

# DESERET NEWS:

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - - - FEB. 5, 1873.

[FROM MONDAY'S DAILY.]

## ABOUT BORROWING.

He who goes a borrowing, goes a sorrowing, says the old proverb. Of course he does, first of all because of the necessity, real or supposed, for borrowing, and afterward because of the drag of repaying what he has borrowed and spent. Some people almost never borrow, and others are always borrowing—it is their way of carrying on business, of making a living. A very poor way of carrying on business or of making a living it is, but somehow or other such people seem to prefer it, or at least they get into that way of doing and seem never to be able to get out of it again. It is a lame and impotent way of getting along, and those with whom borrowing has become a chronic habit are really unfortunate and are to be pitied. Their neighbors are unfortunate and are to be pitied also, for few people like to have an inveterate borrower for a neighbor.

Some philosophers and didactic writers strongly advise all never to get into debt. Good advice, so far as practicable, but it is not always reasonably practicable. There are occasions when a loan, of money or some other needed thing, is a great help, and nobody, neither borrower nor lender, is any the worse, but one or both are much better for it. Credit, if a thing to be availed of as little as conveniently can be, is still a thing of utility, sometimes of great utility. It is a thing to be used, used as sparingly as you please, but not to be abused.

In the matter of borrowing money, as it is commonly done here at high rates of interest, though sometimes justifiable and possibly essential, it is well to be especially cautious, and slow rather than fast. To borrow money to engage in mere speculation, is hazardous, and the borrower can expect justification only from his own conviction of the propriety of doing it. The world will not justify him in it if he fails, but rather condemn him strongly, and say pitilessly, "Served him right."

There may be times when it is advisable to borrow and even to pay high rates of interest. It may be better to borrow a little to meet a pressing payment to an exacting creditor, than to sell property at such a disadvantage as would involve the borrower in a sacrifice of double, treble, or quadruple the amount borrowed, with the interest on the same superadded. In such cases no reasonable person would condemn borrowing at interest. Because the borrowed sum, with the interest, might be paid in good season, and if property had eventually to be sold, it would give time to sell it without the owner being forced to dispose of it at a sacrifice, or at least at such a great sacrifice as generally attends a forced and hurried sale.

There may also be many other occasions when it would be advisable for a man to borrow and pay interest, to prevent a serious sacrifice, or to secure a great advantage. But as a rule, of very general applicability, we should say, do not borrow, especially at high rates of interest, unless it is really advisable to do so. Do not involve yourselves in liabilities to secure some merely speculative advantage. Do not compromise your property, only in cases in which it may be the best thing you can do.

[FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY.]

## STEAM CULTIVATION.

The cultivation of the land by the aid of steam has made much progress of late years. Mr. John Fowler, of Essex, England, started his first steam plough in 1855. At the present time from 400 to 500 sets of steam plows, owned by individuals or by companies, are profitably worked for hire in Great Britain. A five hundred acre patch, of stiff clay near London, that could not be rented at £3 an acre, was bought by an enterprising farmer, of course at a comparatively low price. He went energetically and intelligently to work, removed fences, underdrained, steam-plowed, and put the whole into grain crops. Allowing

ten per cent. on the money invested, his clear profits last year were \$18,000. Another tract of 5,000 acres, considered worthless, was purchased by a far-seeing farmer, and steam-ploughed to a depth of three feet. This enterprise was rewarded by astonishing crops.

In England, Scotland, and Germany steam-power is working a revolution in agriculture. Individual farmers invest \$6,000 to \$10,000 in steam machinery and find it very profitable. Joint stock companies invest in land and steam machinery and reap large dividends. The most extensive farmer in the world, the Pasha of Egypt, employs 400 steam plows. He is building 400 miles of railway on his farm and he has ordered 30 locomotive engines and \$3,000,000 worth of sugar machinery.

In our Southern States steam-plowing has proved a success. Mr. Lawrence, of Magnolia Plantation, Plaquemine parish, Louisiana, says that with steam cultivation he has produced over 2,500 pounds of sugar to the acre.

Engines to travel and drag the plows after them have not yet proved an acknowledged success. The plowing done by steam is almost exclusively accomplished by a single engine standing at one side of the field, or by a pair of engines, one standing on one side of the field and the other on the other side, and dragging the set of three or four plows or a cultivator by means of long wire ropes circling one or more drums. So far, these two methods, both similar in principle, are the only widely demonstrated successful methods of applying steam to the cultivation of the earth.

Whether or not those methods would be sufficiently successful to render their adoption here advisable, is a matter for the consideration of our farming fraternity. But judging by what we learn of the perfect success of cultivation by steam elsewhere and its consequent multiplying use, one would be ready to conclude that it would be successful here. Few of the farmers in the Territory would be able to purchase and keep for their own use steam-plowing apparatus, but by co-operative effort a settlement might own one, or an individual or company might purchase one and keep it for hire by others, as threshing-machines are now kept.

In these western regions, labor and fuel are comparatively high, but perhaps they are held at lower rates than in any other of the Territories. The price of farm produce too is not high. These high figures might be counterbalanced by the fact that farm land is held at lower figures here than in European countries where steam cultivation has proved a decided success.

## THE SEASON.

The winter commenced with unwonted sharpness, but the severity was brief, it soon tapered off to a comfortable temperature, which was maintained with several moderate variations until a few days ago, when the longest storm of the season set in, not very terrible down here in the valley, but heavy enough on the mountains. The cessation of the storm yesterday introduced what is generally regarded as the coldest night of the winter. It was piercing when we consider that we have been lately enjoying the sight of the mercury up to 50 in the day. At ten o'clock last evening the mercury stood at 16 above zero, and we are informed that at two this morning it descended to the classic region of 10 below, which is quite low enough for the present. The covering of snow which the naked earth has now received is a positive benefit and such also the increased cold may be. A few sleigh bells were heard in the afternoon and evening, but unless bull teams are made available there is no likelihood of any great multiplication of the melodious jingle at present, be the snow as deep and the frost as biting as they may.

[FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY.]

## WHAT THE WOMEN SAY.

In continuation of the late National Woman's Suffrage Convention in Washington, D. C., Mrs. Dr. Mary Walker invited the audience to obtain copies of her printed memorial presented to Congress that morning (Jan. 16,) by Senator Caldwell, an unfortunate name, by the by, just now.

Mr. E. M. Davis, of Philadelphia, said it was difficult to make much headway without money, which they felt great need of. There were more persons in favor of woman suffrage now than there were ten years ago in favor of the abolition of slavery.

His project for a joint stock association paper was put to the meeting, no one voting pro or con, and the chair remarked that silence gave consent, but Mrs. Stanton shrewdly said she would put the question woman fashion thus—"All in favor of the resolution will sit still, and say nothing, and all opposed rise up." No one rose, and she declared the vote unanimous. Nothing like tact. Cady is a woman of tact.

Mrs. Matilda Joslyn Gage, of New York, gave a history of the efforts to obtain favorable State and Congressional legislation, and recited acts of feminine heroism. Southern women were waking up to their rights now that they saw their former slaves in the enjoyment of rights and privileges which were not accorded to them. Women were recognized at the Philadelphia convention. They had aided in republicanizing many of the doubtful States in the late election, and some of the candid newspapers had the manliness to acknowledge that service. Although woman's power was recognized to some extent, yet somehow it was not regarded as a very responsible power. Miss Anthony managed to get a straight Republican vote into the box, but Uncle Sam came along and for it cast her into prison in which fugitive slaves had been thrust in days gone by.

Mr. A. G. Riddle, one of the great champions of the cause, said he had learned to obey orders, especially when given by women, and that was why he addressed the convention. The benefits of legislation were generally limited to the male portion of humanity. If the right of liberty was inalienable and only protected by the ballot, why was the ballot confined to the male sex? The only difference between a native and a foreign citizen was that the former could vote and the latter could not, but the simple process of naturalization removed that disability, and why should foreign born citizens possess greater and more sacred rights than native born citizens? The right of suffrage was as clearly a privilege under the 14th amendment, as any privilege ever conferred by legislation.

Miss Anthony made a powerful appeal for cash to defray the expenses of the convention.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton appealed to the men to come to the aid of women in their strife for liberty and equality. She had ceased to have patience with those smiling, foolish women who came to her and said they had all the rights they wanted. Men and women, representing justice and mercy, should have equal advantages. Woman was needed to aid in the reform of courts, prisoners, educational institutions, legislative halls, the pulpit and the forum, in fact in all the walks of life now denied her. Men did themselves great injustice in denying woman that right, and society was suffering in thousands of ways in consequence.

A vote of thanks, offered by Dr. Mary Walker, to the Senator from Kansas, for introducing her memorial in the Senate, was carried.

Miss Anthony explained her Rochester voting and imprisonment case. The holding of her to bail and other acts of court in her case were manifestly illegal. The laws related to "he," "his," "him;" nothing could she find of "she," "her," "hers," as required to give bonds. To the question at the hearing of her case, "Did you knowingly put in an illegal vote?" she had replied, "No, I knowingly deposited my legal vote in the ballot box." She claimed that the fourteenth amendment conferred the full right of universal suffrage on all, and that judges, lawyers, and legislators were all ignorant of the law. Hon. Ben. Butler had told her that the women were fighting their way through nobly, and when they got up to the Supreme Court he would be there to help them. The 14th and 15th Amendments made the rights of citizens universal, and she invoked the aid of all good citizens in carrying them out.

Miss Lillie Devereux Blake said their rights were slowly gaining ground from year to year. The solid rock of oppression was slowly crumbling to atoms, and soon woman would be in the exercise of her

long dormant but always constitutional rights.

Miss Anthony said she had talked with Judge Jones, of Wyoming Territory, that morning, and he said the crisis in regard to the right of women to vote in that Territory was passed, and that right was secured beyond peradventure. It was seldom now that a journal could be found that cast ridicule on that movement.

Mrs. Sarah J. Spencer referred to the attempt of a number of Washington ladies to vote. The decision of Judge Carter was generally regarded as a great victory for the advocates of female suffrage. There is no law in this district to punish the highest crime against womanhood known in the calendar. The crime of seduction is no crime according to the laws men have made, and a child may be ruined soul and body, and the law offers a few dollars compensation to the father of the child; to the mother a broken heart; to the child, the dark, downward road to everlasting despair. As to the Bible aspect of the question she had little to say. "The opponents of woman suffrage said Eve was made after Adam, and consequently was his inferior, but it must be remembered that the fishes were made before Adam. The natural inference would therefore be that Adam was superior to the fishes, and that Eve was his superior."

Dr. Mary E. Walker felt inclined to speak. There was an apparent disposition to ignore her, crowd her off and shove her aside, and she felt sensitive about it. She did not propose to keep silence. How could she? She would continue to work in the cause of woman suffrage, even for those who hissed her. Dr. Mary was arrayed in blue-black coat and pants, substantial gaiters, a long gold chain, and short curls. She had been arrested seven times for wearing her present easy and comfortable costume.

Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted—

"Resolved, That we, the officers and members of the National Woman Suffrage Association in convention assembled, respectfully ask Congress to enact appropriate legislation during its present session, to protect women citizens in the several states of this Union in their right to vote."

The string of resolutions previously introduced, were put by Miss Anthony and adopted by the convention.

[FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY.]

## CAN'T IT BE DONE HERE?

In pursuance of the subject of silk culture and manufacture, respecting which we presented some important and interesting particulars yesterday, it may be further asked if enterprising capitalists and business men see 75 per cent. in prospect on their investments in silk manufacture, in California, why cannot capitalists and business men see the same encouragement in establishing silk manufacture in Utah? If they cannot see future dividends of 75 per cent. in that business, is there anything to prevent them seeing dividends amounting to 50, 40, or 30 per cent., which latter figures even are all-sufficient for the conduct of a healthy and legitimate business and indeed more favorable to the general welfare than the higher figures of 75 per cent. Is not this a matter worthy of the careful consideration of capitalists and of experienced business men? Is there anything in the climatic influences of Utah or in the peculiar local surroundings that should make impracticable the establishment in Utah of this business on as satisfactory a paying basis as in California, or at least on a sufficiently satisfactory paying basis? What advantage for the conduct of silk manufacture does California possess which is not possessed by Utah? The former has less severe winters and a somewhat moister climate. Are these sufficient to dispel the bright visions of 75 per cent. returns? Are they sufficient to forbid all thoughts of paying dividends, of sufficiently remunerative business to make the enterprise worth undertaking? If any such conclusions have been reached, from indisputable premises, we have not heard of them, nor can we believe in them until we have discovered more reason for such conclusions than we can see at present.

If the necessary capital does not exist in Utah, would not capital-

ists outside the Territory willingly invest in the business if it could be shown to them that their investments would be reasonably secure and the dividends on the same reasonably liberal? A paid up capital of \$100,000, which is all that the new California company anticipate using, would not be a very wonderful amount for a Utah company to raise for the establishment of a business presumptively favored by local conditions, and for the productions of which the demand promises to be universal and never-failing. Everybody wears silk, or would wear it if it were more easily comeatable, and if it were produced and manufactured here it undoubtedly would be more easily comeatable to many people than it is at present.

Respecting labor, there is an abundance in the Territory, and there is abundant raw material waiting to be educated and trained into skilful labor. There are many persons in the community who have been accustomed during a large portion of their lives to the manufacture of silk in one or other of its various branches. These persons probably could be got together, the skilled labor needed but not found in the Territory, with the necessary machinery, could be imported, as many competent artisans would readily come here to live and labor if they were tolerably well assured of a comfortable means of earning a livelihood at the respective employments to which they have been trained. No Territory or State in the Union is so rich in young men and maidens as this, to whom it would be charity, blessing, salvation to furnish a sufficiency of light, agreeable, regular, and profitable occupation. The important questions—"What shall we do with our boys? What shall we do with our girls?" need not be so anxiously asked as they are in some communities, if those boys and girls were trained to and employed in useful and remunerative occupations, and that they may be so trained and employed here various businesses must be established, so far as is reasonably practicable. On this, much of the welfare and prosperity of families and the community depends.

As things go in these western countries, the greed of gain, the inordinate anxiety to amass ponderous fortunes hastily, the indisposition to engage in anything which does not promise immediate and immense returns, works much to the injury of the community by preventing the establishment of various manufacturing businesses which there is good reason to believe could be carried on successfully and profitably if judiciously instituted and prosecuted.

There is a glamor, a meretricious splendor, a glowing illusive promise appertaining to mining for the precious metals, an ignis fatuus, that leads people on, a few to fortune, but most to the quagmire of moral and pecuniary ruin, bringing together the most desperate, unprincipled, and reckless of human kind, so that we find no necessity of urging or advising the following of that occupation, but rather of discouraging it unless pursued in a judicious and healthful manner as a regular and legitimate business. But manufactures of various kinds and mining for the more useful metals and minerals should receive the approbation, encouragement, and substantial aid, in one way or another, of every resident, and when looked at in the right light they will receive the support of every good and enlightened citizen. After agriculture nothing is more calculated to build up a community than manufactures and mining so far as it supports or supplies manufactures. Commerce interweaves itself in all the relations and conditions of men and communities and is generally well able to take care of itself.

Precious metal mining and commerce, because they promise wondrous gains, are apt to absorb the lion's share of capital and attention, often to the prejudice of manufactures. It would be well for the community if the profits of trading businesses were reduced until they came nearer to a level with the profits of manufacturing business, because manufactures are calculated to employ larger numbers of people than commerce does, thus distributing gains more widely among the community in return for the following of the most morally and politically healthful of all pursuits—production.

Co-operation is an excellent means of interesting the public in