

false economical goods which are not what they profess to be.

Much is yet left, of course, to the honor and honesty of the dealer; the nature of trade and of the dealer is to cover up defects, to put the best fruit and the largest potatoes on the top, to measure in a slack way, and to get all he can. But sharp practice when discovered usually works its own correction. Most buyers avoid the one who lies, deceives or misrepresents, the one who gives short weight or measure, or sells inferior goods; and trade has often gone from such without the realization that that confidence which secures trade had been deliberately, if unintentionally, thrown away!

Fortunes have been made and frittered again by individuals, firms, companies and communities, in receding from a standard, or failing to come up to one; from the latter our local reputation has suffered. Utah, as a shipper, has failed to reach the front rank; our exports of fruit, grain, potatoes, butter, wool, have scarcely ever been uniform or calculated to secure a market from year to year, and these being our main export outside of metals, the reputation is not really what it ought to be.

Indiscriminate shipping, the manner or condition of things shipped, has not favorably impressed buyers outside. We have made no brand, established no standard, created no demand that is permanent or recognized, unless it is for mediocrity or commonplace; not because our products were not good either save as to butter, but because there was no system, no uniformity, no guarantee that any sample represents the whole.

This reputation for reliability will never come, either, until some central control in cities or counties is exercised in the way of supervision. We noted in a Provo paper that the Utah County Fruit and Agricultural society had in the shipment of potatoes got for the producer \$10 to \$20 per car load more than individual shippers had realized. While this is believed the query is undetermined as to whether this was owing to the society's assorting and caring for the shipment, or simply because they hunted a market and sold in quantities; if the former their patrons will come again, if the latter no special name or fame was secured.

From the present appearance of this "Pure Food"—good food, movement, much benefit is bound to come. There will be more care, more cleanliness; brands, manufacturers and shippers will gain reputation; buyers will be far better posted, they will get olive and not cotton seed oil if they want it; a true cane or sugar-house syrup instead of glucose, good vinegar instead of a chemical concoction, genuine coffee, spices, etc., instead of those with but a flavoring as it may be now; canned salmon will be of the variety represented, and canned fruit and tomatoes will not be two-thirds water, nor three or four oysters be found in a sea of liquor.

We hope to see this cry for honesty of representation (if it may be so called) extend into other branches of trade and manufacture, that swindling in shoes and clothing may be eliminated as far from them as from groceries, that honesty of fabric and material may be made compulsory, or have a

compulsory branding of grade, quality, amount of wool or shoddy as the case may be.

Protect the buyer by stringent legislation, compel right-doing by fine, imprisonment or confiscation, lift up industry from its degradation, and property from the clutches of the thief; make every article, or invention, or brand, stand upon its own merits; make weight instead of measure the rule of sale, and insist that California goods, or eastern goods, or Utah goods, shall be as honest as Shaker goods, as reliable as Conter's cotton, or Stetson's hats, or Laird and Schoter's shoes, or Grosse and Blackwell's pickles, or French mushrooms or German pie serves; bring to judgment the inane spirit of competition, curb the dishonesty of misrepresentation and make trade fraud as amenable to justice and penalty as is the highwayman; make larceny in this way as disreputable as larceny in any other form, and purge from unrighteous deal the marketplace, as did the Master when He "overthrew the tables of the money-changers and them that sold doves," in the sacred temple of the long ago.

INTERESTING REMINISCENCES.

HARRISBURG, Washington Co.,
Utah, Oct. 10th, 1895.

In your issue of October 1st appeared a communication from Elder E. Stevenson in relation to his visit to Nauvoo and other historic places in which occurs a statement concerning the locality of the notable meeting when, as stated, the "mantle" of the deceased Prophet fell upon the "Lion of the Lord," the great Brigham.

Now, as all of us witnesses of that great event are becoming advanced in years and consequently more or less defective in memory in regard to places, persons and times so long past, it may be well to bring forth what yet remains clear in regard to those scenes. I well remember the old Exposition building as it appeared the forenoon after the "abatement" of the "outance" in the morning. A shower of rain had created a pool of water near the platform and stairway leading to the "office," and a group of boys were paddling through and through the puddle feeling for and picking up type and other fragments of the "abate," printing outfit. Looking at this building from the southeast, the Temple could be seen at the distance of a block further west; and embraced in each view would be the "meeting place just east of the Temple," and under its walls, where the Prophet, as near as memory serves, denounced the said Sidney, who being plead for and sustained by Hyrum and some members of the Twelve, the Prophet stated that they might carry him if they would, but we would do so no longer. But this "meeting place" was not the one where the Prophet preached his last sermon (not his last speech). This sermon was preached from a stand some distance east of the Temple, in a grove of rees in front of what was known as "Field's tannery." This last sermon, stand, grove, tannery and intervening street are well remembered. Shortly after that sermon was delivered the assassination took place and Sidney's harangues commenced as soon as he

could arrive from Pittsburg. It was at this place where he tried to convert the Prophet to his views, and at this place on the stand looking toward the south where the president of the Twelve Apostles made the announcement with prophetic fervor, in the voice and attitude of the martyred Prophet, "If you want to know who is the President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints upon the earth today, it is I."

An almost unanimous vote sustained Brigham as such President over the Twelve and consequently over the whole Church, as there was then no quorum of higher authority in existence.

Mention of these matters is of great interest to many readers who have access to the NEWS, and who do not possess authentic histories concerning them. Hence Brother Stevenson's articles are much appreciated and he will readily see the point where light may be shed upon a point that in his communication is left doubtful.

Your brother in the Gospel,
JOE SMITH.

FOUNDERS' DAY.

PROVO, Oct. 17.—It has been the custom for a number of years to celebrate the day on which the deeds were signed that gave financial solidity to the idea of a high school in which the principles of a true and rational religion might be taught at the same time with the classic learning of the world. The 16th of October was the twentieth anniversary of that event and was celebrated in fitting style by the students and faculty of the Brigham Young Academy.

A procession was formed at the Academy, the order of which was as follows: Provo silver band, Kindergarten pupils, the preparatory department beginning with the first, and in regular graduation to the eighth grade; commercial department, class of 1901, of 1900, of 1897, of 1896; and the faculty. Each department was appropriately bannered, and each class had a distinctive badge. The line of march took the long procession down J street, and past the sight to a building that was burned, where Dr. Karl G. Maeser made a few appropriate remarks, and the students gave three cheers for the building, the President of the board, Dr. Maeser, etc. They then passed around the main part of the city, to the bank building, that opened its hospitable doors to the homeless students after the fire; the "warehouse" was next visited, and appropriate speeches made at both places. The line of march in returning passed the residence of the late President A. O. Smoot, where the gentlemen reverently uncovered their heads and the procession passed by in silence.

At eleven the students, together with prominent citizens of Provo and other places, were seated in the Academy, and a fine program was rendered, consisting of speeches and music. "America" was sung by the assembly; Myron Tanner made the opening prayer; four young ladies sang, "Our Temple of Learning, We Love Thee;" introductory remarks were made by Dr. Karl G. Maeser; a violin solo was rendered by C. J. Olsen. Elder Joseph E. Taylor, of the