



GEORGE Q. CANNON.....EDITOR

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HAYTI AND DOMINICA.

WHEN Europeans commenced the colonization of this continent, Spain was in the zenith of her fame; her warriors were invincible, and in almost every part of the known world, conquest crowned with fame and renown the arms of that nation. On many portions of the American continent Pizarro, Cortez and other celebrated Spanish adventurers planted the cross—that mighty symbol of their nation's faith, and greatly increased the number of the dependencies of the Spanish crown. Since then the glory of the Spanish nation has departed, and to-day, instead of being one of the most powerful governments of the world, she has fallen from her high position, and is the arena of oft repeated and almost perpetual revolution and anarchy.

As it is with Spain so it is with her ancient dependencies. They seem to be cursed with that disease, most inimical to national prosperity and progress—chronic revolution. That restless, fiery, ungovernable disposition which animated their ancient buccaneers seems to have been transmitted to their descendants, and to burn with increased intensity. A revolutionary state would almost seem to be a normal condition with them, and it looks as if a mixture of Spanish, African and Indian blood is utterly incapable of progress and self-government. Mexico and other republics of South American, and those of Hayti and Dominica furnish abundant proof of the truth of such a dogma.

To the affairs of Hayti and Dominica, the republics into which the island of St. Domingo is divided, much more space in our telegrams is devoted than they are worth. Their condition is almost as hopeless as that of Mexico. Almost every day's dispatches contain something in relation to the revolutionary scenes now being enacted among the Haytiens. The island is inhabited chiefly by negroes, with a mixture of French and Spanish blood, and the disposition to quarrel and cut each others' throats seems to prevail amongst them; they must fight or spoil. Salnave, Gelfard, Baez, Cabral, Santafia, Jimenez and other political demagogues and intriguers equally worthless and notorious, take turns at rousing the excitable and unstable inhabitants of the island to acts of blood, and so turn one of the most fertile spots in the world into a pandemonium.

Since 1804 when the independence of the French part of the island was proclaimed, the number and variety of its forms of government have scarcely been equalled by Mexico. Then it was an empire and Dessalines a native chief was crowned emperor. About twenty years later the independence of the Spanish portion of the island was proclaimed, and the whole island became the United Republic of Hayti. This state of things continued until 1843, when President Boyer was driven from the island. The Spanish portion of the "united republic" then seceded and the Dominican republic was proclaimed, and though the Haytiens subsequently attempted to force them back into the Union they failed, and the interesting little republic of Dominica—although subjected to a series of scenes similar to those enacted in Hayti—has up to the present time maintained its independence!

For three years after the fall of Boyer, president after president was elected in, and driven from, Hayti, when Soloque, a native born slave who had risen by skill and audacity to be an officer in the army was elected President. After occupying this position for three years, he so managed things as to have the crown offered him, and was graciously pleased to accept; but through a combination of circumstances was not crowned until 1851. A few years later the Emperor Soloque became obnoxious to his fractious subjects, and was compelled to abdicate, when a republic was once more established of which Gelfard

was elected president. This change occurred in 1859. Gelfard held the reins of power until 1867 when he was banished as a traitor for appropriating the revenues of the republic to his own use.

In 1867 Salnave was elected president; but six months after, revolution—the old disease,—caused, it is said, by financial troubles, again made its appearance, and from that time till the present has continued. On Salnave's accession to power the republic was considerably in debt and through a lack of credit and a depleted exchequer, he was compelled to have recourse to excessive taxation, which fell heavily upon the merchants and planters of the Island. Discontent increased, which culminated in the outburst of the contest now raging.

The lower order of the people, called "Liyards" and "Picquets," chiefly laborers and servants, are on the side of Salnave, and they are contending against the "Cocos," a nickname applied to the wealthy classes. The contest has been waged with considerable obstinacy, but from recent accounts Salnave's overthrow seemed to be assured, though our despatches of yesterday contain an account of a recent battle in which the "Cocos" or rebels were defeated with great loss. However, it is almost a certainty that Salnave's time is about over, for without means he cannot expect to contend with any hope of ultimate success against the wealth of the island.

During the progress of the revolution he has made forcible levies on private property, in many instances belonging to the subjects of Britain or other foreign powers, which have been the cause of the protests from foreign consuls noticed so often in the despatches. Should Salnave be ultimately defeated and driven, and another president or emperor elected, the settlement of these grievances will be very likely to bring on fresh difficulties and complications, which may compel him to have recourse to measures similar to those which have rendered Salnave so unpopular.

INTERNAL DEVELOPMENT.

ALTHOUGH much has been done since the settlement of this Territory for its internal development, much remains to be done; and the course of events makes increased exertion imperative. Our Territory from north to south is studded with settlements which, embowered in orchards and shade trees, and surrounded by well cultivated farms, are the pride of our citizens and the delight of all who visit them, whose gall is not stirred by bigotry and prejudice. Utah has been the base of supplies for the new mining regions around, as they have been opened up. Her fields have furnished the produce which has sustained them until they could obtain their supplies from other sources. Her first settlers have thus pioneered this western country, and have given support to the enterprise and energy which have penetrated, opened up and colonized so vast an extent of territory as is now practically added to the national domain between the Sierras and the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains.

Up to the present time the exports and sources of income, of the Territory have been mainly produce and stock. Large quantities of our surplus grain have been bought by speculators, who have paid for it in goods at an extravagant price, and have then hauled it out of the Territory and sold it in the best cash markets, thus reaping the fruits of the farmer's toil. The cash obtained from these sources has gone east and west to purchase more goods, intended to pay for more grain that might be sold again for cash, thus repeating the same round of transactions. Stock has also been bought up by speculators, and paid for in goods or in cash at low prices, and has been driven to the best cash markets and there sold.

Among the numerous changes which the completion of the railroad is expected to bring about, that with regard to the revenue arising from the sale of stock and produce is not the least, if it be not the greatest. The revenue derived from this source has been used in a great measure by those into whose hands it has passed, in foreign markets, to purchase supplies of goods for the Utah trade and the consumption of our citizens. A few have wisely followed the lead of President Young and have brought on machinery, which reduces the gross amount of imports in proportion to the quantity of articles and fabrics manufactured by it. With the completion of the railroad stocks of imported

goods can be replenished easier and more quickly, and there will be no necessity for so much capital having to be sunk by firms in the mercantile business consequently merchants will be able to live and thrive on smaller profits. Freights, too, are expected to be considerably lower than they have been. From these causes it is expected that imported goods will be much cheaper in this market than they have been. But if one dollar will buy as much then as two dollars can buy now, that one dollar must come from some source to make the purchase. The railroad will doubtless bring freight at a lower tariff than it has been brought, but how much money will it directly bring into the Territory to pay for that freight? It will doubtless furnish employment not only to a great many men until the construction is completed, but to a number afterwards, and thus it will put in circulation an amount of available means. It also offers us increased facilities for exporting, if we have anything to export. But industrial pursuits will have to be developed, so that we can be in a position to supply other markets with articles that will find a ready sale. The expensive system of irrigation which has to be resorted to in this Territory, stands as a great barrier in the way of our competing successfully with the west in the sale of grain. California can furnish it at a cheaper rate than Utah can do. And the citizens of that State are now calculating to send to Utah salmon and other articles of consumption, with most of which we ought to supply ourselves.

We have made an excellent beginning for becoming a fruit growing community excelled nowhere on the continent. We can grow and export large quantities of fruit of various kinds, and make it remunerative. We have around us all the elements for successful silk culture; and if the business is entered into largely and with energy, a very considerable revenue can be derived from it. The raw and manufactured silk will bring ready cash prices; and the sale of eggs is a subject of such importance as to create at the present time very considerable uneasiness in as large silk-growing countries as France and Italy, through the difficulty they experience in obtaining sound and good eggs. The cultivation of superior breeds of sheep and the obtaining of finer and heavier clips of wool, with the importation of more machinery for its manufacture, will still further decrease the amount of our imports, and enable us to increase our exports to cash markets. To-day we have offered for sale in this city California and Oregon woolen goods, yet we have every thing within ourselves, but machinery, which we might have had, to enable us to compete successfully with California, Oregon and other markets in these fabrics.

But the most important industrial enterprise that could be developed here is the manufacture of iron. Foundries in successful operation, with moulding shops, would place within our reach castings, and iron and steel goods which have now to be freighted at very high cost because of their weight, stoves, and other things which have to be bought at apparently very exorbitant prices. The development of the iron mines in the Territory would give employment to machinists, enable us to make instead of import the labor-saving machinery we need for agricultural and manufacturing purposes; and would open up sources of wealth the importance of which can now be scarcely estimated. The iron is here and can be made available; and the attention of our capitalists should be turned to it.

The subject opens up too widely to receive justice in one article.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

THE subject of the leading article in Saturday's News will bear further elaboration. Internal development demands the attention of every man in the community who has the interests of the Territory at heart. We cannot be content with the rude stool and smoothly hewn table, which necessity compels the pioneer settler to be satisfied with. We want furniture of more artistic design, superior workmanship and more elegant finish. In fact, as wealth increases, we want the best article that can be made; and if it is not manufactured at home wealth will send for it and have it imported. Now, the status of this community, in point of wealth, is such that they will have a superior article of furniture, and if it is not manufactured here to suit their tastes, they will import it. Suppose we have not the requisite quality and kind of wood, what then? We have the workmen, as competent as can be found in any coun-

try. Shall we take advantage of the facilities which the progressing railroad offers, import the wood, and employ our own workmen; or shall we import the manufactured article and leave our own skilled labor to go begging for work? This is one of the vital interests of the Territory; and it is not long since President Young called on the cabinet makers, and those interested in that branch of business, to take the matter in hand, offering to become a shareholder in a company to manufacture furniture here. If our citizens do not profit by his counsel, and seize the opportunities now opening up, there is no question but others will. President Young also called upon the carriage and wagon makers to organize, form a company, procure materials and manufacture here, to meet the demands of the Territory. For this purpose a company has been organized with \$50,000 capital, and we wish it every success.

Another and a very important branch of manufacture opens up in the shoe trade. There is no lack of hides in the Territory, and there is a population of say 150,000 to provide with shoe leather. Are our tanneries and shoe factories sufficient for the demand? Why, we yearly pay Massachusetts, and other shoe-manufacturing districts, hundreds of thousands of dollars which should never leave the Territory, except to purchase more labor-saving machinery, or otherwise advance our Territorial prosperity.

But at the foundation of all the industrial pursuits which we have named, and of every other which may be named, lies the subject which closed Saturday's article—the manufacture of iron. Does the joiner want a jack-plane, does the tailor want a needle, does the blacksmith want a hammer, does the mason want a trowel, does the mechanic who follows any industrial pursuit want a tool of any kind, he is indebted for it to the man who produces malleable iron from the crude ore. The inventor of labor-saving machinery, the user of every iron tool employed in industrial pursuits, and the man of brains who can combine and arrange labor-saving inventions for the benefit of the whole community, are entirely dependent on the manufacturer of iron for their success. What difficulties have to be encountered here in procuring a single cog-wheel, which plays the most important part in all the labor-saving machinery of the age? Said a shrewd business man, who thoroughly understood our situation and circumstances, four years ago, to a person who had invented a power-loom which would work by water, "How much will it cost?" The man who invented was there, the invention was unmistakably a good one; but business man saw in a moment that the cost of the cog wheels alone would make it unavailable. This and other inventions are crushed because the inventors have not means to test the importance of their theories and prove them as valuable as they believe them to be. Yet there is iron in the Territory in great abundance, and from it the U. P. R. R. and C. P. R. R. might have obtained their rails and other iron material, had it been properly developed, instead of having to bring them from a great distance. Here is a wide field which opens up for our capitalists. Will they take advantage of it? While the people are faithfully carrying out the counsel that has been given on this subject, by producing wool, cotton and silk for manufacturing purposes, will the capitalists develop the iron of the Territory, or will they wait until others do it, who have not the interests of the people of this Territory at heart?

HOME ITEMS

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY

THE IMMIGRATION.—We are indebted to President Young for the following telegram:

South Pass City, Sep. 2.
Pres. B. Young—My train of fifty-four wagons and five hundred emigrants passed this point to-day. All well. Plenty of provisions to last us.

JOHN GILLESPIE.

AHEAD OF DATE.—Mr. J. Dwyer, of the Railroad News Depot, brought us a copy of Harper's Weekly to-day, bearing date Sep. 5th. That is being up to date and a little ahead.

LECTURES.—We understand that Mr. Barker will deliver three lectures in the 13th Ward Assembly Rooms, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings of next week, to commence at half-past seven o'clock. The character of the lectures will be best ascertained from the following subjects proposed for Monday evening: "Heat and Light—the Sun's mission"—All space dark and cold—Heat and Light not confined to distance—the Sun, Moon and Stars optical illusions and mirage spectres."

GONE TO GRANTSVILLE.—President B. Young, accompanied by Elders Wilford Woodruff, George A. Smith, George Q.