DESERET EVENING NEWS DESERRET NEWS, Semi-Work GEORGE OF CANNON MANUELLE EDITOR AND PEREISHER

Saturday, · . . February 13, 1800 THE CHICAGO "TRIBUNE" ON THE BALT LAKE TRADE

THE Chicago Tribune contains a leading article headed The Shadow of a bill to provide for the better administration of justice in the Territories. tages of the litch trade are cogently set forth. There is a tone of gratule had in securing the trade of this Territory. The construction of the railroad is changing the streams of commerce, and Chicago is likely to get a large share of the trade that has hitherto gone further East. Our merchants can renew their stocks of goods much oftener than tem formerly, and the Tribune argues that it only needs that they shall learn that bills of TON OWA S Chicago is as good a purchasing market as any seaboard city, for their trade to \$10,000 a year for that journey." Also ed the scheme of the Finance Committee, which, with his amendment, he warding business "at the end of the track" had stated that there had been resumption. ing the last six months, two hundred tons of merchandise per month, and that one firm alone had pald not less than \$150,000 per month, for advances on freight.

There certainly is no blame to be attached to Chicago if she does not secure a considerable share of the trade of this Territory; Tof the Building In the been indefatigable in their efforts to represent her properly in our community. Their enterprise deserves a success, and where they can offer tangible advanit. There is no city in the Union which has made the exertions to secure the western trade that Chicago has. If there merchants take pains to keep the trade when they have secured it, the attent of \$33,000 per unite on the main road, and on the branch to Portland, Oregon.

House.

There is no city in the Union which has made the exertions to secure the authorizing the North Pacific Railroad to issue the first mortgage bonds to the trade when they have secured it, the stream will not be easily turned in any other direction. But whoever wishes to retain the Utah trade must deal upon strictly honorable principles. The remark has been frequently made to us during the past avelve months by tages they will without doubt reap have been surprised to find our merchants so sente and well posted upon
all points connected with their trade.
We have been so remote that many have
had the idea that our condition was
semi-barbarous, and that the merchants
had not emerged from the ignorance
which uninformed persons supposed

Butler's resolution protesting

The House resumed the consideration
of Butler's resolution protesting

mon to the outside world respecting us in such simple, gushing frankness that

we can not forbear copying it. It says Whatever we may think of a multiplicity of wives, a multiplicity of dollars is a good thing to have about the house, and the one would seem rather to involve the necessity of the other. At any rate the Mormons are a thrifty race, as indeed a community must needs be where there is no limit to the number of a man's families, and where so r. any avail themselves or that privilege. The trade of a people so thriving and industrious, and who, whatever liberties they may allow themselves on other subjects, are said to be as scrupulous in money matters as if they made no pretentions to being Saints, is certainly worth having, and it will be the fault of the Chloure people if they do not get the whole of it.

A multiplicity of wives, without a

corresponding multiplicity of alollars would be very bad; their possessor would be subjected to very many un-

annoyances of a domestic nature, there would be the unpopularity of the sys-How many dollars will it requir any one inform us, to sanctify and make popular the addition of one, two, three

The Tribune, in making this state ment, has touched a key note. We have long understood the potency of deliars in contributing to a people's popularity.

Washington Irving was not far wrong in calling the deliar "Almighty." Even discussion of the tax bill. long understood the potency of dellars in calling the delies "Almighty." Even which in our poverty have been deridand held up to contempt; if dullars were plenty, would shine resplendent. They would be popular and be deemed were thy of example. We do not aim to riches, nor make dollars the object of pursuit, but the Latterday Saints, if they will be guided by wise counsels, will inevitably have them in abundance, and they can be made to perform good service in propagating truth and inaugurating a better condi-tion of things than at present exists. We expect to see wealth yet perform ing the world and in popularizing principles which have been too long held it

Calued,—Yesterday afternoon we had a call from Mr. W. G. Cochrane, Representing Charles W. Sanford, manufacturer of confectionery, &c., Chicago, who has been visiting among our merchants for a few days past. He left this morning well attached with the result of his trip and the sucbusiness of the firm. " " "

derision,



amsey presented a bill to encourage

tion running through the article at the success which Chicago merchants have White opposed the taking up of the

On motion of Sherman the Senate re-sumed the consideration of the currency

Morton addressed the Senate in an elaborate speech.
Williams followed, advocating his centre there. The Tribune cites the statement of a merchant who had visited this city to show the value of this trade. "I would not," said he, "take Sio 000 a year for that lourney." Also

resumption.

Sherman opposed Williams' amendment because there would be a difficulty in determining who should be entitled to preference in the conversion of greenbacks into bonds where the amount was limited to two millions per Williams thought this was a very light difficulty.

Morton opposed all contraction as un-

enden also gave his views on the subject of Williams' amendment, which was finally rejected, only nine of the Senators voting in its favor.

The Senate then took a recess.

The evening session was devoted to the consideration of the river harbor

business men from the East, that they some discussion a proviso was inserted that no money shall be paid to assignees,

characterized the entire people. But they understand their business, and are not slow in discerning when they are fairly and honorably dealt with; they have this psculiarity too, which is common to the whole people—they atick to their friends, and, at least, want no dealing with their enemies.

The Tribuas, in the close of the article referred to, has uttered a sentiment common to the outside world respecting us that he never believed that Ben Wade ever meant to do an intentional wrong, but he considered the privilege of the House had been invaded, and that it was necessary to have legislation so that it could never happen again. Butler, again disclaiming any intention to consure Ben Wade, consented to withdraw his resolution and to accept the substitute suggested by Kelsey, which refers the subject of the amendment of the joint rules governing a joint convention for counting electoral vote being referred to a select committee of being referredto a select committee of Proyn and Mullins desired to offer other substitutes, but Logan declined

Farnsworth made it a point of order that the substitute accepted by Butler was not a privileged question. The Speaker pro tem overruled the point of order of Farnsworth, and appealed it, when it was laid on the table 131 to 30. Logan proceeded, deprecating' further discussion on this disturbing question, and concluded by moving to lay the whole subject on the table, which was agreed to 130 to 55.

The next business was a bill to authorize the building of a military and postal railroad from Washington to New York, which passed 100 to 54.

Pruyn attempted to offer a resolution instructing the committee on the revision

ion of the laws to inquire and report the necessary legislation in regard to the subject of counting the electoral

SOUR REDUNDENT MERCES.

telegraph communication is impe the floods. There have been several snow storms in the mountains, the snow has drifted twelve to fifteen feet deep in places. Snow slides are reported along the Central Pacific road near Emigrant Gap and Cisco, destroying a portion of the snow sheds. Thus far trains have only been delayed a few hours.

New York, 12.—Blaisdell, to-day, was sent to Sing Sing to serve out three years for whisky frauds.

San Francisco, 11.—Reports from the interior indicate that the recent storm has been the most destructive of any since the winter of 1862. It visited every portion of the State, Santa Clara

Galaveras river overflowing its banks. No loss of life is reported. Legal tenders 74.

Springfield, Mass.—Major General Barnes, of the U.S. army, died at his residence in this city to-day; he was one of the commissioners of the Pacific

Nashville.-Governor Brownlow sent his resignation to the Legislature to-day, to take effect on the 21st.

New Orleans.—The steamer Nellie Stevens was burned on Caddo Lake, Red River, last night. Sixty-three lives were lost. The boat and cargo

New York.—A Washington special says it is expected that General Sherman will be offered and will accept the position of Minister to England.

Washington.—Seustor Abbott's bill authorizes the consolidation of the Atlantic and Pacific and the Southern Pacific Railroad companies, under the name of the Texas and Pacific Company, to construct a railroad and telepany, to construct a railroad and tele-graph from Marshall, Texas, to con-nect the Atlantic and Pacific, east of the 100th meridian, and to aid the en-

the 100th meridian, and to aid the enterprise by granting lands, and guaranteeing the interest on the bonds to the smount of \$40,000 per mile.

The Herald's special at Jacksonville, Florida, says a number of Cuban gentlemen, have been here for some time past under suspicious circumstances, and lately chartered the steamer Henry Burden, announcing that she is bound for Nassau. About the same time a steamer laden with coal, arrived from Charleston, and transferred the coal to the Henry Burden, which immediately to the Henry Burden, which immediately sailed. The vessel had a quantity of munitions of war aboard, and no doubt was bound to Cuba for the service of the

was bound to Cuba for the service of the insurgents:

Washington.—A special says that Col. Leavenworth testified before the Indian Committee that in Custer's battle in the Washita mountains, only fifteen Indians were killed and only thirty lodges were attacked, though General Custer reported fifty-three lodges were attacked and a hundred and three Indians killed. He says that Mrs Blinn, who was reported to have been killed by a squaw during the fight, was shot by our own soldiers. own soldiers.

H. A. Bowen, a Wall street financier, sails for London to-day, for the purpose of ratifying negotiations with European capitalists for the purchase of a western

Chicago.—The coroner's jury have found a verdict that General Murray McConnell was killed by Geo. W. Robinson. The latter is in jail. McConnell had Robinson's note for some five

people present from abroad.

Honolulu advices to January 26th say the Privy Council has adopted resolutions of respect to the memory of the Kings father, and condolence to the affected relatives.

The small pox excitement at Honolu-la is rapidly subsiding.

The want of steam communication between Honolulu and the other felands is felt by the business community, the prevailing calms frequently interrupting the mail and commerce.

London.—It is stated that the Persian army, with the Shah at its head,

has gone to Bagdad. In the meantime the Turkish troops are pushing for-ward to the Persian front.

Havanah.—A small Spanish schooner, which had cleared for New York, was seized to day by the authorities on suspicion of having arms and supplies aboard for the rebels. The earge was overhauled but nothing was found to confirm the suspicions.

The mixed commission, appointed to raise funds for the Government, resolved to recommend the Spanish bank to furnish a losn of \$8,000,000, the Government to provide for its repayment by imposing a special tax of 5 cents on each box of sugar experted; a dollar on each load of manufactured tobacco, 5 cents on each 1,000 cigars and 5 per-

paid.

The Diario admits that the revolutionists are in possession of the entire Puerto Principe district, except the city. Secret deposits of arms have been discovered at Cardenas. The rebeis have made the town of Nicaragus of the American Commission at the World's fair at Paris in 1867, published in the monthly report of the Department of Agriculture, for March, 1868, which is worth careful perusal. I will here extract a few lines from that report. On page 154 the committee says:

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at Buenos Ayres with Bliss and Masterman, and expressed himself satisfied with Lopez' explanation. He believes that Washburne, Bliss and Masterman were all engaged in a conspiracy to overthrow the Paraguayangovernment. Theiremnant of Lopez' army is at Augutura, the present seat of his govern-

Correspondence.

Editor Descret News:—In your issue of No. 44 of the Weekly News appeared a learned effusion of a French vinicultural authority, by which the author. P. A. Droubay, of Tooele valley, thinks he has finally upper the property of the property finally upsettiny fragile theories advanced on this subject in a few desultory remarks. Although averse to the spirit of controversy, I cannot let this singular production fall a prey to oblivion, inasmuch as it contains some points which are true and correct, and I desire the writer to know that I acknowledge them as such, and also some weak points which he should not expose to a criticising public. It appears to me that he has only read my writings with the purpose of culling out some incomplete statement, which is explained by the contaxt; but may be exposed as delicient by every portion of the State, Santa Clara and San Joaquin valleys suffering the most. The lower portion of the City of Stockton is flooded, the cellars in the principal streets being filled by the

confess that my memory is greatly at faul if there was not due credit given to the authority quoted from in my manuscript but as there are several parts yet to appear the probability is that the apparent omission will yet be rectified in the eyes of the

The only point in my remarks tha

wines of that character, and I classed them therefore with the famous productions of similar climes. I do not expect that we shall ever be able to raise any kind of famous light wines, for the plain reason that all kinds of grapes, when raised in this climate, produce a strong, sugary and consequently alcoholic wine. Yet I am not unable to account for the unwillingness of our French friends to place the strong, heavy-bodied wines of the sunny south among the best wines of the world, while tastes differ so widely and while they must admit that 'John Bull' and "Jonathan" are largely in favor of strong wines. Certainly the appellation "best" must either signify, preferable to the taste, or else superior by dint of chemical qualities. At any rate if Southern Utah can array the bulk of "John Bull" and "Jonathan" his cousin on the side 'of her wines, the customers for the French Bull" and "Jonathan" his consin on the side of her wines, the customers for the French productions will be limited. As to the peculiar quality of the strong wines of the south "to cause the drinkers to fall under the table" it is a great pity if the drinker cannot learn the strength of his beverage in time to prevent such a phenomenon. Surely no sane man would eat as much bulk of fried eggs as he would of potatoes, and if he has a wine of 35 per cent of alcohol before him he must drink a smaller pail full of it than if he had a product of 10 or 12 per cent. The drinking and carousing of which Mr. D, speaks are as possible with light as with heavy wines and persons having such dispositions will take sufficient quantities to suit their purpose.

pose.

The passage in Mr. Droubay's letter, referring to this part of the subject, has a tendency to turn the bigotry of uninformed individuals in a direction prejudicial to our Southern wine growers, who have given time, means, and energy to this great industry, believing that they were thereby perforning a part of their mission to this land. Probably he did not intend this, or at least did not intentionally and advisedly do it. duction of dollars. In both these industries the proportion of pounds and consequent cost of marketing is small to the value, in cost of marketing is small to the value, in both the breadth of land needed is small in proportion, to the immense wealth produced. I will admit that silk will probably engage a larger number of the population than wine, and that its culture will be the more general one; yet wine and raisins will, at no distant day, add largely to the comfort and wealth of our people, especially in this southern region. You may produce around your northern valleys light where that will reak high in the estimation of Curopeans in your midst; we will here raise the wine that will delight "John Bull" and "Jonathan," as well as the continental European, and we will produce for you raisins that find no equal in the land of France. What need of restraining any of us? There is ample room for us all, we will never glut the markets of the world, and in this broad free country we need not step on each other's toes.

My reason for quoting American authority is mainly, because I am writing for the American people, and our European ideas must be modified by applying unerring principles in a manner to suit the conditions of this land and the peculiarities of the American climate. What experimental knowledge I possess was acquired in Switzerland, in a climate similar to that of your native land; but it is of little use here until assisted by practical knowledge gained under the changed conditions of this land.

But Mr. Editor, so much having been said der the changed conditions of this land.

But Mr. Editor, so much having been said by our French brethren in behalf of the unapproachable excellence of the French wines, permit me to draw the attention of your readers to the report of the committee of the American Commission at the World's

have made the tewn of Nicaragus a rallying point for the central depot. Arrests of suspected parties continue. Several Americans and other foreigners are in custody. Prominent Cubans continue to emigrate in large numbers. A portion of the insurgents in the district of Cienfagos is marching towards Howel Grande, a colored district. Substitute of the castle cellar contained, including some that were allowed to taste specimens of the best the castle cellar contained, including some that were allowed to taste specimens of the best the castle cellar contained, including some gar is advancing on account of its that was twenty-one years old in the The Herald's Rio letter of Dec., 29th, states that Admiral Davis had arrived at Buenos Ayres with Bliss and Masterman, and expressed himself satisfied with Lopez' explanation. He believes that Washburne, Bliss and Masterman were all engaged in a conspiracy to overthrow the Paraguayan government. Theiremnant of Lopez' army is at Augutura, the present seat of his government.

Theiremnant of Lopez' army is at Augutura, the present seat of his government. a juice that surpasses all others of the world combining richness with flavor and delica-cy with strength. Altogether we mus award the palm of excellence to the white wine as grows on the shores of the ranean will be emulated by the end our northern people to produce a the Burgundy and Rhine wines, we shall realize in this findustry a helpmate to silk culture, by who assistance we may arrive at a popular time.

Yours truly D. BONELLY. -inde too to seate out to self and well wo het out -bund on town on some bund on the contract of the self of the contract of t

Special Motices.

Alfred Beat has just received a large supple of Cook and Parior stoves, which will be sold a of Cook and Parlor stoves, which will be sold at very low rates for Cash. t-f

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