

THE HOME OF MORMONS.

An Interesting Special From Salt Lake City—Utah Comprehensively Pictured.

Special Correspondence of The Bee. SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 9.—"Happy are the people who have no history, but unfortunately the correspondent who dwelleth among them. Utah has had, in times past, a chequered career, and will probably see many more exciting days, but at present all we can talk of is her unexampled prosperity, her overcrowded barns, her fruit by the thousand tons, lying rotting on the ground for want of hands to gather it, her unexpectedly large grain crop, etc. Indeed, some of the stories the grangers tell of the immense yields to the acre are almost incredible, and it is not grain alone, but hay, fuel, honey, stock, everything connected with agriculture pursuata that seem to have produced a yield, taking the whole territory through, never before realized. Even the men, who have had the hardihood to sow on the desert uplands, or benches, where irrigating water could not reach, have gathered from ten to thirty per cent more than they expected for their most sanguine hopes were realized. Of course this prosperity amongst the farmers is having its effect on our merchants who are doing a rushing business.

At this time of the year business is generally dull for a few weeks, but one of our leading mercantile men told me yesterday that the firm with which he is associated was now doing as large a business as is generally done at the very busiest season, or at the times of the great annual and semi-annual Mormon conferences in this city.

As may be reasonably expected, this great prosperity is unhealthily developing a number of wild cat mining ventures, which investors will do well to avoid. Some few rich strikes have undoubtedly been made lately, but they are not with companies whose shares are now being so widely and industriously floated on the market. Shares in such mines are not for sale, at any rate, only to a limited extent and at good prices. Coal, however, is being found in immense quantities in the Wasatch range and its spurs, both north and south of Salt Lake City, and a considerable activity will soon be noticeable in iron manufacture through the organization of the company's in this place, lately noticed in your columns. Already this company has purchased the only available water (known as the Iron Springs) in the immediate neighborhood of this metal, which lies in Iron county, and one of the railroad companies (most probably the U. P.) is surveying a townsite in close proximity to the springs. In fact, it is asserted that four contemplated railroads will meet at that point. Three of these, I imagine, the California Central, the Utah Central, and a branch of the Denver & Rio Grande.

Last month was the most fatal ever known in Salt Lake City. The sexton reports 101 burials. The mortality still remains high and now an arctic wave has struck this section and the thermometer has gone down 30 degrees. So sudden a change, it is feared, will bode no good for persons, especially infants, in delicate health. Among the recent dead are the widow of W. R. Ritter, superintendent of the Utah & Nevada railroad, and Mr. David J. Taylor, son of the president of the Mormon community. This gentleman lately passed through Omaha, making purchases for Z. C. M. I., he being connected with the house furnishing department of that concern, and died last night of typhoid fever at New York. He leaves a wife and two young children.

Lessons of the Drouth.

The prolonged drouth in various parts of the country is not a pleasant thing to contemplate. There can be no doubt that its effects are of a very serious character, and the recent rains, though serviceable, are too late to repair the damage. The coming winter is going to be a hard one on farmers and owners of live stock, and relatively on the people imgeneral throughout the dry districts. Already the prices of grain and breadstuffs have touched high figures, and are gradually advancing. Many of the producers will be buyers instead of sellers until another crop can be raised, and it will require close pinching for them to get through. We hear of cattle being sold in Illinois and other states for lack of food to keep them until spring; the merchants report a slow trade and difficult collections, and in some localities there are even dark hints of a possible condition of want that will necessitate appeals to charity.

It is likely, however, that the darkest side is just now turned outward. At best it is bad enough, no doubt; but there are reasons for believing that it may not prove so disastrous as is being predicted. Nothing is ever quite so bad as it looks. In no quarter is the failure a total one, and it may be found that the aggregate product is, after all, much above the estimate. It is hardly time yet to say positively what the corn will amount to, and it is not definitely known how much grain is still on hand from last year's abundant harvest. The part of prudence, not to say of pluck, would at least seem to lie in the direction of taking as cheerful a view as possible, and not giving way to apprehensions which a closer inspection and a little trustful waiting may sensibly modify. We fear that the farmer is too much disposed to cross a stream before he gets to it, when, by practicing a wholesome patience, he might in time discover that he need not go over at all. The present is perhaps a good deal such an emergency. Let us hope so, anyhow.

We do not wish to be understood as advising that people should sit down with folded hands and trust to luck. The outlook is sufficiently doubtful to call for rigid and systematic economy, and for all manner of prepara-

tion to meet the worst. It is still true that the calamity is not so great as represented, there will still be no harm done by practicing frugality; on the contrary, a substantial benefit will be gained. The great lesson of saving is the one which our people are the slowest to learn. Our farmers, particularly, are improvident and careless in a thousand ways that seem to them trifling, and yet are of first importance as steps to general success. The French, the Germans, and even the English, will live upon what our folks throw away. The American farmer, of all men in the world, takes least account of the small things that have such constant and vital relation to large results. He is always more or less a speculator, and content to count his gains only by figures that are striking. This makes him careless of expenses and of little daily wastes; and so, when he fails or becomes embarrassed, the fault is referable, nine times out of ten, not to adverse fate, or the chance spite of the elements, but to his own want of calculation and attention to details.

There is another important truth that should be enforced upon the mind of the agriculturist. No farmer is master of his business who annually sells everything that he produces. The man who succeeds under all circumstances is the one who contrives to keep a crop ahead. Such a man not only protects himself against unlooked seasons, but is really in a condition to profit by the ironies of our system of farming, especially in the west, in that the grain is no sooner gathered than it goes to market, and is sold at such prices as the purchasers choose to give. If the farmers would bin and crib his products, and sell only at his pleasure, he might dictate prices, and be always ready to take advantage of the many contingencies which govern the fluctuations of the market. It is to be answered, of course, that in order to do this the farmer must have capital. Very well; the farmer should have capital as well as the merchant or miller; he might have it if he would do his business in a business-like way. The man who pursues farming for a series of years without accumulating enough to carry over a season's crop is not a success, and never will be. There is no good reason why a total failure of the corn crop for any one year should bring distress, or even ruin, to the farmers of "Egypt" in Illinois. Their cribs should be full of corn this fall, though not a nibbin was raised from last spring's planting. The millions of bushels that they sold in 1880, at 20 and 25 cents per bushel, should have been put aside in anticipation of such a crisis as this; and it would be worth three or four times what they got for it. Our farmers will never be independent, and their avocation uniformly profitable, until they learn the value of economy in small things, and the decisive advantage of storing away their products in plentiful seasons against the time when failure may come.

Unjust Discrimination Against American Cattle.

The increase in the shipments of American beef cattle to England during the past five years has been a matter of congratulation to the breeders of this country, and a great source of pride to the American people generally. In the face of violent opposition and groundless charges that their beef was not free from disease, the enterprising Yankees have not only gained a foothold on English soil, but have actually created a lively demand for their beef. This position had been attained after years of ceaseless and persistent effort, entailing great expense, and in very many cases has been accomplished with great loss. The effort continued, however, and the time came when the butchers' stalls at the great Smithfield market in London contained at all times the carcasses of cattle raised on the great plains of America. English opposition had virtually been overcome, when the British government, at the option of its herdsmen and breeders, suddenly determined that it would put a stop to an enterprise that was not only a blessing to the poorer classes in that country, but actually a source of immense revenue to the government itself. A royal mandate was thereupon issued that all American cattle must be slaughtered at the port of the entry, which could only be done at a great loss to the shipper. The reason given for scheduling American cattle was the fear of infectious diseases spreading among the native cattle, and yet American shippers assert that no authenticated case of pneumonia or even foot and mouth disease was ever found among the thousands of cattle received at Liverpool and other English ports. The worst that could be charged was, that cases of fever had been located, but this is merely a temporary ailment, caused by confinement on the journey across the ocean, and easily eradicated by a judicious quarantine. The position assumed by the English government is one from which there is no appeal, and American shippers can only pocket the affront, and hope for an abandonment of a policy that drives them from a paying market.

In order to maintain whatever influence and standing they have acquired in England, the shippers of American beef are forced to kill their cattle in this country and ship by package. Properly cared for this beef commands a fair price upon the English market, notwithstanding the claim that it arrives there off color. The demand for it largely exceeds the supply, yet from the restrictions placed upon them, the shippers are unable to compete with the best English beef, as they certainly have successfully done in the past when allowed to land their cattle on the hoof, and just as certainly could continue to do, were it not for these groundless restrictions. Present indications are that the shipments of American dressed beef during the fall months will largely exceed previous years, the consequence being that a class of English people will be enabled to eat Christmas beef who cannot afford to pay the exorbitant prices charged for native stock. The fact that American beef is required in England is forcibly illustrated by the presence of large numbers of buyers from London and Liverpool, who have for months past been scouring the cattle centers in the west in quest of stock,

Chicago people do not know of their presence, as these people know the shippers and buy direct from the farm. As a retaliator, measure the present partial quarantine on the seaboard is a wise and just measure, the only inconvenience being to importers of blooded stock, and many American shippers state they would be pleased to see a law enacted to compel the slaughter of all English cattle arriving at American ports. It is a poor rule that does not work both ways, and they wish a law was passed and enforced it would have the effect of bringing the English government to a realizing sense of the injustice of its present attitude toward American cattle.

The Franklins.

Mr. Charles G. Franklin, who is first cousin to Sir Beach Curard, Bt., and is now a gentleman of between 35 and 40 years of age, had been for many years the New York agent of the Curard line of steamers, but concluded last winter to resign his lucrative position on account of numerous other business engagements, chief among which is the presidency of the Municipal Gaslight company and the president of a silver mine in Utah, in which he is also a principal shareholder. Mr. Franklin is married to a very beautiful and accomplished American lady, a daughter of ex-Gov. Hoyt, from which marriage two children have sprung, a girl named Bertie, a boy of 11, like his father, a true John Bull of the best type, and who is now being prepared for Eaton, and Gladys, a young lady of nine summers, who resides, or rather does not reside with her parents, for the Franklins reside nowhere in particular, although they have a princely mansion in New York, one of the old-fashioned Dutch mansions in Washington square, just fitted up for their use, and the handsome cottage at Elberon, on the healthiest spot perhaps in the United States. Yes, I believe as travelers the Franklyn family will remain unrivalled. When on the approach of winter they have to come to town and everybody believes them comfortably settled with their twenty-three servants, elegant carriages and superb homes, they charter a steam yacht, and off they are for Cuba, to enjoy a tropical climate for a week or two. Back again, they give half a dozen balls and a score of dinner parties, to everybody who is anybody, but before these hospitalities can be returned they are gone to England, where Mr. Franklin, who is very enterprising, has, no doubt, some iron in the fire. Just now they are out west hunting, with Miss Gladys dressed as a boy, accompanied by Sir Beach Curard and Mr. Balfour, a young Scotchman of noble lineage. But, although Mr. and Mrs. Franklin having already been here this season, have no further need of their cottage for the rest of the summer, it is no less to their credit that they have so generously offered it to the resident.

TARRANT'S SPLITZER APERIENT. A bad breath may result from acidity of the stomach, or from biliousness, in either case a few doses of Tarrant's Splitzer Aperient, administered according to directions, will supplant this unpleasant condition with a sweet and healthful one. It is a saline corrective, specially suitable for warm weather, and leaves the system strong to do its work of recuperation. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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There exists a means of securing a soft and brilliant complexion, no matter how poor it may naturally be. Hagan's Magnolia Balm is a delicate and harmless article, which instantly removes freckles, tan, redness, roughness, eruptions, vulgar flushings, etc., etc. No delicate and natural are its effects that its use is not suspected by anybody. No lady has the right to present a discolored face in society when the Magnolia Balm is sold by all druggists for 75 cents.

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Notice to Sewer Contractors. Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock noon, of the 20th day of September, for the material and construction of a sewer from 8 to 8 1/2 feet in diameter 3 rings thick, and about 1200 feet long, on Jones street from a point near the east side of 13th street to the terminus of the 8 feet sewer as constructed, east to a point about 40 feet east of the east side of 9th street. Plans to be issued upon detailed plans and specifications on file in the city engineer's office and to be separate and specific upon the following points of detail: 1. Rate per linear foot for material and brick work complete in wall of sewer inclusive of excavation and back filling. 2. Rate per cubic yard for concrete work complete, inclusive of material in the same. 3. Rate per linear foot for sheeting, inclusive of driving and extracting. 4. Rate per linear foot of piling furnished and driven. 5. Rate per vertical foot for complete construction inclusive of material of catch basins and man holes. 6. Rate per each sewer and pipe connection. 7. Rate per cubic yard for all embankment or other grading necessary outside of excavation and retaining beling to the construction of sewer under first head. Work to be begun on or before October 15, 1881, and prosecuted as per provision of specifications filed. Bids must be accompanied by good and sufficient bond in the sum of \$10,000 as security that the contract, if awarded, will be entered into in good faith by the bidder. The bonds to be read previous to consideration of bid, and unless found to be a good and bona fide bond the bid will be rejected. J. J. L. C. JEWETT, City Clerk.

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