

EDITORIALS.

THE people of Utah just now present a spectacle that is without a parallel on this continent, if indeed its like can be found in the world. East and West, North and South of this Territory there is great excitement about the mineral discoveries which are being made here. The impression is rapidly spreading that in no other part of the United States are there so many rich mines of argentiferous galena and other ores as this Territory contains. Very little excitement prevails among the people of Utah themselves upon the subject. If there is one acre of tillable land left uncultivated in any of the settlements that would have been planted if these mineral discoveries had not been made, we have not heard of it. Indeed, from all the settlements in every part of the Territory the report reaches us that the people are more than usually attentive to their farming interests, and that few, if any, have neglected them to look after mines. Are we not warranted in saying this is without a parallel? We know of no place where there could be so many discoveries made and heralded abroad without causing hundreds, and perhaps thousands of men, to drop their regular employments and take to prospecting; and who need be told that such a course would paralyze the industry of a country and inflict a heavy blow upon its prosperity?

It is this peculiar feature in the character of the people which renders the investment of capital in mines and mining pursuits so safe in this Territory. There is a stability and permanence about the people and their occupations which relieve capitalists from many doubts and apprehensions that would assail them in communities where the people are more excitable. Besides, they have a clearer field for operation. If all were to devote attention to mines, agriculture and manufactures would languish and the development and prosperity of the country would be retarded, no reliable calculations could be made on supplies. But as it is now men who invest capital in mining enterprises have every assurance that they can depend upon supplies of all kinds at moderate prices. The agriculturist is attending to his fields, the manufacturer to his factory, the mechanic to his shop and the merchant to his store. If teams or laborers are wanted, the man of capital can depend upon obtaining them at reasonable rates. By pursuing this course every branch of business can be maintained and made prosperous, and each be a help to the other.

We feel exceedingly pleased to see our citizens pursuing a calm, steady course of this kind. It argues well for the future of the country. It proves that they are sufficiently wise to not let go of a certainty for an uncertainty—to not repeat the illustration of greedy and blind selfishness exhibited in the fable of the dog, who while crossing the footbridge of a stream with a piece of meat in his mouth, dropped the meat to grasp its shadow which he saw reflected in the water beneath. They have mines in their fields, gardens and workshops, which if judiciously and persistently worked, will yield them a handsome competence free from the harassing anxieties which attend prospecting. At the same time, if they know where there is mineral, or where it is likely to be, they can secure their claims to it according to law. We know of one settlement, where, during their days of leisure, they selected a few men to explore localities likely to contain mineral and paid them on the co-operative principle. They made some discoveries and these are to be held and worked also upon this principle. This is far better than for every man to go out prospecting for himself; and in fact, is the principle upon which mining should be conducted by the citizens of this Territory.

THE Canadian Dominion would be a valuable accession in many respects to the United States. It is the fourth maritime power in the world, being ahead of every nation except Great Britain, the United States and France. Its export of home products to Great Britain have increased one-seventh between 1860 and 1869. The exports from Canada consist of wood and corn chiefly. The annual revenue of the Dominion is \$17,000,000; derived from customs, excise, post-office, public works, ocean postage, territorial stamps, &c. The population is 4,700,000. There is a public debt of \$78,000,000, the interest on which, at from 4 to 8 per cent., is \$20,080,000.

WE see it stated that there will probably be a heavy tide of visitors setting towards Europe this season. From Boston particularly, so the papers of that city state, there will be an unusually large number go abroad. The cessation of the war between France and Prussia is the chief cause of so many arranging their plans to cross the ocean. One paper says the one hundred and fifty or two hundred thousand deaths of both French and Germans during the war will cause thousands of both nationalities to return home for the purpose of inspecting wills, and securing legacies which may have fallen to them. Others will cross for the purpose of fulfilling long-deferred plans of re-visiting their homes, and will select this year above all others, that they may witness the great glory achieved by their country.

It is reported that the owners of the Great Eastern propose to furnish a passage across the ocean for twenty-five dollars; the passengers boarding themselves or drawing from the ship's larder, on the European plan. Should this be carried out many thousands will be induced to go to Europe, who otherwise would be deterred, on account of the expense of the ocean passage, from making the trip.

But it is not across the ocean only that travelers will make their summer tours. There is a growing desire, among the class at the East who have means and leisure, to explore and become familiar with their own country before crossing to foreign lands. Many parties who have already visited this city have had a European tour in contemplation; but, before entering upon it, have availed themselves of the facilities afforded by the great continental railroad to cross to the Pacific, calling at Salt Lake City while en route. Every visitor carries back pleasant recollections of his trip, and of the grand scenery which abounds in the Rocky and Sierra Nevada mountains, and there are but few who fail to impress their friends with the advantages of such a visit, and its desirableness in preference to going abroad. As travel increases facilities for exploring and visiting points of interest in this neighborhood will be multiplied, and but a few years will elapse until Utah will be a point of attraction for visitors. Twenty-three years have transformed a rude, forbidding wilderness into a lovely and desirable land; and those rugged features which at the first were gloomy and impressed those who looked upon them with such a sense of loneliness are now viewed as grand and picturesque and the chief beauties of the landscape. This change is due to the increase of population, to the development of the country, by the founding of cities and villages, the opening of farms, the planting of orchards and gardens, and the multiplication of those comforts and conveniences which are necessary to man who is civilized in the true sense of the word. Every year adds to the beauty of the valleys which we inhabit, and as they increase in beauty the grandeur and sublimity of the mountain scenery which encircles them becomes more impressive. A man must indeed be dead to all ideas of the beautiful who can pass through these mountains, and not be elevated in his thoughts and filled with admiration in contemplating their grand and majestic forms.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Sacramento Union, writing from Nevada City, California, gives a sketch of how they live in that city. He asks:

"How do we live? Through the week we eat, drink, skate, smoke, discuss the Fair trial, the railroad or the political situation, and cheat our neighbors. This last operation, however, is termed 'business,' and is the chief occupation of all good Christians. On Sunday we go to church and enjoy comfortable naps. The long hot days fall upon us with exhausting weight, but night comes with grateful coolness and we gather in at the rink."

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