



ALBERT CARRINGTON.....EDITOR.

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## BUSINESS.

It is written that "The children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light," and in business affairs we are inclined to the opinion that the saying is as applicable and true in our day as it was when it was spoken.

For long years we have permitted traders, whether transient or otherwise, to set their prices both upon the articles they sold and those they received in exchange. During the first few years of the settlements here, this could not so well be avoided, and the payments being almost exclusively in coin, the advantage in pricing was mostly confined to the articles sold; but that advantage, to say the least, was very faithfully improved upon. And how could they so improve upon it? Simply by a determination and persistent combination to take all possible advantage of the circumstances, condition and lack of business conduct of the people.

The tyranny of capital, so prone to creep into the minds and warp the judgements of men, aided this combination. Against such aid on the side of combination the poor have no ready defense, beyond what they may be able to find in prudence, economy and self-denial, until that portion of defense and the competition among capitalists shall bring prices, to both producer and consumer, within living and conscientious limits. But against the price-both-sides combination of the traders, circumstances are at length shaping to favor the purchasers of imported articles, and, if they will but use it, their share of the power and benefit in trade is coming within their grasp.

It may be asked, how is that share being placed within our reach? Through the greatly increased number of farms and commodious buildings thickly dotted over places lately waste, thus freeing much labor to operate in optional remunerative channels, and the several markets now handy by and anxious to purchase at our doors, for money, all products we have for sale.

The period and opportunity now having arrived for measurably defending themselves in trade, will not the people now be wise in studying and acting for their true interests? How? Simply by combining, as the traders have ever done and are mostly now doing, and holding and assisting each other to hold their wheat, flour, hay, beef, pork, potatoes, etc., etc., for fairly remunerative prices in money paid at their own doors, or at latest upon delivery.

As the many producers have not the facilities to combine that the few traders have, we do not deem it necessary to here advise them against combining to extort the extravagant and unreasonable prices that have been meted out to them. True, the temptation to retaliate is common, but we trust will be easily resisted by the classes we are striving to benefit, and that they will not only combine, but will do so no farther than fair, liberal deal and prudence and conscience may warrant.

We freely use the term conscience in connection with trading on the part of the laboring classes, for we have often observed its having weight with them in their business operations, and wish we could say as much for the majority of professed traders. Why? Because then principle, the motto "live and let live," and trafig upon the correct basis that all honorable trade is mutually beneficial to both parties would be observed by all who buy and sell.

But that time has not yet arrived, and until it does, we at present see no better defense for the producers, in addition to the exercise of a proper self-denial, prudence, economy and strenuous efforts for self-support, than a wise and just combination for fair prices against the combination of those who make it

their trade to always buy at the cheapest and sell at the dearest rates.

The short-sightedness of traders in always trying to buy the cheapest and sell the dearest, regardless of the welfare of their fellows and the wisest course, has to be deferred to a future time.

## THE EMIGRANTS.

Not long since, we listened to some very excellent remarks from the Presidency in the Bowery, on the duty of the people to receive kindly their brethren and sisters from abroad. We thought then the remarks well timed, and more than once since, it has occurred to us that attention to the subject in the News might not be unprofitable.

The people of Utah are pre-eminently a missionary people. Probably no community ever made so many sacrifices for the propagation of their faith as they have done. Many denominations of Christians have expended larger sums of money and employed many more missionaries abroad, for the purpose of propagating particular tenets of religion than has yet been written in our history; but these figures of men and dollars are treacable to their abundance—we have not yet reached that point. Our missionaries, move by faith, in comparative poverty, and willingly devote the best years of their life and strength to evangelism, while those dependent upon them at home, in many cases, might, without murmuring in spirit, see written over the threshold of their abodes "the day of sacrifice." In a sordid, selfish generation like that in which we live, such a spectacle of humility and obedience before the highest and noblest qualities of man's nature, command the respect of every intelligent witness, even though a difference of faith may withhold the mead of praise.

Whatever may have been the social position of the missionary at home, he no sooner enters the field of his labors abroad than he realizes that, for the gospel's sake, he becomes in reality the servant of the people, and becomes identified with them. Relations of intimacy between him and them grow into mutual interest and confidence, and soon after ripen into the sacred bonds of brotherhood. The missionary takes a deep interest in the temporal as well as spiritual welfare of those who receive his testimony, and they, in turn, lean upon him and look to him for counsel and direction in all their intercourse. However diligent he may be and devoted to his mission, his mind will wander back to the mountains, to his friends and to his family; his every interest is here, and he sees nothing elsewhere to compare with home. Though faithful and working with a willing heart; however well he may control them and keep them in obedience, still his affections are here, and when his conversation turns upon the valleys of the mountains of Deseret—in public or in private—his tongue is fired with the inspiration of scenes and associations, by him personally realized and more valued than all the wealth and honors of the world. Unintentionally, and before he is aware of it, his feelings, his affections and his language are shared by those around him who have embraced the gospel. Many persons, therefore, from those associations abroad and the confidence inspired by pure principles, come with longing hearts to these valleys with a simplicity of faith exceedingly creditable to their hearts; but it is a faith unassociated with experience and judgment that needs proper direction, and with that in view, we think it not improper to remind the people of these valleys of their duties and obligations to the new arrivals.

It is highly creditable to the people of Utah to respond so freely to the calls of the Presidency in sending their wagons and their teams and hundreds of men to the frontiers to help in the emigrants, and it will redound to their glory, whatever else they may do, in rendering what assistance they can to those who are strangers among us. There are many disinterested persons who are thoughtful of them; in fact, it is astonishing to see how quickly the camp ground is cleared after the arrival of a train—it speaks well for the community. The emigration, however, is large this year and some trains may be late in arriving. With willingness on the part of the emigrants and the wise counsels of friends, much may yet be done by them before the approaching winter sets in. He who helps a stranger to find labor, who tells him how to

get wood and flour is a friend not to be forgotten in a day of prosperity.

There is a philosophy among us that we have all got to be tried—of course we have; but that is no reason for advancing a cold shoulder and withholding any assistance we can render to men and women who are utter strangers among us and strangers to our ways of business and to our manner of labor. We bespeak, then, for all the emigrants a kindly interest—a fraternal interest—help them to find labor, and where they can get their pay when they have earned it.

## THE STATE FAIR.

The Social Hall will be thrown open to the public from Friday at noon till dusk on Saturday evening, for the purpose of gratifying their curiosity and satisfying their interest in the products of the Territory, and in the labors of our mechanics. So much has already been said of the advantages to the community in sustaining and encouraging the labors of our own hands that we need not, at this time, again appeal to the reason and good sense view of the argument. The rooms of the Hall will be open to the "Awarding Committee" from 8 A. M. till noon on Friday. The board of directors expect the committees to be early at their labors, in order that there may be no delay at the hour for opening to the public.

We have taken the trouble to inform ourselves of the labors of the Board during the past year and we are satisfied that they have aimed at the general benefit of the Territory and have accomplished much good. They have fenced in six acres of land at the mouth of emigration canyon, known as quarantine ground, for experimental gardens and more particularly for the preservation in purity of the sorghum and all vegetable seeds. They have been very successful in raising pure sugar cane seed this year, also a large quantity of madder, which will be awarded to the successful competitors at the Fair, who may desire it, and be distributed to the branches of the Association in the settlements.

On Thursday, those who have choice paintings, engravings, metals &c., are invited to bring them to the hall early; also, Missionaries who have brought home curiosities and relics of antiquity from the old world, or fine specimens of works of art, which may add to the attractions of the Exhibition. The Brass Band will be in attendance during the Fair.

## THE CONCERT IN THE THEATRE.

We have before us a very neatly printed "programme" of the Songs, Duets and G'ees to be sung at the concert of the Deseret Musical Association, next Wednesday evening, and we think Mr. Calder has been fortunate in the idea of supplying the auditors, who desire them, with copies of the words while they listen to the music. So far as persons are concerned, we are exceedingly cosmopolitan in our relations, and seldom see any reason for selecting among men for special notice; but with institutions, it is different. Whatever we notice intended to improve the community, we deem it a duty to encourage; and we confess to award to the labors of Mr. Calder that tendency. He started his system of teaching with the fullest confidence of its superiority over the old notation for the use of children and for those commencing the study of music, and we think that a glance at his classes will suffice to convince the most prejudiced that he has not been over sanguine. There is science in the system, and is as certain to repay the applicant with a knowledge of music, as application to the alphabet will conduce to reading.

It is contemplated to give a concert during the winter, at which four hundred juvenile voices will be united. Their ages and general education are such as to disarm criticism on the assumption of individual prodigies; but the exhibition of musical education in a collective capacity cannot fail to be a demonstration. In addition to the agreeableness of an acquaintance with music, there is no doubt in our minds that the order and good manners observed at the school have a very proper influence on the rising generation.

President Young has afforded every facility to the Association for teaching the classes, and to his patronage is it indebted for much valuable assistance and on his suggestion, we believe, the forthcoming concert is to be given during the holding of the semi-annual Conference, as a fitting opportunity for directing

the attention of our citizens to the adoption of the system in the settlements. We hope to see a full house.

**THE THEATRE.**—The fall season opens on Saturday evening with a Five-Act "Thrilling American Comedy"—"Senor Valiente," which the Management promises to produce with everything appropriate in scenery, dresses, etc., concluding with Patriotic and Comic Songs. The gentlemen's cast embraces nearly the full strength of the company. Some of the "old favorites" among the ladies are necessarily unable to appear on the first night, as the Comedy is too lengthy to admit of concluding with a farce. We are pleased to notice the return to the boards of Mrs. Woodmansee. Her last appearance was exceedingly creditable to her, and encouraging to the patrons of the Drama to look for something this season.

**TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.**—We publish in today's issue, a large portion of telegraphic news from the seat of war and from the eastern States generally. It is our intention to continue the publication of the telegraphic dispatches, in an Extra as heretofore, which can be had from our office or sent to subscribers, with a full report of the news; but we think it will be gratifying to the subscribers to the News to receive in the weekly issue following some matters of general interest for which they have had to await the arrival of the mail. We presume this arrangement will be alike satisfactory to those who can afford to seek the early news, markets etc., in the Extra, and to those who are obliged to content themselves with the weekly alone.

**RETURNED.**—Presidents Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball, with a few others, returned, on the 25th inst., from a very pleasant excursion to Great Salt Lake. What with riding, resting and boating in President D. H. Wells' new boat, the "Swan," they appear to have derived much benefit from their trip.

**ARRIVAL OF ANOTHER TRAIN OF EMIGRANTS.**—Captain Peter Nebeker's train of emigrants arrived in the city on Friday evening last. The company was in general good health, and the cattle looked in remarkable good condition.

**TO ARRIVE.**—Capt. McArthur's train is expected in this week. As far as heard from all the trains are moving along well.

**CONFERENCE.**—The semi-annual Conference will commence on Tuesday next, opening at 10 o'clock.

## ACCIDENT NEAR AMERICAN FORK.

In a communication from Bishop Harrington, of the 25th inst., we are informed of a very serious accident to a young lad, William Rushton, which nearly cost him his life. Rushton, with another young man, was out shooting ducks on the 13th inst., at one side of Mullner's mill pond, between Lehi and American Fork, while a party of Indians was at the opposite side of the pond for the same purpose. An Indian—whom the boys had not seen, was on an island of the pond, waiting for the game to swim within range—fired and shot Rushton in the left side, between the arm and hip. Assistance was immediately at hand, and the boy was carried to the house of Alphonzo Green, where medical help from Lehi was soon procured. He was removed home that evening to American Fork, but very little hope was entertained of his recovery. He has, however, weathered through it and is fast getting well, though the ball is still in his body. The Bishop terminates his letter with a word of caution in the use of fire-arms, as accidents are of too frequent occurrence. On this occasion, some circumstances rather indicated that the shooting of the boy was intentional on the part of the Indian, but the Indian strongly protested, and claimed that it was accidental, that he shot at the ducks and the ball glanced on the water and struck the boy—in this opinion the Bishop concurred.

## NOTICE.

The members of the Awarding Committees, appointed by the Directors of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society are requested to meet at the Historian's office on Thursday evening the 2nd inst., at 7 P. M. Punctual attendance is solicited. By order of the Board. ROBT CAMPBELL, Sec.