

EDITORIALS.

SCHOOL TAXES.

OUR correspondent at Grantsville, on whose communication in reference to cash payment of school taxes we made some remarks a few days ago, writes again on the same subject, and places the matter in a stronger light than at first. We append a portion of his letter, and think it is worthy of the consideration of our territorial legislators. He says:

"The Collector of Territorial and County taxes requires the payment of the school portion in cash, but he will take the Territorial portion in Auditor's Warrants. The allotments made to school districts by the Territorial Superintendent of District Schools are paid in Territorial Warrants, which vary from 75 to 95 per cent. of their face value, and this value is regulated, in part, by supply and demand, by necessity, by monopoly, and by the time of the year in which holders desire them cashed, for they depreciate in market value soon after the season for settling taxes has passed, for a reason which you will readily see. School teachers are generally engaged at a given rate per month—at least, this is the custom here since the Legislature appropriated for the schools, and since the tax of 3 mills has been paid—and the pay is cash. Now, when the 'allotment' of tax paid this year is made available to school districts—say in March next—there will be no demand, or but very little, for Territorial Warrants, for it is six to eight months too early for the tax-paying season, which creates the demand. But teachers have been engaged. They cannot wait for their pay till the season of the rise in value of Warrants. They are promised cash and it should be paid them promptly, without any 'disadvantage of discount' falling on 'their devoted heads.' Territorial Warrants are the only funds convertible into the needed cash, and that cash can only come from those who have it and are willing to furnish it for Territorial paper, which is not any use for about eight months, unless they can get a reasonable discount; and the school district is minus the amount of said discount."

A NEW DEPARTURE IN ILLUSTRATIVE ART.

THE place of punishment for the wicked, usually called Hell, has received much more notice from the divines of Christendom than its opposite—the abode of the redeemed; the terrors of the former being far more frequently portrayed than the glories of the latter, in appeals to the unconverted and exhortations to the erring. But of late years there has been a great deal of discussion concerning the nature, extent and even existence of the orthodox hell. Some eminent preachers have lost faith in it entirely, and others have so modified their views in relation to it that its fires have been quenched in their minds, and they no longer picture its horrors to frighten weak women and tender children, but expound scripture references to it as figurative and metaphorical.

But a revival of the doctrine of literal flames and brimstone, and of frightful fiends as attendant demons to perpetuate the tortures of the damned, is likely to arise to some extent through the publication of a work by Prof. Leuchin, of Moscow, entitled, "The Mysteries of Hell and its Inhabitants." It is a folio volume, illustrated with seventy photographs. In the preface to his book the Professor says:

"We have heretofore only been able, by the aid of conjecture, to arrive at a dim apprehension of the tortures that await us in the subterranean realm; but I have at last, after protracted and all but superhuman exertions, succeeded in throwing light upon all this more or less vague information, and in producing an absolutely authentic description of hell and its inhabitants. Seventy striking original photographs of eminent infernal personages, and a faithful depiction of the Last Judgment will be

found to represent completely and exhaustively all those phenomena which have hitherto proved insolubly enigmatical to humanity at large."

By what process the Russian savant obtained the "striking original photographs of eminent infernal personages" we are not informed, but it appears as though he must have paid a visit to the sulphurous regions and back again, and found the dignitaries there very amicably inclined, and also become possessed of a novel kind of camera and other apparatus by which the diabolical likenesses could be obtained. Leuchin's pictures may do very well as objects to frighten the superstitious, and as subjects for fire-and-brimstone revival harangues, but we should not think they will become popular as album portraits, nor obtain a very wide circulation outside of Greek and Roman Catholic communities. The days of the orthodox, material hell are numbered with the past, but to all people will be rendered justice "according to their works."

AUDITOR'S WARRANTS AND SCHOOL TAXES.

In another column appears a letter from a Grantsville correspondent on the school tax question, in which it is stated that,

"The Collector of Territorial and County taxes requires the payment of the school portion in cash, but he will take the Territorial portion in Auditor's Warrants. The allotments made to school districts by the Territorial Superintendent of District Schools, are paid in Territorial Warrants, etc."

On these assertions an argument is based showing that school teachers, by the working of this system, suffered an injustice, and that a revision of the law was therefore necessary. But we learn by inquiry the following facts:

This subject was fully discussed by the Territorial and County officials of this county more than a year ago, and it was decided by them that the school tax of three mills on the dollar was virtually a Territorial tax, it having been made by territorial legislative enactment, and the Auditor of Public Accounts, so we are informed, notified the Collectors of the different counties to receive Territorial Auditor's Warrants on school, as well as Territorial taxes, and that the same should be paid into the Territorial Treasury. This has been so far as we can learn, universally complied with. Tooele County, at least for the year 1878, not excepted. And although the taxes were almost entirely received in Auditor's Warrants, one-fourth of the whole allotment for school purposes was paid to the Trustees in cash.

The grievance of our correspondent therefore has little foundation, and as we have previously shown, there is no reason why the law should operate in the least degree unjustly towards the school teachers, for the portion of the allotment which is paid to the trustees in cash should be also paid to the teachers in cash, and that portion paid on Auditor's Warrants can be counted to the teachers at its actual instead of its face value. The difficulty then vanishes and the controversy is at an end.

[COMMUNICATED.]

CO-OPERATION—PRESENT AND TO COME.

WHILE it is hardly realized, it is none the less a fact that co-operation is one of the great features of this age. Wherever there is an enterprise which demands means, co-operation is invited in some shape or another. Every steamship line, railroad company, gas works, waterworks, insurance or other public necessity, is really co-operative. Investments are invited upon every pretext of public utility as to manufactures, commerce, trade, private supply or municipal necessity. Very few improvements of magnitude would or could be made by private enterprise. Railroads could not be built, nor telegraph lines be established without it. Steamships are created by combined effort, and factories, found-

dries, collieries, schools, churches, are so many places for private investment, and are sustained as speculations involving more or less risk.

Wherever the progress of society may require new venture, there will this idea continue to force itself. Individual effort is becoming more and more suspected and cramped, and private or individual capital can hardly hope in the future to hold its own against combined capital, if that capital is intelligently used, and its directions economically and carefully watched. Many branches of business now depend for success almost entirely upon the application of machinery. Muscle will not, can not, create as good a wagon or watch, or as cheaply, as machinery. The large factory with every facility perfect can turn out fabrics for less in price, as a rule, than small manufactories, and large farms can, when well managed, produce grain and beef cheaper than small land owners are able to do it.

Large distributing establishments like the Stewart's and H. B. Claflin & Co., both of New York, can sell cheaper because they buy more largely than the small dealer, and if they have capital at command they can take advantage of a thousand circumstances, which if known to one of limited means, could only be looked upon with wistful gaze and a longing for more of that needful which only accumulates by sheer economy and after untold patience.

Now if this principle is aggressive and continually encroaching as we know it is, there will have to be a reconstruction of society in its habits and methods to meet the new conditions. Continued strikes and the necessary lowering of wages is only an expedient, one also which inevitably must array class against class and man against man. Trades unions in the near future will be powerless against a crying wife and hungry children. Emergency, necessity, will be the death knell of combinations fighting only against the inevitable. Labor against capital, capital against labor are the great contending forces of the battle at our doors, a battle which will be fatal to both sides unless more wisdom, sagacity, foresight, and statesmanship than their appearance than men have seen in the past.

Comparatively modern are the institutions of trade, and their problems cannot be solved by appeals to any past, or to any experience. All methods of expediency will only defer, not solve or settle the points involved.

There are indications of this time and its necessities in the history and records of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. There are foreshadowings of a new order of society from which all these jarring elements will be excluded. The attempts which have been made in this direction are indicative and prophetic of the future; and probably after all the blunderings, failures and experiments, an approximation will be reached, a condition in which self interest will be submerged, and a day will dawn in which the word wages will become obsolete; a period when men shall work for each other and thus most effectually work for and sustain themselves.

Every industrial enterprise in Zion should command the interest of those who labor in connection with it. Every employee in factory, foundry, farm or store should have a pecuniary interest in its success, a word in its management, and a voice in its councils. There should be no drones, none disinterested, no worker for wages simply, but a direct interest should command attention, should compel economy, should secure time, ability, energy and consequent success; and all mercantile establishments while belonging to the greatest possible number of any colony, settlement or community, should only be looked upon as transitory or expedients to be abandoned when self sustenance becomes a sterling fact. In too many instances the store is the Alpha and Omega to those pecuniarily interested in it, whereas it is or should be the creation of the people and the stepping stone to righteous, sensible and desirable independence based upon and sustained by Home Manufacture.

Those stores only which have diverged into branches of creative industry can be said to realize their mission; those directors only who keep both eyes open for the com-

mon good are imbued with the essential genius of co-operative effort among the Latter-day Saints.

Here is a field for thought; here is room for work; here prophecy and practice will be intermarried, and a new order will, as the offspring of this marriage, supplant the emaciated, worn-out progeny of that system born of individuality, sustained by self-interest, and ministering only in a direction fatal to the best and highest welfare of the human race.

ANYTHING FOR MONEY.

THE notice which appeared in our issue of last week of the picture now being peddled by the Presbyterians, and purporting to be a photograph of a "Mormon" polygamous family, has called forth the following letter from a gentleman well known to the public, whose word is a sufficient guaranty for the truth of his statement and who has in his possession proofs sufficient to satisfy any reasonable mind that the pious people who are palming this thing upon the American public for the holy purpose of getting money, are perpetrating a gross and impudent fraud:

Editor Deseret News:

Dear Sir.—In your leader of December 26th, reference is made to a certain picture peddled by the enemies of the Mormon community as "Polygamy in Low Life." As the individual who took said picture, I will relate the facts in the case, that the readers of the News may then judge for themselves as to the foundation for the false impression sought to be obtained by publishing such a misrepresentation.

It was in the fall of 1870, in company with a certain Major Russell, employed as photographer by the builders of the Union Pacific R.R., that we stopped on the Kaysville bench, on the road to the mouth of Weber Cañon, at the residence of an old lady by the name of Bunting. Having been acquainted with her in England, she was very glad to see me, and after a friendly chat and knowing our business, she remarked to me, that as all her living daughters were there at the same time we were, it would be a good chance to have their portraits taken in one picture, that she might be able to send one back to England. Of course I assented, and accordingly arranged the sisters with spinning wheel and other accessories to make up the picture of a country home. The husband of the oldest daughter was present, and in order to introduce him in said picture he was placed in the rear as much as possible. The old lady's idea was to send the picture of herself and girls back to the old country. I could not ask him to keep out of the picture, so he became one of the party. Now, after I had got the view, Major Russell, asked permission to take a negative also, as he desired to have a picture of a "Mormon" country home.

I took no further notice of the matter, and thinking Major Russell to be a man of honor, never had a doubt or suspicion of the picture being used to the damage of the "Mormon" community, and judge my surprise, when a friend of mine, who had visited New York City, told me that the picture was exhibited in New York as polygamy in low life, by this same Major Russell—who knew well that he was publishing a lie when he exhibited the picture. As the politicians say, "anything to beat Grant," so he thought it no wrong to damage the reputation of the "Mormon" community; such a movement is always popular.

Mr. Young, at present living in Kaysville, is the husband of one of the ladies—I forget the name of the husband of the other. The facts are well known that the man in the picture is not the husband of more than one of the family. I have the original negative in my possession and a copy of the one issued by this Major Russell is copied and sold by Mr. Smith, photographer of this city, who sells said picture to Alf Low of Ogden, or anybody else that wants it. I suppose, for copies of the negative in my possession have never been sold since I found out the lie sought to be circulated by its publication. I am prepared to prove everything I have written, and if any person wishes to disprove it

he can have the chance of trying to do so by calling on

C. R. SAVAGE.

"Anything to get money," seems to be the motto of the "Christian" preachers and teachers who are sent to Utah to "regenerate" the "Mormons" and lead the children away from the faith of their fathers. They will resort to any falsehood however absurd, and stoop to any meanness however despicable if it appears likely to help them in vilifying the people of this Territory and they seemingly act on the principle which they untruthfully accuse the "Mormons" of practicing—"The end justifies the means." Will any parent professing to be a Latter-day Saint still patronize these false and mercenary teachers, and place their little ones under the influence of such mendacity and corruption? If so they are not worthy of the name, and are exposing their offspring to the power of evil.

We again warn the public against these "wolves in sheep's clothing," who howl about evils in Utah which have no existence except in their romances, and while they pretend to be anxious for the salvation of erring souls, are only hungry for pelf. They utter lies in the name of the Lord, and will do anything on earth for money.

STRONG SENTIMENTS.

THE following extract from a letter to a lady in this city, written by a lawyer of some eminence and large practice in Pennsylvania, express sentiments entertained by more of our outside friends than care to give them voice or allow them to appear in print. Some time ago we published a communication from this gentleman to the same party, in which some very logical objections to the ruling of the courts on the "Mormon" question were clearly presented. He now says:

"My opinions in reference to the persecutions of the Latter-day Saints are still unchanged. I would only ask one hour in the Supreme Court of the United States to expose the miserable fallacies of the judicial tribunals of Utah. It is utterly preposterous to contend that, under the Constitution of our country, men cannot worship God according to the dictates of their own minds. That they must yield obedience to the dictates of a corrupt and time serving Congress, and a no less corrupt and unprincipled executive, that their consciences should be put in chains, and the peace and quiet of their domestic altars invaded by myrmidons sent there under the authority of a court whose decisions have been doled out under the influence of prejudice and whisky—such a thing is a shame and a disgrace to the age in which we live. But it is only a revival of the old story that sent Jesus to the cross and his early followers to prison and to martyrdom. Where is the difference?"

I have not only no confidence in, but I utterly despise the most of these modern pretenders. They not only by their daily walk and conversation, deny their divine master, but if the army of Judases among them were all marshalled out, the way the thirty pieces of silver would rattle around their altars, would be literally appalling. The man must be blind to common sense and decency who cannot see through the whitened sepulchres who now claim to be the expounders of the doctrines of him who came "to seek and to save."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

One ounce of peach kernels is found to contain a grain of prussic acid—a fatal quantity.

Ecclesiastical Veal does not appear to be in season in Missouri. Rev. W. G. Veal has just been expelled from a Masonic lodge "for conduct unbecoming a Mason or anybody else."

A farmer who has tried it, speaks in the highest praise of gas tar for painting wagon wheels, stating that it tightens tires and spokes better than anything else that can be tried.

A little dry sand covered over potatoes, when they are first put in the cellar, will destroy any unpleasant odor they may have. A