



ALBERT CARRINGTON.....EDITOR

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PLAIN HINTS TO MERCHANTS  
AND OTHERS.

Harvest is drawing on, and so, too, is the season when the stocks of goods purchased by our merchants for this market, for the ensuing fall, winter and spring, will begin to arrive. There is more connection between sowing and growing wheat and the selling of cottons in this Territory, than the casual observer might imagine. Assuming that this connection is understood by those most deeply interested in the matter, we will base a few hints on it, which may sometimes be overlooked in the hurry of trade and business.

We have two very distinct classes of merchants in this community,—distinctions that we venture to say cannot be found anywhere else; for it is presumable that in no other community could a class of traders be found, who would professedly and practically be the open and avowed enemies of the people among whom they resided and from whom they drew their wealth, actively endeavoring to injure them before the nation and the world, and striving to bring evil upon them. There is such a class here, who have no interests in common with the people here, who hate the "Mormons," and are not slow to declare it. There is another class whose interests are virtually and avowedly identified with the interests of the community. There are a few others who have sense and gentlemanliness enough to keep to their legitimate business of trade and deal, and who manifest no vindictiveness against us, as a people, nor against our faith.

There is a wide spread feeling among the producers of this Territory, both in home purchases and in sending for goods on commission, to patronize those merchants who are known by the people to have interests in common with their own. And we would be glad to see a corresponding inclination on the part of all those merchants to fully reciprocate that feeling. The action of the mercantile interests in this city, for some years, has been a little too much on the haste-to-be-rich principle, and the consequence is that among a few respectable firms from other places, that have opened here, there is quite a number of little, contemptible traders doing business around, who seem competent for nothing higher than swilling beer, forming liquor drinking associations, and driving bargains with the keenness of sharpers wherever and whenever a chance offers. Rapidly as the population of the Territory has increased, it has not begun to keep pace with the influx of traders and merchants, who, instead of bringing wealth to the Territory, are constantly helping to drain it of its wealth, every dollar they accumulate being carried away to be used or invested elsewhere.

Now, our merchants and people have it in their power to stop this wholesale drain by a very simple process. Goods have been purchased at very reasonable figures in the eastern markets this season. Freight has not been so exorbitantly high as it was a short time ago. And from these causes, if merchants whom the people know and on whom they believe they can rely, will strike

out in the proper direction, they can secure the principal part of the trade of the Territory in a short time. The present is a good time to cut down prices to the lowest possible figure that will secure a living profit, which is all that any merchant in right and justice should seek. A fair percentage for capital invested should satisfy any man. Of course the merchant who has a half-a-million invested in his business can legitimately look for one hundred times as much interest as the man who has five thousand, which would be simply the same percentage to each; but, yet, all should be satisfied with a fair profit, and offer their goods at prices that would be moderately, not exorbitantly, remunerative.

We think it would be good policy to do so. It is not presumable that a host of traders and small merchants would crowd in here, with the expectation of getting fat at the expense of the "Mormons," if they could make their efforts in trading equally lucrative elsewhere. We have no desire to see monopoly, nor to have a few men get rich in a year or two at the expense of an entire people; but it does seem clear that if merchants who have resided here for years, whose permanent and only home is here, and whose interests are identified with those of the community, would act upon the policy hinted at, they would grow more rapidly in influence at home and abroad, become rich equally fast by increased business, and be a blessing to the people of the Territory at large.

The producer is entitled to a fair price for his produce; the mechanic and laborer are entitled to a fair price for their labor; and the merchant is entitled to a fair price for his goods,—such a price as would give him a fair percentage of profit on invested capital. If the class of merchants who are not enemies to this people do not do this, and if the people do not patronize those merchants who are their friends, the former will open the way still wider for that class of dealers, who with a few borrowed dollars to make a start gather wealth around them in a short time, and the latter will be drained of their hard earned means, unless they almost entirely send for their own goods, and thus do their own business through their paid agents. It is not that our merchants and business men are lacking in smartness and intelligence; nor is it that the people are unwilling to turn their trading through them; but this feverish haste to be rich, which is characteristic of the age, leads to a policy which when carried out, becomes suicidal to higher and holier interests than the mere accumulation of property.

This matter is one of no slight importance. We are a rapidly growing community, and the questions are, Can we do our own trading, attend to our own business, and develop an independent and self sustaining political economy within ourselves? We advocate, and will continue to do so, the patronizing and cultivation of home manufactures, and the making and producing of every article, essential or luxurious, that as a community we may require. And while the home manufacturer has difficulties of a grave nature to contend with, requiring fostering care and protection to be extended to him, it would be encouraging to see him make an effort to turn out an article, in whatever line he may work, that will compare favorably, in price and quality, with that imported. But while we must or will import, sound policy would dictate that a course should be pursued that would take the least possible amount of means permanently out of the Territory, and would circulate the greatest possible amount through it.

GREAT numbers of swallows died in the first week of May, in the south of England, owing to the cold weather.

WAR COMMENCED.—PROSPECTIVE  
FUTURE.

The war in Europe has begun. Battles have been fought by the armies of the belligerent powers. The Austrians and Italians, the Austrians and Prussians, and the Prussians and Hanoverians have severally met in conflict and that which bids fair to be a terrible war may be said to be fairly inaugurated. The dispatches published in our present number are pregnant with important events. The situation of affairs in Europe becomes more complicated and threatening as every mail reaches this side of the Atlantic, and the spirit of war keeps growing rapidly in widespread influence.

Apart from the main question of war which has thrown the nations of central Europe into the arena of battle, the side issues are assuming a darker hue, and bear the appearance of another phase. There is a ministerial crisis in Britain, the ministers having been outvoted, and having tendered their resignation in consequence. Ordinarily this fact would not be of much importance, as it is an occurrence by no means rare. But at the present time it is a point of considerable moment. The liberal government is and has been emphatically a peace ministry. It has steered Britain through some turbulent waters, where there was much danger of a collision with other powers. Its non-intervention policy drew upon it the heaviest denunciations of the opposition party; and now at a most critical period of the history of Europe that opposition has gained a triumph over it that may place the reins of power in the hands of the conservatives. Derby and Disraeli are leaders of the conservative party. Their voices have been for war several times when the liberals clung to neutrality, pacific measures and non-intervention. They have been the fighting party, ready, as they have declared, to see the honor and prestige of England maintained at the expense of war.

If the conservative element gain the reins of power, with Lord Derby as premier and Disraeli as chancellor of the Exchequer, their avowed policy will carry England into a practical action in this great European question, or they will completely stultify themselves. The traditional feeling of the British Government, with regard to Hanover, is not by any means as strong as it was some time ago; still, the high Tory party have manifest predilections in favor of that policy which the Georges maintained at so much expense of blood and treasure; and Hanover is deeply involved in the present quarrel.

Victor Emanuel and his Italians are fighting for a united Italy. They have claimed Rome with as much vehemence as they have Venetia. Their avowed object is to make Rome the capital of the entire nation. They claim that she is so by position, by prestige, by population and historical reminiscences. But Napoleon, true to his policy of never retracing a step he has taken, after repeatedly promising and as repeatedly postponing to remove his troops from Rome, has now on the breaking out of war declared that the postponement must be indefinitely prolonged. In plain terms, he says that he will not remove his troops from Rome, and he is likely to keep his word,—at least, until France receives some material compensation for her condescension.

The present condition of almost every country in Europe is ominous. From the acts of the past and results growing out of them, there is a revolutionary or reactionary party in nearly every one of them. The Bourbons still have many adherents in France and Italy. They are no novices in conspiracy, but have almost reduced it to a science. Where they lack power they seek to employ policy. They never ceased their

efforts while the first Napoleon swayed the destinies of France. They have not ceased since his nephew reached the imperial throne. They have given Victor Emanuel much of the trouble he has had to contend with, since Naples fell into his hands and he became King of Italy. They may not be numerous, but they are persistent and unscrupulous, and will make mischief if they can, once again to elevate the detestable Bourbons to power. The present gives them an opportunity which they will most likely seek to improve.

Austria has the Magyar population on her hands, who hate her rule and are full of an insurrectionary spirit. Already, the dispatches say, are Hungarian soldiers deserting to the Prussian army, carrying with them their horses and accoutrements, and Hungarian officers are expected to arrive in order to organize them. Prussia has, in conjunction with Austria and Russia, a population of Poles, who during long years of oppression have clung to the idea of a resuscitated Poland taking her place again among the nations of Europe.

England has the turbulent Fenians on her hands; and though the late contemptible raid on Canada was not even saved from derision, there are strong reasons for believing that the organization will make trouble before it is crushed out, or dies out. There are astuter and clearer headed men engaged in it than those who have managed to get their names so prominently before the public. And these men, some of whom, like Stephens, have been engaged in it for over twenty years, will be almost sure to take advantage of any difficulty in which England may get involved.

Looked at from whatever point we may, the war which has just commenced in Europe threatens to be one of the most wide spread and terrible of many centuries. Similar scenes to those which almost desolated that continent during the close of the last and beginning of the present centuries are looming up. Austria, Prussia, Hanover, Italy, Bavaria and the German States we may say are at present actively engaged in war; and the prospects are that it will not long be confined to them. As Europe suffered because of the terrible ordeal through which our own nation has lately passed, so the United States may now expect to feel the effects of this trans-atlantic struggle. The ties with which commerce binds the nations of the civilized world are so close that one cannot seriously suffer without another participating, more or less, in that suffering. Every one will look with interest upon this struggle as it progresses, watching for future developments.

## HOME ITEMS.

SABBATH MEETINGS.—Rev. J. W. Gill, a preacher of the Campbellite denomination, occupied the stand for some time, and spoke by way of exhortation, urging the congregation to do all the good in their power and as little evil as possible. He called persecution the Christian's legacy, and urged the great reasons which Christians have to be assured that God will hear and answer prayers offered up in firm faith.

Elder George A. Smith followed in an ecclesiastically historical discourse, tracing the course of Christianity from the days of the Savior through the various stages of apostasy, and the efforts made by various persons to reform the church. He pointed out that they all lacked the proper authority for the work which they undertook, and showed that this was the condition of the world when God revealed the gospel and restored the priesthood through the Prophet Joseph Smith.

Mr. Gill expressed, in a few sentences, his feelings concerning the kind manner in which he had been treated since his arrival in this city, in May last, testified to the good order and peace that prevail here, and dismissed the meeting.

Afternoon.

Pres. B. Young spoke of the introduction of the gospel in this age, the revelation of the Book of Mormon, and the nature of its contents. He treated on the nature and object of the gospel, showing that the spirit of the gospel is the spirit of revelation and power.