



GEORGE Q. CANNON.....EDITOR

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## THE PLANTATION AT LAIE.

THE success which has attended the labors of Elder George Nebeker and the elders associated with him on the plantation of Laie, Oahu, Sandwich Islands, is most gratifying. After many attempts to raise crops that would be remunerative, and suffering disappointment from the destruction of insects and the low price at which they were compelled to sell their products, they have at last entered upon a business which gives promise of paying. The soil seems to be well adapted to the growth of sugar-cane, and this production is now receiving attention. Since Brother Nebeker left here last fall they have manufactured eighty tons of sugar and two hundred barrels of molasses on the plantation, a very good yield considering the breadth of land they had under cultivation. This quantity will doubtless be greatly increased another year; and the prospect is that a flourishing settlement and headquarters for the natives who desire to gather can be main ained there. The elders who have been appointed to go from here to that country on missions have an interest now in the land with Bro. Nebeker, he having made liberal arrangements with them on the co-operative principle. This, we think, is a wise measure, as it insures zeal and thorough feeling of interest on the part of those engaged in the labor.

One great point that was had in view in sending the Elders to the Islands to labor in their present capacity is being accomplished: the natives are being taught practical religion. They are learning industrious, cleanly, virtuous habits, and are growing in faith and confidence. The gospel is not, they find, a Sunday religion alone; but its ministers can cultivate and beautify the earth, draw from the elements around them comfort and wealth, and on Sundays, and other times when meetings are held, discourse upon the principles of their holy religion with fervor and understanding. This is the kind of religion which is adapted to the wants of mankind, and particularly that portion of the race which dwells on the Sandwich Islands. If any of that nation can be saved from the destruction that is rapidly swallowing them up, the plan adopted by the elders will be the means of accomplishing it.

Bro. Nebeker disposed of the greater portion of the sugar he brought with him from the Islands at San Francisco; he only brought three or four tons to this city. His reason for this was he understood the Island sugar did not have a ready sale here. This we suppose is the case. Our people, for some reason or other, prefer to buy the refined sugar than to purchase the Island sugar, though the latter is sold at a considerably lower price. Now, aside from the obligation resting upon us to sustain one another in our labors for the building up of Zion and the redemption of our race, this policy is unwise. A family that studies economy will not fail to find that the sugar manufactured by the brethren at Laie is much richer in saccharine matter than refined sugar, and for nearly every purpose answers equally well. It does not look so white; but in buying sugar it is not the appearance of the article that is paid for, it is the sweet that it furnishes. Very few good housekeepers are anxious to pay a high price for an article which has only its looks to recommend it, when they can purchase, at cheaper rates, an article that better answers their purpose. Yet this is the course pursued by many in the purchase of the sugar referred to; and, we think, the only reason for their taking this course is their ignorance of the qualities of the two articles. If any doubt this, let them test the Laie sugar and then they will be satisfied that it is by far the cheaper article.

Bro. Nebeker will probably make a lengthy visit this time at home, and will

return to his labors refreshed and strengthened.

**LIKENESS OF PRESIDENT B. YOUNG.**—President Young has had many portraits painted and photographed, some of them, in the opinion of good judges, very excellent, others which were only middling. His is a face that is not easily reproduced on canvass or card; the features are so mobile and the expressions so varied. But Messrs. Savage and Ottinger, of this city, have succeeded in obtaining a likeness by photography, and which they have had engraved by Virtue & Co., publishers of the *London Art Journal*, which excels every portrait we have seen. The likeness is most life-like, is a fine work of art, being one of the finest steel engravings we ever saw, and gives a better idea of the President than any portrait of him previously published. At the bottom of the portrait is an engraved view of the Pioneers entering Salt Lake Valley, July 24th, 1847.

In publishing this portrait, Messrs. Savage & Ottinger have given another evidence of the enterprise for which they are distinguished, and which has secured them the reputation of being the leading artists of the Great West. This likeness should adorn the walls of every house in this Territory. It is sold at \$2 per copy.

## BILL TO AID THE REDEMPTION OF LAND IN UTAH.

A BILL was introduced into the House of Representatives, Washington, by Hon. W. H. Hooper, "granting lands to aid in the reclamation of desert lands in the Territory of Utah," which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

The first section of the Bill provides for the construction of a canal, commencing at or near the point where the Provo River debouches into Utah valley, with a channel not less than twelve feet wide, and not less than four feet deep; thence across Provo Bench north-westerly, for a distance estimated at twenty miles. Also, for the construction of canals on the east and west of Provo river, the former to terminate in Daniel's creek, and the latter to terminate in Provo River, near the mouth of Daniel's creek. Also, for a canal in the valley of the Bear River to run in a general southerly direction, between the said Bear River and the mountains. Also, for a canal in the valley of the North Cub River, commencing at a point where the said Cub River debouches into Cache valley and following the most feasible route in a general south-westerly direction to a point at or near the confluence of the said Cub and Bear Rivers. Also, for a canal on the West side of Sanpitch River; also for the construction of a canal on the East side of the Sanpitch Valley, commencing at or near the village of North Bend and ending in the vicinity of the town of Manti. Also, for two canals on the West side of the Sevier River.

For the construction of these canals section Two proposes to grant to the Territory every alternate section, designated by even numbers, of the lands lying on each side and within four miles of the line of any of said canals; but the rights of settlers now upon the lands are to be in nowise affected by this act; the proceeds of the sale of their lands shall be paid over to the Territory of Utah upon the order of the Secretary of the Interior.

Section Three prescribes rules for the regulation of the water.

Section Four arranges for the Governor of the Territory to certify to the Secretary of the Interior when ten continuous miles of any of said canals from the point of commencement is completed for such distance may be sold, and so, from time to time, until said canals are completed; and if said canals are not completed in ten years, no further sales shall be made, and the lands unsold shall revert to the United States.

Section Five provides that the Legislative Assembly of the Territory shall incorporate a company or companies with power to construct said canals, or any of them, and to transfer to such company or companies the lands and franchises hereinbefore granted.

Mr. Fitch, of Nevada, has also introduced a Bill into the House of Representatives to incorporate the Muddy River Canal Company, and for a grant of land to aid in the construction of a canal for irrigation and other purposes, in the State of Nevada. Joseph W. Young and thirteen others are constituted a body corporate for this purpose. The capital stock shall be one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The company shall have the right to construct two main canals for irrigating, mechanical and domestic purposes, from a point one mile above the head of a tule

swamp, situate north-west of the town of St. Joseph, thence in a south-easterly direction, following the course of the Muddy river, to where it empties into the Rio Virgin. The right of way is granted unto the company, and also every alternate section of public land designated by even numbers, and not mineral, to the amount of four sections per mile on each.

These Bills are necessary to encourage the development and reclamation of desert lands. Much of the land which these Bills propose to grant is valueless at present, and if the water should be brought to it, a large amount of labor will even then be required to make it productive. There are no settlers on the public domain who deserve more encouragement than the people who live in the sections where it is proposed to have these canals made; yet up to the present time, while settlers in other Territories have in many instances had grants of land made to them, the citizens of Utah have not received the first favor of this kind from Uncle Sam. It is just as well, probably, that they have not; for they have learned to depend upon themselves. But if Congress is disposed to pass the Bills as introduced, it will be an encouragement to the settlers, who have very many serious difficulties to contend with, and will show a disposition to foster improvements and to aid the pioneers of a desert land, in their attempts to make it habitable.

## THE FENIAN FIASCO.

THE recent Fenian attempt at invading Canada has occupied considerable space in the telegraphic dispatches for some days. Like other filibustering expeditions by the same party it has been a miserable failure. Want of properly concerted action, and, apparently, general incapacity, if not imbecility on the part of the leaders, have been the causes why the attempted raid has been such an inglorious failure. After months of threatening, meeting of Congresses, head-centres and Fenian leaders, bombastic speeches, wordy devastation of the Canadian Dominion, and frothy threatenings of the destruction of British power, the whole thing has ended in smoke, with a few men shot, others taken prisoners, and most of the residue dependent on public charity for means to return to their homes.

The invasion of a powerful province by a few hundreds of men, whose supplies for the campaign seem to have been carried in carpet bags and haversacks, is a sorry exhibition for a party claiming to number hundreds of thousands and assuming to combat the forces of one of the greatest powers of the age. To say that the men were cowards, because it is reported that in some instances they ran after scarcely an attempt at fighting, would be to malign brave men, for though it has this appearance, their courage cannot well be doubted. It used to be said of Irishmen that they could fight everywhere but in Ireland; but though in many a bloody and stoutly-contested field their fiery and impetuous valor has been proved, these abortive attempts at invading Canada would seem to indicate that, however brave the men may be, their leaders are no wiser nor possessed of any more capacity than were those who have stood foremost in previous insurrectionary attempts against the English Government. An Irish lyrist, who knew his countrymen, once wrote of them:

"He may be duped but won't be dared;  
Fitter to practice than to plan;"

and a long stretch of history proves the assertion true as a general rule.

What did these Fenian leaders anticipate? With the Canadian government aware of their movements and prepared to receive them; with the British Government ready to back the Dominion with men, means and munitions of war; with the United States Government watching them and ready to move upon them for a breach of international law, the attempt as it was made is indicative of the most glaring folly and incompetency. Still reports arrive that meetings are being held in various places, that subscriptions are being raised, and that parties of men are moving to the front or talking of it. Yet the dispatches, published yesterday, say that reliable information from Malone announces that the invasion from that point was a more complete and disgraceful failure than at St. Albans; while the so-called battle of Trout river was a contemptible affair not reaching the dignity of a small-sized skirmish. The infatuated men who are yet moving forward towards Canada must have ex-

traordinary confidence in their own prowess; we should say blind and uncalculating confidence. If they could get over the line in sufficient numbers to make a formidable front, they are in an enemy's country without supplies or a base of operations. The United States in their rear threatens them; and to live entirely by foraging raids is a hazardous undertaking; while a strong force would be promptly led against them. Further attempts to continue the "invasion" will only make it more disgraceful.

It is alleged that a strong body of Fenians are in the neighborhood of Pembina to assist Riell. But, if such is the case, it would amount to comparatively nothing. They might congregate there in sufficient numbers to defeat the talked of expedition that is expected to reduce Riell to complete submission; but there the matter would virtually end. The country could not support an army sufficiently strong to meet the force that would next be sent into the Red River country; and though a considerable time might elapse before such an expedition could be brought to bear on them, Ireland would remain in her present condition, and England would move along suffering no more from the difficulty than a rhinoceros from a small puncture in the least sensitive part of its thick epidermis.

The only hope for Fenianism lies in embroiling England in war with the United States. Then it would prove a powerful arm in the hands of our government, and could be used effectively against England, while the aims of the Fenian leaders could be furthered. But O'Neill, Gleason, Starr and the rest do not seem to have diplomacy and influence sufficient to bring about a belligerent condition between the two powers; and with the present Canada fiasco, Fenianism will likely drop comparatively out of sight for a time, until another opportunity offers to make a newspaper sensation.

## WHOLESALE MURDER OF JEWS.

OCCASIONAL reports for a year or two past, from the Turkish provinces of Roumania, have indicated that the Jewish inhabitants of those provinces have been treated barbarously by their more numerous Christian co-residents. In reading these accounts one has been taken back to scenes in medieval European history, when to be a Jew was enough to ensure the worst possible treatment from the hands of all who had not the misfortune to be born one of the outcasts of Israel. In those days in England and on the continent of Europe, the Israelites were subjected to every species of indignity and outrage, and at times great numbers were put to the sword. Time and the advance of civilization modified this asperity of feeling towards the members of the Jewish race, and in many parts of the civilized world they now enjoy most of the rights, civil and religious, possessed by others. But the treatment they occasionally receive in some portions of Europe proves that the curse is not yet entirely removed.

It is not long since that intelligence was received by the wires that a ukase had been issued by the Czar banishing the Jewish residents from certain districts of the Russian empire. This, at the request of the Jews in this country, led to a remonstrance from President Grant. What effect that remonstrance has had, has not transpired; but it is to be hoped for the sake of the reputation of the Emperor Alexander, who has done so much to alleviate the condition of millions of his subjects, that a policy more in accordance with civilization and humanity will be pursued towards the Israelitish race in his dominions.

It is not in Russia, however, that the Jews at the present time are being treated with the greatest rigor, but in Roumania. A year or two ago, in those provinces, they were subjected to the most outrageous injustice and ill-treatment, not only on account of popular ill-feeling and prejudice, but by political enactment. This injustice seems to have reached a culminating point on Sunday last, for according to our dispatches of yesterday, on that blessed day, the day of rest, so venerated and honored by the Christian world, the Christian population of Roumania, by preconcerted arrangement, slaughtered one thousand men, women and children, simply because they were of the Jewish race. Such intelligence must fill professing Christians, everywhere, with horror, to think how their co-religionists have disgraced their profession; and if missionary soci-