



GEORGE Q. CANNON.....EDITOR

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TRADE WITH SAN FRANCISCO.

THERE have been frequent allusions made by journalists outside of San Francisco on the Pacific slope respecting the apathy of that city on the subject of the trade of the interior. Unfavorable comparisons have been drawn between the enterprise of other places and her indifference. But if San Francisco has been open to criticism in this respect in the past, she is not idle now. At the time the Chicago Commercial Party was here San Francisco capital and business were represented in this city to the extent of many millions of dollars. But the gentlemen who were the representatives of this wealth made no parade, blew no trumpets and created no excitement. They quietly watched the movements, pursued their business, and, where they did converse, confidently assured our citizens that there were portions of the trade of this Territory which must fall into their hands, if price and quality were any objects, for in these respects on many articles they defied competition. In many, if not all, classes of heavy goods and in imported goods San Francisco can compete with the East, so say her merchants. Their argument is that the customs at New York are no lower than at San Francisco, and they have to be paid in gold at both ports. When goods of this description are landed at San Francisco they cost but a trifle more than at New York, and this is more than made up by the difference on the cost of railway transportation—San Francisco being but 900 miles from this city, while New York is nearly treble the distance. Heavy goods, also, being brought round Cape Horn to San Francisco at cheap rates, can be laid down here, it is claimed, at lower figures than from the East.

James Linforth, Esq., of Linforth, Kellogg & Rail, Importers and Jobbers of American, English and German Hardware, Agricultural Implements, &c., has been in the city for some weeks; he represents the interests of his firm and other very large interests—among them, for this occasion, the Pacific Woolen Mills. J. H. Hart, Esq., representing the firm of Lazard, Freres, Importers of French, English and German Silks and Dress Goods, as well as American Dry Goods, has been here, and returned to San Francisco; also Thomas Tobin, Esq., of the firm of Tobin, Dixon & Davisson, Importers of Notions and Fancy Goods, who are credited with having the largest general assortment in their line in the United States. A. T. Green, Esq., who does an extensive business with every country with which San Francisco has dealings, a gentleman of large experience, has been here, and returned on the 21st inst., well satisfied with his visit. Mr. Mack, partner in the firm of R. A. Swain & Co., large Earthen and Glassware Dealers, of San Francisco, left for the East on the 25th, and is sanguine that no eastern dealer can compete with him.

From this it will be seen that San Francisco is moving, and our Co-operative Institution is now in a position to buy everything of foreign manufacture that is needed by the people of this Territory at low rates. Already we have heard expressions of surprise from eastern visitors respecting the low price at which goods are retailed here. There are many articles which are sold at lower rates here than in the East, and in no city probably in the Union is there less profit made on goods than in Salt Lake City at the present time. So much for San Francisco and the credit of co-operation.

DRY SEASON, IRRIGATION AND HEALTH.

WE are having an unusually long dry spell of weather at present, the longest that we have had for several years. Our summer has been more like those of the first years of our settlement in this valley than those of late years. In early days it excited no surprise to have no rain fall between May and September; but the rains of the past three or four summers have led many to suppose that our climate was undergoing a change, through the planting of trees and the increase of vegetation in the valley, and that in a few years we might be able to dispense with irrigation nearly, if not altogether. But we have found our system of irrigation indispensable this season, and especially for our late crops; and we think it probable that we shall always find it necessary to depend upon it for some kinds

of crops. Indeed, we are convinced that larger and more reliable crops can be raised by the aid of irrigation, than by depending upon rain, even if the latter should fall with much greater regularity than it has done in this country; and, certainly, other branches of industry can be prosecuted to better advantage without rain than if it fell here as it does in the East. The rise of our waters, as those of Utah Lake, of the river Jordan and of Salt Lake, during the past three or four years, gives us an idea of what difficulties we would have to contend with if this were to become a rainy country. Constant rains during the summer would also make our cañons nearly impassable, the roads would be in such a shocking condition.

The drought of this summer has caused the waters to recede. We do not know that the decrease of the waters of Salt Lake is very perceptible yet; but they will diminish under the influence of solar evaporation during this hot weather, and considerable portions of land which have been submerged will be left dry again. The lands lying along the river Jordan have not been so free from water for several years as they are at present, and many persons who own them, and who have thought they would be of no use except for fishing grounds, now seriously think of taking measures to reclaim and fence them with a view to their future cultivation.

Under present circumstances too much care can not be taken by parents for the health of their families. We are having hotter weather now than is customary here, and we are approaching the season which, for a few years past, has been most trying to children. Their diet should be carefully attended to; they should not be suffered to eat unripe fruit, nor be permitted to go out in the sun to any extent during the heat of the day. Where children are not too young and tender cold bathing night and morning (not when the stomach is full) is attended with excellent effects; but they should not be allowed to stay long in the water. We have heard of several instances of sickness following the neglect of this precaution. We do not pretend in a short newspaper article to suggest all the points which should be guarded at this season; we merely take the liberty of reminding our citizens to be careful. But there is one point that can not be too strongly enforced upon their consideration, and that is, cleanliness—not personal cleanliness alone, and yet that is of the highest importance, but cleanliness in all the surroundings of the house. No garbage, filth, or any substance that will create offensive odors should be permitted to remain in the vicinity of a dwelling place. There is great danger of disease when such substances are suffered to accumulate.

TERRITORIAL FAIR.

R. L. CAMPBELL, Esq., Secretary of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society informs us that it has been decided to hold a fair in this city, under the auspices of the Society, about Conference time, for an exhibition of stock and all the various products and manufactures of the Territory. Premiums will be awarded for the best articles of the various kinds exhibited. The exhibition of fruit, manufactures, &c., will be held in and on the ground adjoining the City Hall; the stock fair will be held in the Tithing Office yard.

For several years past these exhibitions, which used to be held annually here, have for some cause or other been discontinued; this we think has been a great misfortune to the Territory. Fairs and exhibitions of this kind have a very great tendency to stimulate competition and to develop talent and ability, which without them, are very likely to lie dormant. It is well known that we have as skillful artisans, mechanics, artists, horticulturists, floriculturists, stock raisers, &c., &c., here as can be found anywhere, but without fairs, or expositions of art and industry the capabilities which they possess are very apt to lie unknown or altogether undeveloped. Hence we are pleased to learn of this movement, and at the coming October fair we hope to see such an exhibition of arts, manufactures and of the products of the field and garden as has never been seen here before, and which would be a credit to any State or Territory in the Union.

THE "TRIBUNE" WANTS A NEW REVELATION.

THE Chicago Tribune publishes an extract from Bowles' account of Vice-

President Colfax and party's visit to this city four years ago, extracted from his "New West," to show what views were entertained here about the much mooted question of polygamy at that time. Bowles gives the Vice President the credit of first suggesting that a new revelation be given on the subject, by which a stop would be put to the practice of polygamy. The Tribune thinks "it is greatly to be regretted that the revelation has been so long delayed;" for it adds "it would at once bring peace and prosperity to Utah."

If the idea be admitted that revelations can be thus given or withheld, according to the taste of the persons interested or to suit the whims of the public, would it not have been much more convenient for all parties if no revelation had ever been received on the subject in the first place? If convenience and popularity alone had been consulted, and women had been the objects sought after, a different method might have been adopted than the system of plural marriages which at present prevails. If instead of dignifying woman with the honorable name of wife, our people had called her mistress, and in case of her children escaping ante-natal infanticide, branded them as illegitimate, then there would have been no outcry. This would have been strictly in keeping with the practice of the age, and would have had popularity to recommend it. To have made such a practice successful, however, it would have been necessary, while secretly indulging in it, to have affected to be shocked at it or to have openly denounced and condemned it. One of the chief objections against us at the present time in connection with this institution is our blunt candor. It is mistaken by some for defiance. In this age of sham, affectation and consummate hypocrisy, it is easy for a people as honest and straightforward as the Latter-day Saints are to be misunderstood. Their free, frank and bold utterances are positively startling to men familiar with the world, its deceit, and the false surface of its society.

Our friends who think a new revelation upon this subject would be a convenient way of settling the differences which now exist between us and them, can, doubtless, see that we might have saved ourselves considerable odium, persecution, and it may be expense, if their ideas respecting the motives which prompt the people of Utah to favor this peculiar institution were correct. But, as they have a desire to see this settled, suppose we submit another proposition to them. We find it going the rounds of the papers, and clip it this morning from one of our New England exchanges. The italics are not ours:

"Brigham Young, in one of his recent discourses, made one pretty strong point against the 'Gentiles.' He said: 'They have a great deal to say in Washington with regard to our having more than one wife. I have said in public, and have written, that if they each get a wife and will be true to her, and will cause the nation to take the same course, we will submit to their wishes and will have but one wife. Here is a bargain—if you will have no more than one woman we will not. But the thing is here, they want women, but no wives.'"

GRANNY "ENTERPRISE" AGAIN.

THE Territorial Enterprise, published at Virginia city, Nevada, is in high glee again over a supposed "rebellion in the camp of the Saints." This paper has periodical fits of ecstasy over what it imagines to be the sure signs of the overthrow of "Mormonism." No matter how improbable a story it may hear about trouble in this country, it never stops to question its truth; but with hilarious and exulting tone proclaims to the country that the time, so long looked for and desired, has at length arrived and the system, which it hates, is about to be overthrown. After so many disappointments as it has had, it might be imagined that it would receive stories about our troubles in this Territory *cum grano salis*; but no, it seems as sanguine this time as ever, and winds up its article with the statement that affairs in this country

"Look like rebellion, indeed. But it is an event that has been predicted for some years. We may look for lively times in Mormondom."

SICKNESS AT COALVILLE.

WE hear there are several cases of Small Pox at Coalville and vicinity; among others who are down with this loathsome disease we hear the names of Judge Arza Hinkley and Sheriff Stephen Taylor mentioned. The disease was brought first to that neighborhood by a young man who had been to Corinne.

He was so lightly affected by it that it was not recognized until several of his sister's children, at whose house he resided, exhibited unmistakable signs of small pox. A young lady who visited the house contracted the disease before its nature was known. Her father was a major in the militia, and when the three days' drill was recently held at Rhoads' Valley she accompanied him and was seized with the fever in the camp. By this means the contagion was spread. As soon as it became known that small pox was in the settlement, houses were prepared on Chalk Creek, three miles above Coalville, to which the sick were removed. At last advices Judge Hinkley had taken steps to have the select men meet to devise measures for the protection of the citizens against the spread of the disease. It is supposed to be a mild form of small pox.

Stringent means should be taken immediately by the officers of that county to check this disease. Persons who have been exposed to it should not be permitted to spread the contagion. We heard yesterday of a man over there, with the fever upon him, being in a store shaking hands with his acquaintances, informing them at the same time that he expected he was going to have the small pox. He was not mistaken, for he now has the disease. It is better for a few persons, or, if necessary, an entire settlement to be quarantined, and endure all the inconveniences thereof, than that such a disease as small pox should be spread through our cities and settlements. Who would not endure any amount of inconvenience rather than be the means of spreading sickness, and perhaps, death around? If thorough and energetic measures be adopted immediately, the disease can be kept under control and it will soon die out; but nothing short of these will answer. Half-way measures—strict in one thing and lax in another—will not do. Especial care should be taken of the clothing of the sick that the contagion be not spread through it. It is with small-pox as with other diseases, "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." There is no occasion for alarm; but there is a necessity for care, energy and vigilance.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

IN our article upon Elder Geo. Nebeker's arrival in this city we stated that he left here for the Sandwich Islands on May 16th, 1866. This should have read May 16th, 1865. He has been absent from the city upwards of four years.

At the present time there are three elders with their families from this Territory on the plantation of Lale, who have been laboring in conjunction with Bro. Nebeker, and who are now also engaged there. Their names are Benjamin Cluff, Eli Bell and Caleb World. They have families with them. Elder Cluff left here for the Islands five years ago last spring, and has labored continuously there ever since. Elders Bell and World left here, in company with Elder Nebeker, four years ago last spring. They have filled long missions and have been faithful in the discharge of the duties entrusted to them. When a man has been away from home as long as they the idea of returning is very sweet to him. Our first absence from the valley was for five years and we know something about the feeling. When we returned home, and enjoyed once more the peace and sweet intercourse of friends and home, the wonder with us was how we had managed to endure so long an absence with patience. Of course, however, a man in the discharge of duty has delight in its performance; but when he has been absent four or five years there is a yearning for home and its delightful associations which is difficult to repress. These elders are willing to stay as long as they shall be required, but they will hail the day of their release with great pleasure. The families are comfortable and are doing tolerably well; but they feel the great lack of a suitable school. There is not a sufficient number of families to sustain a good school, and many of the children are of an age now when they should have the advantages of such an institution. Their case will doubtless receive consideration before Bro. Nebeker returns.

GRASSHOPPERS AT COTTONWOOD.—Bro. W. J. Silver, who visited Cottonwood yesterday, informs us that the grasshoppers in any undesirable numbers are there, stripping the peach and other trees of their fruit, and destroying the corn. They are headed towards Salt Lake City.