

THE DESERET NEWS: WEEKLY.

PRESENT ADVANTAGES AND PRACTICAL ECONOMY.

Wealth does not necessarily consist in the possession of money, nor prosperity in receiving an increasing amount of it. To have an abundance of those things which are conducive to life, health and happiness, is to be in possession of wealth. Yet, money is useful, as representing wealth, and it can be exchanged for an infinite variety of things which minister to our necessities and wants. It can also be employed to purchase wealth and that which will multiply it.

There are persons in this community who have become measurably wealthy through the very fact of not having received money as pay for their labor. They have received cattle, which have multiplied, costing the owner comparatively nothing while so doing; they have received building materials and mechanics' labor; they have received land, and fruit trees, and seeds of various kinds; and they now own buildings, and cultivated lands, and orchards, and horses, and carriages, and the fruits of the earth in abundance to sustain themselves and families. Yet, had they been paid in money the probability is that numbers of them could not and would not have exercised the self-denial requisite to gather around them the property they now have. Every pressing want, or seemingly pressing one, would have been met while their means lasted; customary desires would have been gratified; tastes catered for; and after years of toil they would have been to-day almost in the same condition as when they arrived here—in poverty.

But money can be usefully employed, and in the hands of a man who knows how to use it, can be made an instrument of power, and one of great usefulness. Every particle of imported machinery which we have in this Territory cost cash. Our wagons, buggies, glass, metal ware, and a thousand other things that have been brought here, had to be paid for in cash. Without it we could not and cannot go into other markets and buy; for it represents wealth, and is accepted throughout Christendom as such. The money invested in machinery has been productively employed. It produces wealth. It relieves us of sending so much into other markets to buy those things which this machinery makes. And the individuals who carefully husband the money which they get, and employ it in such a manner, are benefactors to the community, while enriching themselves.

After a dearth of money throughout the Territory, for a considerable time, it is again circulating very freely. It is in the possession of almost every one, in greater or less degree. Working men claim it for their wages, instead of taking orders and what is technically called "trade," and there is no hesitation on the part of employers in most instances, in meeting their wishes. Now is an excellent time to take advantage of circumstances and make this money aid in producing wealth. Past obligations, incurred in a time of scarcity, should be met, honestly and promptly. Then the many possessors of the medium of currency, those who toil hard for it and earn it, should individually and unitedly make it minister not merely to their present comfort but to their future prosperity. The opportunity offered the people of this Territory, at the present time, for laying the foundation of an early independence foreign manufactures and producers, is one that should not be neglected.

The principle of co-operation, which has been presented to the people and advocated before them, is one by which all can become participants in the future results of a wise application of the money that could now be profitably invested. It is not alone in the purchasing of merchandise, to be brought here and retailed at lower profits than are usually obtained, though the co-operators enjoy all the profits, that its benefits can be fully experienced. In the organizations, to which we have occasionally referred, for the furtherance of various branches of manufactures, another of its notable and excellent features can be seen. These organizations can have increased usefulness conferred upon them by increased co-operation. And we expect in a few months to see a very great and radical change in the manufacture of various important articles, in consequence of the facilities which will be provided for manufacturing them here

so as to fairly compete with distant markets. Our carriages, wagons, sleighs, furniture, and other things in general use and imperatively required by the demands of society, we hope to see turned out of the factories here, equal in quality to, and in every way successfully competing with any that may be imported. But we can do with more machinery—a vast amount more, and labor-saving inventions of many kinds, from the machinery requisite to run a first-class cotton or woolen factory to the simplest invention for saving labor and easing human toil. Much can be procured by individual efforts; and much by a combination of means on the co-operative principle. There is no necessity for pointing out how this can be best managed, it has been done so often and is so well known. But we would urge the people to save their money that they now obtain, if it must pass out of the Territory, let it go to bring in that which will benefit the Territory; and let the people do it so that they will be individually benefitted by their exertions through long years to come.

PROJECT FOR A JOINT STOCK HOTEL.

The Railroad from the east is not probably more than sixty miles distant from this city. By the time the spring fairly opens the snort of the locomotive will be heard on the banks of the Salt Lake, and if the winter should prove an open one, and admit of the Western Company working up to its capacity, there will be but a short gap to finish at that time to make the connection between the two oceans, by rail, a complete one. In view of the speedy completion of this great continental highway there should be steps taken here to prepare for the increased travel that will undoubtedly commence when the line is finished. One of the most pressing wants that exists here at the present time is a hotel. We have a place of amusement in our Theatre that leaves nothing to be desired. It is ample for every requirement of the kind for years. But we have no hotel at present that approaches the style and capacity of building that we should have. Those that we have, maintained a good reputation and answered the purpose for which they were designed until this past year. Then, with the increased travel we have had, they were found quite inadequate to meet the wants of the traveling public. Of course if they have not been able to accommodate the travelers of this past season, they will be quite insufficient for any season in the future when the railroad shall have been completed.

The rapid growth of Salt Lake City and the labor that has been performed here, already attract universal attention. This City is a point of great interest. The eyes of the people of our nation, as well as those of foreign nations, are directed to it. There is a strange fascination about everything connected with this singular people called Latter-day Saints. Thinking men indulge in a variety of speculations as to what their future will be—for all admit that they have a great future before them—and they are desirous to obtain an insight into their organization and the peculiar ties that bind them together.

This city must become a place of great resort. Tourists and visitors from every nation will undoubtedly come here in great numbers. To accommodate them we want a large, airy, magnificent hotel. It should be as much superior to ordinary hotels as our Theatre is to ordinary theatres. The foresight which planned and erected and carried into successful operation the Theatre has been fully vindicated by the light of present events. It is not any too large, neither has it been built any too soon. It has already obtained a national reputation. We should have a hotel in this city, so elegant, commodious and well-conducted that it would bear comparison with any hotel in our country—the land *par excellence* of hotels.

Could we have remained in peace in Nauvoo we should have had a grand hotel there in the Nauvoo House. It was to have been built upon the Joint Stock principle; and if it had been completed according to the design, it would have been a most elegant building, a delightful habitation and resting place for travelers who should have been led to visit that city. But we were interrupted in its erection. When we last visited there, its foundation walls stood intact, declaring to every visitor, every traveler up and down the Mississippi river, on the bank of which it stands, the industry and enterprise which gave to Nauvoo a name and a fame second to no city in the West.

We are in a better position, however, now to erect such a building than we were then. We have become a great people, and we have ready at our hands, in necessary abundance, the materials of which to build such a hotel as will be an ornament to our city and a cause of gratification and comfort to every traveler.

It should be built upon the Joint Stock principle, and the capitalists of San Francisco, Sacramento and California generally, and of Nevada, of the Territories of Montana and Idaho, of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha and of the entire Eastern States would find it to their interest to subscribe stock towards its erection. The people of this city can furnish the necessary materials and ground for the building as their share; but we would like to see it a National Hotel in the strict sense of the word—a hotel in which the capitalists and business men of every State would have a direct interest. We have no doubt respecting the result of the investment financially. There is no doubt but it would pay. Besides, it would be an advertisement of the most extensive and best kind for every man of business who should subscribe for any shares in it. Such a building as is needed would probably cost about \$800,000 or \$1,000,000.

We shall have more to say on this subject in a future number.

UNION OF THE TELEGRAPHIC AND POSTAL SERVICES.

THE dispatches to-day contain the information that Postmaster General Randall will recommend Government to unite the telegraphic with the postal service of the country. He believes it can be made a source of revenue to the Government. He also advocates the sending of messages at low, fixed rates. These will be reforms which, if properly carried out, will be of vast advantage to the country. The telegraph should be an institution belonging to the people as much as the post office; and instead of the transmission of news by the wire being confined to a few, in consequence of the high tariff for sending messages, it should be within the reach of all.

Where there is only one wire, and the amount of business to be done is considerable, it may be necessary to impose a high rate so that the most important business may receive precedence, because for that those who have it in hands would be willing to pay more than for a trivial matter. Such might be the case with a submarine cable. But the argument would fail when applied to wires stretched on poles. In this latter case, did the Government own the lines, it could easily increase the number of wires on the same poles, and have different messages passing along the same line to a number of places at the same time. Almost the only extra expense, of stretching and keeping in order, would be the wires. The service for repairs would be the same; and as in Europe eight and ten wires could be stretched along the same line of poles.

But there is an argument in favor of a low, fixed and uniform rate for messages, which seems to give this principle stronger grounds than even the sending letters at a fixed and uniform rate. Between sending a letter thirty miles and three thousand miles there is a vast difference. It has to be carried all the way, consuming, on an equal ratio, one hundred times as much time, during which all the expense of the means of transit, whether steam or animal, and that of the men employed, continues. It might with a show of justice be argued that the amount of postage ought to be proportionately high. But the practical workings of the postal service, especially in densely populated districts and countries, prove the contrary. With the telegraph wire, when the line is open and connections made, there is but the same labor, and scarcely any longer time, required to send a message from New York to the Pacific Coast than there would be to send one to Albany. On the simplest grounds, there would be proportionately less cost involved in the difference of sending the dispatches than there would be in the difference of sending letters the same distance.

Of course it may be alleged that an operator can but manipulate the keys with a certain quickness and send off so many words in a given time. This is undoubtedly correct. But an increased number of wires would give employment to an increased number of operators; and the additional business would much more than pay the extra expense. As a public institution this might be accomplished. And with the increasing

population of States and Territories now sparsely settled there is little doubt but a few years would show a handsome revenue derived from this service; while the business of the country, commerce through all the States and Territories, and the public at large would be greatly benefitted by the change. But in private hands, or in the possession of private companies, it is needless to expect such a result. Companies have not the same facilities for cheap working that the Government has in the post-offices, supplied with competent clerks, in every city and town in the Union. These would require little additional force, other than the operators. Companies, too, in their haste to get rich and raise the value of their stock, when they can, are apt to drive their business with all the high-handedness of monopolies. It is not public benefit nor future and permanent prosperity which are sought, so much as immediate pecuniary increase. Where healthful competition exists the evils which grow out of such monopolies are measurably kept in check. But throughout the Union, amalgamation and combination have given to companies in railroading, in steamboating and in telegraphing, a power, which in many instances laughs at rivalry. The result is, the public must accept their terms, or go without the benefits which they have to offer. Consequently the public, thus presented with Hobson's choice, feel compelled to submit. This is not so in all cases, but it is in many; and amongst these the most prominent is that of transmitting intelligence by electricity. This, which should be accessible to all, is now by the nature of circumstances, by the cost of construction, and by this spirit of monopoly confined to comparatively a few. We are not aiming any censures at these companies. They have conferred great benefits upon trade and upon the public by their enterprise and the employment of the capital invested. But we would like to see the telegraph service united with the postal, and the tariff for messages so low that all might avail themselves of it. With such feelings we heartily endorse General Randall's recommendation.

AN ANSWER

TO SEVERAL QUESTIONS IN RELATION TO THE HISTORY AND DOCTRINE OF THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS AND THE SETTLEMENT AND PROGRESS OF UTAH TERRITORY.

REVELATION ON CELESTIAL MARRIAGE, GIVEN TO JOSEPH SMITH, NAUVOO, JULY 12TH, 1843.

Verily, thus saith the Lord unto you my servant Joseph, that inasmuch as you have inquired of my hand, to know and understand wherein I, the Lord, justified my servants, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; as also Moses, David, and Solomon, my servants, as touching the principle and doctrine of their having many wives, and concubines: Behold! and lo, I am the Lord thy God, and will answer thee as touching this matter: Therefore, prepare thy heart to receive and obey the instructions which I am about to give unto you; for all those who have this law revealed unto them, must obey the same; for behold! I reveal unto you a new and an everlasting covenant; and if ye abide not that covenant, then are ye damned; for no one can reject this covenant, and be permitted to enter into my glory; for all who will have a blessing at my hands, shall abide the law which was appointed for that blessing, and the conditions thereof, as was instituted before the foundation of the world: and as pertaining to the new and everlasting covenant, it was instituted for the fullness of my glory; and he that receiveth a fullness thereof, must, and shall abide the law, or he shall be damned, saith the Lord God.

And verily I say unto you, that the conditions of this law are these:—All covenants, contracts, bonds, obligations, oaths, vows, performances, connections, associations, or expectations, that are not made, and entered into, and sealed, by the Holy Spirit of promise, of him who is anointed, both as well for time and for all eternity, and that too most holy, by revelation and commandment, through the medium of mine anointed, whom I have appointed on the earth to hold this power, (and I have appointed unto my servant Joseph to hold this power in the last days, and there is never but one on the earth at a time, on whom this power and the keys of this Priesthood are conferred), are of no efficacy, virtue or force, in and after the resurrection from the dead; for all contracts that are not made unto this end, have an end when men are dead.