

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Monday, October 26, 1898.

COMBINATION IN MANUFACTURES.

SOME months ago the idea of organizing co-operative companies for the manufacture of all kinds of furniture and carriages, wagons and sleighs was broached and discussed, and was received with considerable favor by those who gave the subject consideration. The organization of a co-operative wholesale store is just now receiving considerable attention, and it occupies men's minds; but these other enterprises should not be lost sight of; they should go hand in hand with the co-operative wholesale store, for they are equally important, and it is essentially necessary to the prosperity of the Territory that they should be successful. The same arguments that are so convincingly used in favor of co-operation in merchandize, apply with equal force to the manufacture of carriages, wagons, sleighs and furniture of all kinds. If timely measures are not taken by our mechanics to anticipate the demand for such articles that will naturally spring up as soon as the railroad is completed, others will step in to the field from abroad, and our market will be glutted with eastern manufactured articles of this description to the great injury of our people at home, and to the detriment of the Territory. We have as many and as good mechanics in this country, for the number of our population, as they have in the eastern states or anywhere else. All that is wanted is good materials, and they can manufacture as strong and as neat and elegant furniture, carriages, wagons, sleighs and agricultural implements here as they can in any country.

The great object now to be achieved is the importation of materials. Col. Jesse C. Little has been appointed, and is taking active steps to put the business in motion which has been entrusted to him. We learn from him that the company is now being organized with a capital stock of Fifty thousand dollars. The shares are Fifty dollars each. It is the intention to expend this money for the purchase of timber, iron, steel, paints, trimmings and all materials needed here for the complete manufacture of wagons, carriages, sleighs, ploughs, cultivators, mowing, reaping and threshing machines and all needful labor-saving machinery and tools, also in establishing suitable workshops and other conveniences for carrying on the business.

Bishops, presidents, mechanics and leading men generally throughout the various Wards and Settlements should take shares in this enterprise and should also obtain and forward the names of others who wish to do so. If there are those who have means, and do not wish to invest in this company, they should send for timber themselves. We need timber and other materials; for we need carriages and wagons, etc. If suitable materials be imported, every kind of vehicle can be manufactured here to better suit our market and wants than those which are imported. There have been very few, if any, carriages ever brought to this country—unless they were made according to a special order—that have been adapted to the use of the people here. This is a hard country on vehicles of every description, and they must be constructed according to a different rule to that which prevails among eastern carriage builders, or they will not suit. Even if properly made out of well-seasoned timber, our climate causes them to shrink and crack, and they soon need repairs. But timber brought in the east and brought here will be so thoroughly seasoned before it is used, that there will be but little shrinkage in it afterwards.

Col. Little intends to start for the East about the 15th of November. He will be accompanied by Bishop Nathan Davis, whose reputation as a practical mechanic and machinist is well known. They expect to remain in the States during the winter, and will attend to any business entrusted to them. Persons who wish to obtain carriages or wagons, instead of sending east for them would do well to consult with Col. Little. The money they would have to send east for the purchase of what they need would materially aid this company, and they could have an article made here under their own eyes, that would suit them better than if they were to import it. Those who may wish to obtain any kind of vehicle would do well to advance the money necessary to purchase the materials. By doing so, and giving a description of what they want, everything necessary to fill their orders would be purchased, and, immediately upon the arrival of the stock, their carriages or wagons would be built.

There should be no delay about this business. It should receive the early and prompt attention of the leading men, mechanics and people generally; for it is a highly important and necessary move, in which the people of the entire Territory are interested.

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

The artificial stone, invented a few years ago in England, is said to be

giving great satisfaction to architects and builders, and promises soon to come into general use. The various tests to which it has been subjected, namely, of various kinds by heat and frost, and also by washing and attrition with fresh, salt, and impure water, prove that very few natural stones are as durable or uniform.

The process of the manufacture of this useful concrete was described recently in *London Engineering*, which says that "Mr. Ransome's patent concrete stone consists of sand united, not by any mechanical sticking compound, but by chemicals which transform it into a new and homogeneous mass. It is particles of sand, in some cases mixed with a little limestone, united by silicate of lime. The manner of forming this silicate of lime in the mass is, in fact, the essence of the invention. The sand is mixed with a viscid solution of silicate of soda, which produces a pasty mass, readily moulded. When the required forms are produced they are treated with a solution of chloride of calcium, when the silicate acid and the oxygen of the silicate of soda combine with the calcium of the chloride of calcium and form silicate of lime, while the chlorine of the chloride of calcium unites with the sodium, and forms chloride of sodium, (common salt,) which is afterwards washed out. But Mr. Ransome had no sooner discovered how to provide for the chemical reactions than the commercial problem of cost of materials assumed very serious proportions. Silicate of soda, the chemical upon which the process hinges, was, indeed, produced by two modes, both of them, however, expensive, and neither of them adequate in degree. The solution was too weak to answer his purpose. The scientific importance and the practical difficulty of the improvement, therefore, lay—just as they did in the Bessemer and other processes—not in making the desired material, but in making a material with which to make it. Mr. Ransome's great invention was the production of silicate of soda under pressure. While powdered flintstone, boiled in a solution of caustic soda, at the atmospheric pressure for many hours, would yield but a weak and inadequate fluid, whole flints so boiled, under a pressure of sixty pounds, readily dissolved and formed a strong silicate of soda.

The great strength and durability of the artificial stone renders it, it is said, applicable to all purposes where the most solid masonry is required, such as the building of railway bridges or other engineering enterprises; while, from the ease with which it can be moulded, and the facility with which the most elaborate ornamentation supplied, it is considered specially available where great beauty of architectural design is desired.

In a country like Utah where the quarrying and transportation of stone can only be done at an enormous expense this is a subject worthy the attention of architects and builders.

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

San Francisco, 24.—There have been no more quakes since yesterday morning; the excitement has entirely subsided. The value of real estate is apparently unaffected by the disaster, as work on new buildings is being rushed forward with redoubled energy.

San Francisco, 25.—There has been several slight shocks of earthquake since midnight; one at 7.55 a.m., of considerable duration, caused some alarm.

The steamship *Del Norte*, while en route from Sitka to Victoria, was wrecked, Oct. 21st, about 50 miles from the latter port. A heavy fog prevailed at the time, but the sea was perfectly calm. The passengers and crew, and a large portion of the stores and cabin furniture were saved. The vessel, probably, will be a total loss.

St. Louis, 24.—Henry D. Christian, a detective, was found last night in an alley, with a terrible wound in the back of his head; he died in about an hour. Christian had been active in ferreting out frauds in tobacco, and had been instrumental in procuring witnesses against various parties.

New York.—Hon. James Brooks received the nomination of all the Democratic organizations in the eighth district.

New Orleans.—A row occurred tonight about ten o'clock between the white and negro clubs in Down street, which are in close proximity, when several shots were fired and three negroes killed. Canal street was filled with the debris of torches and lamps. A large and excited crowd gathered in the vicinity, but nothing was learned with regard to the origin of the difficulty.

Milwaukee, 24.—Gen. Cassius Fairchild died today, of an old wound received at the battle of Shiloh.

St. Louis.—The *Republican's* Little Rock special says the report of the assassination of Congressman Hinds was destroyed; the dispatch further intimates that if Hinds had been murdered the radicals did the deed, as Hinds' cause lately had been doing the radical cause great injury. The radicals charge the killing on the Democrats.

On the 20th fifty negroes attacked Dardanelle, firing into the houses of the whites, who rallied and drove them away.

The *Times* in this city says there are ten thousand stand of small arms in Louisiana, purchased for the Governor of Arkansas and other southern Governors, but that it has been impossible to get them shipped south.

Albany.—A portion of a train of the Hudson River Railroad was thrown from the track last night; three cars were smashed to atoms, and forty per-

sons injured, several seriously, and two killed.

Chicago.—Beymour addressed an immense crowd in Court Square; his speech was essentially the same as that made at Buffalo, his principal attacks being upon the Republican financial policy.

New York.—The examination of Rosenberg, charged with forging naturalization papers, commenced today. Friday night closed the registration here. The Democrats say they issued 7,000 papers; the Republicans say they issued 2,072. Both are undoubtedly under-estimated. The *Tribune* says that 20,000 naturalizations have been made.

John T. Hoffmann, the referee in the case of the Nicaragua Transit Company, against Commodore Vanderbilt, to compel the latter to pay three millions, which has been pending since 1850, has awarded the company one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars. The major part of the claim, for good-will money received by the Commodore from the Pacific Mail Company was disallowed.

Washington, 25.—The President has addressed a letter to Gen. Thos. Ewing, in relation to the national expenses and the public debt. After recapitulating briefly, the history of the public debt after the revolutionary war of 1812, and the Mexican war, he says the debt in February, 1898 was \$2,800,000,000; and that the expenditures during the last three years have been respectively, \$23,000,000, \$46,000,000, and \$73,000,000. He proceeds to say that the startling facts thus concisely stated, suggested the inquiry as to the cause of this increase in the expenditures and indebtedness of the country. During the civil war the maintenance of the Federal government was the one great purpose which animated our people, and that economy should always characterize our financial operations was overlooked in the great effort of the nation to preserve its existence. Many abuses which had their origin in the war continued to exist long after it had been brought to a close. The people, having become accustomed to the lavish expenditure of public money for an object so dear to them as the preservation of the integrity of their free institutions, have patiently borne taxation of the most oppressive character, and have allowed large sums of money to be expended in useless extravagance. Enormous expenses are demanded for a purpose, the accomplishment of which requires a large standing army, namely, the perversion of the Constitution and the subjugation of the States to negro domination, with a military establishment costing, in time of peace, not less than a hundred millions annually, and a debt, the interest of which draws one hundred and fifty millions annually, making a total of two hundred and fifty millions.

In these two items of the public expenditures, retrenchment has become an absolute necessity, or bankruptcy will soon overtake us, and involve the country in paralyzing results. If, however, a wise economy be adopted, the taxes may soon be materially reduced, not merely for the benefit of a few, but in the interest of all; and the revenue would remain sufficient for the administration of the government as also for such a reduction of the public debt, as would, in a few years, relieve the people from millions of interest now annually drawn from them. The idea that the debt is to become permanent should be discontinued, as involving taxation too heavy to be born, and the payment of an amount of interest every fifteen years, equal to the original sum. The gradual liquidation of the public debt would, by degrees, release a large amount of capital invested in the securities of the government, which, seeking remuneration in other sources, the income resulting would add much to the wealth of the nation, upon which it is now a great drain. This immense debt, if permitted to become permanent and necessary must eventually be gathered into the hands of a few, which would enable them to exert a dangerous and controlling power in the affairs of the Government, as debtors would then become servants of the lenders, and creditors would be the masters of the people. The letter concludes by declaring that the vital issue is, whether Congress and arbitrary assumptions of authority shall supersede the supreme law of the land, or whether, in a time of peace, the country shall be controlled by a multitude of tax collectors and a standing army, the one as numerous as the other, thus making the debt a permanent burden upon the productive industry of the people; whether the Constitution, with each and all its guarantees shall be sacredly preserved, and whether now, as in 1789 and 1816, provisions shall be made for the payment of our obligations at as early a period as practicable, that the fruits of their labor may be enjoyed by our citizens rather than used to build up and sustain a money monopoly at home and abroad. The contest is not merely who shall occupy the principal offices in the people's gift, but whether the rights of the Federal Constitution shall be observed and maintained in order that our liberties may be preserved and the Union stand restored, that our federal system may be unimpaired, that our national strength may be renewed, our expenditures diminished, that taxes may be light and the public debt once more extinguished, that it may not injuriously affect the life, property and morals of the nation.

New Orleans.—The origin of the disturbance last night is difficult to discover. The *Picayune* says the negro clubs abused and insulted the Democratic clubs who were marching in their rear, and that the first shot came from the negro club. Three whites and six blacks were killed. The stores at the corner of Baronne street were marked with bullets.

Wheeling, 23.—The *Intelligencer*, Republican, says our whole State ticket was elected, by not less than 3,500 majority. We retain almost, if not quite the usual majority in the legislature, and have elected all three Congressmen. The *Register*, Democratic, says the return from eighteen counties show net Democratic gains of 2,500, and should the same ratio exist throughout the State the Democrats will carry the State by a handsome majority.

FOREIGN.

Hamburg.—The owners of the emigrant ship *Liebert*, who were prosecuted here for cruelty to passengers during the voyage to America have been acquitted.

Madrid.—The government will immediately revise the pension list.

London.—Advices from Paraguay state that Lopez had arrived at Victoria.

New York, 25.—A special, in a cable dispatch, says that loyal Americans, and English friends of the Union, are called at the recent proceedings of Minister Johnson, and think that he went far in greeting Laird in such a friendly manner.

London.—The papers refer to the speeches of Johnson and Stanley. The *Times* believes that in a few days England and America will be united, without the ghost of a quarrel, but that Lord Stanley's other prophecies are premature.

The *Daily News* says Johnson's task, in settling the matters at variance between England and America, is light, for it was nearly completed by Adams, his predecessor. Referring to the friendly meeting between Johnson and Laird the *News* says that Johnson's charity towards Laird, who built the Alabama, applies equally to Semmes, who sailed her.

London.—There is good reason to believe that the following is the substance of a protocol which has been agreed to by Johnson and Lord Stanley for the settlement of the Alabama dispute. A mixed commission, consisting of eight persons appointed by Great Britain, and eight appointed by the United States is to sit in London, and to examine every claim presented, whether English or American. Each case is to be signed by the claimant, either in person or by counsel. The commission will make a final award. The question on international law is to be referred to the arbitration.

DIED.—In this city, on Sunday evening, Oct. 25th, '98, Henry D. Sherwood, aged 37 years.

Colorado papers, please copy. The subject of the above notice is favorably known to this community as a prominent clerk, up to the time of his illness, in the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., in this city. His numerous friends in this city will learn of his early death with deep regret, and sincerely condole with those absent ones who are thus deprived of a loving and dutiful brother. His funeral took place at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Called.—We received a call, this morning, from Elder F. C. Anderson, just returned from a mission to Europe. Elder Anderson left Utah in May 1895, reached Liverpool in the early part of August, and was appointed to labor in the Scandinavian mission. A few months afterwards he was appointed to preside over the Edinburgh Conference, and subsequently over the Bristol Conference, where he continued until last May, when he was released to return home. On arriving at New York he assisted in forwarding the various companies of emigrants to the terminus, and was afterwards left to look after those who were detained, through sickness, at Ward's Island hospital. The company were released from the hospital on the 3rd inst., and started for the terminus, arriving there on the 13th, being treated with marked respect and consideration by the railway officials along the entire line. One of this company, named Christian Petersen, was unavoidably left behind at New York. He had the misfortune to break his leg while crossing the Atlantic on board the *Emerald Isle*, and though in a fair way of recovery, it was not deemed prudent for him to risk the journey this season.

THEATRE!

Lessees and Managers.—H. B. Clawson & J. T. Calne.

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ORPHAN OF GENEVA.

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Delpard.....Mr. A. Merrill
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To conclude with the very laughable Farce,
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The Favorite Lyric Artist,
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Having concluded a most brilliantly successful engagement in Montana, is daily expected. Her return will be given of her Re-appearance at this House.

WEDNESDAY Eve., Oct. 28,
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In an entirely new programme of
MAGIC AND MYSTERY.
DOORS OPEN at 7 o'clock. Performance commences punctually at 7:45.

WANTED!

300 CEDAR POSTS!

W. H. HOOPER.

Public Sale of Forfeited Property.

By virtue of the Internal Revenue Law of the United States, I will sell to the highest bidder, at public sale, in Salt Lake City, Utah, on Thursday, the 5th day of November, next, at 10 o'clock a.m., the following property, to-wit:
Sheet Iron Boiler 1; Tube 2; Barrels, one double and one single; 2 Kegs containing 144 gallons Spirit 1; Another, and some old pipes, etc.
Collector's Office, Salt Lake City, Oct. 26, '98.
d2291

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GROCERIES,

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Sugars, Teas, Coffees,
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Salt Lake City, Sept. 22, 1898. d2284

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REPAIRING RIFLE AND CARBINE!

Of New Haven, Conn. The Winchester Rifle can be fired eighteen times in succession without re-loading, hence the name of EIGHTEEN SHOOTER, and have the great advantage over any other arm, for they can be used as a single breech-loader, by inserting each cartridge to be fired in the barrel, and leaving 18 shots in the magazine. It can be used at the rate of two shots a second.

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All kinds of FIXED AND LOOSE

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Collector's Office, Salt Lake City, Oct. 26, '98. d2291

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NOTICE

TO HEREBY GIVE TO ALL WHO ARE INTERESTED TO THE DESERET NEWS OFFICE for Subscriptions, etc., that Payment of the same after this date, is to be made to **GEORGE Q. CANNON**, the present Editor. April 1, 1898. d2283

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