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## UTAH'S TRUE CONDITION.

Please allow me a little space in the News to present a few of my views in regard to our present time and situation.

Our beloved Territory was many years ago called by the honored pioneers "Deseret," and President Brigham Young desired in his heart that the people should work unitedly like the honey bee, with as few drones as possible in their hive. He was indeed endowed with great wisdom and power to instruct and organize the people, so that they should be independent. But we have not carried out his wise counsels, nor followed his example. If we had, Utah would today have within her boundaries hundreds of factories, employing many thousands of people, and with many millions of dollars in circulation. Now while that is not the case today, it is of great importance for us to find out the reasons, and what there is to do for every one of us to bring this our country up to a high standard in every respect, that it may shine as a light for the world.

Nature has here provided for us in a great measure, and left it for us to use our intelligence, each in his place. There are a great many things for every class of people in our community to observe and in earnest take hold of before we can raise our country to that desired standard. We have for many years raised good crops, and our precious minerals, and our real estate have given us many millions of dollars income. Why is it that there is no more money in general circulation? I believe it is because it is piled up too much in the banks, where it does not serve the public as well as if it were invested in different industries or manufacturing business. Wherefore I will first appeal to our capitalists and ask them to take these matters into consideration. Thousands of articles are imported by us, that ought to be manufactured or produced here; and if there is not something done in the near future to change this state of affairs, we will be in a very poor condition, financially. I heartily endorse this great labor, performed of late, in regard to the establishing of a copper smelting and refining plant, and I do hope that this step will lead to another still greater, and so there is a great field open for our capitalists.

There is also a great labor for our merchants to perform. They should do their duty in again bringing the Deseret Woolen mill and many other mills to running with full speed, by putting to the front in their windows and showcases home production and by ceasing to import so much of the cheap goods. Instead of having our workmen and mechanics idle, and every day going in debt, and by that breaking the merchants up in business, the latter on the other hand will protect the working classes and themselves, and save the country from that destructive condition we of late have witnessed: "Business bankrupt."

Now for the farmers. Many and great are the blessings that are in store for them, by learning a few solid facts in regard to their temporal salvation. I know of a surety that a great number of our farmers are in debt for all their farm and household implements; pay very heavy interests, and have but a poor show to ever get out of that bondage. Many times better were it for you to try to be without these articles until you can pay cash for them. Take the interest money you pay for these machines and give to your brother and friend, thereby paying him to cut your small fields of grain and hay and helping him, save yourself from debt, also keeping the money at home.

We want to buy a wagon, the agent tells us, that if we can pay cash, we can get it for \$90, but if we get it on time, we pay \$100. We buy it on time, sign a note for \$100 with eighteen per cent interest and ten per cent additional as a lawyer's fee for collection, which in these close times very often takes place. It seems to me that there are many that do not comprehend that they, in such cases, are paying thirty-eight per cent interest per annum, and in some instances even more than that; and how many are there after they have made such a great sacrifice to come in possession of these tools, only work them a few days in each year, and leave them the balance of the time in the field to be ruined by the weather. I am satisfied that one-third of the farming implements now in existence here would be sufficient to farm all the land now in cultivation. Let us study to keep the best breeds of stock and in good, warm stables. Many of our farmers through this Territory have many times as much stock as they can take proper

care of, and the consequence is that their labor is in vain, and instead of income there is great loss in feed. We will get more work out of two powerful work horses than four ponies and save a man's wages and expenses in harness and tools. We will also get more milk and butter from four good cows than from eight or ten poor ones that are out in an open corral every day in the year.

We ought to unite ourselves in establishing dairies in every settlement. By that system we will be able to provide a much better quality and a great quantity of the same amount of milk; save labor and trouble; and by forcing such a good article on the market we will thereby bring our merchants to buy of us instead of importing from the east and west for many thousand dollars worth every year, and put the money in our own hive. There is also many thousands of dollars going out every year for eggs and poultry that ought not to go. Let us raise plenty of chickens, keep them in good, warm, clean and dry coops, feed them regularly two times a day with different kinds of food, and we will find that this will be a profitable business. Let us raise more hogs, and if it is not a very paying business, it will anyhow stop that great importation from the states and keep the money in circulation at home. Our fruit trees are, many of them, too old and of a common sort; it is our duty to plant a variety of the best fruit for our own use, as also ship to the market, and thereby stop the great importation of all kinds of fruit from California.

Let us co-operate and build canning factories in our settlements, give employment to our own people and bring a wholesome and healthy food to the market, much better for the people to partake of than that which is raised in a warmer climate than ours.

There is still another important item for us farmers to study, and that is insurance business. There were many thousands of dollars shipped out of our Territory the last two years and sent east and west. The law of this country provides for the establishment of co-operations, banking, insurance, accident, irrigating and other associations for the benefit of all people, and we certainly ought to take advantage thereof.

Therefore, to one and all, let us take these few things in consideration that I, in a very imperfect manner, have