

GEORGE Q. CANNON,  
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Tuesday, July 2, 1872.

GREAT and numerous have been the changes in this Territory and especially in this city since the advent of the U. P. and C. P. Railroads, a little over three years ago. Railroad communication between the far west and east and this central portion of the continent was a great change of itself, but the metamorphosing effects produced by the building of those two great roads are really surprising. They cannot be realized to their fullest extent without a close mental scrutiny of and comparison between the past and the present. One is occasionally reminded of them by the expressions of surprise uttered by persons who have been absent from the Territory a few years, and have lately returned.

At the time of the advent of the railroad the community was almost entirely, and from necessity, an agricultural one, and also, so far as possible, manufacturing. Since then, however, mining has become an extensive industrial pursuit of the population. It was well that the community was originally an agricultural one, for however desirable it may be to obtain the precious metals from the mountains and ravines in this region, it is an incontrovertible fact, that people are unable to maintain or digest metallic substances, neither can fabrics for clothing purposes be manufactured from them. In order to lay a firm basis upon which to build a mining district, it is imperatively necessary that there should be an agricultural foundation, and not only that agriculture should have been the first consideration of the past, but that a very large proportion of the population should continue to cultivate the arable lands, and thus supply the mining population and all others with the necessities of life, and evade the necessity of sending to other markets for the means of subsistence.

The existence of vast mineral deposits was known to many of the old citizens previous to the building of the railroad, but before railroad communication was opened up it would have been an insane course for the people to have engaged in mineral pursuits. Instead of enriching them it would have had an impoverishing tendency.

We have said a great change has taken place in this Territory in the development of a new industry—the mines, but when the intelligent thinker begins to consider the mighty changes which will take place in the near future he feels that those of the past and present are insignificant by comparison. Utah, with fair play and plain sailing, must needs become one of the greatest mining regions in the world. This is no phantasmagoria. It is something that will shape into a solid reality.

The reasons upon which such expectations are based are both numerous and strong. In the first place there are and will be a sufficient proportion of the population who will pursue the agricultural industries to supply a large community with the necessities of life, and with growing manufacturing industries the people can be supplied with clothing, &c. Another thing to be considered in this connection is the nature of the mineral deposits of Utah. They are not only vast but varied in their nature. A wide range of metals is frequently embraced within a limited district of country. We have here silver, lead, copper, gold, the latter, however, in rather limited quantities, so far as discovered, and whole mountains of that most useful of metals, iron. There are also coal deposits, apparently inexhaustible, in various parts of the Territory. What more could be desired to work upon and develop in the mineral line than a broad field like this.

Capitalists, English as well as American, have invested means in the mines of Utah, yet facts and figures prove that much capital has been driven away in the past by the unfavorable condition of the courts here. It is not to be surprised at that men of business and capitalists should be somewhat careful about investing money unless there be an assurance that the investment promises to be safe.

As in all mining countries, a great deal of litigation has arisen and will arise here with regard to disputed claims, &c., and it is absolutely necessary under these circumstances that the courts be conducted in such a manner as to inspire honest men with the assurance that they will obtain a proper and equitable adjustment of their litigious grievances. This confidence has not been strong in the past, but it is to be hoped the courts will be so conducted as to encourage a feeling of safety in the future. We may say in this connection that reformation is always in order.

Let capitalists come here and invest their means and develop the mineral resources of the Territory, for that which tends to develop the resources of a country enriches and benefits the whole community.

A broad and solid foundation has been laid by the early settlers of Utah for one of the most extensive and prosperous mining regions in the world, for which they should have due credit. Let all parties respect the rights of others as they would have others respect theirs, and we shall see Utah, before many years pass away, entitled to be called the "Queen of the West," for change upon change will come, and her progress must necessarily be rapid.

tender the hearty thanks of the party to the Union Pacific Transfer Company for a free ride over the Missouri River Bridge, to the U. P. R. Company for a free passage over their road, to the Pullman Palace Car Company, for a large reduction in charges on three sleeping cars for the party, to conductor F. D. Look for his courtesy and careful attention to the journey, and to W. W. Junkin, Esq., President of the Association, for his untiring and successful efforts in perfecting the arrangements for the excursion.

The following four resolutions, having a local reference, we republish—

**Resolved**, That the thanks of the Iowa Press Association are due and are hereby tendered to the Union Pacific Transfer Company for a liberal reduction of fare for the excursion from Ogden to Salt Lake City and return.

**Resolved**, That for the continuous ovation that distinguished our brief stay in Salt Lake City, we are indebted to George Q. Cannon, Esq., Hon. Frank Fuller, Hon. W. H. Hooper and President Young; that our thanks are due to Mr. Angus M. Cannon and others for valuable and constant attention to our party, for a pleasant and memorable reception at Camp Douglas; to Mr. Joe Murphy and associates for a complimentary admission to their attractive entertainment at the public house of the Deseret Evening News, and Salt Lake Herald for a liberal supply of their respective papers, and their friendly professional greeting; to the citizens of Salt Lake City for the kindness and courtesy with which they met us, and that we shall hold in admiring and grateful recollection the scenes and incidents of this opportune visit to the metropolis of Utah.

**Resolved**, That H. S. Jacobs & Co., the proprietors of the Salt Lake Steam Navigation Company, Capt. R. A. Evans of the steamer "City of Corinne," and the citizens of Corinne, are entitled not only to the thanks, but the gratitude of the Iowa Press Association for the generous liberality in arranging and carrying out the novel and delightful excursion across the Lake from Salt Lake City to Corinne and also to Gen. Connor who, in addition to many personal attentions to our party by himself and family, procured the attendance of an excellent band of music on our trip, and in conjunction with Mr. Jacobs secured transportation to our cars over the Central Pacific Railroad from Ogden to Corinne and return.

**Resolved**, That we tender to the citizens of Corinne our hearty thanks for the spontaneous and cordial reception given us upon our arrival in their young and enterprising city, and for their generous efforts to make our stay among them agreeable and entertaining.

HERE are some extracts from a letter by "W. K." dated Salt Lake City, in the Omaha Herald—

Whatever may be said of the Mormon people in relation to their religion, this valley must admit that temporarily they are models of thrift. None of the farms are large, but they are all under a state of cultivation, the sight of which would put our own Nebraska farmers to shame for their slovenly ways.

The first night I spent in this valley was in a room in the city at the house of a misguided fellow very near dear old Utah. He is an intimate friend of my uncle's wife's sister. I had not met the family for twenty-five years, eighteen of which they have spent in this valley. The good wife recognized me at once as a friend whom she had not met for twenty years.

My visit was a pleasant one, and in course of conversation I learned a great deal. I found that wealth could not be so far from her residence again in the States. They have grown to adult years, and are now in the prime of life, and one of their grandchildren was born and one of their granddaughters entered the ranks of the army. Their greatest care is to keep their children from the influence of the schools for their children, but speak hopefully of the future prospects in the field of education.

Since my arrival here I can say with the fabled Irishman, that I was "never treated so well in my life—nor so often." The first I derive principally from Mormons, the latter, entirely from Gentiles.

I have now been here three days, and have as yet scarcely formed an opinion. In fact, I have rather hesitated myself in finding out the opinions of other people, and in the meantime I have been able to get into the heart of the matter. There is a great diversity of opinion among the people. Even Mormons do not cordially agree on all questions of public policy, but there is one point on which all are agreed, and that is, that the people of Utah are to be run to waste. Their greatest care is to keep their children from the influence of the schools for their children, but speak hopefully of the future prospects in the field of education.

Several Omaha ladies residing temporarily here, are also taking great interest in Utah politics. Utah politics are founded entirely upon a theological basis, and those who have drawn a long breath and plunged headlong into a whirlpool of priest. For the present they afford us a dissolving glimpse of their literary heels, as they slip in search of treasures of very black mid which they pursue, and which they find at the bottom. As a friend of theirs, a female politician, I could wish that they might find nothing but the sediment of which they are in search; for about the only thing beneath the surface of Mormon life is a single shining pearl, be it ever so small, their diamond point must be deep and bitter and their happiness destroyed forever.

During the service of the young leaders of the church, I looked eagerly to discover traces of his reputed bloodthirsty disposition, but failed. A little child, just old enough to walk along, came near him and looked wistfully at a pitcher of water that stood on the table, and when he raised his little one to drink, he took a drink from the pitcher. I could not help but notice that his action was as gentle as that of any ordinary Christian.

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