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THE CHICAGO "POST" AND UTAH AFFAIRS.

THE time long looked for by the Chicago Evening Post has at last arrived. Wearily it has watched for the desired signs, until all hope seemed to have fled. But now it rejoices and breaks forth in the following strain:

"At last we have signs of the end of the Babylon of Utah."

This is the opening sentence to an article, the burden of which is that, finally, a plan has been hit upon, which is to result in the driving away from Utah of the "fanatical Mormons." The plan by which this result is to be achieved is described:

"The District Court at Salt Lake," the Post says, "has turned out the Mormon Marshal, and left a Gentile as the sole Marshal of the Court. The Court, too, has decided that juries shall be drawn by this officer, so that instead of jurymen being all Mormons, as heretofore, they are now nearly all Gentiles."

This is the scheme, and the Post proceeds to describe the steps which are to be taken. The Court intends to indict and try "Mormons" for crimes. President Young is to be wanted as a witness, and will be summoned. This, the Post hopes, will bring matters to a crisis, and the "Mormon chief" will be compelled to submit, or fight, or flee. The Post will be delighted with any of these results. Then in addition to this it states with evident glee that the capital will speedily be removed from Salt Lake City to Corinne. This, with the other measures, it thinks, will be successful in accomplishing the result it desires.

This is a nice programme for a man calling himself a republican to make out and rejoice over! We note it because it exhibits in the clearest light the truculent, vindictive and fiendish disposition which some men indulge in, who boast of their loyalty and hold themselves up as models of exemplary conduct! Not content with killing "Mormons" in Illinois, robbing them of their property and driving them forth in the most heartless and cruel manner into the wilderness to perish, this Illinois editor now wishes another crusade inaugurated, and the "Mormons" to be driven forth again from the homes which they have created in Utah. And what are the steps to be taken to accomplish this? Just such measures as a man, schooled in the mobocratic meanness and villainy which resulted in the ousting of the "Mormons" from the State of Illinois, would be likely to employ. The cry at one time there was—when the leaders of the Latter-day Saints could not be dealt with legally—"the law cannot reach them, but powder and ball can;" and powder and ball were used. Now the Post says that for years the steady growth in number and power of the "Mormons" at Salt Lake has thwarted the calculations of their enemies. They have been successful in maintaining themselves, and have derived encouragement and strength from their persecutions. The law properly administered can not check them. But the District Court at Salt Lake has turned out the Mormon marshal. The Court has decided that this new officer shall draw the juries, and that they shall be enemies to the "Mormons." In other words, the Post's programme is: the court is to violate law, is to put a man in power and call him an officer, is to charge him to select juries, which in other countries would be called "packed," is to proceed to indict and try "Mormons" for crimes real or imaginary, and is to crowd matters to such extremes that the "Mormons" must submit to be crushed out, or else fight or flee. The Post does not care which they do; for in any case the soul of the writer of the article will be gratified.

The Post may gloat over the results

which, it hopes, are to be brought about by the illegal measures it endorses; but it will again be doomed to disappointment. Better schemes than this have failed, and this will not succeed. We notice that the Post justifies the illegal action which it rejoices over, on the ground that red-handed assassins who have hitherto defied the law and escaped indictment in this Territory, will be brought up for trial and probably be convicted. As it appears to have a wonderful zeal for justice, and is anxious to have murderers punished, we will suggest a better field for the exercise of its inclinations than Utah; for, notwithstanding its assertions, there is not another community on the continent where life and property have been and are so safe from violence and attack as among the people of Utah. We suggest that it confine its efforts to its own State. Twenty-six years ago two men—Joseph and Hyrum Smith—were murdered in cold blood, while prisoners under the pledged honor of the State of Illinois, through its Executive. Their murderers, if living, are still unwhipt of justice. Twenty-four years ago about twenty thousand persons were compelled to leave their homes, their property and their city in the State of Illinois by mob violence—for nearly all of which property they never received pay. Hundreds of those people died untimely deaths through the exposure and suffering brought upon them by this outrageous and villainous conduct. Is the Chicago Post anxious to have justice meted out to murderers and robbers? If so, here is a field ample enough for the exercise of all its powers. Instead of being so dreadfully worked up about the condition of affairs in Utah, let it look at home, and try and cleanse the blood spots from the garments and escutcheon of its own State. Until it does this we should imagine that every sense of propriety would suggest that, at least, an editor of an Illinois paper would have nothing to say about Utah or her people. Shame ought to make him dumb.

SENATOR SUMNER AND PRESIDENT GRANT.

THE annexation of San Domingo to the United States is evidently one of the hobby horses of President Grant; and if the exercise of the immense influence at his command as Chief Magistrate of the nation can bring about its ratification, it will undoubtedly be brought to bear. The scheme was pressed during the last session of Congress; but failed. It was urged in the late Presidential message, and since Congress commenced its session it has again been brought to the surface, and measures taken to forward its accomplishment. Success, however, seems very doubtful; and our readers will find, in to-day's telegrams, that Senator Sumner handles the subject without gloves, and his criticism of the course of President Grant in relation to the matter is probably the most pungent and to the point that has been heard in the halls of Congress since impeachment days. It is rarely if ever, that the course of the Chief Executive of the nation has been more severely commented upon and denounced; and as Mr. Sumner is one of the most influential members of the Republican party, and chairman of the Senate committee on foreign affairs his remarks may almost be taken as an augury of the defeat of the San Domingan scheme this session.

He hints that the President has privately used his influence to have certain members of the Foreign Affairs Committee, opposed to the annexation scheme, removed, and replaced by others who will favor it in order to ensure its triumph. Such a course, if it have been pursued, is undignified as well as impolitic; it is impolitic because it will diminish the number of the friends of the President, lessen his influence with all the honorable members of the party who elected him to office, and his chances, if he have any, for reelection.

This split in the Republican camp will be hailed with delight by the Democratic party; and if it be at all indicative of future proceedings in the present session of Congress, it will not be characterized very extensively by unity and harmony.

CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIES.

THE *Alta California* of the 12th inst., has an article on the industrial condition of that State, which contains some

items which we think augur well for its future prosperity.

An effort is being made to introduce the culture of cotton into California, by Messrs. J. M. & J. L. Strong; two brothers, the former of whom has been experimenting on a small scale in Merced County, and thinks he can clear nearly eight thousand a year on two hundred acres of land. His estimates are as follows:

"Twelve hands, \$3,000; feed for teams, \$500; ginning and baling, \$500; and blacksmithing, \$100; making a total of 6,700. The yield is put down as 150 bales of fibre at \$90 each, and 75 tons of seed at \$15, making a total of \$14,625."

The brother of the above, Mr. J. L. Strong, late of Mississippi, tried and failed to procure Chinese labor for the culture of cotton in that State, and has recently settled in California, where it can be procured, for the purpose of launching into this business. He has made a tour of inspection and has been so favorably impressed that he has purchased one hundred acres of land, and ordered seed and machinery necessary to prosecute the business the coming season. This gentleman is also about to take steps to establish a Cotton Growers' Association, with a capital stock of \$500,000. There is an impression among the farmers that cotton can not be grown on a large scale in the State; but if the united labors of Messrs. Strong demonstrate to the contrary they will do a great thing for California and its people.

The sugarculture in Alameda county is progressing, in such a flattering manner that there is already talk of other mills being built during next summer. Sugar manufactured at the Alameda mills is now in the market, and compares favorably with the French and German manufactured article; and this promises to become one of the staple branches of industry in, and to yield enormous profit to, the State.

The culture of fish is receiving a good share of attention, and promises to be very lucrative. A company, called the California and Lake Tahoe Artificial Fish Culture Company, have a ranch, near Truckee, on which is six ponds, each under a hundred feet square, the whole of which at present contain one hundred and twenty-six thousand trout, all hatched artificially. Out of this number 2,000 are three years old, 14,000 two years old, and 110,000 younger. The oldest of the fishes weigh twenty ounces.

A correspondent of the *San Francisco Press*, furnishes the following interesting data, concerning the mode of feeding the fish, and the returns derived from the business by the company:

"The company feed the fish with mutton liver and curds. The fish will thrive on either but seem to prefer the former. Two livers, costing 12½ cents each, are fed daily, and thus the whole expense is only 25 cents for the whole lot of small fry. The larger ones are fed with minnows. * * * * *

The liver is chopped up very fine and strained through a fine wire screen. Next year the company will experiment with a small lot, giving them curds only. * * * * *

The fish hatched out are sold at the rate of \$40 per thousand, when from six weeks to two months old. When older, the price is higher, ranging from \$40 to \$100 per thousand, at which last rate some sales have been made of fish eight months old. The largest ones sell readily here at 25 to 30 cents per pound, and when only a few are taken, at 50 cents per fish. Quite an amount of fish have been taken by the farmers of Humboldt, Nevada, who have small ponds on their ranches, and who, I am told, are doing splendidly in this respect. The company expect to raise from 100,000 to 200,000 next year. They propose to send specimens to the coming exhibition of the Mechanics' Institute, of San Francisco."

Agricultural statistics are meagre, and are confined chiefly to the rent of the farming and garden lands, and the terms upon which they are let out on shares. The rent of grain lands is from one to five dollars per acre, very little reaching the latter figure. The average rent per acre of such land in Stanislaus and Tulare Counties is \$2.50. In some places, land capable of producing good crops of vegetables and berries rents for ten dollars per acre. The terms when the land is worked on shares are variable. In Los Angeles the owner receives one-third the product; in Santa Clara one-half; in San Luis Obispo one-tenth; in San Bernardino, Stanislaus and Butte, one-third; but if the owner furnishes seed, implements and stock he receives half. In Shasta and Tehama, the owner furnishes seed and receives half; in Siskiyou, Plumas, Colusa, Sutter, Yuba, and Lassen, the owner furnishes stock, implements and seed and receives half the produce. In some districts the land is let for one-fourth of the crop, the tenant providing everything.

The statistics of mining, as gleaned from the report of the Idaho Quartz Mine, at Grass Valley, show that during the year ending the 1st instant the yield per ton, on the quartz mined, after expenses were paid, was \$7.17 and that the dividends of the year were \$37,200.

ADVERTISING.

THE career of many in this and other countries, who started life poor and are now immensely rich, has demonstrated the benefit of advertising; and a judicious use of printers' ink to men in business, it scarcely matters in what branch, is sure to be profitable. It is to be regretted, however, that the pecuniary benefits of advertising are within reach of knaves as well as of those who are engaged in legitimate business. Ocular demonstration of this may be had by any who will take the trouble to scan the advertising columns of the principal papers of the country.

Such an inspection affords room for reflection; and novel as the idea may be, shows as clearly as can be shown that the connection between the advertising columns of the press of a country and the social and moral status of its people is very close. Advertising is expensive, and the profits derived from advertising any business or profession must be correspondingly increased or the business will soon fail. This is as true of advertising sugar, tea and other necessities of life, as of the nostrums of the secret disease doctor, or the many swindles that are constantly paraded before the public eye in the columns of the newspapers.

The other day curiosity prompted us to count the cards of professional abortionists and others of that stamp in one column of one of our Eastern exchanges, and we found the total number was seventeen; and these are paraded day after day, not only in that particular paper, but some and, probably most of them, in many other papers published in the same section of the country. And this class of advertisers patronize nearly every paper in the country, and hence it may be asserted that the advertising columns of the press furnish a faithful reflex of the moral and social condition of the people; for the insertion of such announcements affords the clearest proof that the services of the advertisers are bought and paid for by a large portion of the public.

A class of advertisements, which find their way continually into the columns of some of the leading papers of the Union, are a cloak for swindling; and some for viler purposes than that, namely to corrupt the morals of the young. We allude now to advertisements of counterfeiters, and others who offer to furnish, on receipt of a dollar or two, the means to procure a comfortable livelihood with little or no labor on the part of the applicant. Some of the advertisements of this class are merely a cover to promote the sale of lewd books and publications; and to this villainous imposture we desire to call attention at the present time.

A circumstance in illustration, was brought to our notice a few days since in this city. A youth, or young man some eighteen or nineteen years of age, residing here, had his attention caught by an advertisement in an eastern paper, promising to send to any party, for a few cents, the likeness of his other future wife or husband. Our hero, full of curiosity on this important point, invested, and in return received a photograph, probably not worth a third of what he gave for it. But this was not the end of the transaction. The advertiser, having secured the name and address of a verdant youth, whose amateness was evidently fully, if not abnormally, developed, sent him a few days subsequently a package containing catalogues of the most immoral works in the language with prices attached; also of transparent cards of the filthiest description. We were shown the catalogues, and were astounded to find that works of so vile and licentious a character were published. We knew that obscene literature is the order of the day, and is eagerly read; but until perusing these catalogues we were in utter ignorance that such abominable books could be procured. Why, such reading, if indulged in by young men, would we believe, do as much in a year to corrupt and debase both soul and body, as years of teaching and culture would do to create and strengthen virtuous resolutions. And we are satisfied that if the youth to whom we refer gives way to the perusal of the filthy stuff, of the knowledge of