

DESERET NEWS:

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - MAY 26, 1880.

A FIXED FACT.

THE Utah Eastern movement, particulars of which we gave to our readers about three weeks ago, has become quite popular and now forms a common topic of conversation. It is no paper scheme or wild-cat speculation. It is a reality. It has a solid basis and the superstructure is being reared steadily and securely. The men who are at the bottom of the movement are responsible, energetic and able, and the plan devised to secure the control of the concern to the people, as against any corporation or monopoly, is efficient and simple.

We have already shown how the majority of the stock is to be held in trust for shareholders by a committee, so that it cannot be controlled by other parties. The shares are placed at \$100 each, but are at present on sale at \$50, and can be paid for in ten dollar monthly instalments. Out of the total capital stock of \$700,000, shares to the amount of \$400,000 will be sold, subject to the control of the trustees according to the conditions of their office for fifteen years. Those who purchase such stock can sell it again, but it will continue subject to the trustees' control. The remaining \$300,000 will be at the disposal of the U. E. Company. The trustees are Bishop L. W. Hardy, Col. J. R. Winder and Fred. H. Auerbach, Esq., gentlemen well known and respected and trusted in the community.

Work has commenced. Contracts are being let, much of the grading and right of way having been secured for stock in the road. Sixty thousand ties have been engaged and general interest has been excited in the enterprise, all the way from Salt Lake City to Coalville. There is no longer any doubt about the project as a fixed fact. It will go on. The road will be built, the rolling stock will be obtained and coal will come down from Summit to Salt Lake by narrow gauge and be sold at living rates.

The great question, will it pay? is answered in the certain reduction of the price of fuel in this city. If the people build and own the road, no matter whether a ton of coal is freighted upon it or not, so long as coal is sold in Salt Lake City for \$1 or less per ton, the people will gain largely by the investment. If the Utah Eastern is patronized it will pay fair dividends; and if the Union Pacific tries to kill it by putting down coal at a lower price than that at which the narrow gauge can afford to deliver it, the people will be largely the gainers and will thus gain a good return on the amount invested in the new road. The people want cheap coal and they can get it if they build and own the Utah Eastern. And it certainly looks now as though they had made up their minds to do it. Go on and prosper.

INTERNAL REVENUE AND CO-OPERATIVE DUE BILLS.

THE haul made by the Collector of Internal Revenue from several co-operative institutions in this Territory some time ago, will be distinctly remembered by the public. The institutions thus phlebotomized are not likely soon to forget it. Z. C. M. I. was bled to a heavy amount, which was paid under protest, and proceedings are still pending for its recovery.

The next heaviest loser of the commercial vital fluid by this operation was the Brigham City Mercantile and Manufacturing Association, which handed over the neat little sum of \$10,224, also under protest. Suit was commenced for its recovery on Tuesday the 18th inst., before Judge Emerson, in the First District Court, at Ogden, the able firm of Richards and Williams being attorneys for the plaintiff.

How many more of the companies which were mulcted in various sums intend to "follow suit" for recovery

we are not aware, but presume that in the event of the success of either of the plaintiffs in the suits planted, others will take a similar course.

As it is probable that some of our readers do not remember the points at issue in the proceedings, as explained in the NEWS at the time of the demand for payment, we will refer to them again. By the act of Congress of Feb. 8th, 1875, it is required, "That every person, firm, association, other than National Bank associations, and every corporation, State bank or banking association, shall pay a tax of ten per centum on the amount of their own notes used for circulation and paid out by them."

The Collector here received instructions from the Department at Washington to enforce this provision of the law, and proceeded to assess this tax on the scrip or orders issued by our co-operative institutions, the same as though they were notes issued by banks for circulation and to be used as cash. The whole tenor of the law on this subject shows that it was intended to apply to notes used in circulation as money. But the Collector was sustained in his views of the matter by the Department, and the tax had to be paid, although in several instances, as we advised at the time, it was done under protest, and the injured parties now have their chances for redress only in a suit at law.

These co-operative orders, it is well known, were not designed for circulation as money. They were in many instances issued in favor of certain individuals named in the body of the order, and all to be redeemed in goods manufactured or sold by the firms that issued them. They were not comparable with notes issued in the place of money by banking houses. In the case of the Brigham City establishment, the hands who received them in settlement for labor were stockholders in the concern. The institution, composed of several departments manufacturing a great variety of articles for home use, found it convenient to issue these orders which were used by its own workpeople in exchange for its own goods, and were vastly easier to handle than the goods themselves. Thus, a man working in the cloth department could much better get a pair of boots from the shoe department with an order for \$10 than by carrying several yards of cloth in exchange, and so with all the different departments of the institution. Orders in various amounts from five cents up to ten dollars were issued, of which the annexed is a sample:

No. 1298. \$5.00.

BRIGHAM CITY

Mercantile and Manufacturing Association.

GOOD FOR FIVE DOLLARS.

Payable at our Retail Trade Prices, in an assortment of Home Manufactures.

N. B.—Good only to Stockholders and employees of Brigham City.

W. L. WATKINS, Sec'y.

The intent of the law was surely not to impose a tax on such due bills as these, issued simply for the convenience, among themselves, of a company of workpeople laboring to produce and manufacture what they need for home consumption. Its object, as may be clearly seen from the context, was to prevent the circulation of paper having the functions of money as a circulating medium, in place of notes issued under the authority of the Government.

These orders are not notes for circulation, and indeed are not commercial notes at all, because they are not redeemable in money, and therefore it appears to us that they are not taxable. And it is not reasonable to think that Congress intended, on the passage of this law for the protection of United States notes for circulation, to hamper and hinder and tax to death, institutions established for the promotion of co-operative industry. We consider that only by a strained and unnatural interpretation of the law can such a tax be imposed on the non-negotiable, non-circulating, non-cashable due bills of our mercantile and manufacturing associations.

But this is a point of law which can only be determined in the courts of law. And as the Brigham City association is resolved to test it to the utmost extent, we may expect the cause to go up until it reaches the Supreme Court of the United States, where we trust justice will be obtained at last.

THE WORK IN EUROPE.

WE have been favored with the perusal of a letter from Elder N. Wilhelmssen, President of the Scandinavian Mission, to Elder A. M. Musser, of this city, dated Copenhagen, April 29, from which we learn that the work is prospering in Northern Europe. During the past winter a large number of well attended meetings were held in the various branches and conferences, and a large number of converts were baptized.

In Aalborg and Aarhus conferences, in Jutland, which Elder Wilhelmssen had just visited, much interest had been aroused. In Aalborg fifty-six had been added by baptism, and in Aarhus eighty during the past six months.

At Copenhagen, Denmark, new editions of some of our leading pamphlets have been published, also a neat little Bible guide, both in Danish and Swedish, consisting of upwards of sixty pages, has been printed. Of the one in Danish about 2,000 copies were sold in three months. Three regular periodicals are now issued from this office to wit: *Skandinaviens Stjerne* (Danish), semi-monthly, now going on its 29th volume, which has a circulation of about 1,250 copies; of *Nordstjernen* (Swedish), they print about 850 copies, semi-monthly, and *Ungdommens Raadgiver*, a small monthly periodical recently started in the interest of the Sunday Schools and young Latter-day Saints in Scandinavia, and has now about 1000 subscribers. They expect soon to commence preparing for the press a new edition of the Book of Mormon, divided into chapters and verses, like the English electotype edition, as the two former editions in Danish are nearly all sold.

Elder Wilhelmssen was in good health and in hopes that through the good influence of the Jubilee Conference held in this city, help would be extended to some of the poor Saints of long standing in the Church in Scandinavia.

From the *Millennial Star* of May 3rd, we learn that Elder Einar Johnsen and fifteen other emigrants, natives of Iceland, arrived in Liverpool, on their way to Utah, on Friday, April 30th, and sailed from that port, on their way to the gathering place of the Saints, the following day, May 1st, on the S.S. *Wisconsin*.

The *Star* has also the following list of releases and appointments:

The following elders are released to return home with the June 5th company:

David Bowen, from being traveling elder in the Welsh Conference;

John Alexander, from being traveling elder in the Birmingham Conference.

Henry Rolapp, formerly of Copenhagen; who has been laboring faithfully, by appointment, in the printing department, and performing other duties connected with this Office, for about two years, is released to go to Utah on June 5th. Until his departure he will labor, in preaching the Gospel, in the Nottingham Conference, under the direction of Elder D. C. Dunbar.

APPOINTMENTS.

Samuel Roskelley is appointed a traveling elder in the London Conference, to labor under the direction of Elder George H. Taylor.

Thomas C. Griggs is appointed a traveling elder in the London Conference, to labor under the direction of Elder George H. Taylor.

Edward King is appointed a traveling elder in the London Conference, to labor under the direction of Elder George H. Taylor.

Thomas X. Smith is appointed a traveling elder in the Nottingham Conference, to labor under the direction of Elder David C. Dunbar.

John Evans is appointed a traveling elder in the Welsh Conference, to labor under the direction of Elder John G. Jones.

Gronway Parry is appointed a traveling elder in the Welsh Conference, to labor under the direction of Elder John G. Jones.

David R. Davis is appointed a traveling elder in the Welsh Conference, to labor under the direction of Elder John G. Jones.

Jesse West is appointed a traveling elder in the Manchester Conference, to labor under the direction of Elder John Rider.

Newton Farr is appointed a traveling elder in the Manchester Conference, to labor under the direction of Elder John Rider.

Thomas Maycock is appointed a traveling elder in the Birmingham

Conference, to labor under the direction of Elder E. M. Curtis.

Joseph Orton is appointed a traveling elder in the Birmingham Conference, to labor under the direction of Elder E. M. Curtis.

Robert Kewley is appointed a traveling elder in the Liverpool Conference, to labor under the direction of Elder George Crane.

John Donaldson is appointed a traveling elder in the Newcastle Conference, to labor under the direction of Elder Peter Reid.

W. C. Parkinson is appointed a traveling elder in the Newcastle Conference, to labor under the direction of Elder Peter Reid.

Robert L. Fishburn is appointed a traveling elder in the Leeds Conference, to labor under the direction of Elder Brigham S. Young.

Lorenzo Farr is appointed a traveling elder in the Leeds Conference, to labor under the direction of Elder Brigham S. Young.

Edward Kay is appointed a traveling elder in the Sheffield Conference, to labor under the direction of Elder Henry Margetts.

C. L. French, heretofore in the Newcastle Conference, is appointed a traveling elder in the Liverpool Conference, to labor under the direction of Elder George Crane.

John L. Jones, heretofore in the Bristol Conference, is appointed a traveling elder in the Norwich Conference, to labor under the direction of Elder Oscar F. Hunter.

A GOOD BREED OF SHEEP.

MANY experiments have been made by our enterprising and intelligent stock men, for the purpose of producing the best breed of sheep to suit the requirements of this western country; that is, a kind of large size that will make good mutton, yield a heavy fleece of fine wool, and thrive well in big flocks. All these qualities are desirable because of the peculiar circumstances and conditions surrounding us in this interior locality. Many kinds which are suited to the East are not adapted to the West. Cotswolds, Leicesters, South-downs, Merinos and other kinds have been imported and crossed with the common breed, and careful sheep raisers have made many improvements in their flocks. But there is still room for further improvement, and he who can inaugurate anything in this direction will greatly benefit the community.

A writer to the *Rural New Yorker*, speaks of a new breed of sheep called the Improved Kentucky, which we do not think has yet been introduced into Utah, and which appears to combine more of the qualities desired for this region than any other we have heard of. This kind was originally bred by Mr. Robert Scott, of Frankfort, Kentucky, and is described as having wool from ten to twelve inches long, surpassing the Cotswold's in fineness, softness and the number of fibres to the square inch, the fleece being so close as to scarcely allow of any parting; sheep extremely hardy, healthy, fattening on common pastures in the shortest time, and very prolific. Mr. Scott's flock often producing a third more lambs than the number of his breeding ewes; while another authority describes them as heavy bodied, long woolled, and producing a weighty fleece, good mutton and a heavy market lamb. They are said to have a dash of Merino blood in their make-up, and the describer thinks they would do "to mass in large flocks, while from the length of staple and density of fleece they would yield an unsurpassed clip of wool."

We bring this matter to the attention of our sheepmen that they may examine into it. We have no personal knowledge of the breed described but think it worthy of a trial by our friends who make this business a specialty.

A NEW DISCOVERY.

By private letter from Grouse Creek we learn that coal has been discovered in the vicinity of that place, making quite a stir among the settlers. Grouse Creek is in Box Elder County, Utah, and lies to the north of the Central Pacific Railroad. It is pleasantly situated, and in addition to a fine range for stock has some excellent farming land on which a number of "Mormon" families have been for two or three years

past making themselves substantial homesteads.

Our informant, Mr. B. F. Cooke, states that one vein of coal has been opened 25 feet in thickness. The coal looks well and burns briskly. The distance from the mine to Laramie, on the Central Pacific, is about 35 miles.

If this discovery turns out to be as represented—our correspondent is a reliable man—it will make quite a change in the prospects of the Grouse Creek people, and prove a great boon to the Central Pacific Company and the settlers along the line of the Railroad. Prospectors have sought diligently for coal through the State of Nevada, but in vain. The Central Pacific people have been to a very large extent dependent upon the Union Pacific mines for fuel for their locomotives, particularly on the eastern portion of their line, and have offered a heavy bonus for the discovery of coal within easy distance therefrom. The parties who have opened this coal bed are very fortunate, and unless specially employed by the Company are entitled to the bonus.

Employment will be furnished to many hands if the deposit proves to be of any great extent, a branch line will doubtless be run from Laramie to the mine, and the material prosperity of our settlements in the north-west corner of the Territory will be assured. We shall look with interest for further particulars.

"INDIAN" RELICS.

WHILE interesting discoveries of archaeological treasures are being made in various parts of the United States and in Central and South America, Utah is not without her contributions to the collection of relics of the remarkable civilization that once flourished upon the Western Continent. Some of these are stored in the Deseret Museum and others have been secured by antiquarians and placed in eastern and European repositories.

It has been stated by noted archaeologists that no iron instrument has ever been found in the Indian mounds of this region. But an iron sword was found some time ago in a mound near Fillmore, Millard County, in this Territory, and it is desired that authentic information concerning it may be obtained. Professor Barfoot, curator of the Deseret Museum, would be glad to learn full particulars of that discovery, and would be thankful for accurate details. We therefore request our friends in the south who are acquainted with the facts to send them to us or to Professor Barfoot at the Museum.

And we suggest that any specimens of ancient art, or any relics of the buried past, that may be exhumed by our settlers in any part of this Territory or the surrounding regions, be carefully preserved and on account be recorded of their discovery, and that the articles found be sent to the Deseret Museum and the particulars to the DESERET NEWS for publication.

PEAR BLIGHT.

WE notice in several papers of an attack of a disease upon pear trees, which is fatal in a large number of instances. The best pear culturists of the country are at fault in relation to its cause and cure. We do not know whether any of our Utah orchards have been troubled by this disease, but it is quite likely to manifest itself in these parts as well as in the East. The first sign of the pear blight is a black streak on the limbs or the body of the tree. The tree withers and dies much to the perplexity of the horticulturist.

We have heard of a remedy for the pear blight which we think should be made known as it is said to have proven effectual in trials extending over many years. As soon as the black streak is seen take a sharp knife and slit the blackened bark so as to allow the juicy substance under it to exude. It will trickle out in the course of a few hours looking like dark colored molasses. If allowed to remain it will affect and poison the whole tree but being allowed to escape before spreading too far the tree may be saved from material injury.

The pear is a delicious fruit well adapted for preserving and canning; its culture is becoming extensive in