and instead of a candidate for the presidential chair he might turn up before 1872 as a French dictator, or even the occupant of the vacant French throne. The Bonapartes have lost their prestige; the Orleanists cannot be trusted; but if George Francis Train can only make the French think as much of him as he does of himself, the predictions of some of our contemporaries about an American ruling France may be fulfilled, and we see George Francis occupying the Tuilleries.

AN "eastern question," having nothing whatever to do with the designs of Russia on Turkey and the British possessions in India, is now looming up, and attracting considerable interest in Christendom. We allude to the growing probability of trouble between several of the governments of Europe and that of China on account of cruelties to and massacres of Christians in the "Celestial empire." The wholesale slaughter of the 21st of last June, at Tientsin, has been followed by demonstrations and threats of an alarming character against the Christian population, indicating that the feeling against them is intensely hostile. Late advices say that at one place, in order to escape destruction, the Christian residents were compelled to take refuge on board two British ships of war. At Ningpo, a day was fixed for a general onslaught on the Christians, after the manner of St. Bartholomew. American missionaries, who had been laboring ten years at Tung Chau, were warned by their converts, of an impending massacre, and fled for safety to Chefoo. The only French resident at Ching-Kian had to flee for his life; and at Shanghai the Christian residents would be in great danger were it not for the tremendous foreign fleet always there. These are not the only localities in which they have been threatened with extermination; and there is little reason to doubt, as the government takes little notice of these demonstrations, that it and the people are bent on endeavoring to restore their former seclusion from, and conservatism, with regard to, the rest of the world; and they are making preparations to carry out their notions. The Chinese are not slow at imitation, and the government is having ships of war built and armed on the most improved modern principles, and if the present grievances result in war, one much more stubbornly contested and protracted than that waged in 1848 may be expected.

The people of Europe and America, with the institutions and vices of civilization, have forced themselves upon the Chinese, and that is some small excuse for the antipathy felt by the latter; but as treaties have been concluded between the governments of the United States, England, France and Prussia, with China, securing to the subjects of these several powers the privilege of trading and traveling in all parts of the empire, those governments have the right to expect and will certainly compel compliance with treaty stipulations. The whole of the civilized world is interested in this Chinese question. The commerce of Europe and America is largely increased by trade with that distant empire, so China will be compelled, at any price, to observe her treaties, and to respect the lives of her Christian residents. But before she is made to comprehend this fact, this new eastern question may assume a magnitude and importance never yet excited by the squabbles, plots and quarrels of the rulers of Russia, Turkey and Great Britain.

THE public of this country and England have occasionally been shocked at the published accounts of the cruelties inflicted by the prison authorities upon O'Donovan Rossa and other Fenian convicts, confined at Portland, England.

Mr. Rossa was a prominent member and advocate of the Fenian movement in Ireland, and being an editor of a Dublin paper, he, by his revolutionary manifestoes, drew upon himself the

wrath of the government, the result of which was his paper was suppressed, his type and other material destroyed, and he and his employees were marched to jail. He was subsequently brought to trial and condemned to imprisonment for life for treason, and incarcerated in the government prison on the Island of Portland.

This occurrence left his wife and three children comparatively destitute, but she, being a woman of great energy and talent, determined to procure the service of eminent counsel on behalf of her husband, and for this purpose gave readings through this country and Great Britain. The efforts of Counsel, however, were unavailing, for the government of Great Britain is not in the habit of showing much mercy to political prisoners. But in her peregrinations she had roused the attention of the people to the enormity of the crime committed by the government against her husband; and what gold and legal advice failed to procure, that greatest of all human agencies—public opinion—demanded and compelled, namely, the release of the prisoner.

This little episode in the history of the Irish revolutionary party should teach a salutary lesson to its misguided and hot-headed members.

## THE DESERET STOCK AND BEE ASSOCIATION.

THE Deseret Stock and Bee Association had a meeting on Monday evening at the City Hall, at which there was a full attendance of members, and nearly all the gentlemen who had been appointed on committees were present. The meeting was very interesting and the remarks were spirited and instructive, all the speakers expressing themselves favorably to the objects for the accomplishment of which the Society is organized and agreeing that there is a crying need for prompt steps to be taken to cultivate and develop the various branches for which committees have been appointed. There was no disposition manifested by those who had been selected to act upon these committees to shrink from the duties to which they had been assigned, though all had plenty of business at present to occupy their attention.

The suggestions and views which have been at every meeting of this Society since its organization have been very profitable; the speakers have been men of ripe experience, many of them having been residents of these valleys since their first settlement and thoroughly familiar with the wants of the people and the capabilities of the country. The general expression has been that while we have a land, the equal, and in some respects the superior, of any other portion of the continent—that is, for a people of our habits and peculiar organization—we fail to receive the full benefit and put to a proper use the advantages of our position. We have a magnificent country for the production of a fine breed of horses, of choice beef, sweet butter and rich cheese; yet instead of selling horses and other stock, we buy them, instead of exporting butter and cheese we import them. The horses which were raised in this country, and sold to the Overland Mail Company when stages traveled across the continent, were the best horses for that kind of service that could be procured. With ordinary care there is nothing to prevent our having as good horses in this country as in any other on the globe; but the practice of suffering our stock to run at large on the range, is not the best in the world for the preservation of fine breeds of horses or horned stock. They will run out. We have had choice-blooded horned stock brought to this Territory in considerable numbers, and some of our stock-raisers have obtained reputation by keeping the blood pure; but, as a rule, care has not been taken to maintain the qualities of the stock. Fine blooded animals have not been appreciated; hence, sufficient attention has not been paid to the selection of good animals for propagating purposes. This is acknowledged by all our experienced farmers and stock-raisers, and they feel that the time has come for this to be changed.

The organization of this Society is timely. It has an extended field of usefulness before it. It can foster these interests, diffuse valuable information concerning them, develop a taste and pride among the people that will produce a radical change in all these respects, and lay the foundation for a vast increase of natural wealth. The meeting together and talking over these sub-

jects is very interesting; but this is not all that is wanted. Action is needed—practical plans that can be carried out and which, by their thoroughness and simplicity, will recommend themselves to the people. The committees of the Society intend to hold meetings, exchange views and adopt such a plan of operations as they may deem best and report to the Society at its next meeting, Monday evening, the 28th inst.

The great difficulty to be met with in maintaining such a Society as this which has been recently organized is, that, after awhile, the interest and zeal which its members feel in the beginning flags, its meetings stop and it gradually ceases to exist. This is especially the case with an organization which endeavors to achieve results for which the people are not prepared. However good the objects sought to be attained may be there must be an apparent necessity for them, or a society organized to bring them about will not be generally successful. There is a necessity at present for this Society. We must stop importation as fast as possible, by producing what we require, and if we can raise articles to export, so much the better. There is money to be made in raising good stock, bees, etc., for our own use and for exportation, and now that money is so much more necessary to us, in consequence of our altered circumstances, than it was a few years ago the Deseret Association for the improvement and development of stock is more likely to be permanently maintained now than at any previous time. The entire community should take an interest in it, become associated with it, and each one do all in his power to make it a success. It will require a little time and thought; but when the effects are remembered, in what direction can time and thought be used with better results?

## NEW MAP.

MR. Froiseth, who is employed in the Surveyor General's Office in this city, called upon us yesterday, and showed us a map which he has just finished, which exhibits the progress of the public surveys in the Territory of Utah. From the examination we were able to give the map we think it a very complete one, the surveyed lands throughout the Territory are marked with great distinctness and colored green, the mineral lands of all kinds, so far as known, are also marked, and the routes of the U. P. and C. P. Railroads, as well as the Utah Central, are traced with a correctness probably not equalled in any previous map; so far as the lands in their vicinity have been surveyed, they are absolutely correct. The scale of the map is 10 miles to the inch. The extent of the surveys are from the base line in this city south to the township 43 South, range 19 West, and from this city North to township 14 and East to range 8. It is Mr. Froiseth's intention, if he can obtain a sufficient number of subscribers, to get out a new map of the Territory for the use of schools and offices on a scale of either six or eight miles to the inch. A correct map of this description is much needed, and we imagine would sell readily; but Mr. F. does not wish to undertake its publication until he has obtained a sufficient number of subscribers for it to warrant him that he will not lose money by issuing it.

He informed us that the township plats of the lands surveyed in the South will probably be in the Register's Office within the next two months—say the 15th of next January—at which time the people of the South can enter their lands.

THE example set by St. Louis, in adopting the "European Plan," in the legal registration of the prostitutes of that city, has induced the people of Chicago to take the subject under consideration, and for several weeks past the Chicago *Times* says, meetings have been occasionally held, in that city, largely attended by both men and women, for the furtherance and adoption of some plan, whereby the evils of prostitution may be reduced as far as possible, compatible with its existence. To abate the physical evils growing out of and inseparable from it the *Times* suggests that their treatment be confined to female practitioners only, and the abolition of special hospitals for this class of patients.

Chicago has three thousand prostitutes, and in the amelioration of their condition, and in reducing the evils of the system to a minimum, the pious and philanthropic of all classes may find labor enough to keep them busy for an almost indefinite period.