

## EDITORIALS.

UTAH is termed an agricultural Territory, and such it is and has been, although now noted also for its mineral productions. Yet, somewhat strange to say, tons of butter, cheese, pork, bacon, and ham, as well as thousands of cans of preserved fruit, have been and continue to be imported into the Territory. Per contra, the present season wheat in considerable quantities has been exported to the Eastern States. If this is the best that can be done, if it is the most available way for the Utah farmer to obtain the means which he needs, we have no objections to offer, none whatever. But it is a subject deserving of serious thought. If it is the best policy for our farmers to pay 2,000 miles freightage on their wheat, and for the community to pay 2,000 miles freightage on their butter, cheese, bacon, and canned fruit, in return, why who can object? But then the question is, is it the best policy? We may assume this to be an open question for the present. We have no desire to utter any definite decision upon it now, but we think it is a question that presents itself for the serious consideration of all our citizens, especially those interested in production from the soil as well as in the consumption of the products.

At first sight it seems to be bad policy to pay so much freightage to and fro, but whether it is or is not is a matter to be settled by experience and calculation. There are some points, however, which are considered proved, such as that the continued removal of grain crops, unless an equivalent be returned to the soil in the shape of fertilizing material of one kind or another, is a suicidal kind of farming, which will surely wear out and ultimately exhaust the soil to comparative barrenness; that it is better to produce those articles which are in demand at home, than to pay freightage on them coming from a distance, if the home raising of them can be engaged in to advantage; that it is better to export that produce which least exhausts the soil, if it can be made remunerative; and that it is better, where peculiarly profitable, to export manufactured articles than raw produce.

It is held that the production of meat, butter, eggs and cheese does not exhaust the soil so quickly as continued grain production, because of the manure returned to the soil by the former system, and the opportunities which it affords for mixed crops. The farmers of England feed cattle, calculating solely on the manure for profit. Their famous average grain yield would soon fail woefully if they pursued the exhaustive system of grain farming.

The attention of our farmers should be directed towards the consideration of whether or not it would be more profitable to them to engage more extensively in the production of meat, butter, cheese, and fruit for drying and canning, and thus supply the demand for consumption at their very doors. This demand is growing, not only in Utah, but over most of the civilized world, and will continue to grow with the increase of population. It is a demand that is not likely to fail, or to become seriously weakened, even temporarily, and it should receive the consideration which is its due. Certain it is, here is a large source of income going to waste right before our eyes, and one which we should not like to have to confess that our farmers are unable to seize and utilize to a far greater extent than they do at present.

JOAQUIN MILLER, the Poet of the Sierras, has been interviewed by a reporter of the New York Sun, and is represented as modifying many of the statements of Mrs. Minnie Myrtle Miller, "as was," in her recent lecture at San Francisco, concerning him. Joaquin did not appear to very greatly admire New York, for he said, "I am going to Cincinnati. I am glad to leave New York. New York is the most hard-hearted city on the face of the earth. Take the death of Seward, for instance. Out in the West, among my folks, they will mourn him sincerely. There will be regret and grief and sadness. Here he is forgotten in a day. Nobody cares whether he is dead or alive." And when asked how New York compared with London, he said, "There is a great difference between the people. The manners and customs are very different. There is more sincerity in the Old World. The people there are urbane, civil and pleasant. They listen to you politely, and treat you with some

consideration. Here they seem to be all the time in a hurry. The manners of the people here unstring all my nerves. Restless, nervous, ever in a hurry, they seem to think of nothing but of to-day, but of the present moment. It is the almighty dollar that engrosses their attention; they have no time for anything else." But San Francisco he considered "the nicest city on the face of the earth," having a large-hearted, generous people.

Among other things Mr. Miller stated that his sympathies were with the poor and he should never go into the money-getting business; that he did not wish to dispute what Mrs. Miller had said of him, nor to say anything against her; that he never saw a rhyming dictionary; that Mrs. Miller knew very little about him; that he supposed he had a "legal scowl" when a judge in Oregon; that he never imitated Byron, his nature was not Byronic, and his poems were not like Byron's; that Mr. Miller had as much beefsteak as he had, or more; that she was certainly not an angel; that he presumed that people called him Joaquin because he could ride fast horses; that affection was his greatest weakness; that he loved all womankind.

In answer to the question where he had seen the prettiest women, he said, "The women of London are an improvement on those of Paris; the women of New York are an improvement on those of London, and the few on the Pacific Slope excel them all." But still he liked them all. He also said that he was not affectedly but really lame; that he loved children, and it almost broke his heart to be away from his own, though he thought the mother had superior claims to them; that he considered civilization was a monster; that Mrs. Miller loved him for the wild life he led, as he was a famous soldier, and had the reputation of being the best pistol shot on the Pacific Slope; that he had refused to lecture, though offered immense sums to do it, as he did not want to show his face for money, and he did not think he was able to educate people; that after visiting New Orleans and the Holy Land he should return to a humble ranch in the Sierras and pitch his tent and spend his life in some lonely spot overhanging the Pacific Ocean; and that such a thought as marrying again had not entered his mind.

THE papers having recently published strong reports that President Grant contemplated a decided change in his Indian policy, some of the Indian-eating class became jubilant at once and revelled in the anticipation of early and sharp work with poor Lo, who, whatever his faults or virtues, is already fast dwindling away before the superior existivie and aggressive force of the white races. The rejoicing, however, of that class who favor severe and even extreme measures with the Indians, over the supposed imminent downfall of the Quaker or peace policy, appears to have been premature. President Grant's reply to the interrogatory note of George Stewart, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Indian Commissioners, published in yesterday's NEWS, must have thrown cold water upon the excited hopes of the advocates of the ferocious policy. The President expressly declares that such a change as the one reported has not been thought of, and that, though always ready to receive suggestions on the subject, if any change is made it must be on the side of the civilization and the Christianization of the Indian, on the humanitarian side of the question, as he does not believe that "our Creator ever placed different races of men on this earth with the view of having the stronger exert all his energies in exterminating the weaker."

These are noble sentiments, and they do honor to the head and the heart of President Grant. If he shall carry through all his presidential policy the influence of such just and generous sentiments as these, his administration will, at least, deserve to be successful.

It would be just as well if some papers and persons in this country would cease their unseemly and boastful comments upon the decision of the civil arbiters upon the late vested Anglo-American questions, and it would be just as well if some papers and persons in Britain would cease to indulge in their animadversions upon the same subject. The questions arbitrated upon were very irritating ones, they were mutually submitted to high civil arbitration, in pursuance

they were duly and dispassionately considered and adjudicated upon, the award to America is not a ruinous one to Britain, on the contrary it will scarcely be felt by her, as she is in an exceedingly prosperous condition, notwithstanding strikes and harvest failure, and cattle disease and coal failure alarms, and there is really no great reason to grudge the decision of the arbitrators. It may not be what both parties could have wished, it may not be what both expected, it could hardly have been wholly satisfactory to both, it may not be just to both. But what of that? It is the cheapest way that either could have gone to work to adjust the difficulty. If it is a precedent, it is a precedent for both nations. It is a mild and bloodless way of settling the dispute, and if both parties are not altogether satisfied with it, the best thing they can do will be to accept it and abide by it. If really unjust to either nation, that nation, by acceptance of the decision, will have the merit of conceding what it considers its strict rights for the sake of international peace and prosperity.

It will manifestly be to the advantage of the community if the production and manufacture of useful articles be encouraged and prosecuted to the fullest practicable extent. This is an old story, and is so familiar as to have become almost trite to our readers. Nevertheless it is a subject upon which is based the material welfare of the community. The abundance of production, or rather of production over consumption, constitutes material wealth, and if this community would be really and permanently prosperous, it should produce abundantly, should produce more than it consumes, and to bring about this desirable condition should be the thought, the wish and the aim of every citizen.

True enough, the idea prevails too extensively that exchange, speculation or professional business of some kind is the only creditable occupation. But this is a great mistake. Production of useful articles is as honorable as any possible occupation. Sometimes we are inclined to think such occupation the most honorable of all. So far as professions or nonproducing occupations preserve, improve, or judiciously distribute what is produced, they are honorable, but otherwise not much so. Production, however, is the great, substantial, fundamental, undeniable source of prosperity and wealth, and this kind of labor should be remunerated, encouraged, and stimulated to the utmost reasonable extent, and in every fairly practicable direction.

The other day we adverted to the large field for enterprise and exertion in this direction in the matter of the production of butter, cheese, eggs, meat, fruit, etc. In these articles there is ample room for much of the labor, energy and skill which our citizens possess, and those who engage in business of this description should endeavor to produce the best articles of the kind, not resting satisfied with an inferior article. A good name in business brings more business, and that means such desirable things as prosperity, wealth, opulence. In the matters of butter and cheese making, especially the latter, a combination of interest and exertion is highly desirable, because thereby a superior article is much more likely to be produced. In the manufacture of butter and cheese in private families, the proper skill and attention necessary to make a first class article are frequently lacking. Very often the cleanliness essential is not observed. This could be easily rectified in combined or co-operative manufacture, as is the case in the Eastern States and in some portions of the Old World. In Europe American factory cheese has a high reputation, and it is not unknown in this market, neither is butter from the Eastern States. In fact Utah produces but a small percentage of the cheese consumed in the Territory. Good cheese can be made here, and on the factory principle perhaps as good as can be made anywhere, certainly good enough to command a fair price in our home market. Why is not this manufacture more extensively engaged in? It might be made a source of large revenue, and thereby a great leakage of money or its equivalent would be stopped.

If bacon and ham are eaten, they may be produced in the Territory just as well as sent for from the east. One thing is certain. Home-cured bacon and ham are generally considered superior to the best that is imported, and such accords with our experience. Not

only pork, fresh or salted, but mutton and beef are always marketable and for good solid pay. Their production should be encouraged and increased.

As to dried fruits, Utah dried apples and peaches are of much superior quality to those imported from the East, and they command higher figures. Owing to grasshopper visitations, for several late years the local apple crop was poor, but this year it was abundant. Peaches, though not this season so heavy a crop as usual, have been more certain than the apple crop, and when dried they fetch a higher price per pound. In this business of producing dried peaches, there is a market for all that the Territory can, or at least is likely to, produce. We can not term it a precarious crop, for after all it is a pretty regular one, especially with seedling peaches. It takes little labor to raise peaches, it is one of the easiest crops to raise, though in drying time the work is close and driving enough, but it only lasts a few weeks. Five acres of peach orchard, well managed, will bring more cash income than many other five acres cultivated by our farmers, and besides will produce a large amount of excellent firewood.

There are other fruit crops, besides apples and peaches, which afford an opportunity for swelling the income, either by selling fresh, or dried, or canned, or preserved. There are gooseberries, currants, raspberries, blackberries, strawberries, etc. Why is not this fruit business more extensively engaged in?

Again, there is the silkworm culture. It has been demonstrated that a good quality of silk and a superior quality of eggs can be produced in this Territory, and also that in France exists a market, at remunerative prices, for all the silkworm eggs that Utah can produce of a quality equal to the specimens sent by or through Mons. L. A. Bertrand of this city. Here is an industry which is highly productive in other countries, and which it is known can be made remunerative here.

## EASTERN NOTES.

At the "great Fair" at Grand Rapids, Michigan, 65 per cent. of the receipts for entries were paid by the owners of fast horses.

The Illinois *Globe* wants State and county fairs to establish prizes for fish culture, where farmers may obtain premiums for the gamest trout and the tamest salmon.

The affection of being short-sighted is again coming into fashion. Twenty years ago every stylish young lady considered it necessary to gaze intently and affectedly at her intimate acquaintances through a piece of glass in a frame.

An ingenious cutler, alive to the requirements of the period, has invented an instrument which combines a knife and fork in one, thus obviating the necessity of using both hands at table.

A Chicago police sergeant, who joined the force twelve years ago a poor man, has accumulated \$100,000 and resigned to give another poor but honest man an opportunity.

A stout woman was arrested in Philadelphia the other day, and two sheets, five shirts and a pair of pants were found wrapped about her body beneath her clothes.

Jane Howard, of Dubuque, wants \$4,000 because John Collins said she would carry off a stove if it wasn't too hot and too heavy. People should be careful how they converse about stoves.

Oshkosh, Wis., has an Enoch Arden. This fellow didn't look into a window, however, and go off to pine away in secret, and perish with a broken heart. He means business, and says he'll "Make it hot for 'em."

Titusville was not the birthplace of "the Father of his Country," but we have a man residing here who slipped up on a muddy crossing this forenoon and sat down on a roll of butter which he was carrying home, and instead of swearing, he simply arose, scraped the butter from his pants into the paper again, and went on as if nothing had happened.—*Titusville Press*.

A lady in Halifax, N. S., desired the removal of a dead cat, and was informed that she must go to the Senior Alderman of the ward—he must then tell the mayor—then the mayor would tell the health inspector—the health inspector would tell the police—the police would tell the dead cat men—and the dead cat men would remove the nuisance.