

DESERET NEWS: WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - Nov. 19, 1873.

GOOD PAY.

It was remarked to us in connection with a brief article on home manufactures, published in the NEWS a few days ago, that one important and very discouraging point was the common practice of refusing to pay cash for home manufactured articles, but instead the payment for them in other kinds, and, as far as could be, in the most inferior kinds. There is too much truth in this observation. It has been the custom for our citizens generally to refrain from paying cash, wholly or even in part, for articles made at home, and it has been the custom for stores to adopt the same practice, until in many cases it has been impossible for the manufacturers to realize from the sale of their goods sufficient cash to reimburse them for their actual necessary current cash outlay in the production of those goods. The sparsity of currency, especially in former years, induced among all the community a habit of offering any kind of pay before they would offer cash, and generally the worst pay was offered first, and the policy came to be to buy the best articles you could and give the poorest pay that would be taken. This policy has not only been followed by the poorer people, but in many cases with quite as great persistency by the richer, who can well afford to give good pay, well afford to give cash in making their purchases. Of late years the increased amount of currency circulating in the community has weakened the force of this policy and habit considerably, still they are yet clung to in many instances with that wonderful tenacity which characterizes most Old World peoples in regard to old notions and habits, and the present temporary stringency in the money market has a tendency to renew the force of the particular habit and policy in question.

To buy in the lowest market and sell in the highest, and to buy the best articles and pay in the poorest kinds of pay, have been considered "good financing," cardinal business principles, by many people. But the pushing of those principles to extremes is a most effective way of cultivating the vices of greediness, grabbing, and avarice, until the community comes to a condition of perfect commercial wolfishness, with gold for its god, and money-making for its creed. This is not a condition to attract the admiration of any person who has a spark of the nobility of even human nature only in him. It is not a condition favorable to the development of the material resources, or to the greatest advancement of the material prosperity, of the community. But it is an admirable condition for the production of the greatest possible number of Shylocks, who will have their pound of flesh, without bating so much as the shadow of a scruple, and who will live upon each other with the most perfect greediness.

A general rule very much more nearly approaching the highest and purest and best policy would be for a man, when purchasing or paying, to consider that the person with whom he is dealing, whether rich or poor, needy or well-to-do, has a right to a just proportion of cash or other good pay, and not that it is right to put him off with the poorest kind of pay that he can be induced to accept. In the case of trading for articles of home manufacture, when those articles are really marketable and serviceable, instead of paying for them in the poorest kind, would it not be better, would it not be more just and honorable, would it not be more patriotic, would it not conduce more to the general welfare, to be even a little more liberal in one's feelings, and to give a little larger proportion of good pay, of cash, if possible, than to give less of such pay than is done in most other purchases? Because it might be considered that

in the effort to establish home manufactures on a successful and fairly paying basis, many experiments have to be made, much expense has to be incurred, some losses are unavoidable, and a little liberal assistance in the shape of cash for the articles produced would prove a great encouragement and powerful stimulant to perseverance and to renewed endeavors to attain to a satisfactory degree of perfection of manufacture. This would certainly be the case, and the community would be benefitted thereby in the end, for a manufactory of useful articles cannot be successfully established and maintained in any community without adding correspondingly to the prosperity of that community. It may be all very well to make money, but he who thinks that to scrape together as much cash as possible, and to pay out as little as possible, is the chief end of man, is one of the most poverty-stricken of human kind.

It may be urged that much may be said on both sides of this question. True enough, but this is the side we are talking about to-day.

GARROTING.

A FEW months back a little garroting was indulged in upon the streets of this city, but that species of criminality did not have a long run here. A little of the same business crops out occasionally in other parts of the country. The latest we have heard of occurred at Pioche. The Record of Nov. 9th says, "There are very few crimes that have not been committed, in every degree of wickedness, in this place. If there ever has been a small town with all the vices of a great city fully developed, that town is Pioche. The last sensation in the way of crime is a case of garroting, an offense which has been rarely if ever committed here before."

This case of garroting happened the day previous. It appears that Andrew Young, a miner, about 3 o'clock in the morning, was proceeding from a ball-room to a bakery in Pioche, when an arm was suddenly thrown around his neck, choking him, and another arm reached over from behind and took his watch and chain. Young's money would have gone also, most likely, had he not slipped from the choking embrace of the garroter, fallen to the pavement, and cried for help. "Tommy the Header" was recognized and arrested as the offender.

If there are times when it is excusable in a man to give a Spanish dig, that is, a lunge or stab backwards, it is when he becomes sensible of the throttling attentions of a garroter. In England they quickly stamped out that little game by soundly flogging the offenders, in due course of law, a punishment good enough for such villains.

THE LABOR CRISIS.

FOLLOWING closely after the financial crisis and as a natural sequence thereof, has come a labor crisis, which means a scarcity of employment. Thousands after thousands, perhaps hundreds of thousands, of operatives of both sexes, fifty or sixty thousand in New York alone, are partially or wholly out of employment in that city, Boston, Philadelphia, Troy, Paterson, Newark, Pittsburg, and many other eastern cities. Continued out of employment means privation, sacrifice of home comforts, suffering, starvation to men, women and children, and worse—the adoption of repulsive and may be debasing measures for obtaining the very necessities of life. Already we hear of young girls, unused to such a life, finding themselves walking the streets of New York and offering that which should be beyond all price, for the purpose of securing the bread that perisheth to sustain themselves and perhaps others depending upon them—possibly parents or brothers or sisters, unable to sustain themselves. Yesterday, too, the dispatches men-

tioned the departure of another body of skilled operatives for Europe, this time from Boston, Mass., because they could not obtain employment in this country.

This is a state of things which demands serious attention. It is pleasant to see intimations that manufacturing firms in the East will continue to run their establishments on as liberal time as they can without doing it at a positive loss to themselves. This is commendable and some of our exchanges earnestly recommend all employers, public employers especially, to furnish as much employment as they reasonably can, in order to mitigate the suffering which now appears certain in many families in different parts of the country during the winter. The New York Herald well says, "In this great republic no man or woman willing and able to work should want for bread." True enough, nor should those who are willing and unable to work want for bread. Continues the Herald, "Unless precautions are taken in time, this want will exist in thousands of cases and may become not merely a disgrace but a danger." In addition to the timely exercise of private philanthropy, that paper specially proposes that all public works—city, State, and national, which can give employment to numbers, be carried on upon as large a scale as possible, and refers for example to the "energy, generosity, and promptness with which the wealthy classes in England came to the assistance of the needy in that country in the times of the 'cotton famine' during the civil war in this country, as 'thus England, by a timely and prudent display of philanthropy, saved her self-respect, retained her skilled artisans for better times, and prevented any of that wild appeal to mob force which is generated on empty stomachs,' and 'our wealthy citizens cannot do better than act on this example.'" This is a sensible way of looking upon the situation.

As the financial crisis has not been so severely felt here as in the Eastern States, neither is it to be expected that the labor crisis will be. Still there may and very likely will be hereabout a scarcity of work and pay the coming winter, and consequently some families may have the prospect of privation, if not suffering, before them, and with this probability in view would it not be a good thing for the better-off portion of our citizens not to think of shutting up their purses, buttoning up their pockets, and ceasing all improvements which give labor and sustenance to the "working classes," but to do all that they can without positive loss towards furnishing labor for those who are willing to work, and pay for it when done, so that there may be as little privation or suffering as possible in the cities of this Territory? We commend this subject to the favorable consideration of our more wealthy and influential citizens.

CANDID TALK.

CARLYLE has told some rugged truths in rugged style, and Ruskin, notwithstanding his fastidious tastes, does tell similar truths sometimes, as witness the following bit of candid talk from the latter gentleman to the students of the Local Art School at Mansfield, England—

You think you are going to do better things, each of you, than Titian or Phidias; write better than Virgil, think more wisely than Solomon. My good young people, this is quite pre-eminently the foolishness—perhaps almost the harmfulness—notion that could possibly be put into your empty little eggshells of heads. There is not one in a million of you who can ever be great in anything. To be greater than the greatest that have been is permitted, perhaps, to no man in Europe in the course of two or three centuries. But, because you cannot be Handel and Mozart, is it any reason why you should not learn to sing "God save the Queen" properly, when you have a mind to? Because a girl cannot be prima donna in the Italian opera, is it any reason that she should not learn to play a jig for her brothers and sisters in good time, or a soft little tune for her tired mother, or that she should not sing to please herself, among the dew, on a May morning.

This is particularly suitable reading for this country, where one of the national weaknesses is exaggeration, and where every promising young aspirant after greatness is promptly heralded as a very para-

gon, and is sure to add another name to the one or two score of towering geniuses which the world has produced.

CUBA.—The feeling throughout the States, in regard to the executions of persons found on board the captured steamer *Virginian*, appears to be fraught with strong indignation, and it might not be difficult to work it up to a pitch that would cause the majority of the people to look with favor upon a high handed attempt to wrest the "Gem of the Antilles" from the grasp of Spain and annex it to the United States. The Federal government, however, will be likely to act advisedly in the matter, and not take precipitate action that might be regretted afterwards. A determination to uphold the honor and dignity of the "Stars and Stripes" is plainly enough manifested in the naval preparations announced in our dispatches, and it is probable that at least a stricter watch over the interests of American citizens in Cuba will be the result of the *Virginian* affair.

THE TIMES.—A singular circumstance, indicative of the tightness of the times in the East, is mentioned in the dispatches in the NEWS to-day. Large numbers of emigrants, just arrived in New York by the German steamer *King William*, and the English steamer *Cambrica*, found things so bad in that city, and the difficulty of procuring employment so great, that they offered the agents of those vessels the remainder of their money and also to work their passages back to Europe, a thing unprecedented in the history of that city. A few only of these applications could be granted. Would not now be a good time for the Western States, which are anxious to secure more population, to promptly send to New York and assist these needy and almost despairing emigrants to come West, so that they may neither starve nor be inhospitably driven back to the already over-crowded nations of the Old World?

THINKS HE'LL STAY ANOTHER YEAR.—The Davenport Democrat thus discourses about the whereabouts and wanderings, of an old and we wish we could say honorable acquaintance—

Rev. Dr. Newman, the lucky divine, who was sent abroad as an inspector of consulates, finds his new occupation so much more agreeable and lucrative than praying for and at the Senate that he has signified his intention to remain abroad a year longer, expecting by that time to see as much of the world as he wants to, and be ready to resume his professional duties with increased ardor and unction. A handsome salary and free passes for self and wife are good things to have in any family, and we are glad that Newman appreciates the blessings which have fallen to his lot. How much good will be accomplished by his inspection of consulates we leave to the imagination of our readers.

HAIL FELLOWS.—An exchange has the following affecting paragraph—

Moved by the sore distress of the times, a dog and a hog of Peoria, Ill., have formed an inseparable alliance, and walk the streets together, sharing each other's food and fighting each other's battles, and sleeping at night in the same little bed.

That reminds us that it is much the same here with the chief promoters of that memorial with which it is designed to afflict Congress in a few weeks, in hopes of bringing about a little relief for the hogs and the dogs.

FOUR THINGS LOOMING UP.—Thus oracularly talketh the Washington Star in a recent number—

Set it down as absolutely certain that within five years we shall have—1, a postal savings bank; 2, a government telegraph; 3, a bureau of railroads and transportation; 4, free banking. The monopolists and rings may fight these measures and succeed in postponing them for a time, but they are certain to come.

A Yamhill, Oregon, boy has killed one hundred gophers the past season, and received as a reward from a farmer a horse, a new hat and a pair of boots.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY, NOV. 12.

LADIES' LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the officers of this Association was held last night in the parlor of the M. E. Church. The official reports were read and accepted. That of the Secretary, Miss Georgia Snow, gave a succinct and able history of the Association from its organization to the present, and the general condition of the institution was reported as being satisfactory and prosperous.

The Treasurer, Mrs. Overton, and the Librarian, Mrs. Cook, then presented their respective reports, after which the President, Mrs. Haydon, delivered an excellent address, in which she showed what had been accomplished by the Association during the year of its existence, and expressed the desire, in behalf of the institution, that, seeing that the latter had been under the fostering care of the ladies thus far, the gentlemen should step in and lend a helping hand.

During the election of officers Judge McKean took the chair, which was vacated by the president that the latter might take part in the election of officers. The following was the result of the election—

Mrs. Judge Haydon, President; Mrs. Judge McKean, Vice-President; Mrs. Bennett, Treasurer; Miss Georgia Snow, Secretary; and Mesdames Overton, Spicer, Stratton, Conlee and Hollister, Executive Committee.

Messrs. Snow, McBride and Haydon were appointed a committee to procure the services of lecturers for the benefit of the Association.

A motion was passed, changing the name of the institution to the "Salt Lake Library Association."

TWO OF THEM.—Two men, charged with outraging the person of Mrs. Levi Garrett, at Bingham, last Sunday evening, were brought to town yesterday, and are lying in the County jail, having been bound over to the Probate Court by Justice Kinney. The affair is one of the most hellish on record, and it is to be hoped that merited justice will be meted out to the brutes in human shape who perpetrated this villainy. It is stated that ten or a dozen were implicated in the horrible crime, besides the two who are in jail.

The unfortunate woman left her home in this city a few days ago and went to Camp Douglas. Her husband traced her there, but she had left the post before he reached it, and, although he made anxious search for and made many inquiries about her, he never received any information of her whereabouts until he heard of her being outraged in a most fiendish manner at Bingham. He went to Bingham and brought her to town, and we understand she expired yesterday, from the effects of the brutal treatment she received.

The parties arrested, charged with the crime, gave their names respectively as William Doe and Richard Roe, which, as may be supposed, were fictitious. This morning they stated that their real names were M. McLure and Len. Young, alias "Banjo Bill."

Mr. Clay, who brought the prisoners to town, was the party who found Mrs. Garrett after the deed had been committed, and he describes her condition then as most deplorable.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, NOV. 14.

SPRAINED.—We regret to learn that President Joseph Young sprained his ankle yesterday, causing him to be somewhat lame.

PROBATE COURT.—The Probate Court met this morning, Judge Elias Smith presiding. Shephard, indicted for larceny, asked for further time, which was granted.

HALF BALES.—For the convenience of farmers coming to town and putting up in the Tithing Office yard, hay bales are being cut in two, and half bales are supplied to those who prefer them.

MIRY.—There is an exceedingly miry spot in the 19th Ward, about two or three blocks north of the depot, where teams and wagons sometimes get stuck and have to unload.

BRIDGED.—That part of the road leading westward from this city, which has been in such a deplorably miry condition for so long a time, and which has so frequently been complained of by travelers that way, is now fixed, the bad portion having been bridged over.