

EDITORIALS.

[COMMUNICATED.]

COMPETITION IN TRADE.

The laws of trade and commerce are in most nations, even at this date, in quite a crude condition. Some, like England, profess (though in a less degree) to stand upon a free trade basis. The mother country does this without any stipulations as to reciprocity with any other power; there, is carried to its greatest limit, the national faith in the advantages of competition; and for many years this appears to have been every way desirable. The nation was one of work; her resources of coal and iron were inexhaustible; her manufacturing genius, her multiplication of products by machinery, her facilities for transportation, all aided by the spirit of conquest and colonization, with that untiring and unflagging search for every possible market, made her a grand momentary industrial success. This answered well when other nations were at war, with those who were not manufacturing by habit or training, and among those who were in possession of other products to exchange. Now all these nations deem it wisdom to manufacture or seek to do so for themselves, and in learning the very first principles of local temporal interest, or as it is called "political economy," they now, as a rule, reject "competition" as the "life of trade;" and by protective tariffs they aim to encourage both local and national industries, just as in nature all struggling infancy and early childhood, so to speak, needs the foster mother, in order that the spark of life may grow to a steady and a lasting flame.

It is very easy to see that when John Bull permits American carpets to enter British ports duty free, while America levies a protective tariff of from fifty to seventy-five per cent, this is a one-sided arrangement altogether, but when there is added to this the fact that much of the raw material of English manufactured carpet is of American origin, none need be surprised that Yankee smartness covers the floors of the English artisan with her exported goods.

When the French nation allows a drawback on the exportation of manufactured beet or other sugar, it is very easy to see that that constitutes a profit, and so the English refiners protest, but the voice of languishing trade is scarcely heard in the councils of the nation!

When Mr. Metcalf, of California, turns out on his forty thousand acres of wheat farm, fifteen gang plows every morning, which noon half was across, remain all night at the other side and then return next day; when this same giant can boast, that "if he only raises ten bushels to the acre, and sells his wheat at fifty cents, he can clear eighty thousand dollars a year," we can well understand how, with larger crops and better prices, he is able to compete with the Utah farmer, who lacks these facilities, and carries the additional incubus of a thousand miles of railroad charges, yet while we (in a trifling degree of course) compete in the self same market, there is no prospect other than financial suicide or grinding poverty, under so one-sided a condition. And so our inland Territory, looking hopefully forward to industrial independence, sees looming up before her struggling endeavor, the great factories of the east and west. The competition which comes from these tells with crushing force upon every department of home manufacture.

To be sure, certain articles, such as soap, iron, etc., are weighted with railroad charges, which are a heavy percentage upon first cost, but even this scarcely suffices as protection to the home manufacturer, who needs that the same policy should sustain him as that which sustains the potteries of our great country against the competition of the Old World. Were it feasible to impose an inland tax upon cloths, carpets and woolen goods generally, could we tax our imported bacon, lard, cheese, etc., could we add to the railroad charges upon stoves, nails, and iron, if furniture, clothing, and luxurious or common eatables were

brought here under judicious restriction, we should only be doing just that for a local salvation what the nation is professing to do for its industries in a larger sense.

Some may be willing that this should be done with luxuries. Tobacco, liquors, etc., might be weighted with tax as in France and England, but they would object to an application of the same idea and practice to staple necessities. But who cannot see that it would be a good thing to produce our own clothing material and manufacture it into garments! Who does not know that our shoe trade would employ many a thousand of our population with work! Who cannot comprehend that to import hams, bacon, lard, pickles, canned fruit, oatmeal, mustard, salt, alum, tobacco, starch, raisins, liquors, olive oil, linseed oil, sugar, rope, twine, paper, crockery, glass, linen fabrics, furniture, wagons, wash-tubs, churas, stoves, iron goods, and much hardware, including nails, &c., &c., is a policy that feeds outsiders and compels our home labor to wait in idleness for the "good time comin'!" And can we not believe that our legislature, following the example set by great nations could pay a premium on exports created by home industries and men ministering to the taxable property of the commonwealth?

No, competition is not the highest law. No great nation believes in it save England, and even there declining industries seem as if they would compel again the opening of the whole question which was considered settled for ever, thirty-five years ago.

That Boston patriotism which refused to pay the tax on tea, without representation, would not hurt many of the dwellers in these mountain valleys. A resolution to make a momentary sacrifice, a voluntary assumption of positive taxation by being willing to pay a little more for home-made goods, would wake to life in every valley and through all our settlements the spirit of enterprise. Active men would feel protected in their efforts by the practical tactics of those who would thus intelligently show their faith in a higher law than that of sordid, grinding, and destructive competition.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Grant after all his travels is still an American, and has the proverbial interest in politics. He sat up nearly all last night, receiving telegrams as to how the electoral fight was progressing.

An exchange says that borax is a better preserver of butter than common salt. The butter so treated retains its natural fine flavor three months. The quantity of borax to be used is 8 per cent of the butter.

The Arizona Territorial Expositor, of Oct. 31st, contains a very favorable and impartial account of a lecture delivered at the Court House in Phoenix, by Elder D. W. Jones, on some of the doctrines of Mormonism. The Expositor says, "There was a good attendance and the lecturer, who is a forcible and fluent speaker, kept the earnest attention of his hearers during the whole of his lecture."

Major M. A. Reno, of the United States Army is again in trouble. It will be remembered that about two years ago he was court-martialed for indecency toward a woman. His sentence was mitigated by President Hayes, and now, while intoxicated, he grossly insulted the wife of Post-trader Farmshaw, in Minnesota. Another court-martial will examine his character on the 24th inst.

If the American ex-President does not want the presidency of the Panama Canal, perhaps he would like the same office on the Texas Pacific Railroad. Ex-Governor Brown, Vice-President of the road, is authority for the statement that an offer of that position was sent to Grant last Saturday, and is now waiting his disposal. The managers propose a salary of \$50,000. He ought to be able to live on that.

France is becoming an unpleasant place of residence to that portion of the human family known as confirmed bachelors. According to a French paper, the General Council of the Department of the Rhone, has passed a decree that all

bachelors from the humblest degree to the highest, pay a tax of one quarter of his salary, which is used toward the maintenance and education of abandoned children. The council consider "celibacy contrary to nature and the ends of providence," and look upon celibates "as men who fill all the States with corrupt opinions and evil morals."

The principal portion of our dispatches to-day consisted of conflicting, exaggerated and incomprehensible election figures. The part we have published seems to be the latest and straightest account. When the full and correct returns are computed, the true result will be duly announced; until then we shall omit much of the uninteresting trash. Indications at this time, however, are that Republican gains have been secured in most of the States. Cornell, republican, undoubtedly carries New York, which is lost to the Democrats by the division among their leaders, Robinson and Kelly both being Democratic aspirants for the governorship. Such a suicidal policy never wins. In union only is strength. The victory in New York is another pleasing result to the Republican party, whose prospects for the presidency in 1880 are brighter than before.

A recent issue of the Chicago Times, a paper which has on various occasions had much to say of the debasing effects of polygamy and the barbarism of the Latter-day Saints, contained four columns devoted to the records of crime. "The dispatches include accounts of half a dozen murders, arrests of counterfeiters, sneak-thieving, small swindling, incendiaries, abortion, lynching and so on. The columns were well headed 'Beelzebub's Boom.' The most atrocious story was reserved for the second page. Three columns were occupied with a Paris letter giving an account of the arrest of a band of boy assassins. The story the letter told was horrible enough to haunt a man in his dreams." The Times, one would think, had plenty of need for its advice nearer at home. Chicago itself is not a very good example to hold up to the people of Utah, whose wrong-doings in a whole year are much surpassed by the record of an average week in the "city of churches." When the "Christian" newspapers of Chicago have corrected the gross evils of their own city they can with more consistency, give lectures on morality to the "Mormons."

THE election of the State officers in New York, with the exception of the Governor, is still in doubt. The Tribune, (Republican) claims the election for its candidates. The impression has been, apparently, that the Democrats had elected the Lieutenant-Governor—Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, but to-day the Tribune claims that Hon. George C. Hoskins, the Republican candidate, is elected by 1,400 majority. We must await further advice before we can speak with certainty as to who is elected, as neither party concedes the election of the ticket of its opponent. Whichever is the winner the election is undoubtedly a close one. This is clear from the delay there is in arriving at a decision as to who the successful men are. Let it be Republican or Democrat who is elected Lieutenant-Governor, New York is sure to have a good officer. Mr. Potter and Mr. Hoskins are both clever, estimable gentlemen, and possess extensive experience in public affairs. The former has been frequently mentioned as a desirable man for Democratic Speaker of the National House of Representatives (in which body he has served several terms with distinction), and the latter's name, while he was a member of Congress, was prominent among the Republicans as a gentleman who would carry the honors of the same position with dignity if his party should be successful in securing a majority in that body.

CACHE VALLEY STAKE CONFERENCE.

The Cache Valley Stake Conference was held in Logan City, Saturday and Sunday Nov. 1st and 2d, 1879.

Present on the Stand: President John Taylor, Apostles Orson Pratt, L. Snow, F. D. Richards and Geo. Q. Cannon, Bishops Hardy and Sheets, Elder C. W. Penrose and

others and the Presidency of the Stake.

After the opening services Elder L. Snow occupied the time, dwelling upon the redemption of Zion and the building up of her centre Stake, and the building of a holy temple in Jackson County, Mo., setting forth the preparation necessary on the part of the Saints to accomplish that work.

President Taylor remarked that what the Lord contemplated to bring to pass in Jackson County would yet be consummated, and said we had approached in some degree the spirit of the work sought to be introduced in the days of Joseph in Jackson County. We were not in a condition to adopt at present these principles in their entirety, but were aiming at it. He spoke of the fallacy of some considering they had made sacrifice in receiving the gospel, and set forth the great blessings we had received, which we could not otherwise have obtained. These blessings were far in advance of anything we had sacrificed. He spoke of the selection of suitable men to go upon missions to the nations; no one should be sent because he was in some one's way, or needed reforming, but because of his suitable qualifications to preach the gospel, having endeavored to live according to its principles. He referred to the indebtedness to the P. E. Fund Co., and showed the great good that could be accomplished if that debt were liquidated. He treated upon rights, and water rights in particular, and showed how futile the efforts of some were who arrogated to themselves greater rights than others. He admonished the Saints to be liberal in their feelings and cultivate the spirit of God. He referred to the class of men and women that should be selected in the making of new settlements—they should be men of stamina and of God, who had the law of God written upon their hearts. Benediction.

2 p. m.

After devotional ceremonies, Elder Orson Pratt read from the Book of Jacob, in the Book of Mormon, which treated upon the wild and natural fruit, remarking that in the quotation read we had a plain prediction concerning us and the great work of God in which we are engaged. There may be persons among us who think that God had forsaken us, but a great improvement had taken place among the Saints, and if the Saints had not lived up to the perfect law, their aim and object ought to be to do so. He continued upon many important and interesting topics relative to the more advanced principles of the Gospel, in connection with the redemption of Zion.

Elder C. W. Penrose referred to the good things we had heard, and intimated his desire to assist in the building up of the Kingdom of God. He alluded to the Order of Enoch, and dilated upon the principles as carried out by Enoch and his people. Benediction.

Sunday, 10 a. m.

Devotional services being over, Bishop L. W. Hardy addressed the Saints upon the doctrine of tithes and offerings, setting forth the efficacy of the same, and the necessity of all observing to pay all their tithes and offerings. He spoke of the violation of the Sabbath day and deprecated such a practice, admonishing the Saints to keep the law and commandments of God.

The clerk read the quarterly statistical report of this Stake of Zion, also the donations to the Logan Temple.

Elder George Q. Cannon read from the 202nd page of the Book of Doc. and Cov., and spoke of the various wants and needs of the Saints. He spoke of instances in families, the members of which were apparently equally capable and intelligent, only one of whom would receive the gospel; also of the importance of our situation as Saints, in being in a position to avail ourselves of the blessings of the gospel; of the opportunity of preparing ourselves for the great future, and showed the greatness to which we were destined. He referred to the feelings entertained by many of the Saints when they first heard the truth, of the affinity that existed in their minds for it, and the avidity with which they received it, and treated upon the trouble that many had occasioned in the Church, turning away from the truth, not having sufficient stamina to stem the current of op-

position. He alluded to the arduous labors of Joseph the Prophet, and other leading elders of the Church who entered into the order of celestial marriage, and set forth the repugnance felt by persons of pure minds to receive that principle at first; but, being desirous to do God's will, they accepted that doctrine and entered into it. He set forth with great force the importance of that law, and the glorious results arising therefrom. Benediction.

2 p. m.

After devotional services Bishop E. F. Sheets remarked that the topics dwelt upon at the conference carried him back in his feelings to the days of his boyhood when he first received the gospel, and referred to the many blessings God had bestowed upon us as a people. He spoke of the favorable circumstances in which the Saints are now situated, and alluded to the power that attached to every faithful worker in the Church, and set forth the order of the priesthood, and the relative responsibility that was resting upon the officers of the Church, more especially to the teachers, in putting down iniquity.

Counselor C. O. Card presented the general authorities of the Church, as also of this Stake of Zion, all of whom were unanimously sustained.

Elder F. D. Richards addressed the Saints upon many interesting points, prominent among which was the putting away of all selfishness from our hearts, and dwelt at length upon the order of celestial marriage, eliciting in great plainness and force the divine origin of that order.

President Taylor remarked that we could say with Christ, "I have done many good things among you. Which of these do you persecute me for?" The Congress of the United States has put themselves in array against us, also some of our friends here at home. He spoke of the principle of polygamy and showed that three-fourths of mankind now were polygamists, that it was the natural condition of man, that it was ordained of God for a great and wise purpose. He descanted upon the varied phases of the human family, the affinity of the sexes, which was implanted in the hearts of mankind by the Almighty. Touched upon the apostate condition of the world, and referred to the efforts of the Romans to improve the ways of the Lord, and portrayed the terrible condition of mankind, and the social disasters that prevail in the world, and predicted the final triumph of the Kingdom of God, and the deliverance of those who do right. Benediction.

JAMES A. LEISHMAN,
Clerk of Stake.

WASATCH QUARTERLY CONFERENCE.

Held in Heber City on November 1st and 2nd, 1879.

Present on the stand, Elders Brigham Young and Joseph F. Smith of the Twelve Apostles, Patriarch John Smith, Elder C. E. Wilckin, and Elder Henry Fowler, Abram Hatch, President of the Stake and his counselors, the Bishops of the several wards of the Stake and their counselors, presidents of quorums, high council and numbers of high priests.

President Hatch called the meeting to order, and after singing and prayer, made a few remarks by way of introduction, and spoke of the many reasons we have for being thankful, and how little we appear to appreciate the privileges and blessings we enjoy.

The bishops of the several wards made reports of the condition of their wards, all speaking favorably of them, their general good health, and the majority striving to do their duties.

The speakers throughout the conference were as follows: Apostles B. Young and Joseph F. Smith (the principal ones), Elder Charles H. Wilckin, Patriarch Jno. Smith and Elder H. Fowler.

Apostle B. Young explained his views in regard to the sickness amongst us, saying he did not consider it necessary that we should have these diseases. We are so much under the influence of the world that we cannot muster the necessary faith to prevent them. He related a circumstance that happened up north, where the diphtheria was prevailing, where the people assembled together,