



GEORGE Q. CANNON.....EDITOR

Wednesday, May 27, 1868.

CONTRACT FOR GRADING RAILROAD.

WE alluded yesterday to the making of the contract for the grading of the Railroad. We are pleased to have it in our power to state to-day that a contract for the grading of the Road from the head of Echo Cañon to this city has been closed between S. B. Reed, Esq., Superintendent of Construction and Engineer of the U. P. R. R. line, acting in behalf of that company, and President Young. Should it be decided to run the Line through Salt Lake City the grading will be done to this point, but if the route north of the Lake should be selected, then the grading will be done to the Lake. The distance to be graded will be between fifty and ninety miles. From the mouth of Echo the Line will run down the Weber, through which Cañon it will enter this valley.

This is an important undertaking, and comes very opportunely at present, as it will afford steady and remunerative employment for thousands of men and a large number of teams. As soon as the route is located President Young will commence at the head of Echo Cañon to let out large and small jobs to those who may wish to take them. He does not wish to hire men himself to do this work; but desires capable, responsible men to come and make contracts. The work is to be commenced immediately, and there should be no delay on the part of those who wish to take jobs, as the entire Line has to be graded by the first of November next. Every one acquainted with the country, and the amount of work to be done between this and the first of November can readily appreciate the necessity for expedition and energy.

In Weber Cañon there is considerable tunneling, blasting and mason work to be done. Men familiar with these branches can obtain work by moving early in the matter, as it will be let to those who are on hand to take it. Picks, shovels, paws, scrapers, wheelbarrows and carts will all be needed to carry on the work, and those who wish to take jobs should prepare themselves with these tools, &c., and be prepared to commence as soon as the route is located, which will probably be within a few days. The U. P. R. R. intend to bring up all the necessary supplies of carts, wheelbarrows, crowbars, drilling tools, steel, iron, derrick irons, powder, fuse, spades, shovels, picks, and other tools, to the terminus of the Railroad, which those who take contracts on the road can make arrangements for obtaining in any necessary quantity. In all probability the Company will form a depot on the Weber at the mouth of Echo, or close by, where those articles will be sent. Contracts for work will be let at the following rates:

Earth excavation, either borrowed for embankment, wasted from cuts, or hauled not exceeding 200 feet from cuts into embankment, per cubic yard.....	27c.
Earth excavation, hauled more than 200 feet from cuts into embankment, per cubic yard.....	45c.
Loose rock, per cubic yard.....	\$1.57½
Solid lime or sand rock, per cubic yard.....	2.70
Granite, per cubic yard.....	3.60
Rubble masonry, in box culverts, laid in lime or cement, per cubic yard.....	5.85
Rubble masonry, laid dry, per cubic yard.....	5.40
Masonry in bridge abutments and piers, laid in lime mortar or cement, beds and joints dressed, drafts on corners, laid in courses, per cubic yard.....	13.50
Rubble masonry in bridge abutments and piers, laid dry, per cubic yard.....	7.20
Rubble masonry in bridge abutments and piers, laid in cement, per cubic yard.....	7.65
Excavation and preparation of foundation for masonry at estimate of engineer.	

Eighty per cent. of the above prices will be paid monthly as the work progresses, the remaining twenty per cent. will be paid when the entire job is finished and accepted.

New that this contract is completed no man need go East, or in any other direction, in search of employment, for there is enough for all at our very doors and in the completion of an enterprise in which we are all interested. There is money in the job for those who are industrious and prudent, and coming, as it does, at the present time when there is such a scarcity of money and a consequent slackness of labor, it is most advantageous. Men should not look, however, for the wages that were made here in 1864 and 1865. The days for such prices to be paid for labor have gone, for the present at any rate; and looking at them from one point, it would be beneficial if they never returned. Such high rates of wages as have prevailed here benefit neither the employer nor the employe; they only foster extravagant and other bad habits.

The Railroad is going to make a great change in affairs here, and our people should moderate their expectations and prepare themselves for the alteration which appears inevitable. There are thousands of men on the line of Road east who are eager for employment at the rates here given, and they would come here if the least encouragement were given them. But this is not desirable, while we have unemployed men at home. It is wise policy for the people of this Territory to do this work. They need the means, and no effort should be spared to earn it, that those who owe may pay their debts and have the necessary funds to send for machinery and establish mercantile houses in the various settlements.

It naturally falls within the province of the Bishops to see that a sufficient number of hands remain in the various Wards and settlements to take care of the crops. In the anxiety to obtain employment on the Railroad the fields should not be neglected. We will need bread, vegetables and fruits as much when the Railroad is graded through to the city as we do now. Others also will need these articles of food, and they will doubtless command good prices. The season thus far is a most excellent one for crops. Since our settlement of these valleys, the prospects never appeared more favorable, with the exception of the grasshoppers. The presence of these destructive insects should cause every farmer to redouble his exertions to preserve that which he has sown and planted, for temporal salvation depends to a great extent upon our harvest being at least a moderately good one. If a sufficient number remain at home to take care of the crops, the remainder can come to the Railroad and work for money.

In looking over our present circumstances and prospects we see great cause for thankfulness. If we do not exert ourselves with perseverance and energy to take advantage of the opportunities presented to us, we shall prove ourselves unworthy of our blessings.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.—EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYED.

THROUGHOUT the world there is a struggle for power and supremacy between capital and labor. Capital seeks to have labor helplessly in its power, tied hand and foot, so to speak, and entirely subservient to its will. Labor strives to retaliate, when circumstances offer opportunity, by attempting to force capital to hire it at its own terms. Capital endeavors to tyrannize over labor, to grind labor down, and compel it to feed an insatiable desire for increase. It is haughty, driving, coercive and unjust, when the demand for labor is less than the supply. And labor, to find an equality, resorts to every means in its power to successfully combat capital. This is the condition of capital and labor in the world. Of course there are exceptions, and in some places it is worse than in others; but wherever large masses of human beings are collected together to reside and labor, there capital strives to lord it over labor, to fatten on the poor, to grind and oppress the toiling bone and sinew that feeds its intolerable craving for wealth; and labor acts the hypocrite to capital, is an eye-server, does the least possible amount of work in the longest given time, and seeks to be even with capital in a struggle of mutual dishonesty.

A result of this is class combinations. Capitalists unite together to make terms for the laborer. Workmen form societies and demand terms from the employer. And as the labor market is glutted or depleted, so is the power to impose terms held by the combination of capital or the combination of labor.

Class feelings have thus been engendered, and, though living with and for each other, so to speak, in many places employers and employed hate each other with the most bitter hatred. But the capitalist has an advantage over the laborer, which makes the contest unequal, and the latter in nearly every instance is compelled to yield to the former, where an issue is directly raised, as in the case of strikes of workmen. The capitalist can live without the workingman's labor, in most cases, until he can starve labor to his terms. And workmen are proverbially improvident. When labor commands a high price in the market, they too often spend their means as fast as they earn it, without saving when they could, keep themselves poor, and place themselves at the mercy of the capitalist whom they hate yet have to serve. The feelings which exist in many parts of Britain and in some parts of the Eastern States, between employers and employed, are incredible except to those who have seen them manifested.

The terrible results following their operations were recently made public in England, before a Royal Commission sitting in Sheffield, Mr. Overend presiding, to enquire into the outrages perpetrated by Trade Societies. It was proved before that Commission, that every crime against life and safety, murder included, had been committed, because of these class feelings, for amounts varying from one pound up to fifteen pounds. This is a terrible state of society, indeed. It shows there is something radically wrong connected with it. It looks like men living upon the lives of their fellows, playing the part of ghouls and fattening upon their corpses.

This is a condition of things which we have to remedy. It is a social evil of a very serious character. The gospel has to remove the cause of every existing wrong, to heal up the wounds of society, to introduce correct feeling, brotherly love, kindness, and charity towards each other. We are looking for a day, that is not far distant, when the order of Enoch shall be established among the Saints, when in the words of the Lord to Enoch, the Saints shall be "equal in hands of heavenly things; yea, and earthly things also, for the obtaining of heavenly; for if ye are not equal in earthly things, ye cannot be equal in obtaining heavenly things." (Doc. and Cov., page 235.) Employers and employed must learn that the interests of all are, to an extent, the interests of each. Capital must deal by labor, as it would wish to be done by, were the positions and circumstances reversed; and labor must learn to act in the same manner.

The co-operative principle has been tried successfully in many places. It is a combination of capital against capital, and of labor against capital. It is a combination against the hirer of labor, and against the capital that thrives on the necessities and unthriftiness of labor. The working-men put together their small savings and become merchants. They put together their skill and labor and become manufacturers. The principle has been tested in Europe, in the East and in the West. The working-men stand in direct relations with the buyer, not of labor, but of the material produced by labor. Yet this is not sufficient. Like many other excellent plans devised and brought into operation in the world, it will fall short of the object desired, unless a different spirit from that of mere self interest governs those engaged in it. Those thus co-operating may hire labor, and place themselves in the position of buyers of that which they once had to sell; and experience teaches that no men are more exacting, as a rule, than the laborer turned employer.

A spirit of righteousness and justice should govern employers and employed in their relations with each other. The employer should have a fair per centage for his time, skill, experience and capital, according as they are invested; the laborer should have a fair per centage for his labor and skill. If either of these is not done, there is a loss on some side, and there is injustice in some way. The solution of this question by the gospel and by the Saints, can be accelerated or retarded by the parties most interested—the employers and employed. If the class feelings which are entertained elsewhere with such bitterness, are found to exist here, a just and righteous course in all things pertaining to labor among us will be more difficult to reach. The laborer will be an eye-server, and the employer will be unduly exacting. If a desire to do right prevails, if the employer can treat the employed as his brethren in the gospel, and the employed can view his employ-

er in the same light, each studying the interests of the other, the day is not far distant when the last vestige of class-feeling will disappear, and injustice and equity govern every relation between labor and capital among all Latter-day Saints.

PROTECTION AND ELEVATION OF THE INDIANS.

A LARGE meeting has been recently held at the Cooper Institute, New York, at which it was resolved to form a society for the protection and elevation of the Indians in the Territories. So we were informed by the eastern dispatches a few days ago. We have heard no further particulars respecting the formation of the society, or the steps which are likely to be taken to accomplish the objects of its organization. There is a large field in which a society having such objects in view can labor. Men whose hearts overflow with sympathy for the negro, and who would rather see the Republic rent into a thousand pieces and a fratricidal war raging throughout the land than that the negro should be kept from what they view as his rights, smile approvingly at plans for the extermination of the Indian. The negro is "a man and a brother," and for his benefit the blood and treasure of the nation should be freely expended and the very existence of the nation itself endangered; but the Indian is a wild beast, a creature whom it is meritorious to kill, and whose extirpation would be a most desirable consummation!

Every unprejudiced person who is familiar with the capabilities of the two races must look upon this difference of feeling as most strange. The rights of the negro is a subject upon which politicians and editors are never tired of dilating. It is the most popular and thoroughly-ventilated topic of the day. It is the hobby upon which hundreds expect to ride into power. The redemption of the negro is to be achieved, let the consequences be what they may. He must be fully enfranchised, and at least be placed on an equality with the white race. But who cares for the Indian? Whole tribes of that race may be ruthlessly blotted out of existence, and whose sympathies are aroused? The few who dare raise their voices against the outrages that are perpetrated upon them are ridiculed, and their protests are disregarded. There is no political power to be gained by urging the claims of humanity in their behalf; but it is more profitable and popular to magnify their crimes, paint them more bloody and cruel than they are, and cover up the crimes of the whites which, in many instances, are the foundation of the retaliation which the Indians inflict.

The old Puritans were credited with entertaining the idea that the Indians were the counterpart of the idolatrous heathen of Canaan, whose inheritance was to be given into the hands of the children of Israel. According to their harsh theological opinions, the Indians were children of unregenerated nature, and reprobate and accursed of God. Assuming that they, themselves, were the covenant people, and the others the idolaters who were to be "cleaned out," they had but few scruples about fulfilling, in this respect, what many of them imagined to be the divine will.

Now-a-days it involves too much trouble to go to the Bible for reasons and justification for killing the Indians; other pleas are set up. Advancing civilization, expediency and necessity demand their annihilation. They are on the track in which empire is marching, and, *notens volens*, must be removed. The fiat has gone forth respecting them. But we are glad to hear of the formation of a society for their protection and elevation. It is needed. Though they are a blood-thirsty and ferocious race, experience has proved that, like other human beings, they are not insensible to kindness. But we have serious doubts about the society accomplishing the objects contemplated in its formation.

ITEMS.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY.

CORRESPONDENTS writing for publication are requested to write on one side of the paper only.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Correspondents' names must in every instance accompany their communications, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of reliability.

"STATIONERY.—Simple people are apt to think that stationery is composed of paper, pens, &c., but they have very little comprehensiveness on the subject compared with some M. C.'s, who legislate for the greatest nation on the globe. One gentleman included among his stationery for the year 1867, hack hire, horse hire, kid gloves by the hundred dozen, Scotch