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EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Thursday, March 3, 1870.

SUCCESS OF CO-OPERATION.

AFTER a year's fair trial co-operation in Utah Territory is an established success. There have not been wanting individuals, with whom "the wish was father to the thought," who prophesied its failure in much less time than has already elapsed, and certain parties moved by interested motives have sought to do serious injury to the Institution in the great markets of the nation, but without success. Continued prosperity has falsified every prediction of failure, and probability in business transactions has turned the scale in its favor and against those who sought to do it direct injury. But now that a year has passed since operations were commenced under the co-operative movement, we may reasonably examine what it has accomplished, and in this instance the examination is a gratifying one.

The object in giving the principle form and consistency was to benefit the people of the Territory; to give to them as shareholders the profits which were passing into the hands of a few, and of which a considerable portion was being directly employed to bring trouble upon the community. As the influence which wealth generally has over the human mind in this age, as in previous ones, is greater than that of the love of truth or the fear of God, this object, when proposed by our leaders, stirred up a proportionate amount of opposition among some of those who were likely to be injured by co-operation. But the people saw and appreciated the value and importance of the movement, though many of them did not, at first, realize the full extent of the benefits that it would produce. When the matter was laid before them in the several wards, stock was taken promptly by hundreds of individuals; over six hundred persons becoming shareholders in the Parent Institution, and thousands in the various ward societies. And the share lists are still kept open, that all who desire may take stock in the Institution.

The first result, when operations were fairly commenced, was a notable tumbling in prices in the city, and this before the Pacific Railroad was finished and freight charges were thereby reduced. The influence which the co-operative movement exercised in the market here, and the reduction which the Institution made in the prices of goods, were, to an extent, the great causes of this; aided, no doubt, by a desire on the part of some to undersell so as to drive from business in a short time a rival that was destined to break up the monopoly in trading, which was practically in force here through a tacit understanding among most of the merchants. It was freely predicted that the importation of goods at a reduced freight by the railroad, would cause the Institution to collapse, on the ground, as it was asserted, that a large stock had been purchased a short time previous, by the Co-operative Society, which had cost high in freight. But wise management, and constant replenishing of stock at low freight charges, provided against this; and the Institution, instead of collapsing, took sure and firm ground and rapidly extended its operations. A large portion of the retail trade in this city was quickly diverted from the business part of the city and distributed through the various wards, the people preferring to patronize their own stores, where they were part receivers of the profits, to giving support to those who, growing rich at their expense, in many cases, used the wealth thus gained to the general injury of the community.

If co-operation had accomplished no other result than this, it would have secured a public benefit difficult to estimate at its true value. Had it done nothing more than force down and keep down prices, the people would have reason to be satisfied with its success. But it has accomplished more for the benefit of the community. It has kept out swarms of needy adventurers, many of whom would have come here with stocks of goods obtained on credit, and when unable to meet their paper, would have sold out at any figures they could realize to wholesale buyers, robbed their creditors, and brought the commercial character of the Territory into disrepute in the great markets. The Co-operative Institution kept steadily on, selling goods at the lowest possible margin of profit, paying fair dividends to the shareholders through its extraordinary heavy sales.

As people generally are not supposed to understand the "tricks of trade" a device was next resorted to that is not by any means new in the commercial world, but which had sufficient novelty here not to be apparent to a large portion of the buying public. Certain staple articles in common use were ticketed down below actual first cost and were sold at a loss. Nobody is silly enough to believe that so much generosity exists among the mercantile community as to lead it to continually sacrifice its own interests, give up its profits, and willingly meet loss for the benefit of the public. The motive for selling goods at an actual loss could only be in the desire to break

down the Co-operative Institution that the large profits formerly enjoyed might revert into their former channels. But while this motive was very apparent, the "trick" has been played without the assumed loss; for we have no doubt about the authority that the increased profit charged on other articles, in filling bills of goods, made an aggregate profit of more than an average percentage. This is done by the trade in many places, but without any effort at concealment; for nobody but those who are exceedingly innocent in regard to buying and selling goods believes in the sensation announcements of "enormous sacrifices" to benefit the purchasing public. In many places common factory goods, sugars and some other articles are sold lower or as low at retail as by wholesale. Such is the custom of trade; and these articles are merely kept in stock to accommodate customers, who have to pay on other articles the profits that should be assessed on these goods.

The Co-operative Institution has adopted a fair tariff on all goods, and makes no effort to gull the public by proposing to sell a few articles at less than New York wholesale cost price, making up the deficiency by charging enormous profits on other articles. This is the course adopted here by some, which makes their profits larger in the aggregate than those obtained by the Institution; yet the latter, by its enormous sales, realizes a sufficient percentage to meet the expectation of its shareholders.

There was a time when traders in this city could hold a staple article and pretend there was none of it in market, until some one was found bold enough to ask a price for it so exorbitant that even the most rapacious hesitated. This was the case with sugar a few years ago, when that article was held in secret until some one would have the effrontery to ask a dollar a pound for it. That day will not come again in Utah, and for this Co-operation may be thanked. The people see the benefits arising from the Institution they have built up, and rejoice at its success through the entire Territory.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERT NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

Financial discussion, &c.

Wilson introduced a resolution asking the President for full information respecting the African slave trade, whether our flag had been used to protect traders; tabled.

A joint resolution, authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad to issue bonds and to secure that same by mortgage, was discussed till the expiration of the morning hour.

Trumbull reported back the bill relative to taking the census, and asked its reference to the committee on the revision of the laws.

Conkling introduced a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad in Wyoming; referred.

The funding bill was discussed. Sumner agreed to favor the adjusting of the mass of the financial obligations of the country in some new form at smaller interest. It said that taxes must be reduced and the payment of the national debt be left, in part, to posterity. Specie payments must be provided for and he thought the bill reported by the committee no improvement upon the bill previously introduced by himself. He would move an amendment at the proper time.

Buckingham said the appointment of agents in Europe for negotiations for the proposed bonds would be very unnecessary and expensive. He questioned the right of the government, under the banking law, to force banks to substitute other bonds, as proposed.

Sumner moved to amend by increasing the amount of bonds therein provided, from four to five hundred millions; also that the proceeds be applied to the payment of the bonds of 1862, the first series. A lengthy discussion ensued between Sumner and Sherman, the latter opposing the making of any discrimination between bonds. Without action on the subject the Senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

HOUSE.

No Fees to pay—Another Railroad scheme.

Julian, from the committee on public lands, reported a bill relieving from the payment of fees under the homestead laws honorably discharged soldiers and sailors; passed.

Bennett, from the committee on commerce, reported a bill authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Niagara River, at Buffalo, and making it a post road; passed.

Ingersoll, from the committee on roads and canals, reported a bill granting lands for a railroad between St. James, Mo., and Little Rock, Arkansas.

Holman opposed the bill on the ground that he was against giving away any more public lands.

Considerable discussion ensued, the friends of the bill explaining that the road ran through a poor country, whose land had been in the market for fifty years and had not been entered.

An amendment was offered and adopted reserving to the Government the right to fix the rates of freight and passenger fare.

The morning hour expired and the bill went over.

The House went into a committee of the whole on the Indian appropriation bill. After some time had been spent in its consideration, the committee arose.

Butler offered a resolution instructing the judiciary committee to inquire by what means and by whom the privilege of the House had been invaded, so

that the testimony given before the gold investigation committee had been published before being reported to the House; he also inquired what action was necessary to protect members of Congress from the conspiracies of office brokers and others making charges against them for extortion; adopted.

Maynard offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information in regard to the loss of the steamer *Oncida*; adopted.

WASHINGTON.

The cost of the "Monarch"—Mexican rebellion crushed—Whittmore's friends at work—Confirmed—Nominated—Seven million dollars' worth of schooling.

WASHINGTON, 2.—Captain Ward, of the Royal navy, at the verbal request of Schofield, of the House Naval Committee, estimated the cost of the *Monarch* at three hundred thousand pounds, the engines and fittings cost sixty-six thousand pounds.

The Mexican Vice Consul at San Antonio, Texas, says that Escobedo occupied San Louis Potosi on the fourteenth and Corona occupied Zacatras some days before, consequently the two rebellious movements in Mexico must have been suppressed.

Whittmore's friends in South Carolina are arranging for a series of public meetings in his district, to be addressed by him in vindication of his conduct in the disposal of the cadet-ships. The object is to arrange for his re-election to Congress.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations:—Leander Holmes, Attorney General for Washington Territory; Herman Gladfick, Secretary of Wyoming; Geo. A. Hand, Secretary of Dakota; John Eaton, Jr., of Tennessee, Commissioner of Education; Edward S. Hearney, Marshall of Washington Territory; Charles Clayton, Surveyor of Customs for San Francisco; Frank Walcott, of Kentucky, Receiver of Public Money for Wyoming Territory. The following, for Postmasters, have been approved:—Jesse R. Grant, at Covington, Kentucky; Geo. J. Clark, Los Angeles; Chas. Thomas, at San Jose.

The following nominations have been sent to the Senate:—Chas. H. Lewis, of Virginia, Minister Resident of Portugal; Commodore Jno. A. Winsor, to be Rear Admiral; Capt. Jas. H. Strong, to be Commander; Commander A. C. Rind, to be Captain; Capt. Jas. M. Frailey, to be Commander; Commander U. M. Ransom, to be Captain; Lt. Commander J. N. Miller, to be Commander; Lt. Menzies, to be Commander; Lt. Commander Albert Hopkins, to be Commander; Lt. Edward S. Keyser, to be Lt. Commander; also a large number of nominations for minor positions in the navy.

At a meeting of the National Association of school superintendents, to-day, it was stated that during the last five years the freedmen's bureau had expended about three and a half millions and a like sum had been expended by the northern benevolent institutions for the education of the freedmen.

NEW YORK.

Seward Won't be Feasted—International Labor Exchange—Fatal Explosion—Mechan Improving—Dr. McClintock Critically Ill.

NEW YORK, 2.—Seward declines the banquet tendered by the Common Council.

Among the bills introduced in the legislature, was one by Senator Tweed, for the establishment of an International Labor Exchange, in New York City, with the object of providing labor for all persons unable to obtain it themselves; a board of commissioners, will be appointed who, by keeping up a correspondence with the governors of the several States, could keep advised as to the wants of the different localities.

Another bill provides that all policies of insurance companies be non-forfeitable after the first payment.

A terrific explosion of nitro glycerine occurred to-day at the Fleetwood race course, being constructed at Morrisania; one man was killed and nine others severely wounded.

Meehan is better; his physicians say he will recover.

Rev. Dr. McClintock is critically ill; his recovery is improbable.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Spiritualists organizing—eight women burned to death.

BOSTON.—At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Spiritualists' Association to-day, measures were taken for a more thorough organization.

A dyeing establishment at Neponset, was destroyed by fire this morning; the bodies of six women, burned to death have been taken from the ruins; the remains of two other women are still in the ruins. The women were in the attic picking over cotton, the only entrance being a small scuttle. The fire caught from a furnace on the first floor.

CONNECTICUT.

Prize Fight—Powder Explosion.

MYSTIC, CONN.—The great fight between Collyer and Edwards came off on Mystic Island this morning, resulting in the defeat of Collyer in forty-one rounds, lasting forty-five minutes. Collyer was knocked out of time and was fearfully punished.

HARTFORD.—A keg of powder exploded in the blacksmith shop connected with the Western Railroad iron warehouse to-day; twenty persons were injured, but none seriously.

NEW ORLEANS.

A French Festival.

NEW ORLEANS.—Yesterday afternoon was generally given up to the *Mardi Gras* festival; the mystic Crew of Cosmos had a procession, ending with a ball.

SEVENTH WARD PASTURE.—A meeting was held last evening at seven o'clock, in the 14th Ward School-house, of those interested in the reclamation of the overflowed lands in the Seventh Ward pasture. A committee of five, with Surveyor General Fox, was appointed to survey the best route to convey the water to the Jordan. They were Heber P. Kimball, George Christman, William Thorne, Royal Barney and Edward Rush. The committee will make the report to-day at seven o'clock at the 14th Ward School-room. Every landholder in that vicinity should be present.

Special Notices.

WANTED.—Any one having for sale a building lot about 50x150 feet, centrally located, can find a cash customer by applying soon to—
RUSSEY, DAILER & CO.

TO THE LADIES.—Our lady readers, who desire a fair complexion, will find an efficient agent in Burnett's Kallistop.

BURNETT'S COLOGNE is equal to the best imported.

BURNETT'S COCAINE is the cheapest as well as the most elegant hair preparation in the world.

THE SUCCESS of Burnett's Flavoring Extracts is based upon their merit. "The best are the cheapest."—*Episcopal Recorder*.

AGRIKA, Rose Cold, and Hay Fever are cured by the use of Jones Whitcomb's Remedy. Druggists can bear witness to its extraordinary virtues.

Gillet's Flavoring Extracts are known to the Trade from Chicago to the Pacific. Grocers and Druggists keep them.

To Housekeepers.

Dear friend, mind that DOOLEY'S BAKING POWDER is not only the most reliable baking powder in market, but each can contains the full weight or quantity as represented. No ingredients enter into its composition, but such as are strictly pure, and as half the quantity will produce more satisfactory results than those of ordinary manufacture, it is vastly the cheapest as well as the best. DOOLEY'S BAKING POWDER can be had at any Grocers.

All the Grocers in Utah (nearly) sell Gillet's Baking Powder, and it is not surpassed, in Quality or Cheapness, by ANY POWDER IN THIS OR ANY OTHER MARKET.

WANTED.—At the Historian's Office, two copies of the *Daily News*, No. 229 of Vol. 1, Nov. 3, 1868.

Gillet's Washing Crystal makes washing easy, removes all stains and bleaches the clothes at the same time. Ask your Grocers for it everybody. d29-10-24w 11-8

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE.

JUVENILE BALL!!

At the suggestion of many friends, the Committee have been induced to give

ANOTHER JUVENILE BALL!

THE LAST OF THE SEASON,

ON

Saturday, March 5th, 1870,

AFTERNOON AND EVENING,

Commencing at 2 o'clock, concluding at half-past 11.

TICKETS:

Juveniles under 18 years of age, to

dance, 50c.

Spectators, not to dance, 50c.

For sale at Theatre Box Office, on Friday and Saturday at 10 a.m.

RYANS' LONDON PORTER,

ARROL'S SCOTCH ALE, and

SANDS' CHICAGO STOCK ALE.

On Draught at

Salt Lake Billiard Room.

d20-2m

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!

JOE SIMMONS,

PROPRIETOR "REVERE HOUSE SALOON."

IS receiving daily, Fresh Oysters from Baltimore. Also Pig's Feet, Calves' Tongues, Old English and Scotch Ale and Porter; Brewer, Bennis & Co.'s celebrated Ale, Wagoner's Ale and Lager Beer, Golden Crown Cigars, Premium Fine Cut Tobacco; in fact, to speak seriously you must call and see and taste for yourself. d17-1f

TREES! TREES!

I HAVE 20,000 Fruit Trees.

From two to four years old, budded,

Which I will sell at

FROM 10 CENTS TO 30 CENTS EACH!

ALL KINDS OF PAY TAKEN.

Apply to

JOHN PREECE, 4th Ward.

Or C. DAVEY, Six doors west of Theatre.

d26-1f

WHO WANTS TO GO FARMING?

FORTY ACRES of good Farming Land to be exchanged for City Property. Water title good. Terms Easy.

Apply to

H. L. SOUTHWORTH,

National Hotel, a few doors east of Post Office.

d22-1f

NOTICE OF MARSHAL'S SALE.

At 3 o'clock p.m., on Tuesday, the 15th day of March, A.D. 1870, I will expose to public sale, at Weber Station, on the Union Pacific Railroad, in Morgan County, Utah Territory, the following property, to-wit:—

One new Twelve Horse Power Steam Saw Mill, complete in every particular, now located in, and until very recently, in operation in Morgan County, Utah, twelve miles south of Weber Station. Also one pair of Mules and One yoke of Oxen; being property taken by virtue of an execution from the Third District Court of Utah, at the suit of A. Gear & Co. against Neil Georgenson & W. U. Walton.

J. M. ORR,

United States Marshal.

d78-1f

BLANKS.

WE are now prepared to supply PROBATE COURT, JUDICIAL OFFICE, and other titles at—
J. O. CALDER, d39w-1f

NOTICE OF SALE!

UTAH CENTRAL RAILROAD BONDS.

THE UNDERSIGNED will sell at private sale (3) three Utah Central Railroad Bonds, each for the sum of One Thousand Dollars, with six percent interest, payable semi-annually, with principal and interest, payable in U. S. Gold Coin. Offers received until March 7, 1870. Terms Cash.

MARSHALL & CARTER, Attys.

d84-1d

NATURALIZATION!

THE REGULAR term of the 3d District Court will be held at the Court House in Salt Lake City, commencing on Monday, the 14th day of March.

Any person desiring their naturalization papers can attend on said court with their witnesses on any day of said week or during the term.

Persons who came to the United States before they attained the age of eight years, can procure their full papers at once.

d84 s w-1

STAINES & CO.,

Importers and Growers of SEEDS.

The largest and finest lot of seeds ever offered to the public.

W. C. Staines, John Reading, Wm. Wagstaff

WARRANTED GENUINE.

pr. lb. pr. oz.

Asparagus, Early York, 250

Beets, Tuttle Rooted, 150

Long Smooth Blows, 100

White Sugar, 75

Yellow Globe, Mangle, 100

Wurzel, 150

Beans, Early Yellow 6 week, 40c. qt.

Broccoli, 250

Cabbage, Early York, 250

Early Winningstadt, 350

Flat Dutch, 350

Large Drumhead, 400

Red Dutch, 350

Caulliflower, Early London, 250

Carrot, Early horn, 150

Long Orange, 150

Long White, 150

Celery, White Solid, Dwarf, 40c.

Trinon, 40c.

Corn, Early Eight Rowed, 40c. qt.

Twelve Rowed Sugar, 40c. qt.

Stowell's Evergreen, 40c. qt.

Cress, Broad Leaved, 10c.

Cucumber, 20 & 50c.

Egg Plant, 10c.

Endive, Green Curled, 30c.

Lettuce, (assorted), 40c.

Melon Water, 200

Stout, 25 to 40c.

Nasturtium, 10c.

Okra, or Gumbo, for soup, 10c.

Onions, Large Red, Large, 400

White, 200

Peas, Tom Thumb, Engle, 30c. qt.

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