

preacher is, the *Herald* says, no longer what it was. The printing press and the electric telegraph have far outstripped the human heart and voice in the power of preaching, and were they as devoted in their work as the living preachers, the *Herald* thinks, they would soon and altogether supersede them. These agencies, in the *Herald's* opinion, are now and henceforth to be the true evangelizers of the world.

The *Herald* quotes the prediction of Joel respecting the last days, when God will pour out His spirit upon all flesh, so that our sons and daughters shall prophesy, and the young men shall see visions and the old men shall dream dreams, and the servants and handmaids shall partake of the same influence, and says that the telegraph, the printing press and the locomotive must hasten forward this time. It asks:

"How can it be believed that, with only the agencies employed in the past, the Christian Church, at its present rate of increase, shall within the next thirty years reach the millennium, which so many apprehend to be near at hand, and which none have placed beyond the year A.D. 1900?"

In reply to this it says that it is plain that newer and more powerful agents of Christianity must be applied to this work, if this halcyon period is to come within this or the next century, or, indeed, at all. After dilating upon the benefits which have followed the circulation of newspapers, the *Herald* informs its readers that it will continue to give the community from week to week that measure of moral and religious instruction which it deems they are entitled to receive.

Notwithstanding the egotistical tone of the *Herald's* article, there is a strong vein of truth and common sense running through it, which entitles it to notice and consideration. There is nothing more patent to the unprejudiced, reflecting mind than that so-called Christianity is a great failure. It is not the infidel only who perceives that that system, as at present taught and practiced, can never bring about universal peace and the harmonization of the different races, but men of orthodox faith are compelled to acknowledge that, to accomplish such grand results, other agencies must be brought into operation, and hence, the idea, breathed in the *Herald's* article, that the electric telegraph and the newspaper are these agencies. Let it be granted that modern Christianity possessed the requisite authority and knowledge of the truth, then the utilization of the press and the telegraph for the achievement of its great ends might be successful. But herein lies the difficulty. A stream cannot rise higher than its fountain. The press and the telegraph possess no inherent virtues in themselves to accomplish this work. While used for the furtherance of Christian civilization, they carry on the work of evangelization upon the same principle as was done previous to their discovery, the only difference being that they carry it on more extensively and with wider-spread influence. But the radical defects of the system which they are the agents in propagating, they do not correct. So-called Christianity being a failure on a small scale and while confined to a limited field, will be none the less a failure when carried on in a more extended sphere; indeed, its faults, inconsistencies and shortcomings will only be the more glaringly exemplified.

We are quite willing to endorse the general proposition contained in the *Herald's* article, that the printing press and the electric telegraph can effect much more good in a shorter space than missionaries whose time is spent in oral instruction; also, that these agencies can be made the handmaids of Christianity. But while the newspaper and the electric telegraph are influenced by the spirit and prompted by the knowledge and authority which actuate and direct so-called Christianity, they are exposed to all the evils and are equally liable to all the failures that have attended that system as it has been propagated under the old method of missionary labor. These discoveries can be made great instruments of good when properly guided and controlled; but who can describe the dreadful mischiefs an irresponsible, misguided, venal or corrupt press can accomplish? Many of the evils under which our Republic groans to-day are directly traceable to corrupt journalism, and since the discovery of the electric telegraph these evils have been aggravated rather than lessened. These very considerate and reflecting men of experience must admit. If the press and the electric telegraph are agencies capable of accomplishing great

good, as all must grant they are, they are also capable, under improper management, of effecting a vast amount of evil. Whenever these wonderful discoveries shall be under the control of pure, truthful influences, and be used for the amelioration, redemption and elevation of mankind, then, and not till then, will their full power and usefulness as missionary agencies be fully estimated and understood. That the day is not far distant when they will thus be used we do not doubt.

WORKINGMEN MUST CO-OPERATE.

THE equitable adjustment of the relations between Capital and Labor, employer and employed, is a problem, which seems almost as difficult of solution as the social problem; and so far as the welfare of society is concerned, it is scarcely second in importance. The laboring classes form the bulk of the population everywhere, and are the wealth creators in every community. This is universally admitted to be true, yet the mechanic, artisan and laborer are viewed everywhere, except in very rare instances, by the capitalist, not as men and brethren, but as merchandise, whose price must vary, like merchandise of any other kind,—according to the law of supply and demand. This is one of the main causes of the wretchedness, poverty and pauperism so wide spread among the working classes, but especially in the nations of Europe; for the labor market being continually crowded, Capital is enabled to appropriate to itself not only its fair and just share of the returns of its own investment, but also that which by right belongs to Labor.

To remedy this Labor has had recourse to almost every conceivable device, including trade's unions, strikes, arbitration, labor congresses, etc., but none of these moves have been attended with a great amount of benefit; and so long as Labor and Capital hold the same relations to each other that they now hold throughout the world, so long will capitalists use their means with an eye only to its increase, and so long will Labor go to the wall and be the slave of its purchaser.

In rare instances, of late in various parts of Britain, and, we believe, in this country, employers have adopted the plan of first deducting the interest, and the amount at which they estimate their own time, and then sharing the profits arising from the business among all their hands; but instances of this kind are so few in number that their effect on the position and condition of the laboring classes generally are inappreciable.

Workingmen in various parts of this country, and in some of the countries of Europe, seeing the hopelessness of Labor ever sharing equitably with Capital in their combined product, have had recourse to the co-operative system, and the results have been of the most gratifying character; and though co-operation is very limited in its operations we regard it as the only means of arriving at a solution of this much vexed question.

In Zion, or the Kingdom of God, we expect to see an equitable adjustment of the relations between Labor and Capital arrived at generally, sooner than anywhere else in the world. Our professions of brotherhood will have to be so far honored as to prevent the accumulation of capital in the hands of the few at the expense of the many. Hitherto the tendency, even here, in these respects, has been the same as elsewhere, and but for the workings of the providences of God, as manifested through the dictations of His servants, the growth and development of a monied aristocracy was inevitable and was only a question of time; but the co-operative system—the stepping-stone to principles of a yet more exalted character—will prevent this. Co-operation in the importation of dry goods, groceries, hardware and some few other things has been tried and its advantages demonstrated in this Territory; we want to see it extend into all branches of trade and manufactures. Its introduction is more of a necessity now than ever. The completion of the overland railroad has so facilitated the importation of goods of outside manufacture that all kinds can now be brought here at much cheaper rates than formerly, and some can be purchased in this city now at half the prices, and even lower, than the home-made articles were formerly sold at.

This reduction in the selling price of articles has, of course, necessitated a great reduction in the wages, and in some cases this has been so great that we are assured that ordinarily

skilful workmen in at least one branch of trade here, cannot earn more than from a dollar and a quarter to a dollar and a half per day, which is a very low figure when a wife and several children have to be supported. This lowering of the price of goods and labor is inevitable, and in time, when all branches of trade have accommodated themselves to the changed relations, the manufacturer and workman will be in about the same position as formerly. But until that is effected, some may experience rather tight times. One thing, however, is quite sure, that whatever the prices at which home-made articles may be sold, no manufacturers will carry on business without deriving therefrom interest on their capital and a share of the profits derived from the business. Here is where co-operation would be of great benefit to the artisans of this and other cities. Let them form combinations for carrying on their several branches of business on the co-operative principle, and they will be the better able to compete with manufacturers east and west; for instead of a large share of the profits going into the pocket of employers, they can be divided amongst those who actually perform the labor. Another advantage will be, where a number of men work together into each other's hands they can do more in a given time than when working single handed.

There is nothing to prevent such associations being formed. The artisans of this city possess skill and intelligence sufficient; they may be short of funds, and privation may be necessary for a brief period to procure the necessary amount to make a start; but who would not be willing to endure that to secure independence?

We hope to hear, quickly, of the coopers, hatters, shoemakers, tanners, joiners, cabinet makers and others launching out in this direction. If they do so, or any one, two or three of them make a start and put their wares into the market at a figure closely approximating to those at which imported goods are sold, they will meet with the support their enterprise deserves. Other branches will speedily follow, and soon co-operation will become general in all branches of trade in Utah, and the terms "employer" and "employed" will become obsolete; and thus the workingmen of Utah will solve the problem long pending between Labor and Capital, as the people of Utah have already solved the social problem.

THE IRON HORSE.

BY A. DALYAMPLE.

This is a wondrous fast age,
As recent scenes declare;
The Telegraph and Railroad,
Now traverse earth and air.
Even young and tender Utah,
The brightest of the Stars;
Can boast of a steam whistle,
An iron horse and cars.

CHORUS.

Hurrah for the Railroad,
Hurrah for the Railroad,
Hurrah for the Railroad,
The Utah Central Line.

The day has dawned upon us,
The long expected time;
When our friends can come to see us,
From every land and clime.
For the iron horse is steady,
He never stops to dream:
But neighs when he is ready,
And puts her through by steam.

May the sun of peace in splendor,
Never cease to shine,
On the pleasant vales of Utah;
And the Utah Central Line.
And the Saints from every nation,
As numerous as the stars;
Come flocking home to Zion,
On the Utah Central cars.

Three cheers for Brother Young now,
The hero of the line;
May his days and years be many,
And his future course divine.
May he live to see the iron horse,
Through Utah's valleys run;
And steam and electricity,
Their noblest works have done.

CENTREVILLE, Jan. 25th., 1870.

Acting Governor Lee has appointed Mrs. Caroline Neil and Mrs. Esther Morrow, Justices of the Peace for Sweetwater county, Wyoming.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY

THE SPENCER DITCH.—We draw attention to the advertisement in another column in relation to this ditch. Those interested in the matter should read it.

OBSEQUIES.—There was a large attendance at the Thirteenth Ward Assembly Rooms this morning, to pay the last tribute of respect to the remains of Brother Samuel Henry Woolley, son of Bishop S. Woolley, of the Ninth Ward, whose sudden demise was announced in yesterday's paper. His fellow pupils of the University were present and the hall was crowded with sympathizing friends. The Tabernacle choir was present and sang a selection of very appropriate pieces. The meeting was addressed by Elder Geo. Q. Cannon and President Daniel H. Wells, and Bishop E. D. Woolley; Elder Isaac Groo also made some very appropriate remarks.

The corpse was laid in an air tight coffin and looked very natural. It will be kept until the return of the deceased's father from Adrian, Michigan, which place he was visiting as a missionary. He started for home at 9 o'clock last evening, having received a telegram informing him of the death of his son.

POLICE.—Richard Collard was mulcted in \$10 for being drunk and disturbing the peace.

Charles Slater and James Robinson were arraigned before the Court on a charge of profane swearing and using threatening language to certain parties. The case was clearly proven and the Court assessed a fine of \$15 each, but being unable to produce the needful, they will have to work out the fine on the public roads.

WANTED.—W. C. Staines, Esq., keeper of the Utah Library, wants to purchase complete files of *DESERET NEWS*, *Mountaineer*, &c., &c. See his advertisement in another part of the present issue, you who have the works required and are in need of greenbacks.

THE "MORMON QUESTION."—This pamphlet, containing the speech of Hon. Schuyler Colfax on the "Mormon Question," with Elder John Taylor's reply thereto, is now ready stitched in a neat wrapper. It is on sale at this office.

A WONDERFUL ESCAPE FROM DEATH.—The Reese River *Reveille*, of the 7th instant tells of a remarkable escape from death two days previous, by a miner named Thomas Jones, a man of about 30 years of age and 150 pounds weight, who fell down the shaft of a mine 128 feet deep, without "breaking a bone or receiving any serious injury." The shaft down which he fell is only four feet wide and is cut through solid granite, presenting rough and jagged sides from top to bottom. Immediately after the fall two men were lowered as rapidly as possible, but instead of finding Jones dead or shattered to pieces, they found him alive, on his feet sensible and able to talk. He was speedily hoisted up and subjected to medical scrutiny, when it was found that all the injuries he had sustained were one slight cut in his scalp; one of his shoulders was severely bruised; the skin torn from his hands; and over his body as many as sixty or seventy slight lacerations.

WINTER AGAIN.—Last night there was another severe storm of wind and snow, the latter, this morning, being six or eight inches deep. To-day the weather is bright and clear, and the snow is fast disappearing.

ST. GEORGE.—A dispatch from St. George, received per Deseret Telegraph line at 12 o'clock to-day, says: "We had a severe snow and rain storm, yesterday afternoon, immediately after the President's arrival. It is clear to-day and the ground is nearly dry. The trees are beginning to leaf out. The President's party are in excellent health and spirits; they will hold meetings two days and leave on Monday for the Muddy."

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday evening, we are informed that, a very painful accident befel a little boy about seven years of age, the son of Bro. Wich of the Nineteenth Ward. It appears that the little fellow and a companion were both riding on one horse, and by some means the boy Wich lost his balance and fell off, fracturing his right arm at the elbow joint, breaking the sinews and causing the bone to protrude through the skin for an inch and a half or two inches. Medical assistance was speedily procured, and, while under the influence of chloroform, all the assistance possible was rendered; but it was asserted that under the most favorable circumstances the full use of the elbow and of the thumb and forefinger would never be regained.

NEPHI.—Elder Samuel Pitchforth, in a letter received this morning says, "President Young and his party, as usual, were welcome and we rejoiced in their teachings. "On the 3rd instant Elder W. R. May, closed the winter quarter of his select school, treating his pupils to a free ball, at which they recited in good style some choice pieces and had a very pleasant party."

"Spring has not yet fully opened, but the farmers are busy making preparations for the season's labors. As a general thing the health of the people is good."