

## A STORY BARNUM DOESN'T TELL.

P. T. Barnum tells in his autobiography a great many stories illustrative of his own sharpness, but omits as many more in which the laugh happens to be at his own expense. One of these omitted incidents occurred in the Spring of 1866, when Barnum was a member of the Connecticut House of Representatives. It was the second week of the session, and David Clark, of Hartford, being in town—the Legislature met in New Haven that year—gave a very elegant dinner at the Savin Rock House, in honor of Governor Hawley, who had just been inaugurated. Twenty or thirty gentlemen were invited, among them P. T. Barnum, and Ike Bromley, now of the Hartford Post, then editor of the Norwich Bulletin, and representative from Norwich. Barnum, as usual, was very conspicuous, doing most of the talking, and making himself as prominent as possible. Brom., who had never met the showman before except once, casually, at the beginning of the session, was a good deal disgusted with him.

By and by, after the dinner had been disposed of, Mr. Clark proposed the health of Governor Hawley, and the Governor responded in a little speech. One or two other distinguished gentlemen were toasted and responded, and then Barnum's health was proposed. The great showman rose with the manner of a man who was to say the funniest things of the evening and was confident he could fill the bill, and with an air of mock embarrassment began:

"Mr. Chairman—You know I am not in the habit of making speeches—" Here he commenced examining his pockets, as if looking for his manuscripts; not finding any, he turned to the gentleman near him and enquired: "Who's got my notes?"

The question had not left his lips before Brom., sitting way at the other end of the table, without lifting his eyes from the nuts on his plate, shouted in answer: "Chauncey Jeromel."

The effect was electrical. The crowd stamped and yelled until the dishes danced, and Barnum, for the first time in his life, was really embarrassed. He had not anything to say. After a while, when the uproar had sufficiently subsided to give him a chance, he managed to say, he "owed the gentleman from Norwich one," and with a few words sat down. But he was extinguished for the evening, and gave up for once the position of head centre.—*Norwich Bulletin.*

## SEASONABLE HINTS.

THOUGH it is very likely there may be a number of storms yet before winter can be said to be fairly over, and probably of sufficient bitterness to retard vegetation, we may consider that in a measure Spring has commenced. The swelling buds tell that the bloom is forming unseen, and that only a short spell of genial weather is required to bring out the fresh, green foliage and the bloom upon the earliest fruit trees. At any rate, the regular labor of spring will be fully entered upon in a few weeks, and it is time for those who have not made calculations as to the most profitable manner of directing their energies during the coming season, to do so at once.

A great change has been brought about within a short time. The extreme East and West are now closer connected than South Pass and Salt Lake City were a couple of years ago. Markets have changed, and saleable products are of a different character. Prices have materially fallen on nearly everything. As an illustration, we remark, by a western exchange, that the Union Pacific Railroad Company has contracted with lumber mills at Truckee for 1,800,000 feet of lumber, to be delivered at Ogden at \$40 per thousand feet. This lumber is to be used in the construction of snow sheds and the erection of fences. But the price and cost of transportation are what we more particularly desire to direct attention to. This lumber has to be carried more than six hundred miles, and must be landed at Ogden on a special freight charge, for the ordinary published rate would more than cover the full price. This brings to our doors a formidable competitor to our lumber miles, and loggers and others engaged in the business, as well as saw mill owners, should earnestly and well consider it.

East and west of us are facilities for producing grain in large quantities, and at a much lower cost than our farmers could produce it for. Agricultural

machinery is cheaper and more plentiful than here. The great expense and heavy labor which necessarily attend irrigation in Utah are not required. Besides, in the settlement of this Territory, it was impossible for single individuals to take up extensive farms and commence farming on the large scale which is practiced in some other places. The danger arising from Indians compelled settlement in numbers close together, and the fencing in of a tract of land to be subdivided in small farms. Many of the settlers, had to give up valuable property and come here in comparative poverty because of their religious faith which necessitated farming on a scale proportionate with their means. This has made the actual cost of the production of grain in this Territory greater than it would have been under other and more favorable circumstances. And were it not for the expense of bringing grain from the Eastern States or California, our farmers could not compete at living prices with the imported article.

We have before directed attention to the importance of stock-raising and dairy produce as sources of revenue. With the excellent and abundant feed that covers the mountain sides, and which is plentifully found on our ranges in various parts of the Territory, vast herds of cattle can be supported, which, fattening on the purest elements, would make as fine beef as could be found in the world. The grasses are rich, succulent and fattening, and the flesh formed by feeding on them is firm, clear and free from disease. Such cattle would find a ready sale at fair prices; and to have them, care should be taken that calves dropped this Spring, and subsequently, should be preserved and not killed off prematurely.

But to make a profitable business of dairy produce calculations should be made and arrangements entered into at once by those who intend to engage in it. A larger breadth of land than usual, planted with root crops, would yield a remunerative return by being converted into butter and cheese. Ordinarily the supply of butter during the Summer months is considerable, though the quality is not always such as it should be; but during the Winter months, all the time, the supply is far below the demand. The exportation of butter and cheese should become a marked feature of an agricultural country like Utah, after the home market is amply supplied. That we should have to import butter and cheese is a disgrace to the Territory. It is taking away money for the very articles we should be abundantly able to export to bring in money. And the quality should be such as would command the highest figure in the market. In this thing of dairy produce root crops play an important part. Several kinds of crops can be grown which make juicy, succulent green fodder during the summer, and largely increase the yield of milk. But when late fall and winter come, roots pay well for the cost of growing them, when judiciously fed to dairy animals.

Of course bran is good and healthy, and increases the supply of milk. But the quantity, however would not be sufficient for the demand if the dairy business should be largely entered upon. But turnips, carrots, beet and other roots, judiciously and not immoderately fed to milch cows during the winter, with the ordinary fodder, and an occasional bran mash, cause a full and regular supply of milk to be given.

We direct attention to this subject now as the proper season, and as an incentive to all who appreciate the importance of dairy products as articles of exportation.

## BEHIND THE TIMES.

In reading accounts of the social and moral condition of large cities in different parts of our great Republic, as represented from day to day in the papers, one can hardly be surprised that certain virtuous souls in and out of Congress should be so anxious for special legislation on Utah, to bring her up to the high status of morality that is so rapidly being reached elsewhere. Why, during the twenty-two years and over since Utah was settled, there has not been a vigilance committee organized in the Territory; yet no city of any pretensions to importance can claim to be fully "up with the times" unless something of the kind sticks out in its public records. We notice that the move in this direction, talked of some time ago in New York, is extending to Brooklyn, and the Empire City and City of Churches will soon be able to congratulate them-

selves in not being behind the very foremost cities in this respect. Already they claim greater need of them than even San Francisco did in those palmy days when "progressive civilization" had to be driven out by the concerted action of vigilance committees.

Some short time ago a night watchman, named Thomas Hayes, who was employed by a Brooklyn mercantile firm, was murdered by one Perry. The murderer was arrested, but he had powerful friends and he was admitted to bail by Judge Gilbert, of the Supreme Court. Murder, in theory, and according to law, is an unbailable crime; but gentlemen who have been elevated to the bench, can show the public once in a while that they are able to combine the functions of legislators with their judicial labors. The District Attorney was thick-headed enough to think the law should be paramount; but when he found what the judicial decision was, and learned that Perry's friends knew two days before he did of what character it would be—a piece of information that could not have been obtained from anybody but Judge Gilbert who gave the decision—he permitted himself to become angry, and addressed a proclamation to "the river-thieves, murderers and cut-throats;" or, in other words, to Perry's friends. Soon after, another man named Voorhees, of South Brooklyn, was brutally murdered in cold blood, being shot through the head without any intimation, and it is alleged that the deed was committed by another of Perry's amiable friends, who seem to amuse themselves by killing people, much in the same style as some emigrants used to kill Indians—just for sport or to try the range of a rifle. The district attorney of New York said a few days ago, in his opening speech to the jury on the trial of Reynolds, the murderer of Townsend: "In the city or county no one is free from the knife of the assassin or the violence of the highwayman; there is a perfect epidemic of crime." And as an evidence that the west is not so far behind the east in this matter, a leading Sacramento paper, in commenting upon this very remark, says: "Even here in Sacramento it is next to impossible to punish a murderer, though within the past year and a half there have been some shocking ones committed;" and to people as far behind the times as the citizens of Utah this seems a shocking confession to have to make.

The leading papers tell in sentences soothing and bland, how a kind of a left-handed polygamy is freely practiced in Washington, D. C., and probably numbers of the members of Congress have heard of it. If this be so, it would very likely be an easy way of settling the "Mormon question" if a bill should be introduced into the National Legislature, making it penal for a man to call his second or third wife anything but his mistress; and enacting that a man should publicly acknowledge but one wife, and when the others were referred to, merely wink and say: "you understand; of course; the usual thing." We may as well hint, though, that we don't think such a bill would be very favorably looked upon by either men or women here, for they have not advanced sufficiently far in these "progressive moral ideas" as to play the hypocrite and think it excellent morality. As we have been quoting, another quotation may come in here, from an exchange, referring to the present anti-polygamy bill. It says: "Let us follow this bill by another, depriving residents of Washington, who have both wives and mistresses, of the right to hold office. The sin of a sin is sinning openly." Now, the gentlemen who perpetrated that, is evidently nearly as far behind the age as the people of Utah.

With life and property secure; with no vigilance committees organized nor any necessity for them; with the few petty criminals that occasionally throw themselves open to the law by their acts promptly punished—or *habeas corpus*—with no mistresses adorning back villas, or winked at as they pass along the streets; with no women of shame flaunting their vice in the face of Heaven and men; with no desire in men who have the spirit of the gospel in their hearts to tempt or lead women to sin; with sobriety, industry and honesty, honored and bearing sway throughout the Territory, it is very evident that Utah is a long way from being fashionable; and what other means so easy to make her fashionable as to legislate her up to the desired point? Why, if something be not done in the matter, there is no knowing but some other portions of the nation may be influenced by her example, and the condition to which priest-craft, law-craft and medical-craft would be reduced by it is

alarming to contemplate. Many of these learned gentlemen might be compelled to labor for a living, and that would be intolerably cruel, especially for the gentlemen who live by priestcraft.

Taking the old fashioned decalogue for a foundation on which to base a reason, we must come to the conclusion that Utah is in a terrible condition indeed, when she is so much worse than the places we have referred to that she furnishes matter for so many articles in the thousand and one papers throughout the country, and even keeps honorable members of Congress awake preparing special legislation to meet her case. The people of Utah, however, have not been able to see it, up to the present time; and no body appears anxious to enlighten them.

"Since reading Mr. Cullom's speech in the House yesterday in favor of his anti-polygamy bill, we think worse than ever of his scheme and his bill. His speech shows the grossest misapprehension of the Mormon character as well as of the Mormon idea, and gives proof that he is well aware his bill will involve us in sanguinary difficulties. It is true that he is all ready to plunge into a fight with the Mormons, and is quite sure that this great and glorious government of ours, which lately put down an awful and tremendous rebellion in the South, will not be afraid of the Mormons, who, he thinks, cannot raise more than 8,000 fighting men, and who could be kept in subjection by a few companies of regular troops. All this looks very impressive and bellicose; and we might suppose it would frighten the Mormons if they did not know better than to be frightened by a man who, knowing so little, can talk so loudly. We ourselves are firmly convinced that the United States could "lick" the Mormons in a standing-up fight, but we know also that it would be a harder and more costly job than Mr. Cullom makes out. The only parties who would profit by the war would be the contractors and plunderers, who would have several years' work on hand and several hundreds of millions of dollars to divide among themselves."—*N. Y. World.*

"The picture of the disorganized condition of Utah, as presented by the Chairman of the House Committee on Territories in the debate on the abolition of polygamy in that Territory, painful as it is, hardly justifies the proposition to send a small army there. The situation in Utah is largely owing, as our letters from Salt Lake City have shown, to the dissensions among the Mormons themselves. There is not much danger, as the Chairman thinks, that the Gentile population will be driven out unless troops are sent to protect them. On the contrary, in the inevitable conflict between the old Mormon settlers and the new Gentile emigrants which the completion of the Pacific Railroad hastens, polygamy will disappear, we trust without acceleration from either the bayonet or bowie-knife."—*N. Y. Daily Tribune.*

## LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

## FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY

THE PRESIDENT AND PARTY.—By Deseret telegraph line we learn that President Young and party arrived at American Fork yesterday afternoon at 25 minutes past 5 o'clock. They held meeting in the evening which was addressed by Elders Lorenzo Young and Brigham Young junr. The party left American Fork at 9 o'clock this morning and arrived at Provo at 1.

INTOLERANCE IN LONG ISLAND.—A telegram from the East to-day, received over the W. U. wires, says Mormon preachers have been warned out of the village of East Meadow, Long Island, by a Vigilance Committee, on pain of being mobbed. The telegram says they left for Patchogue, but expected to return when the disturbances had ceased.

This is the old story. The priests, the ministers of a bogus gospel, as usual, are using their influence against the truth; their arguments being, now as ever, in the history of "Mormonism," physical force.

A "MORMON" WANTED.—The San Francisco Morning Call, of the 22nd inst., contains the following:

## IS THERE A MORMON AMONG US?

Editors Morning Call:—Will you please inform me through your paper if a Mormon Church is in this city, and where? or if a representative of that Church resides here, and where?

## A SUBSCRIBER.

San Francisco, Feb. 21, 1870.  
[There is no Mormon Church in this city. If there be a representative of that institution in town, he does not make it publicly known.—*Eds. Call.*]

Pity there's no representative of the "Mormon" Church in San Francisco! Here's some poor soul probably wants to know the way to be saved; and anyhow we believe San Francisco might be improved by the long and indefatigable labors of a few good elders.]