

wrought by the grasshoppers, will reassure the minds of many who might have given way to despondency at the prospect for bread. For the last three or four years, or since the locusts made their re-appearance, Cache County has suffered and lost heavily, which has had a serious result on the total yield of breadstuffs raised, for Cache County is the great grain district of the Territory. In the report of E. O. Farrel he says, "Our crops are looking excellent. We have not had so good a prospect for five years. Our fall rye is headed out and looks fine. Fall wheat is heading out; spring wheat, corn, peas and vegetables also look very well, and with the blessing of the Lord and the present prospects we will have the most bountiful harvest ever gathered in Cache County."

Next to Cache, Sanpete County has yielded the most abundant crops of breadstuff, and while Cache for several years past has suffered so heavily, the ravages of the pests in Sanpete have not been so heavy. But now the case seems to be reversed, for from all accounts from Sanpete this season, so great is the destruction wrought that if the people of that county raise enough to bread themselves, they will do very well.

In Southern Utah, or Dixie, they will probably do that; their grain harvest is over, and as the hoppers had not visited there before harvest it is more than likely that more than enough wheat to supply the wants of the settlers will be raised there.

As a general thing the potato crop, we believe, has not suffered very severely; cabbages, onions and peas have suffered heavily, but with an abundant harvest in Cache County, of wheat for bread; and vegetables, and of corn, rye, peas, etc., to feed stock, of which there seems to be every prospect, as also in some of the more southern counties, we see no need to fear a scarcity. We do not know that any have done so; still the destruction of crops has been so heavy that it has seemed to require considerable faith to feel otherwise.

The locusts are now on the wing. They have been very numerous in and around this city and have done much damage. The vicinity, at the present time, is almost clear of them. This will give the owners of land in the Big Field and in other parts a chance to plant such crops as will be most likely to ripen during the remainder of the season. We are glad to hear that this course is being pursued by many of the brethren, in this and many other portions of the Territory, and we have faith that the hearts of the people generally, at the close of the season, will be cheered with the knowledge that more than enough has been harvested to supply the wants of all.

The following telegram received this morning, by Deseret Telegraph line, shows the general state of the crops and the prospects throughout the Territory:

June 23rd.

Crops in Cache Valley look beautiful; no hoppers of consequence.

Willard. Half the crops gone; hoppers at work.

Ogden. Some parts, crops used up. Kaysville. Taken nearly all the grain; the people replanting.

American Fork. Destroyed some; in the main the prospect is favorable.

Provo. The crops look fine; grasshoppers nearly all gone.

Spanish Fork. The crops look well; hoppers gone.

Payson. Have taken full half the crops in the old field; the new field is not hurt.

Fairview. The crops almost entirely devoured; the people all re sowing.

Mount Pleasant. All the small grain gone; may raise potatoes and peas.

Ephraim. Three thousand acres of small grain gone; Five thousand acres left; potatoes and peas look well.

Scipio. Two-thirds of the grain gone.

Fillmore. Crops destroyed at Chalk Creek. Meadow and Corn Creeks good; Cedar Springs and Oak Creek good.

Cove Creek. Not much damage here; at Pine Creek they have taken a good portion.

Beaver. Destroyed nine-tenths of small grain in Beaver, Greenville and Adamsville; good crops at Minersville.

Parowan. Grasshoppers nearly all gone; crops look better than ever before.

Cedar City. Destroyed one-eighth of the wheat crop; rest looks well. Good crops at Hamilton's Fort—no hoppers there.

Kanarra. No hoppers have been seen here yet.

Toker. No hoppers in Washington and Kane counties.

St. George. No hoppers in this county.

MONGOLIANS IN THE EAST.

THE question of coolie or Chinese immigration and labor is now fairly and squarely before the country. Confined

at first to the Pacific Coast, it has gradually spread eastward until, to-day, Chinese laborers, by scores or hundreds are heard of in the Southern and Eastern States: working on the plantations in the South, and as shoemakers, etc., in Massachusetts, New York and other States.

The appearance of this new element of population meets with the same demonstrations of repugnance and hostility in the East as in the West, and the workingmen and labor unions are holding meetings to devise measures to stem the tide of Chinese immigration or to prevent the Chinese being employed, for fear of white labor being supplanted. The subject has reached Congress and to-day's dispatches show that it will be called up for discussion and action at a very early day.

The North Adams correspondence of the Boston Advertiser of the 14th inst., contains an account of the appearance on that day, of the first Chinese laborers in the Eastern States. Seventy-five of them landed in North Adams, under contract to a Mr. Calvin T. Sampson, to make shoes. On their arrival they were greeted with savage threats from an indignant crowd of Crispins, and had it not been for the presence of a strong police force there was every indication that the possessors of the almond eyes and queues would have been subjected to very harsh treatment. But no violence was used beyond throwing a few rocks. The Chinamen were safely lodged in their new quarters, which were doubly guarded to prevent blowing up, threats having been made to that effect. Several of the new-comers, on the following day, it is said, made experiments with the machinery of the establishment, the foremen declaring that they never had green hands who took hold so well at the start. The Crispin society of the town was determined to prevent them working, if possible, but it was thought that their efforts to interfere with Mr. Sampson's arrangement would be useless. One statement in the correspondence is somewhat peculiar,—namely that the ill feeling towards the Celestials was not entertained by native New Englanders, but by foreigners, chiefly French and Irish.

Hitherto the importation of skilled laborers and artisans into this country has been regarded as fortunate; and to this fact may be attributed in no small degree the unprecedented growth and development of our nation. So great has this influx of foreigners been that in almost every section of the country there is to be found a large foreign element among the native population. Everybody from Europe knows that the labor market there is so overstocked that the greatest jealousy exists among laborers and artisans, and hence we can believe that the feeling of jealousy and distrust that every where greets the Chinamen in this country springs from the foreign born portion of the population.

What grounds of objection can there be else to the advent of the Celestials here? It is the boast of every true American that within the domain of the United States people of all nationalities may find an asylum if they wish to do so. There is no more restriction with regard to Asiatics than Europeans. The last amendment to the Constitution, ratified by the vote of the people, abolishes all distinctions on account of race or color; yet with strange inconsistency, the Chinaman is everywhere looked upon with scorn and dislike, and efforts are being made to prevent him enjoying the rights of citizenship, and even to put a stop to Chinese immigration. This latter, it is impossible to do under existing treaty regulations with China; but were this not so, an invidious exception excluding Chinese only from landing upon and dwelling on American soil would be an act so un-American that were it attempted its success would be questionable.

SPECIAL TRAIN TO MEET THE PRESIDENT AND PARTY.—President George A. Smith and Elders O. Pratt, Geo. Q. Cannon, Joseph F. Smith, Joseph A. Young, John W. Young, Wm. Jennings, F. Little, Jesse W. Fox, D. H. Wells, jr., and several ladies left the city this morning on the special train which went to Ogden at 8.50 to bring President Young and his company, who have been with him on his late preaching tour, to the city. The train reached there a short time before the arrival of the company in their carriage; they having driven from Brigham City after breakfast. The members of the company were in the enjoyment of good health; the President had suffered from a cold, but was free from it; and there was but one expres-

sion respecting the trip, all agreeing in describing it as an exceedingly delightful one. The change from the vehicles in which they had been riding and the dusty and rough, jolting roads over which they had traveled, to the comfort and speed of the railroad train, was fully appreciated by the party; their recent trip enabled them to place a high value upon its convenience.

The absence of President Young and his companions from the city is always felt, and their return is invariably welcomed with gladness. It is a cause of gratulation to Israel that their leader has the necessary bodily and mental vigor to make these lengthy, and in some respects wearisome, journeys a pleasure to him. They are beneficial in more ways than one; they furnish a change of air, scenery and association which is very refreshing to those who have onerous and numerous duties to attend to, and relieve the routine which, without them, might become irksome; they also bring the leaders into close and familiar contact with the people, make them acquainted with their circumstances and the condition of the country, and give them the opportunity of imparting such counsel and instructions as may be needed, and for long periods after such visits the influence of their teachings and counsels is felt for good in every settlement.

EXCURSION PARTY.—The School Excursion to Lake Side yesterday was a splendid affair, and probably the grandest excursion party ever got up in this Territory. There were nine cars in the excursion train and seven hundred and forty persons in the company. The party went direct to Ogden, where the Sunday school scholars formed a procession and paraded some of the principal streets. Beesley's Martial Band went along and serenaded President Farr, the Junction and others. After staying in Ogden about an hour and a half, the party started on the return track, and went to Lake Side, where a splendid time was enjoyed in dancing, bathing, sailing, etc., etc. The party left Lake Side at half-past five o'clock, reaching this city in an hour, thoroughly satisfied with the trip.

The Sixteenth and Nineteenth Wards have shown by this excursion, that they are not a whit behind even the "star" wards of the City, and the managers deserve credit for the manner in which the whole affair went off.

There is another trip to Lake Side tomorrow; all who want a day's fun and recreation should avail themselves of the chance to go; there's no place like it in the country.

BAD POLICY.

UPON inquiring of one of our city tanners and manufacturers the other day respecting business he informed us that he had nothing to complain of but the scarcity of hides. If he could obtain them, business would be tolerably good. From him we learned, with some degree of surprise, that there were agents here from the East and the West buying up hides to take away to manufacture into leather at Chicago, San Francisco, and probably at other points. He had tried to make an arrangement for a number with one of our citizens who had several hundred hides to sell, but found that he was too late; an agent from the East had been there before him, and though the purchase had not been completed, it was understood that the agent was to have them. Our informant had his bark and other material on hand; but he did not know where to obtain hides, and the present prospect is that he will have to suspend work in his tannery for the want of them. But this is not all. He or some other manufacturer must have those hides brought back again after they are converted into leather unless, indeed, the business of manufacturing be suspended also—and to bring them back the cost of carrying them away, as well as that of bringing them back, must be paid, and in cash, too, in addition to the wages and profits of the workmen and manufacturers where the hides are tanned.

Is there not something radically wrong about this policy? If every hide produced in this Territory were tanned here, there would still be a necessity for importing leather to supply our wants. Then why, it may be asked, sell hides to be carried out of the country? Have we not a sufficient number of tanneries to make these hides into leather? If we have not, more should be built. When we visited Brigham City three weeks ago, we passed through and admired a very fine, substantially built tannery, which had just been erected there on the co-operative principle. The example of Brigham will doubtless be followed in other places; until there will be tanneries to not only manufacture into leather, the hides that we produce, but if necessary, such as may be import-

ed. We have heard it said that our material for tanning is inferior to that which they have in other places East and West of us. But we scarcely think this can be so, at least for sole leather; for we recollect that one of our leading manufacturers who visited the East and Europe a few years ago, took with him some excellent specimens of sole leather which had been made here, and which he—as well as others who examined them—thought superior to the most of the leather brought here and fully equal to the best which is manufactured in the East.

The cost of manufacturing here is doubtless greater than it is in the East; but if the tanneries are already built, and we have the bark and other materials necessary for tanning, and then have the hides of our own production to tan, we should be able to nearly, if not quite, compete with Chicago or San Francisco in the production of leather, especially if these latter places have to pay the freight on the hides in carrying them to their tanneries and pay freight again to bring them back. We do not profess to have a thorough understanding of this subject; but it appears to us, from our knowledge of our capabilities and those of the people of other places, that we should make it a point to keep our hides in this country and manufacture them here. There are doubtless difficulties in the way that have to be overcome; so there are in every business and in every country. But this is plain—we are not in a position to employ the workmen of distant communities to perform labor for us that we can do for ourselves. The chief capital of this country, and that which, under the blessing of God, has made it what it is, is the skill and the strength of the people at labor. If our agriculturists, artisans and laborers can be kept employed, we will inevitably become wealthy. But if we adopt a policy to send off our productions for others to manufacture, pay the freight to and from their shops and factories, and then pay them for their labor, while our labor-capital stands idle, then we are fastening a yoke of bondage upon us and our children, and it will be but a short time until we shall be the hewers of wood and drawers of water to the communities whom we employ. Whatever may be said by those familiar with tanning, as reasons for selling our hides, we think the above, as a general proposition, indisputable.

THE CHINESE QUESTION IN THE EAST.

THE New York Herald, in a leading article on "The Labor Problem—The Chinese," says that in the employment of a company of Chinese, in one of the New England shoe shops, there is a great step taken in the solution of one of the most perplexing questions of the time. Capital and labor, it says, have always been at issue, and the strife that has been between them at different times in different lands is responsible perhaps for almost as much misery as war itself. The aspect of the trouble in Massachusetts, just previously to the introduction of Chinamen, it describes as an attempt on the part of labor to demand concessions that capital positively and peremptorily declared it could not and would not make. The concessions demanded related not only to the price of labor, but to the control of the establishment employing it. The wages demanded were not only greater than employers believed they could pay, but the laborers insisted upon dictating who should be employed and what man should hold one place and what another. But by the experiment just made capital finds itself in a position to operate entirely without regard to the class of persons with whom it has had to contend.

It finds itself the Herald says, in possession of a laborer as docile, tractable and steady as a machine, yet with the intelligence and adaptable versatility of humanity. And it proceeds to ask that as capital has acquired this laborer in one place; why shall it not have it in every place where the necessity may arise? It sees nothing in the law to prevent, and it thinks that employers will hardly fail to use this laborer, and they will remove out of their way the only