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DAVID O. CALDER,  
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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## MUSICAL JUBILEE AT LOGAN.

WHEN in Logan, Cache Co., in the latter part of June last, the president of the Salt Lake Sabbath School Union, Hon. Geo. Q. Cannon, while addressing the children, suggested to the superintendents and teachers of Sabbath schools the propriety of getting up a musical jubilee, to be participated in by the scholars of

### ALL THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS

in the county. With the promptitude and energy characteristic of the citizens of Cache, the suggestion was carried out, and its fruits were seen on Sunday last in the Logan City Bowery, where was held perhaps the most pleasing and delightful children's musical festival that ever took place in this Territory.

The morning was cool, but notwithstanding this, teams laden with

### JUVENILE CHORISTERS

and older folks were to be seen at an early hour, coming from every direction into Logan City, and when the time for the commencement of the festival had arrived not less than

### FIFTEEN HUNDRED CHILDREN

were assembled to participate in, and about twenty-five hundred adults to listen to, the exercises. On the stand were the authorities of Logan, Hon. Geo. Q. Cannon, and nearly every bishop in the county.

### THE PROGRAMME.

The concert opened with that well-known and favorite song—"In Our Lovely Deseret," and, besides this, the programme included "Oh, the Sabbath Morning," "Oh, Zion for ever," "Oh, we are Volunteers," "Love at Home," "Give us Room," "Ringing, Sweetly Ringing," "The Daisy," "Never from Thee will we stray," "Hard Times" (sung as a quartett), and "Ring the Merry Bells."

The exercises, throughout, were of the most delightful character,

### THE SINGING OF THE CHILDREN

surprising everybody. They kept time with a precision that would have done credit to well trained adult amateurs, while their unison was all but faultless; and the volume of harmony from

### FIFTEEN HUNDRED VOICES

was beautiful beyond the power of words to express. Many of the pieces were encored, and to both singers and listeners the festival was an affair of unalloyed pleasure and enjoyment.

Between the songs short

addresses were delivered

by Bp. L. W. Hatch, Presidents Geo. Q. Cannon, and B. Young, Jr., Elder Parley P. Pratt, Bps. Wm. Hyde and Samuel Roskelly, and Elder Moses Thatcher.

The musical conductor on the occasion was

PROFESSOR WM. KNOWLES,

of Logan, to whom great praise is due for the proficiency which the children attained under his train-

ing and tuition. The very clever organ accompaniment to the several songs, was by Mr. Joseph H. Goddard. Elder Moses Thatcher, Superintendent of the County Sunday schools, took a lively interest in making the festival successful, his efforts being warmly seconded by the various branch school superintendents; and to all concerned—Children, teachers, superintendents and musical tutors, the highest praise is due.

The festival was in every sense of the word a success, and it will be long remembered by all who had the privilege of being present on Sunday. Cache County has set an example, in this respect, reflecting upon itself the highest credit. It is worthy of imitation, and we hope it will be followed by every county in the Territory.

## THE FAIR.

THE Territorial Fair for 1873 opened at twenty minutes past one o'clock to-day, when Secretary R. L. Campbell read the following:

### ADDRESS

By Hon. Wilford Woodruff, President of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, Delivered at the opening of the Eleventh Exhibition, Salt Lake City, Oct. 2, 1873.

### Fellow Citizens,

With a heart full of gratitude to Almighty God for his manifold blessings conferred upon us during the past season, I take pleasure in congratulating you upon the favorable circumstances under which we meet to hold the Eleventh Exhibition of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society. We witness around us, on every hand, evidences of an abundant harvest, one of the choicest blessings a beneficent Creator can vouchsafe to the children of men.

### IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE.

It is generally conceded that successful agriculture underlies the prosperity of the State; it is the recognized spring and source of all other industries. Its importance is paramount. Scientists tell us that every muscular effort, as well as every intellectual one, consumes the tissue of the human organism in proportion to its intensity. As a natural sequence, then, the food that is daily consumed is absolutely needed to keep up a continuity of action and thought. Should the husbandman abandon his labors for a year or two the civilized world would be nearly depopulated. The same perhaps cannot be affirmed of any other avocation. From the records of statisticians we also learn the relations which exist between a prosperous agriculture and the advancement of morality. Crime is diminished and morality increased in those years when grain is most plentiful and cheapest.

### ADVANTAGES OF AGRICULTURAL PROSPERITY.

Where food is abundant and cheap, wages will be low, while at the same time the laborer, especially if he have a large family, may obtain more of the comforts of life and accumulate faster than he can with higher wages where provisions are higher. Where food is plentiful and wages low, manufactured articles for export can be made more cheaply, and the manufactures in such places may command the markets of the world.

England discovered this intimate relation between cheap food and the control of markets during the agitation for the repeal of the corn laws. In order to supply her manufactured goods cheaper than any other nations, she found that it was not enough to have superior skill, superior facilities and superior capital; all these seemingly availed her but little, so long as her food was scarce and dear, her best workmen were leaving her, her best customers were deserting her, and she had no alternative but to repeal her corn laws and give cheap and abundant food to her workmen.

### MAGNITUDE OF AGRICULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In the year 1870 in the United

States 1,400,000,000 bushels of cereal grains were raised, worth one billion dollars. The hay amounted to 27,000,000 tons, valued at \$340,000,000. The pastures were valued at the same figures as the hay. There were raised 600,000 tons of cotton, worth \$286,000,000, and 131,367 tons of tobacco, worth \$26,747,158; also 36,500 tons of rice, valued at \$3,000,000. Taking the remaining agricultural products, such as sugar, molasses, fruits, roots and fibres, at 5,000,000 tons, valued at \$161,500,000, there is an aggregate weight of vegetable products of 65,779,747 tons, exclusive of the products of the woods and forests, at a value of \$2,260,247,158 annually.

The animal products of agriculture, such as milk, cheese, butter, wool, honey, meat, skins, feathers, &c. amount to 9,000,000 tons, valued at \$545,000,000.

The capital invested in agriculture is about eleven billion dollars.

### ABSENCE OF STATISTICS FOR UTAH.

Under the auspices of the Society for several years the agricultural statistics of Utah were, by order of the legislature, carefully collected and compiled, which proved of great value, and they were extensively copied in the circulars and reports issued by the Department of Agriculture at Washington. Of late, the statistics of agriculture have been only partially collected, and sufficiently reliable data are not accessible, from which to obtain, with any degree of accuracy, trustworthy agricultural statistics. As it is an axiom that statistics lie at the foundation of improvement, it is to be hoped that the legislature, at its next session, will enact the needful legislation to secure the same.

### CHOICE CEREALS.

From my youth I have been intimately connected with agricultural pursuits, and have always been deeply impressed with their importance and utility. The agricultural department of this exhibition gives me much satisfaction; not that our specimens are so very numerous, but because of the fine quality of the cereal grains, which challenge the admiration of the agriculturists that visit our Territory.

### EXPORTATION OF PRODUCE.

The export of grain last year, was carried on to a considerable extent, and this season there is promise that not only the grains of Utah, but her roots, especially her excellent potatoes, produced in such abundance, will be in great demand to supply markets east and west.

### POMOLOGICAL.

The pomological specimens on exhibition are highly creditable to the Territory. The Society is indebted to many of our settlements for the abundant and fine specimens displayed. A committee appointed by the Board of Directors forwarded, a few days ago, some specimens of our apples, pears, plums and peaches to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's Exhibition at Boston, and another lot of specimens of the same fruits to the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society's Exhibition at Philadelphia. It is gratifying to learn, from the public prints, that at the latter exhibition there was awarded to the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society "for excellent collection of fruits from Utah, a silver medal."

### IRRIGATION.

Although the inhabitants of Utah have been at a vast expense to irrigate their lands, on account of the naturally barren and sterile character of this portion of the public domain, and owing to the absence or scantiness of summer rains, yet it is gratifying to note that by indomitable perseverance and persistent efforts, this great incubus on agricultural prosperity has been successfully grappled with and overcome, and our cultivated lands have become choice, fruitful, and productive, the streams from the mountains having been utilized to effect this happy result.

### STOCK.

The efforts for the improvement of stock in Utah, since the construction of the transcontinental

railroad, are praiseworthy indeed, and will accelerate our rapid march to self sustenance and prosperity. We hope soon to see the day when Utah will be enabled, through the care and attention devoted to stock raising, to export fine horses and cattle and the most improved breeds of sheep.

### MANUFACTURES.

The home manufactured goods on exhibition have elicited high eulogiums. The samples on exhibition would do honor to any of the States of the Union. The Wasatch factory deserves credit for its timely and handsome display. Large contributions are hourly expected from other factories. From the Timpanogos co-operative woolen factory, organized recently under the direction of Prest. Brigham Young, at Provo, samples are eagerly looked for, although a very small amount of the machinery is yet in operation. The working capacity of this institution is 2,500 spindles. There are six woolen mills at present in operation in the Territory.

### FINE ARTS.

The display in the Fine Arts Department has been pronounced by connoisseurs a highly gratifying success. The paintings, for artistic beauty and delicacy of finish, have never been surpassed. The admirable display of photography challenges the admiration of the best photographers in the world.

### FLORAL DISPLAY.

The display of Flowers eclipses all former efforts in this direction; although our Fair, this season, is a little too late to witness in the department of cut flowers—the pride of our gardeners, that pleasing variegated display which was anticipated but a week ago, before the chilling touch of frost had ruthlessly nipped them in their beauty.

### MINERALS.

The recent developments of mineral wealth form an interesting epoch in our history. Although the prospecting for, and location of, mines were prosecuted to a limited extent during the last decade, yet it was not until the completion of the Utah Central Railroad, Jan. 10th, 1870, which connected Salt Lake City with the great trans-continental railroads, that mining operations were extensively inaugurated. The uncommon diversity and magnitude of our minerals have afforded an extensive field for enterprise and capital, and include iron, gold, silver, lead, copper, bismuth, cinnabar, sulphur, alum, borax, nitrate of potash, carbonate of soda, gypsum, salt, coal, marble, fire, and potters' and brickmakers' clay.

There are more than a score of smelting works in the Territory; their capacity is equal to seven hundred tons of ore per day, besides four stamp mills and two steam batteries; the combined crushing capacity of the latter is equal to one hundred tons of ore per day. In addition to the foregoing, the Germania separating and refining works have recently been carried into successful operation. The establishment of ore sampling works, of which there are several in Salt Lake City, is of great service to producers and buyers in determining the values of ores, thereby preventing delay and mutual distrust. The estimated value of ores, bullion, lead, silver and gold bars and dust exported during 1872 aggregated about three million dollars.

It is worthy of record, however, that amid the excitement consequent upon the discovery of rich mines, the more valuable interests of agriculture never suffered, nor amidst the greatest intensity of that excitement were ever imperilled. Most of the farmers of Utah adhered tenaciously to their healthful vocation leaving, to the itinerant miner and adventurer the more fluctuating pursuits of mining enterprise.

### NEW FAIR GROUNDS.

It is a source of gratulation to the members of our territorial association that we have been enabled during the past year to secure such a desirable location for our Agricultural Park. The Board has constructed a half mile track, on which yearly trials of speed and draught can be made. Judges pronounce the track the best ever made in the Territory. The four city blocks which comprize the Agricultural

Park admit of a mile drive, which it is hoped the public will have the privilege of using the ensuing Fair. Archery practice, target shooting, quoit playing, and all the physical exercises of the gymnasia will be in order on the ground during the next fair.

### THANKS.

Thanks are heartily tendered to the Press, to the Awarding Committees and to my colleagues of the Board of Directors, who have labored assiduously and gratuitously to make this exhibition a success; and to the brass bands flowing in from so many distant settlements to discourse fine music. In behalf of my coadjutors I return you unfeigned gratitude, and pray God to bless you for your magnanimity and generosity on this occasion.

### WELCOME.

To all the inhabitants of the Territory, as well as to the strangers passing through our midst, we tender a warm and hearty welcome to the exhibition of October A. D. 1873.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The following account of a fatal accident at Oak Creek came to hand this morning:

"A very serious accident occurred on Saturday, Sept. 27th, at Oak Creek, Millard county, under the following circumstances, causing the death of a little girl, named Albertine Pearson, aged four years, daughter of Per Pearson.

"She went to the field with her father and mother, riding on a wagon with a rack on it. When they got to the field the parents commenced cutting corn, and left the little girl playing around the wagon. In about half an hour after they found her suspended by her neck, between the side of the rack and a piece of wood, quite dead.

"The same evening George Finlinson, Justice of the peace, and a jury held an inquest, and the following was the verdict:

"Territory of Utah,

"Oak Creek Precinct,

"Millard County,

"An inquisition holden at Oak Creek Precinct, on the 27th day of September, A.D. 1873, at 7 o'clock p.m., at the residence of Per Pearson, upon the body of Albertine Pearson, there lying dead, before George Finlinson, Justice of the peace of the above precinct, by the jurors whose names are hereunto subscribed. Said jurors upon their oath do say, that she came by her death through accidental strangulation.

"JOHN LOVELL,

"HENRY ROYER,

"PETER ANDERSON,

"GEORGE FINLINSON,

"Justice of the Peace."

THE CHURCH IN EUROPE.—Elder John Graham, in a letter, dated Liverpool, September 18th, writes,

We are baptising but few, but the labors of the elders have awakened more than ordinary interest in "Mormonism" among the people who have hitherto known but little favorable to us. Here in Liverpool, and it is about the same in other towns and cities of more or less importance, our meetings are regularly attended by strangers who appear interested in our doctrines, from the fact that they come again and again. I find the people, outside of our church, as a general thing, are indifferent to religion of any kind. This indifference has greatly increased during the few years I have been absent from England, and appears to grow rather than diminish. Religious bodies are very much divided and infidelity is gaining ground; spiritualism is also making headway, in fact religion altogether is at a discount.

ANOTHER MAN KILLED AT PICOHE.—A despatch per Deseret Telegraph line, dated Picohe, Oct. 5, says at 2:30 this morning a Spaniard named Antoine was shot by Chas. Peasley. Four shots were fired by the latter, all of which entered the body of Antoine, who expired instantly. The quarrel originated about a Chinese woman. Peasley gave himself up to the authorities.

THE BRITISH MISSION.—The following is from the *Millennial Star* of Sept 16:

APPOINTMENT.—Elder B. W. Carrington is appointed Travelling Elder in the London Conference until otherwise directed.