

at the weight he asserts it is, and the wood at the measure he declares it to be, or go without fuel. This evil has been so long and often complained about that it must have some foundation. Can not the City Council devise some plan to remedy this? Any measure that could be effectively adopted to accomplish this object would be satisfactory to purchasers, and it certainly would be no wrong to sellers; they would soon acquiesce in the arrangement, and good feelings would be preserved where, sometimes, as things are at present, there are heart-burnings and a sense of injustice.

CO-OPERATION ABROAD.

THERE is a very general and widespread movement in the United States and Great Britain, in favor of the co-operation of mechanics and skilled men of various professions for self-employment. The principle is receiving attention and thought, and though through mismanagement or ignorance there may be occasional failures, the success which has attended many of these associations has been so satisfactory in every respect that it is clear that great results can be achieved by it. It has been proved in numerous instances that all that is needed to insure success is capital to start out of debt, industry and perseverance and an honest management of the funds. Precisely similar requisites are necessary to make a business which is not co-operative successful.

Perhaps one of the most successful co-operative manufacturing establishments now in the United States is the Troy Co-operative Foundry. It began in a strike in 1866, when fifty iron moulders put their little means together and bought a lot and built a shop. They began with \$20,000 capital, and have since, from their earnings, invested \$50,000 in real estate and houses for the members. There are more than one hundred men employed, and those who work for this establishment get from forty to sixty cents a day more than the same kind of workmen get in other shops, and besides his wages, each of the co-operators draws ten per cent. on his stock, and a dividend when the profits run over ten per cent. The company has now seventy-two in it, and the shares of stock which at first were worth \$100, now sell for \$200 each. From these figures it will be seen that the establishment is flourishing. We have seen in this city stoves which were manufactured at this foundry.

Besides this foundry there are two smaller co-operative stove foundries in the city of Troy, and there is also one at Albany, which employs one hundred and fifty men. A co-operative foundry also exists in each of the cities of Rochester, Chicago, Quincy, Louisville and Pittsburg. In Poughkeepsie and Buffalo, New York, there are co-operative carpentering establishments, each of which employs about fifteen men, and at Boston there is a small co-operative association for making a new patent bed bottom. There is also at Troy, N. Y., a collar laundry, which employs many women. In New York there is a co-operative printers' association. All these establishments are said to be in a prosperous condition.

The members of these co-operative establishments have had to exercise patience and to be persistent. In some instances they have had to pay out money for years, and wait patiently all the time for the accumulation of a fund to use as capital. And in some cases, a few only of the members went into the co-operative shop, while the most of them went to work elsewhere for wages. But where men exhibit such qualities as these it is only a question of time about their securing independence. If capitalists get rich by employing labor, why cannot intelligent labor be so organized as to save to itself the great profits which are so often made by a single proprietor? Instead of these profits being centered in the hands of one man or of a few men, to hoard up or to squander on luxury and extravagance, and to create a privileged class, why not have them distributed among the people so that all may partake of the blessings of the earth with some degree of equality and without being ground down to the dust and compelled to live in want and squalor through oppression and tyranny?

The reasons which prompt the formation of co-operative associations in other places ought to have increased weight in a young and progressive community like ours. Not that we have capitalists who fatten upon the toil of the laborer; for we are more free from such evils than any community of our numbers in the world; but it is desirable that no class should be formed in our midst, whose interests, feelings and sympathies would

not be in unison with those of the entire people. The creation of such a class would be in direct violation of the spirit of our system and its institutions. What is needed is the elevation of the entire mass, and the diffusion of knowledge and wealth among all, that ignorance and poverty may find no place among us. Co-operation as now conducted in the world, may not achieve all that is required to bring about this happy condition of affairs; but it is one means that can be used very effectively for the present, and it will, if properly conducted, work out great results and prepare the people for the inauguration of higher principles and more advanced rules of life. With this view, the principle of co-operation ought to be taken advantage of, and put into practical use among us. There may be some kinds of business, in which it will not work very well for the present; but in many directions such associations can work out great and beneficial results.

Andrew Johnson's closing reception was an immense affair. All the rooms of the White House were packed before 9 o'clock; but the crowd still kept increasing. When attempts to come away began, the scene, it is said, became terrible for ladies. When once out, they could not find their carriages amid the great throng, and scores of ladies, in full party dress, with the longest imaginable trails, were obliged to walk home without hoods and shawls. Men, in full dress, were seen, by the dozen, with their heads tied up in handkerchiefs instead of hats. For an hour not a lady got out except by being helped through windows. Quite a number fainted from the fright and suffocation caused by the swaying of the crowd. If an estimate of the late President's popularity were to be formed from the number of people who were present at this closing reception, the conclusion would be arrived at that he is immensely liked. He went out in a blaze of glory.

GRANT AND THE POLITICIANS.

FROM our exchanges we gather the conclusion that the politicians throughout the country are greatly disappointed at the character of President Grant's Cabinet. He has not consulted them about its formation, and it is said that the nominees themselves were ignorant of the honor which awaited them until their names were made public. Attempts have not been wanting on the part of professional politicians to manage him; but they have signally failed. The most notable failure, and that which has excited the most comment, has been that of Col. McClure. He is from Pennsylvania, an editor, a politician and a man of infinite "brass," as we remember him when he passed through here two or three years since on his way to Montana.

He was decidedly of the opinion that it was impossible for any Administration to succeed without the help of politicians, and endeavored to impress Grant with that idea; but he would not be impressed. It had leaked out that he intended to select a member of his Cabinet from Pennsylvania; it was desirable that the selection should be a suitable one for the party, and McClure, with his dashing boldness, his unflinching conceit, cool self-possession and imposing presence, was chosen to manipulate the President elect and bring him over to the views of the party. The professional politicians had, in McClure's opinion, carried the State election in Pennsylvania which determined the Presidential result, and if the stay-at-home politicians were to get all the rewards, he and other working politicians would go into other pursuits where there is more gratitude. He wanted General Grant to take up some active Pennsylvania Republican, acquainted with the people of the State and their wants, and not a retired philanthropist. Christian character and philanthropy were not the qualities which, in McClure's estimation, were required, and if a man of that class were to be selected, he thought disaster would follow. His argument could be summed up in the never-to-be-forgotten maxim of Governor Marcy that "to the victor belongs the spoils." The politicians had fought the fight, now they wanted the rewards.

But cunning and adroitness McClure is Grant's strategy baffled him. He made no point, and he was too shrewd not to perceive this. He retired from the interview a somewhat disgusted politician, and probably as much chop-fallen as it is possible for a man of his imperturbable assurance to be.

In this conversation the President came out successful; but this was only the beginning. To prevent the annoyance which he knew he would have to endure from politicians if he made his mind known, he studiously kept from every one the names of the gentlemen

whom he expected to select as his constitutional advisers. By taking this course he doubtless saved himself an immense amount of trouble; but dissatisfaction is both felt and expressed. The politicians are not suited, and their ill humor will increase should the President continue to pursue this course. They want to have, in vulgar parlance, "a finger in the pie" which they have helped to cook. Fully conscious of their own abilities, of the zeal they have displayed, the sacrifices they have made, and that, without their services, the election of Gen. Grant to the Presidency could not have been secured, they wish to partake of the benefits which his elevation to power enables him to bestow. They wish to lighten his burdens, by sharing with him the onerous responsibilities of office; nothing less than this will satisfy them. But, however pliant and subservient to their wishes President Grant might be, it is not in his power to give them satisfaction in this manner. The patronage of the Government, immense as it is, would be insufficient. Dissatisfaction would be expressed even if he did all in his power to gratify them; but what will be its extent if he ignore them, disregard their eminent (?) services and select capable men for office, without consulting them in regard to the appointments?

Time will reveal in plainness what we may but dimly perceive at the present time. But politicians will have to change wonderfully if they permit the President to run the Governmental machine without their aid, and not raise a howl about his conduct and the ingratitude which he displays to his supporters and warmest friends. There are many persons who are of McClure's opinion, that it is impossible for any Administration to succeed without the aid of politicians; and to vindicate the correctness of this decision they may, if not permitted to assist, do all in their power to embarrass and to bring odium upon the Administration.

President Grant has at the present time the confidence of the country, the press generally sustain his policy; he displays qualities which please his fellow citizens, and if he should discard professional politicians, as he has manifested a disposition to do, and have his policy dictated by the wants of the country, though he might have opposition to contend with, the masses would sustain and applaud him. It is reported of Chief-Justice Chase that he admires President Grant is an extraordinary man; but he thinks that he will have to come down before the politicians yet. We shall see.

APPROPRIATION FOR SURVEYING.

AMONG the appropriations for our Territory which were made by the 3rd Session of the 40th Congress, we notice the item of \$25,000 for Surveying the Public Lands. This item, as it stood originally, was only \$10,000, the estimates having only called for that amount; but through the exertions of our Delegate, Hon. Wm. H. Hooper, it was increased \$15,000, making in all, as we have stated, \$25,000. It is gratifying to us to have it in our power to make this statement, as it speaks highly in favor of the industry, energy and influence of our Delegate, and of the kindly feeling which many entertain towards Utah. Captain Hooper is indefatigable in his labors for the interests of his constituents, and he has been very successful. Utah is well represented in the National Council, for her Delegate carries his colors at the mast head. He is proud of the people whom he represents, and having their unanimous vote, he knows he can rely upon their support.

ITEMS.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY.

BIG SNOW STORM.—For the past three or four days the atmosphere, before then for a considerable time, so clear and beautiful, has been overclouded and lowering, giving every indication of an approaching storm. On Saturday and Sunday slight showers of rain descended; on Monday morning snow once more made its appearance which culminated last night in one of the heaviest snow storms of the season, eight or ten inches of snow falling. To-day the weather is dull, promising another downfall, and Spring, beautiful Spring, which seemed so near a week since, seems to have been postponed since die.

DIED.—At Bountiful, March 9th, of consumption, Emily Coretta, daughter of Thomas and Ellen Burningham, aged 1 year and 6 months.

OBSEQUIES.—From the *Millennial Star*, of the 6th ult.; we learn that Elder John Mace died in Leeds on the 19th of January,

and was buried on the 24th. Elder Mace emigrated to Utah in 1865, and in 1867 returned to England for his family. He labored in the ministry, mostly in the Leeds Conference, until his death. He was 68 years old.

GONE EAST.—Yesterday afternoon a number of ladies and gentlemen left this city for the eastern States, via Ogden, some on business, others on a visit to relations. Among the number was Hons. Joseph A. and John W. Young and Ladies, Mrs. Amelia Young, Miss Nettie Young, Hon. A. O. Smoot, Charles Crismon, Esq., wife and son, J. F. Little, Esq., and sister and Robert Pierce, Esq.

ST. JOSEPH.—Bro. Charles Hogg, formerly of Centerville, called to go south last Fall Conference, writing from St. Thomas, on the 1st instant says peace and, as a general thing, good health prevail in the settlements on the Muddy. The people are busy making water ditches, planting vineyards, building and other improvements. Bro. Joseph W. Young is constantly traveling from settlement to settlement trying to do the people good, and takes the lead in all matters of public improvement. The fall and winter wheat looks promising in that region.

DIED.—At Riverdale on the 9th instant, Julia, wife of Elder N. C. Flygare. She was born in Stockholm, Sweden, on the 21st of December, 1843. She embraced the gospel in the spring of 1863 and emigrated to this country in 1864. She has been a true and faithful Saint and wife. She leaves one child and numerous friends to mourn her loss.

Blessed are they who die in the Lord. —Scandinavian Star please copy.—Com.

DIED.—In Farmington, Davis Co., March 14, 1869 of measles, Ezra C., son of James and Elora Stevenson, aged 2 years 2 months and 7 days. A dear little angel gone home! Com.

RIVERDALE.—Brother F. A. King, writing from Riverdale on the 15th instant, says a land slide occurred on the night of the 13th on the Union Pacific Railroad, near the camp of bro. John W. Young. It was calculated that it would require two days to clear away the rubbish. The people of Riverdale were busy and flourishing. Plowing and sowing were progressing.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY.

CO-OPERATIVE MEETING IN THE 14TH WARD.—Last night the adjourned meeting of the 14th Ward Branch of the Co-operative Association was held in the 14th Ward Assembly Rooms for the purpose of receiving the Constitution and By-Laws from the committee appointed at the previous meeting to draft the same. The Constitution and By-Laws were laid before the meeting and accepted. A considerable amount of stock was subscribed. A resolution was adopted that the stockholders shall be notified through the press of the time they are required to pay in their shares. This evening the President and Board of Directors will hold a meeting for the purpose of taking the steps necessary to commence business. We hope soon to see the co-operative movement in successful operation in this Ward.

CO-OPERATION IN OGDEN.—By letter from Elder Franklin D. Richards we learn that the co-operative movement has commenced at Ogden, with encouraging prospects of success.

COURTESIES EXTENDED.—The following telegram was received, yesterday, by Mark Croxall, Esq., Superintendent of W. U. Telegraph Office, in this city:

"OMAHA, 16.
M. CROXALL.—I understand that a son of President Young is about starting East with an excursion party. If this is the case please say to him that I take pleasure in extending the courtesies of the Western Union Telegraph lines to him and party, for family and social messages, during the trip.

By order of Messrs. Orton and Stager.
W. B. HIBBARD."

FORT EPHRAIM.—Brother John Acton, of Fort Ephraim, writing on the 15th inst., says three day schools have been in session during the winter at that place with an attendance of about 200 pupils. Night schools have also been well attended. Phonetics are receiving considerable attention among the people of the settlement. About 140 copies of the First and Second Deseret Readers have been sold, and in about a month the scholars will be prepared for something more advanced.

Brother Acton inquires if any of the church works are likely to be published in the Deseret type. In answer we may say that the Book of Mormon has been translated into the Deseret Phonetic type by Elder Orson Pratt, and with the assistance of Elder Robert L. Campbell, he is now revising it. It is probable that an edition will be published the coming summer.

DIED.—In this city 15th March, 1869, in child bed, Mary Ann Arnold, daughter of James T. and Harriet Snarr, aged 23 years, 6 months and 13 days. She has been a true and faithful Saint and wife; she leaves one child and numerous friends to mourn her loss. Blessed are they that die in the Lord. —Com.

SOUTH PASS CITY.—The *Sweetwater Mines*, published at South Pass City, Wyoming Territory, draws considerable com-