

EDITORIALS.

CO-OPERATIVE INDUSTRIES.

A GREAT deal has been said about the benefits of co-operative labor in Utah, and a great deal has been accomplished by union of effort applied occasionally. But comparatively little has been done towards permanent organization for the utilization of the skill and muscle so much of which is lying idle in the Territory. We are pleased to note any movement in this direction, which promises to be of solid benefit and to endure the test of time and its mutations.

Brigham City in Box Elder County has taken the lead in this kind of enterprise, but the indications are that it will not be alone on the good road. Bear Lake Valley has stripped for the race and has already made several important strides in the same path.

The Paris Co-operative Institution was organized in the spring of 1874. It started with a mercantile establishment, buying out a private concern. Its capital stock was then \$3,500. It owns a large substantial brick building with warehouse and a splendid cellar. A dairy was soon added, the site selected for its operations being Nounnan Valley, a lovely little spot in summer with an abundance of rich grass and clear, sparkling water, about 18 miles from Paris. Two hundred picked cows were received as capital stock at cash prices, and butter manufactured for the market. This proved very successful and remunerative. Cheese was also made up in large quantities in the Swiss style, but this not succeeding so well, machinery was sent for from the East, which is now on the way, and American cheese of the best kind will soon be manufactured at the Paris Co-operative Dairy.

A tannery was then started in Paris, which is now in successful operation, turning out most excellent leather. A test of this was made by placing a quantity of calf, kip and cow skins on the Salt Lake and Ogden markets. They obtained ready sale at good figures, and were pronounced equal to the very best ever tanned in Utah. The leather is now retained for home manufacture, a harness shop and shoe shop using all the material turned out at the tannery. The buildings for these branches have been added to the store. A meat market has been opened, supplying the people regularly with fresh meat, and cows which prove to be not the best kind for dairy purposes are butchered for the market, as well as other stock, fattened on the rich ranges that rise above the shores of the loveliest lake in the mountains.

A single and planing mill has also been added to the other enterprises, and shingles, lath, pickets and other building materials are supplied in large quantities, while planing of all kinds is done to order.

The mercantile department is managed by George Passey, the dairy by Thomas Passey, the tannery by Chester Southworth, the shingle mill by Thomas Oakey, the harness shop by an intelligent Scandinavian whose name has not reached us, the shoe shop by Thomas Minson, and the meat market by Robert Price, who is the acting manager and secretary of the whole institution, Bishop W. Sudge being its president and general superintendent.

The capital stock of the institution has now reached the sum of \$18,000. An average dividend of thirty-five per cent. per annum has been declared on the stock invested. The original amount paid in on the store and dairy has been entirely returned in dividends, with about \$900 additional. The actual cash invested is only \$1,200, the balance being received in horned stock and other things which were not available in the people's hands for cash sales, but which have been utilized, by judicious handling and trading, for the establishment of these various branches of industry. By these means a great many comforts have been produced for the people, and employment found for a large number of persons, old and young.

As soon as opportunity offers other industries will be added, and the institution will branch out until everything possible to be manu-

factured in that region is produced for the benefit of the stockholders and the public.

It is frequently asserted when co-operative efforts are advised, that nothing can be accomplished without large cash capital. The Paris Co-operative Institution affords an emphatic negative to this assertion. The mercantile establishment, which was made the foundation for these enterprises, started with a small cash capital, and wise management has turned into facilities for embarking in manufactures, property which the individuals holding it were unable to dispose of to advantage.

We believe the plan of starting with merchandise, and branching out into industrial enterprises according to opportunity, as adopted by the Brigham City and Paris Institutions, is the correct mode. The store forms a support to the manufacturing branches in their weakness, and supplies the lack they all feel in their incipency. Industries that cannot be profitably engaged in at first, but which can be rendered remunerative by age and experience can thus be started and sustained.

Here are two very important ends achieved. First:—Stock, produce and other property which, ordinarily, cannot be turned into available means to supply many necessities and comforts, can, by the plans adopted at the above-named places, be converted into machinery, implements and appliances for remunerative industries. Second. Numbers of persons can be employed, usefully, who would otherwise remain in that idleness which is the parent of vice and the friend of ignorance.

We see no reason why other sections of the country and States of Zion should not march forward in the same direction, and, while carrying out the counsel which has been repeated to them for many years, and converting into use the elements which are so prolific around them, solve the problem of "what shall we do with our boys and girls" by organizing industrial enterprises that shall provide employment for every hand, swell the wealth of the community and build up the Zion of the latter days, until she shines with the glory seen by the prophets, which shall be "the beauty of the workmanship of her own hands."

WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE HERALD?

WHAT is the matter with the New York Herald? It has broken out in a new spot. What have the Federal officials here done to displease it? We supposed that, as it was running amuck against the "Mormons," it would at least spare the officials here. But it doesn't. Something has gone wrong. It charges the Federal officers of Utah with having formed a ring for offensive and defensive purposes in their own behalf. In this connection it charges them with urging the retention of their fellow official, Surveyor-General Kimball, and is rather severe upon Mr. Secretary Luckey for the part, it asserts, he has taken in the matter.

We would defend the officials, if it be true they have taken this action of which they are accused by the Herald; but we dare not. It would be dangerous to them for us to speak a word for them. They would be accused of being upon friendly terms with the great majority of the people of the Territory and of treating Mormons as citizens, and with people of the New York Herald's way of thinking, for Federal officials in this Territory to pursue such a course is a cause sufficient for their removal. Privately, however, we may say we are charmed at General Kimball's retention; and if we could thank his fellow-officials, without anybody but themselves knowing it, for having had him retained, we should express our feelings. General Kimball has been here long enough to learn something, and though he may occasionally say and do foolish things when he meddles with local matters, he has too much sense and knowledge of affairs not to know that he is indulging in humbug. A new man in his place might not know this. He would have many things to learn. We have seen so many officials come here and make asses of themselves, that we are tired of the exhibition.

We feel about our officials as the fox in the fable did about the flies: let these be driven away and a new swarm would come. If we should be consulted we would say, Oh, no, do not change them, we have got used to them.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—Frog-eaters beware! Eight persons were poisoned a few days ago at Hartford, Conn., by partaking of frogs' legs.

—Nearly one-third of the Philadelphia liquor dealers have quit business during the past year. It didn't pay. We would like to see two thirds of them quit for the same reason at Salt Lake.

—The Black Hills Champion calls for 1,000 women for the Black Hills. They can find employment or husbands. The Champion does not specify what kind of either.

—The Dentists of the United States use up about half a ton of gold, annually, besides other filling material. The proportion of persons having sound teeth is said to be only 1 in 80. For this are there 12,000 tooth doctors in the country.

—Five feet one and a half inches is now the minimum standard of height for German infantry. The short men are said to be capable of enduring more fatigue than the tall, and some German physicians advocate a still lower standard.

—A second hand pulpit was recently knocked down by a Connecticut auctioneer for twenty cents, while a gin bar fetched \$15 immediately after. The gospel trade it appears cannot compete with the gin business even among the down easters.

—The coal production of Great Britain is increasing, not diminishing. In 1876 it reached the enormous amount of 134,125,166 tons. Of this Wales furnished 19,150,000, Scotland 18,665,000 and Ireland 125,195 tons. In some counties there is a falling off but the increase in others more than counterbalances the decrease. The world need not wait at its prospects for fuel.

—Matrimonial disturbances are not at all infrequent. But they do not usually commence so early as at Memphis the other evening, when just as twain were being made one by the parson, an earthquake shook them up and jammed them together. It was a shocking wedding; and their married life commenced with a family jar.

—Communism is much talked of, and communism has caused most of the terrorism and destruction in the late strikes. The Baltimore Bulletin gives the following pithy explanation of what communism means. "What's yours is mine, especially when I have nothing in particular." That is all the notion some people have of the United Order.

—California is now shipping honey to England. The demand for this delicious sweet is great in Europe, and if the white sage of California is capable of supporting the busy bee, why should not Utah's sage answer the same purpose, and the bee business become a profitable branch of home industry? We amateur too much, that's what's the matter with many of our Utah projects.

—On the 1st inst. the body of a man was found in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, between Visalia and Lone Pine. It proved to be the remains of Martin Pendergast, which had lain there nearly a year. Deceased was connected with a respectable family in the east and had to leave his home in consequence of improper intimacy with a young woman. He came West, became addicted to excessive drinking and is another example of fine talents, brilliant prospects and a promising career wrecked through indulgence in destructive vices.

—A German paper proposes the general use of what may be called postal-card ink, for messages which are sent on such cards, or otherwise unsealed. A solution of nitrate or chloride of cobalt, or chloride of copper, mixed with a little gum or sugar, produces a "magic ink," which is made visible by warming, either by holding against the stove or over a burning match. Potassium ferrocyanide in solution may also be used, but this requires a developer, for which either copper or iron sulphate may be employed. With the former the writing will appear in brown, and with the latter in blue color.

—In spite of the war, Russia has been exporting wheat during the last six months to the value of \$13,000,000.

—The New York dry goods merchants anticipate a lively fall trade and large orders from the west. Abundant crops form the foundation for their hopes. Lots of grain means lots of trade for the stores.

—Mr. See, a Rochester preacher, if not a Seer, has his eyes open to the condition of his flock even when the lids are closed in prayer. The other Sunday he observed: "Oh, Lord, thou knowest this congregation, and if we commenced to confess our sins we would never reach the end."

In 1866 the number of paupers in Massachusetts was 32,628. The number increased so rapidly that in 1876 it reached to 222,673, an increase in ten years of 600 per cent! The cost to the State for '76 was \$1,449,854, and yet Massachusetts boasts of its educational facilities and general thrift. Why is this thus?

—A Hamburg chemist named Tominetti has invented a process for preserving the bodies of the dead. He injects a certain gas, which drives out all moisture and dries the tissues. The form and color of the body thus treated are said to be perfectly preserved. This is the antipodes of cremation. What next?

"Look before you leap" received a new application at a small town in Iowa the other day, when a man named Harper, just to show the boys how to dive, jumped head first into what he supposed was ten feet of water, but which proved to be only twelve inches. The bottom was hard, and now he is a Harper in another and let us hope a better world.

—Soldiers in the French army are to be permitted to wear spectacles. Those who avail themselves of the privilege ought to be mustered into one corps. They would look peculiar and through their fore sight might not be equal to their hind sight, they might be able to see further than their comrades into the enemies tactics. They need no longer shoot "by faith and not by sight."

—Karl Frederick Steinmetz, the famous German General, died on the 4th inst., of heart disease. He was born at Saxe Weimer, Dec. 27, 1796, and served his country as a soldier from 1813, to the time of his decease. He received the order of the Black Eagle and was made Field Marshal for his brilliant services during the Franco-Prussian war, and was one of the great military minds of the age.

—Henry Ward Beecher denies the remarks attributed to him in regard to the working man. He says he has been misrepresented by the press. He claims to be the working man's friend, and only takes the ground that in dull times the poor as well as the rich must bear a share of the burden. H. W. B. may not have talked exactly as represented, but he never had to keep a family on a dollar a day so he does not know how it is himself.

—According to the Helena Herald, Montana is supplying beef to Chicago and New York. Twelve hundred head of fat cattle raised on bunch grass and averaging 1,500 pounds gross on the scales, were recently driven across country to the U. P. road and shipped east. Utah is better situated than Montana for this business, and ought to supply beef for eastern cities as well as fatter and juicier meat than is usual now for the home market.

—At the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, lately, heavy horses have fetched by far the heaviest prices. Common horses sold at \$65, streeters \$95, cavalry horses \$25, express horses \$150, draft grade Norman horse \$250. Those who are making a business in the West of horse-raising for the eastern markets should make a note of this. For heavy hauling and farm work, the heavy team is far the most valuable.

—How many hairs do you think you have to the square inch on your head? Of course this question is not propounded to the bald. Erasmus Wilson, a skillful English physician in cutaneous diseases, says 1,000 in an average. And taking 120 square inches as the superficial area of an ordinary caput, a common head of hair numbers 120,000. This is not counting those that find their way into boarding house butter.

—Twenty members of the Wallingford Community have had to move to the Oneida Community in consequence of lack of work. Even the free lovers feel the pressure of hard times, it seems.

Local and Other Matters.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, AUG. 14.

Assault.—To-day John Hilo exercised his muscle in pugilistically pounding a Chinaman. He was arrested.

Twentieth District.—Prof. T. B. Lewis, who is an efficient and capable teacher, will open the 20th District school on Monday next.

New School District.—The 21st Bishop's Ward has been declared, by the County Court, the 51st School District of Salt Lake County.

District School.—School will be recommenced in the Fourteenth Ward Assembly Rooms on the 27th inst., under the direction of Mr. George J. Taylor; the primary department will be managed by Miss Jennie Taylor. These teachers have established a most excellent reputation as preceptors of the young, and they will, doubtless, have a full attendance of pupils. For further particulars, see Trustees' notice.

Appointments.—By letter from President Joseph F. Smith we learn that the missionaries who arrived at Liverpool, by the S. S. Wisconsin, July 28th, have been assigned to labor, as travelling Elders, as follows—

S. H. Hill to Switzerland; A. Miner, Glasgow Conference; N. A. Empey, Nottingham; W. J. Beattie, Leeds; Alma B. Dunford, Sheffield; W. S. Burton, London; O. H. Riggs, Manchester; Jos. M. Watson, Newcastle and Durham; the latter to visit his friends and labor under the direction of President J. McFarland.

To the Penitentiary.—Yesterday Eugene Bateman, Charles Miller and Robert Patterson were brought up from Beaver by a United States deputy marshal. The two former had been convicted of grand larceny, and sentenced each to three years imprisonment, and the third of attempt to commit a rape, and sentenced to two years incarceration. They were tried in the Second District Court. They were taken to the Penitentiary last night.

Habeas Corpus.—Recently a person named J. M. Buttery, alias Johnson, instituted proceedings before Justice Biglow, of the Third Precinct, Heber City, Wasatch County, which that functionary adjudged as vexatious, and, in pursuance of a Territorial statute, imposed on him a fine of \$75. Buttery refused to pay the fine, (take the proper steps in appeal, or in fact do anything else in the matter. He was handed over to the sheriff, on commitment, and his attorney came to this city and sued out a writ of habeas corpus before Chief Justice Schaeffer. Accordingly Buttery was brought to town, and the matter was set for hearing at seven o'clock this evening.

Honey.—We have received, from Mr. W. Smith, Secretary of the Bee Keepers' Association for Salt Lake County, details of a meeting of members of that organization he'd recently at Mill Creek, Sam'l McKay presiding.

Remarks were made, on the subject of foul brood, by Samuel McKay, B. Judson, John Morgan and W. Smith. It was stated in substance, that some proprietors of hives affected with the malady had agreed to destroy them, to prevent its spread, but had not done so. Some of the more interested bee keepers had offered to supply healthy hives to those who would destroy their diseased ones. One of the speakers asserted that foul brood germinated in ten days. One gentleman suggested that scalding with boiling water and fumigating with sulphur was a good plan to cleanse hives.

A resolution was adopted asking the Territorial Bee Keepers' Association to petition the Legislature to enact a law to protect bee keepers from the inroads of foul brood. It was unanimously adopted, on motion, that the wholesale price of extracted honey be placed at 25 cents. Also that John Morgan prepare and forward to the NEWS and Herald, for publication, a paper on the subject of foul brood.