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EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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CO-OPERATION AND HOME MANUFACTURE.

The people throughout the Territory have embraced in the Co-operative movement with such zeal that fears have been entertained by some that it would be carried too far. Attention has been directed mainly, thus far, to co-operation in the business of merchandise, and those who have had these fears have thought that home manufactures were in danger of being neglected. For ourselves, we have no such fears; co-operation has not been introduced to weaken the home producer or manufacturer, but must ultimately tend to his advantage. True, as in all movements, that involve great changes in the commercial relations of a numerous people, some may suffer for a time; but the injury their trade or manufacture may receive will not be permanent; if their work is worthy of public patronage. All things have to have a beginning; this co-operative movement amongst the rest, and a great deal of capital is now being thrown into merchandizing—merchandizing being the first branch of business brought into co-operation—that must ultimately flow in the channels of home production. We regard the development of co-operation as one of the great aids, to make the people of Utah independent and self-sustaining. The trade of the Territory, so far as concerns importation, being now directed by one central board, there will be no necessity for glutting our market with unsaleable goods through ignorance; as has been done in times past through one merchant not knowing what any other was likely to purchase. We look for nothing being imported now but what is really needed by the people, and as our facilities for home manufacture increase, we expect that importation in those lines of goods that can be manufactured here will gradually decrease until the scale is turned, and we shall export the very goods we import to-day. This list of home manufactured articles will be over on the increase, and co-operation will be found to be the mainstay to make home production profitable to the producer and advantageous to the great body of our citizens.

WENDELL PHILLIPS has not been a warm friend of President Grant's. In fact, he opposed his election, and thought him an over-rated man, and unsuitable for the position of Chief Magistrate. He finds three things, however, in his inaugural, for which he feels to thank him. First, his endorsement of the Constitutional Amendment. Second, his assertion that his policy looks to the "citizenship" of the Indian. And, third, that he promises a vigorous and rigorous execution of the law. Phillips says that his complaint of Grant hitherto has been that he held power without using it; that he has sat and seen Union men murdered unavenged. Some of his friends excused him on the ground that President Johnson crippled the General. But this cannot be urged now. And now what is needed, to have the Ku-Klux disappear forever, is half-a-dozen summary executions in as many States. If Phillips were in the Senate, he would condemn no man for any office from any Southern State, till life was as safe there as in Vermont. Shoot and hang first; nominate and confirm afterward, would be his policy. He beseeches Grant to send men South whose very name shall mean vengeance, deep, terrible and most effective vengeance. Let us give his own words:

"Congress cannot reconstruct the South—law can. Safety for money and men will. Such a man as Butler in New Orleans is worth more now than a mile-load of laws. Hang twenty assassins in every Southern capital six hours after they are arrested, and you will empty half the bank vaults of Christendom into the South. You will light up all its forces and crowd its exchanges with business men. This is the way. Soldier of the Wilderness, to 'hammer' the rebellion to pieces. Make your vengeance so swift, sure and terrible that the mere name of a 'Union man' may be as ample protection even on the Del Norte as that of a 'Roman citizen' was to St. Paul at Jerusalem."

When the constitutional amendment put the Executive for a seven-year term, it resolved law throughout the South. If the South loves blood, let her sup full of it, only let it be the blood of assassins. Sheath no sword until honest Union men, black and white, native and foreign, alone and in companies, are lawfully murdered in city streets, at each under his own vine and fig-tree—the Stars and Stripes—with none to molest or make them afraid."

A New York paper in commenting upon this article of Wendell Phillips suggests that if he would see "vengeance, swift, sure and terrible" visited on "oppressors," if he desires to decimate "oppressors," by summary "executions," it advises him to look about at the North, among Massachusetts mill towns and New York tenement houses, and see if he cannot discover a few victims worthy of hanging and shooting off hand. The "tyrants" of this happy land of ours are not all, it says, confined to rebels and copperheads; and if Phillips hankers after "heads," it thinks he may find them North as well as South.

ARNO ABOUT writes from the Plains to the Chicago Tribune, and among other places and things, thus discourses about Cheyenne:

"Chicago is a fast place we all know, but if you will read the particular article in which you think you have attained progress, you will engage to take it, he, she or they down. Did you ever have a Mayor that got tight? We have now. Have you jolly City Fathers? So have we. Have you a lake front? So have we a railroad front. Have you a theatre? So have we, and a Chicago troupe playing in it. Have you a

musium? (I don't believe you have). We have a large one, with a fat woman, snakes, monkeys, mermaids, and a Circassian girl. Have you a park? So have we. Have you fast women? So have we. Have you stamps ready to be put on? Have you an aristocracy? So have we, and other things. In a word, we can play higher, blow louder, drink more and stand up longer than your boasted Chicago.

Speaking about the scarcity of family servants and the high wages which they command, he says:

"All kinds of strumpety pay so enormously that it is quite impossible to keep like a girl. They generally go to the bad, but if they will not consent to be kept, men will marry them. Many of the unprotected and virtuous girls who come to this country ultimately find their way into dens of prostitution and dance houses, so great are the inducements to err and so weak the flesh."

In the Paris correspondence of the same paper allusion is made to the condition of Spain, and the following prediction is made:

"In regard to the hope of the deamvirate Serrano-Prim, we may predict that they will specially become subjects of special aversion, as Isabella was a few months ago. I should not be surprised to see these two gentlemen seeking their Paris lodgings of last year, long, in company with their predecessors, Isabella and Don Carlos. Prim and his popularity will fade away like a shadow. His imperial airs, his pretensions to omnipotence, all the traits of the parvenu tyrant which he will assume, like a pretty woman exhibiting her caprices, will prove his ruin. The honey-moon will be scarcely over ere that spoiled bride and his bridegroom will be divorced. In the Assembly, the other week, the result of one of his Captain-Pasha exhibitions is thus related:

"A man from one of the Andalusian provinces, a Hidalgo, naturally—as all good Spaniards are—daily to the Cortes in his blouse, or shirt sleeves as from his labor. The elegant Prim looked at him closely one day, and told him that he would do better to stay at home, if he could not come dressed like the other people. The other replied, with as much scorn as he could put into his voice and expression of features 'I clothe myself as I please; the coat does not make the man. Wait a few days; I will look carefully over the books, by virtue of my office, and point out those who pay for luxurious garments with the public money.'"

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

Anthony was chosen President, pro tem, in the absence of Coffey.

The bill to repeal the Tenth of Office was recommended to the Judiciary Committee.

A joint resolution to continue the pay of enlisted soldiers at sixteen dollars per month, till July, 1871, was referred to the Military Committee.

A bill authorizing the payment of the interest on the public debt on authority asked by the Secretary of the Treasury was passed.

The bill reorganizing the Judiciary system was taken up. Williams moved to postpone it till the next session; rejected, 11 to 44. Several amendments were offered and rejected, and the bill was passed.

The committee made a number of reports, including one on the bill to abolish the office of Chief of Staff to the General of the Army, and unfavorably on the bill allowing the Deputy Collectors the same pay as Collectors, when performing their duty. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Several bills were introduced and referred.

Poland reported a bill extending the time for revising and consolidating the statutes to three years. After some criticism on the manner in which the work had hitherto been done, the bill passed.

Several Senate resolutions were appropriately referred; that removing the light houses on the Oregon coast was passed. A lengthy debate occurred on the Senate joint resolution in relation to the Burlington and Missouri river railroad branch of the Union Pacific. Logan commented sharply on the fact that the resolution had been considered by the committee on public lands instead of by the Pacific Railroad committee. The previous question on the passage of the bill was not seconded, and the bill was referred to the Pacific Railroad committee.

The Senate resolution for a joint special committee on the removal of disabilities was reported. Butler moved non-concurrence on the ground that the Senate, since it had appointed a special committee of its own, had said it hoped that within a day or two to report a general law by which men should have political disabilities removed without applying to Congress. The resolution was non-concurred in, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

San Francisco.—Charles A. O. Dunsenberry, appointed Consul for the North German Confederation, and for California, has entered upon the duties of his position.

Oregon papers report that smoke is issuing from Mount Hood, Jefferson and the Three Sisters; they apprehend earthquakes in consequence. The resolution was non-concurred in, and the House adjourned.

Legal tenders 77.

Another section, of twenty miles, of the Central Pacific Railroad, was completed yesterday, making 500 miles of track, east of Sacramento.

The White Pine excitement is undiminished, and notwithstanding the bitter cold weather and heavy snow storms prevailing there the rush of people is unabated, and indeed is increasing. New and rich discoveries are daily reported. Although a hundred companies have already been incorporated here to work the White Pine mines, companies are still being incorporated at the rate of three to five per day.

Late Alaska advices say that business is dull and the Indians quiet. Heavy shocks of earthquakes were felt at Chukchikan Island and the north-east harbor, on Feb. 23.

The residence of Mr. Stevenson, at Eugene city, Oregon, was burned on March 18th; Mrs. Stevenson and three children perished in the flames.

Boston, 23.—The Aldermen, after hearing the remonstrance against the erection of a building on the Common, for a peace jubilee, have resolved to adhere to the original order granting a license.

St. Louis.—Movements are afoot in this and other cities to call an Irish National Convention, with the object of

forming a Central Bureau in New York, with auxiliary societies in all the States, for the purpose of furnishing aid and information to Irish people desiring to settle in this country, on the general plan of emigration societies.

Gen. Gustar was heard from on the 6th of March, he was getting along finely.

Steamers for the Upper Missouri are being repaired at Sioux City.

New York.—The report that Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., has been appointed receiver for the Union Pacific Railroad is erroneous. Tweed was temporarily appointed receiver for the Credit Mobilier.

New York.—At a large meeting of members of the Produce Exchange, resolutions were adopted favoring a reform in the management of canals, and the improvement in canals to obtain the maximum capacity in transportation so as to reduce the cost of transportation and prevent diversion of trade.

Richmond.—The police last night arrested Gov. Wells and H. C. Bond, register of bankruptcy, and L. E. Dudley, Secretary of the State central committee, on the charge of purloining from the post office a letter written by the ex-Secretary of the Republican central committee to Edgar Allen, ex-member of the constitutional convention. The parties were before United States Commissioner Cahoon to-day, and gave bail to appear to-morrow.

Washington.—The President to-day nominated J. Bancroft Davis assistant Secretary of State; he also made a number of revenue appointments. The President made a number of appointments as judges of the Eastern circuit.

Lewis Dawson, Chief of the Cherokee, in a memorial, calls the attention of Congress to the recent treaties which have been made with various Indian tribes with the view of settling them on the Cherokee domain. He says these were made in plain violation of the Cherokee treaty of 1866; the Cherokees earnestly desire to carry out the provisions of the treaty with the utmost good faith, but he fears it will be beyond his power to restrain them from resisting all encroachments of other Indians.

A bill, introduced into the Senate, to-day, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever he deems it for the public interest, to prepay the interest on the public debt for a period not exceeding one year, upon interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Baltimore.—An Israelite named Hirst committed suicide yesterday by hanging himself in the Hebrew Synagogue.

New York.—Ten ladies graduated at the Medical College for women, yesterday.

She ship carpenters employed on the Stevens Battery, Hoboken, have been discharged because they objected to a reduction of wages.

Chicago.—The Tribune's special says the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations have agreed to report favorably upon the treaty for the adjustment of the claims with Mexico. There will be one commissioner for each side, with an umpire. Mexico has already ratified the treaty.

Secretary Boutwell believes the Treasury Department can be conducted so as to bring our bonds to par in foreign markets at an early date. Letters from well-informed sources confirm this belief, and all indications point to the speedy advance of our bonds.

The Republican's special says the Reconstruction Committee, after a protracted discussion, have authorized General Butler to report the bill for the organization of a provisional government for Mississippi. The bill provides for a Constitutional Convention, elected under the reconstruction act, be authorized to assemble forthwith to exercise the power to appoint a provisional government and to submit to the people the Constitution heretofore framed, with or without amendment. The provisional government will be subject to removal by the President. The ordinances passed by the convention will be enforced until discharged by Congress, or until Mississippi adopts a State Constitution which shall be approved by Congress.

Washington.—The Treasury Department has received information that the United States Marshal of Georgia, has absconded with a hundred thousand of the public money.

Memphis.—The Little Rock special says, that Gov. Clayton, of Arkansas, has directed all the military prisoners in Crittenden County to be turned over to the civil authorities.

Chicago.—The Republican's Washington special says, that Secretary Bovie recommends the repeal of the eight hour law, so far as relates to the navy employees.

FOREIGN.

Rich gold diggings have been discovered eighty miles from Cariboo in British Columbia; the Government contemplates sending an exploring party as soon as the season permits. It is rumored that the disturbance at Queen Charlotte's Island are of such a character as to compel the Government to send a gunboat to suppress it.

Paris.—General Almondo, formerly a Mexican General, is dead.

New York.—Intelligence has been received from Europe of the death of the eminent French composer, Hector Berlioz, aged 66.

Advices from St. Johns, New Brunswick, say the snow is six feet deep on the level; the Canadians are deserting the flats, fearing a disastrous flood.

Madrid.—The Guard Mobile has been organized in Andalusia to enforce the conscription and the collection of taxes.

Madrid.—The Cortes has adopted the proposition of Senor Arnez to disqualify persons holding office in the State from sitting as Representatives in the Assembly, though strongly opposed by the government.

A procession of two hundred women marched through the streets yesterday to the hall of the Cortes, and presented a petition against military conscription.

Paris.—The Corps Legislatif yesterday, the army contingent of a hundred thousand men, required by the government, was voted. The session adjourned to March 31st.

Madams. Le Vallette, wife of the Minister of Foreign Affairs is dead.

French and Belgian journals publish the preliminaries of the proposed conference between France and Belgium, to harmonize their mutual commercial interests.

London.—The strike among the cotton operatives, which commenced in Preston, is spreading to other parts of the country. In Glasgow it has become general, and several mills have suspended operations for want of hands.

Havana.—Sancti spiritus the 18th represent that the insurgents are, massing their forces on the south side of the

island; the journals are all silent regarding military operations.

London.—In the House of Commons, this evening, the committee on the mail service to the United States reported, refusing their sanction to the contracts made by the government with the Cunard and Inman lines of steamships for carrying the mails on the present terms.

Havana.—The Captain General, to-day, held a grand review of all the regular and volunteer forces at Havana; he was enthusiastically cheered by the volunteers. Troops will continue to be sent to the interior.

The Massan Herald reports the capture of the brig Mary Sewell, at Ragged Island, by the Spanish man-of-war Undulencia. The brig at the time of the capture was in possession of the British custom house officers, on a charge of carrying arms and supplies to insurgents in Cuba. The British war steamer Cherub had sailed for Ragged Island to investigate the affair.

The government is fully advised of the conduct of the commander of the Andalusia.

The Paravian monitors remain at Ragged Island. During their voyage one of the rams broke loose and ran into the steamer Havana and sank her.

London, 24.—The debate on the establishment bill was resumed last night. Spencer H. Walpole, member for Cambridge University, opposed the bill. The Odonoghue, member for Tralee, made a fervid speech in its favor. Gatherne Hardy followed. He said Gladstone had pledged himself and followers to the destruction of all that was not sacred to the destruction of the church. He said it was urged by envy and jealousy. Gladstone concluded the debate. He reviewed the course of the bill and the arguments pro and con, and declared that a new policy was necessary for Ireland. This was the first step demanded by the unanimous voice of the majority.

Gladstone resumed his seat amid deafening cheers. The House divided on a motion to read the bill a second time 368 ayes, 250 nays, being a majority for the government of 118. The announcement was greatly cheered in the House. The cheers were taken up in the lobby, and the news was thus conveyed to the immense crowd outside, who joined in the applause with the wildest enthusiasm. The House, at 3 a.m., adjourned till April 1st.

New York.—The Brazilian Times, of Feb. 23, says the expedition into the country has returned to Ascension with a thousand starving Paraguayans. Lopez still maintains his position; Minister McMahon remains with him. Lopez' scouting parties massacred the Paraguayans who remained when the army left. The cholera prevailed throughout the country.

Bahia, 23rd inst. At Montevideo, has failed, which had caused considerable monetary excitement. There is a severe drought in the interior. The inhabitants were fleeing to the sea coast for food and water. Large numbers of cattle were dying.

Special Notices.

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Who will appear in her great character of Miami, the Huntress of the Mississippi.

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Who will appear as

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Supported by

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Salt Lake City, March 14, 1909.

H. B. CLAWSON,

General Superintendent.

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