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AN EARLY EXPERIMENT.

The following appeared in the telegraphic dispatches of this paper three or four years ago:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Governor Hagner, of Arizona, had an important conference with Minister Romero, of Mexico, touching improvements of the Colorado river, which will add to its importance as a means of commerce. The proposed improvements are to make that Colorado was the second largest stream on the Pacific coast. He said that with some miles of the mouth and with some dredging along the course of the stream it could be made navigable for 700 miles, for an area of Arizona and Nevada, tapping rich mineral deposits in the mountains and the agricultural and horticultural regions in the lower country. He pointed out that Mexico along its gulf of California possesses large areas of fine timber and immense deposits of coal, in both of which the southwestern portion of the United States is deficient. Governor Hagner thinks the government of the United States would make improvements necessary within its boundary, if the Mexican government would undertake to do as much within Mexican territory, the lower 150 miles of the river being in Mexico. Minister Romero was very much impressed with the representations made to the government. He said he would recommend his government to give the matter attention. He thought the best way to proceed would be for the two governments to join in the appointment of a commission or more than one whole question.

The item recalls an interesting attempt on the part of the Mormon people nearly thirty years ago—pioneers as they were then, and of pioneering spirit as they always have been—to utilize the great Colorado for purposes of navigation. It was before the days of the railroad, before the days even when there was any tangible prospect of the transcontinental highway being cast up in the near future. The difficulties of travel across the plains, and the enormous expense connected with the bringing in not only of supplies but of people also, early led the prominent minds of the community to seek a remedy that should result in more rapidly building up this country and in easing the burdens of the people. Southern Utah had been colonized, and there was a growing feeling that the southern route into California—with all its disadvantages—would still become the popular one during the greater part of the year. What more natural, therefore, than that the Mormon people should have given much thought to the opening up of the waterways, by means of which necessary imports could be more cheaply brought into southern Utah, and thence possibly sent to California? Indeed, at one time the bringing in of the whole Mormon emigration was seriously thought of via the Gulf of California and the mighty river that flows into it.

The late Amos Call of Davis county was the man chosen to make the requisite explorations and proceed to the establishment of a port at the point that could be regarded as the head of navigation. He was called upon this mission at the Conifer conference, 1864, and on December 25 of that year he sent a report of his explorations to Church Historian George A. Smith, through whose instrumentality it was published in the DESERET NEWS. Several accounts of the place occurred were printed in the NEWS, the first being on January 18, 1865, this first report gives the date of the arrival as December 2, 1864, and describes the bend of navigation as "the river as being four miles below the Narrows and just above the mouth of Black canyon." About two and a half miles below this point are shoes and rapids, but there were enough sufficient to warrant the attempt with navigation.

The first report was sent to John H. Moyle by Amos A. H. Belnap, and was dated Colorado, Mohave county, the new name—January 4, 1865. In this the writer describes the country from being said here up to the square and level at Salt Lake City, a distance of three days, as also the landings at Amos Call, commencing on the 27 inst., which would be completed about two days thereafter.

On March 5, 1865, the NEWS, speaking editorially on the subject of Call's landing in the place, said: "Mohave expected at Owen's ranch, another day the Colorado trade to and from Salt Lake City, will receive a stimulus that will facilitate the exports of home-making of into a considerably large scale."

This view was taken in connection with the subject of railroad across the continent, more particularly pushing the completion of that road, and in view of a promised train with the Southern Union.

As late as the 25th of March, 1865, Captain Thomas E. Ensworthy, in conversation with a Salt Lake Herald, then editor of the NEWS, gave an account of the huge steamer, as well as other, considerably in a company to take freight in steamers on the Colorado. The general idea was that Arizona was to be made the place of landing, on the Colorado. The general idea was that Arizona was to be made the place of landing, on the Colorado. The people in Salt Lake City looking was about to be handled out of Arizona, and the Colorado was to be made the place of landing. Amos Call had returned to his home in Davis county, Utah, he left his boat and party, and came on to Salt Lake. Call of his daughter in Los Pen. According to his account the company from Harry's to Call's Landing was 70 miles. Owing to the difficulty in procuring wagons for the goods he thought it would take about a month to make the trip from the month of the Colorado to Call's Landing, the rapids being the worst obstacle of the journey.

The Serenelle association of Salt Lake City passed resolutions about this time to do all in their power to demonstrate the feasibility of the Colorado route from Southern California to this city.

A letter dated June 19th, 1865, written by Jos. W. Young, giving an account of his travels through "our Dixie," incidentally mentions that some of the rock salt taken from the mountains between St. George and the Colorado river had been taken down that stream in barges to Fort Mohave and other places.

The approach and advent of the Pacific railroad appears to have given the place in question for it finally seems, it is an article published in the NEWS of June 10th, 1869, that Call's Landing had been abandoned or left unpatronized, as, from the mail carrier of St. George, it was learned that three boats, thirty feet in length, had made their way to the landing, wrecked four large doorways, the warehouse there, contained a few with them, and, leaving their horses and various baggage upon the river, had hastened on upon the turbulent stream, whether to survive or not the perilous journey was not known.

Elder Andrew Jenson, who kindly points out these references in early volumes of the NEWS, furnishes the following additional information:

"When I visited on St. George on the Muddy, in Lincoln county, Nevada, in 1905, I learned that the walls of the old warehouse at Call's Landing were still standing. Trees are not, and never were, any indication for a permanent settlement at that point, as the surrounding country on both sides of the Colorado river is barren, sandy, broken and absolutely useless for agricultural purposes. There is a small flat consisting of a few acres near the landing, covered with a weed known in that country as "mesquit," (mesquit) and around a point some distance below the landing there is another flat, containing several hundred acres, but it was not brought under cultivation by the Mormon settlers. The only object had in view in locating Call's Landing was to take advantage of the facilities for navigation on the Colorado river. The only building of importance ever erected there were the ware house, standing about twenty feet from the bank of the river and a dwelling house for the accommodation of the people who had charge of the landing. No mention is made of Call's Landing in the records of the Muddy Mission."

UNBELIEF IS DEAD.

Within the past century a great wave of unbelief has swept down upon Christendom, and its force is still unabated. Infidelity is steadily gaining control in the hearts of the children of men, who are giving attention to material things to the exclusion of that which relates to God and their spiritual welfare. In this regard the people of today have gone even further than did the Jews at the time Christ came among them. The children of Judah believed in a God. It is true they wanted Him to conform to their lines of how affairs should be conducted, and were unwilling to accept His guidance. They were pleased to listen to Moses and prophets, but would not give practical attention to the Divine will. Therefore His spirit was withdrawn from them and they failed to recognize the One who came to Deliverer, and whom a great deal of suffering had prepared for and prophesied would be generally. But in all this the Jews were not the only people that have rejected the Almighty and His laws.

The unbelief of the present age, however, is worse. It does not do to deny God. Not only is there an attempt to disassociate the writing Deity, or to acknowledge His power in the affairs of men and nations, but the very existence of a Being, omnipotent, Omnipresent, a Being who is the Father of the Universe, is denied. This condition is a natural result of unbelief in revelation, and of the rejection of the Bible as the inspired word of God. It is the fulfillment of the prophecy of Amos 8:11, 12, which would be completed when the word of God should be sought for and not found.

The Latter-day Saints should maintain their earnest endeavors to stem this tide of unbelief in God. Their children should be trained from their earliest years to discern the evidences of His existence and to comprehend His true nature. The Saints have received a testimony of Him, and their conduct should be a standing witness that they know that that lives. They cannot afford to neglect this testimony and fall short of fulfilling their calling to prove to the world that there is a God in Israel.

THE RIGHT GOES ON FOREVER.

A very few words of our own will suffice for what we wish to say today concerning the Legislative contests now pending before the Utah Commission, wherein the ineligibility of the majority candidate is asserted by the opposing side, and in one case the seating of the minority candidate is asked. This paper takes the ground that the minority candidate is under no circumstances elected, and hence should neither receive the certificate nor occupy the seat. We are proud to say the NEWS has always defended the American and constitutional right that the will of the majority must prevail in such cases. And we are disposed to quote a few extracts from editorials in this paper in 1881 and 1882, upon a case that was different in some respects from those now under consideration, but was identical in so far as pertains to the unanimous view that the ineligibility of the successful candidate gives the candidate whom the people defeated. Hon. C. W. Paloron was editor of the NEWS at the time. We have merely glanced over the immortalized columns of comment, pungently and caustically well expressed, with which he favored his readers, and have only taken a sentence here and there. But enough is probably given to show that whole efforts may come and efforts may go, the NEWS, to its straight, square, blood and bone, and course, does not waver.

We publish in this issue the protest of Allen G. Campbell against the contested election of Hon. Thomas Kearns to the Territorial Council. The importance of the subject matter is evinced by the fact that the protest covers 1000 folios and the Commission received 1000 votes. And upon what ground does the contestant base his claim? Simply on the ground that he was ineligible. Mr. Kearns was not qualified under the laws of Utah, and therefore, that he is not entitled to the seat.—Jan. 17, 1882.

"If the evidence shows Cannon to be ineligible to a seat in the House, there should be a new election. The duty of Congress is plain." "Or right.—Jan. 17, 1882.

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A private telegram brings news that the seat in Congress of Delegate Irene Dale has been declared vacant.

The Herald this morning takes a half-column or golden editorial space to say that it didn't mean the News at looking through Republican spectacles. The News didn't say the Herald did. We are not inclined to encourage our contemporary further in its determination to make itself criminally ridiculous.

THERE REMAINS little more to be said. Ex-champion prizefighter John L. Sullivan declares that "the repeal of the Sherman law means nothing, but the revision of the tariff is imperative." This, we presume, may be regarded as a thanksgiving.

GENERAL HARRISON is more inclined today to talk about the election and more explanations as to what caused the result than he was a year ago.

AMONG the real surprises in the news that a Democrat has been elected to an office in Kansas.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

PROGRESSIVE MATTERS.

There are several movements in a quiet way all making for the development of Utah interests of a local and general character. Manufacturing is on the increase and suggestions on branches hitherto unheeded are stirring in the hearts and thoughts of men who are enterprising, and sense the material columns which environ the people!

Systematic hog-raising in Davis county is one of the signs of the times, and if those engaged pursue their aptitude and thus succeed, the spirit of imitation will draw others into that line until importation will be affected, and that money retained in the Territory. All the information had here in regard to this matter was from the letter of a correspondent in the NEWS. It was certainly somewhat of an unexpected thing, of which we hope to hear more after a time, and the experiment yet to be fruitful in results as was the example of the first beet-raisers in Utah county.

Service impulses have been made lately by a few of the brethren who think that olive culture will do well in Salt River valley, Arizona. The cultivation of the olive is a successful industry in California, and the valley referred to is deemed superior in climate and soil to any part of the Golden state. The olive grows readily from cuttings and there can be planted at from $10 to $15 per thousand, or seedlings can be had, from six to twelve inches high, for sixty to one hundred dollars per thousand, or maybe less for quantity. There are several varieties of the fruit. The Mission olive is the standard one. It is a quick and hearty grower, of large size and full of oil. At ten pounds of oil it will yield twenty gallons of fruit, or three gallons of oil. Seventy trees to the acre with oil at the gallon the price would be profitable, and the trees are good for a generation or two. Many of the olive trees of California were planted some ten years ago, and though there are (under) exceptions from neglect and long waiting, they show the persistent vitality inherent in them and the care of their children are found under favorable conditions in all sections of that State.

It is well known that very little of the oil in common use has to from the olive. Most of it is from cotton seed, or at the best is the product of European manufacture, for it is mainly the olive oil which is imported, particularly in America. Our Temples are mainly supplied from Palestine, but there is probably no reason why Salt River valley should not produce a better article than that, or one certainly of less cost. The brethren who undertake this will have a moral and valuable mission, and the same climate will admit of the cultivation of all the citrus family, and railroad facilities will enable them to export as quickly as they will be prepared to ship.

Another great industry may fall—if they will—into the hands of the dwellers in Southern Utah or Arizona. That is the growth of the agave or American aloe for its fibrous quantities as one used for rope. Fresh fibres to twenty yards, at a cost of very thirty thousand dollars, comes into Utah annually, and this plant, while probably not so profitable in our climate as it is in Yucatan, all that is needed now to make it so is to be planted. The conditions are all there, and the cultivation of the agave is a question of time. The experiment has been tried, and the success is assured. The agave is a hardy plant, grows and is with a degree of under any circumstances to hold the heavily candidate elected, but if the will of the people is thwarted, the authority of the system cannot be enforced. The result is that those who by the government's own statement showed their votes, and give up possession of an office not having, as he claims, but 10 votes, in the middle of an same account, continues to occupy the seat of popular representation. As an American citizen it would seem unfair and unjust to be subjected to an injustice and wrong continued.—Feb. 28, 1882.

"There is something more in this contest than the seating of a delegate for the Territory of Utah. * * * It is a question of constitutional explicit fraud, of struggling the voice of majority and of the rights of minority, and of the right of the people to elect a representative of the government of the people, and of the people's system of this form republic.—Feb. 28, 1882.

"Let it be placed beyond doubt in the minds of the people that the Act of Congress has not been violated, and, therefore, that he is not entitled to the seat.—Feb. 28, 1882.

"If the evidence shows Cannon to be ineligible to a seat in the House, there should be a new election. The duty of Congress is plain." "Or right.—Jan. 17