

EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY EXCEPTED, AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Wednesday, April 20, 1881.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

During the first quarter of 1881 there were 1,986 failures in the United States, against 1,534 for the first quarter of the year preceding.

Question.—"What is a counter irritant?" Answer by a Co-op. clerk: "A woman who is forever chattering and never finds anything she wants." Correct.

We publish to-day the full text of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Miles case. It reads much better than the synopsis previously furnished by the telegraph.

The Gutenberg Bible, said to be the oldest book printed with movable type, (about the year 1450) was sold in New York on the 7th inst. for \$8,000. A gentleman named Cole was the purchaser. It ought to go into some public library.

Leah's Illustrated for April 16 has a pictorial article showing the progress of Ritualism in the Church of England. It is evidently nothing less than Romanism in a very thin disguise, and a preparation, by an easy stage, of Episcopalianism for the full fellowship of Papal Catholicism.

Vast quantities of arms and ammunition are being manufactured for European governments. The Krupp factory, in Prussia, alone has received orders for the immense guns made there, from Greece, 700; Holland, 130; Italy, 400; Roumania, 100; Sweden, 50. Peace has not the best of prospects in Europe.

Custer County, Idaho, has been temporarily organized with the following officers, who occupy their respective positions until the special election to be held in June: J. S. P. Robinson, J. M. Shoup and Enos Watson, commissioners appointed by the Legislature; S. H. Van Camp, Assessor and Collector; E. C. Whitsett, Auditor and Recorder; A. K. Smith, Treasurer; J. C. Fox, Sheriff, and James Burns, Probate Judge.

The Magazine of Art for April, being the sixth number of the enlarged series, is equal to its predecessors in beauty and value. This splendid work is published monthly by Cassell, Pether, Galpin & Co., of London, Paris and New York, at \$3 50 per annum, and each number is worth the year's subscription. It contains forty-eight pages of letter-press and engravings, on tinted paper, and to all art students is a most valuable magazine. There are in this number more than a dozen fine engravings, taken from celebrated paintings, besides numerous cuts illustrating art in different branches. The articles are written in first class style, and the whole work is unexceptionable.

PRACTICAL MEASURES FOR ZION'S PROGRESS.

We publish to-day a circular from Zion's Central Board of Trade, to which we direct special attention. The objects held in view by this organization are certainly most laudable. Nineteen different industries are enumerated as subjects for discussion at the meeting of the Board in May, and each of them can be made successful in this Territory by judicious management and the co-operation of the people.

The necessity of home industries and the feasibility of their establishment and profitable operation, have been advocated almost from the first settlement of the Territory. President Young led out practically in this direction and, with his immediate associates, repeatedly urged the introduction of industrial enterprises, not only as a measure of economy, but as a means of furnishing employment to the constantly arriving immigrants and the rapidly increasing juveniles.

Theories have been plentiful, and the want of such institutions is couched. The time is at hand for practical measures. There is no need for the members of the Boards of Trade in the several States of Zion, nor for the Central Board to spend time in discussing the necessity of home industries, or the anticipated benefits to result from their establishment. Plans are wanted, methods by which the desired results can be achieved are called for; co-operative effort is required; something is to be done, not merely talked of. This we understand to be the object of the meeting, announced in the circular.

The inauguration of the co-operative mercantile movement by our leaders was intended as the first step towards industrial co-operation. The opening measure has been successful in accomplishing much good. It has been the means, as a distributor of imported goods, of furnishing merchandise at remarkably low prices, thus bringing them within the reach of the masses; it has been a regulator of trade; it has prevented "cutters" in any article in general demand; it has kept large supplies at a convenient point for dealers in the various parts of the Territory, by which the people could obtain comforts at all seasons of the year without difficulty; it has also been a repository for many articles of home manufacture, by which they have been brought to the attention and patronage of the public. The present investigation, however, is a different matter. It is a commercial success.

But no matter how cheaply and easily we can obtain imports by means of Z. C. M. I., it is conceded that our true policy is to make, as far as possible, at least what we need for home consumption, with a view to future exports of these articles

which we can sell abroad at a profit. To determine what can be produced and manufactured to the best advantage, on sound business principles, in this Territory, and to devise measures by which those articles can be produced for the benefit of the community and the advantage of all engaged in the enterprise, will at once secure the attention of the Central Board of Trade.

We notice that iron and coke occupy the first place in the list of subjects to be discussed. This is gratifying to all who know anything of the vast resources of Utah in this particular line, the amount of suitable labor, skilled and otherwise, ready to hand for embarking in the business of manufacture, and the great market which is open for these necessary products. Iron, no doubt, can be made in Utah to supply all this rapidly opening region with the most precious of metals; and the railroad facilities and prospects are such as to warrant not only large consumption of the invaluable article, but cheap and speedy transportation to the points of demand. Utah is bound at some time to be a great iron-producing and iron-consuming country.

All the different articles enumerated are worthy the attention of business minds as certain to prove profitable production in Utah. Take one of them which everybody uses—salt. We have it here in mountains, and on the shores of the lake in almost unlimited quantities. In its crude state, if properly handled, it can be made a source of revenue to the manipulators. But we need woe here by which it can be relieved of its chemical impurities and made as fit for table and curative uses as the finest that is imported. We send to Liverpool for salt with thousands of tons of it right within our reach.

We ought not to import a single pound of soap, nor a piece of upper leather, nor a boot nor a shoe, nor an ounce of butter or cheese, nor a gallon of kerosene or a box of matches, nor a piece of glue, nor a keg of white lead. These and many other things can be produced at home at paying prices, if the people of all peoples who should be united, will combine for the purpose of self-protection and mutual advantage.

Here is the grandest opportunity for the building up of a self-sustaining, industrial and powerful system of co-operative effort ever offered in the history of the world. A people gathered from all the leading nations; connected by the closest ties that bind the human heart; urged by motives that move to a common end; inspired by a spirit of faith, energy, temperance, peace, patience and unity; led by men of honor and experience, wisdom and unselfishness; living in a region full of the elements needed for permanent wealth and prosperity; all the modern developments for the saving of labor and the utilization of its products brought within access; located in the heart of the richest portion of the globe; and encouraged by the portals of a destiny vouchsafed to no other people since the beginning of the race.

What is needed? Practical co-operation. Union of capital and labor, mutual interest between consumer and producer. Not on paper or in speeches merely, but in acts and realities. In our co-operative associations let the worker and the buyer each have a pecuniary interest with the holder of large capital in the profits and losses, the risks and responsibilities of the institutions designed for the public good. Let us come closer together in our social and material affairs. Discard jealousy and abuse of capital; give labor a part of the results of organized industry. Do not seek to level the rich to the plane of the poor, but gradually lift up the poor that they also may become rich. Seek not for sudden wealth by speculative methods, but let all combine for a reasonable and healthy and inter-dependent progress in all things that tend to the comfort and happiness and elevation of society.

Communism is not embodied in co-operation. The destruction of individual will, talent, enterprise, property or ambition is not desired or desirable, it is repulsive to co-operative effort. On the contrary, when properly arranged and carried out, it will offer the strongest incentives to personal exertion; while seeking the good of the whole it will have regard to the benefit of every part, and while aiming at the enrichment and advancement of the community, will secure the independence and protect the rights and accumulations of each individual.

We look with confidence to the accomplishment of something definite in this direction by the action of Zion's Central Board of Trade. But all must bear in mind that as Rome was not built in a day, so the desired results of home industry cannot be effected at once. Time, patience, experiment, improvement by experience, money, wisdom, full confidence and union are essential to the work; let these be had, and the people of Zion will enter upon a career of prosperity which will prove a realization of the visions of the seers, and the hopes of the heaven-inspired humanitarians of all ages.

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

THE DAILY NEWS.

WASHINGTON, 20.—The democratic senators have determined to meet Monday morning, and to begin for an extra session of Congress for inquiry into the tariff and the necessity of some provision, with a proposition to join him on the tariff question, not yet in the call for an extra session.

Senator Rock will, on behalf of the democratic senators, introduce a bill for an extra session of Congress for inquiry into the tariff and the necessity of some provision, with a proposition to join him on the tariff question, not yet in the call for an extra session.

and then the democrats will also promise to join Blair in providing for a revision of the tariff. Blair, when interviewed, said he was not in pressing the extra session as he believed. The only way to treat the tariff question, he said, was to treat the tariff question in the Senate. He said the republicans will not yield, and the democrats are determined, but the democrats could not maintain their present attitude in a legislative session. The democrats would not dare to obstruct the regular legislative business by opposing the election of Senate officers, or if they did, public opinion would soon compel them to yield. Besides being the easiest and quickest way of breaking the deadlock, they could not afford to do so. As to the report that his resolution was offered upon the advice of the President and cabinet, Blair said it was true. It was his own idea of a solution of the difficulty. Blair said while some of the republican senators urge the necessity of an extra session all agreed in opposing a resolution not to yield the point they are fighting for. A number of republican senators are now advising a second session of the Senate. This is best arranged by the caucus. Senator Sherman said, to-day, to the other senators of his party it was necessary to cut down some of the President's nominations. Blair held this could be done without any surrender of the present fight. Sherman and others are working for a caucus, while others are insisting on fighting it out. The President is desirous to have a number of important nominations confirmed. Several democratic senators were interviewed by the reporter of the western associated press and declare their side will not submit to the election of officers, even if an extra session is called. They say they would announce themselves as ready at all times to go on with all business except the election of officers, but that they will continue to fight. The republican senators, particularly those from the west who have all along opposed that session of Congress, assert that none will be called, and that not sooner than October and not unless something arises to make it necessary.

Every Vote Wanted. The republican senators have all been notified to be promptly in their seats to-day, to make a determined effort to pass a resolution for the election of officers. Heretofore at the adjournments the democrats have always had several motions pending, but by some sort of expedient they failed in this part of the plan yesterday, and the pending question will be first on the passage of the resolution to elect officers. Last night the democrats heard of the matter, and have sent word to their senators to be on hand.

Chicago Getting It. CHICAGO, 20.—The Desplines River has been greatly swollen in a day or two by the sudden melting of snow and ice, and has been pouring its broad stream into the canal and overflowing the bank. As a result, the canal to-day has its barriers, making a break fifty feet wide, which is likely to become 200 feet, and the country along Archer and Blue Island Avenues is under water. In some places as much as two feet deep. The inconvenience is great, and apprehension of future damage is painful, but the actual loss is confined to the floating of lumber and lower floors and floating of light, outdoor property. The Union Iron and Steel Company will be stopped by water, and a boom is being rigged up on the west side to protect it and the lumber yards. At Riverside and Lyons, suburbs of the city, boats are used to get from the houses to the docks, and it is impossible to get about by ordinary means. At Joliet and other points south, there is much damage.

San Antonio, N. M., 19.—At six o'clock this evening a fire broke out in a billiard saloon, and every business building in town and many private residences numbering altogether about 30 have been destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$100,000 with little or no insurance.

One man, name unknown, is severely injured. The only building left in the business portion of the town was one containing several tons of powder. One building that contained several thousand rounds of cartridges was burned, the explosion causing the people to retire from the scene of the fire. It is supposed incendiary.

ZION'S CENTRAL BOARD OF TRADE.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, April 15, 1881.

To the Stake Boards of Trade:

There will be a meeting of Zion's Central Board of Trade, on Tuesday, May 17, 1881, at 11 a. m., at the Council House, Salt Lake City, for the purpose of arriving at a better understanding of what is needed to more thoroughly develop and assist our home industries, to establish them on a better and firmer footing, and to utilize the natural resources of the Territory.

You will therefore please instruct the members who represent you in the meeting on the above date, prepared not only with all the information possible on such subjects as may interest and benefit your section, but to discuss the following subjects, and suggest such plans for carrying them out as shall tend to the benefit of the Territory.

The following subjects will be taken up in the order mentioned: First.—Manufacture of Iron and Coke. Our Iron Foundries. The deposits of iron ore in Utah, are said to be the largest in the world, and the manufacture of the ore into iron would be the means of giving employment to hundreds of our people who, though skilled in its manipulation, are to-day engaged in less profitable and congenial employments.

Second.—Manufacture of Lumber. Fuel being required in large quantities, the manufacture of coke would come under this heading, being a necessary for making finer grades of iron. In connection with the iron ore beds of the Territory, red and yellow ochre abound. Samples of lead, iron and chrome pigments; venetian red, chrome red, yellow and green; and white and red lead are to be seen in our Desert Museum. In this city yet none of these have been produced in quantity sufficient to even supply the home demand.

Third.—Manufacture of Glass. Second.—Manufacture of White Lead. Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead for roofing purposes, etc.

Pure lead is now being shipped to California, and there manufactured into white lead, and shipped to Utah, thus costing the people freight both ways, and the labor and profit incident thereto are entirely lost to us.

Fourth.—Wool and Woolen Manufactures. Fifth.—Manufacture of Clothing. Sixth.—Silk and Silk Manufactures. Seventh.—Manufacture and Importation of Wagons, Carriages and Automobiles. Eighth.—Manufacture of Leather and Boots and Shoes. Ninth.—Manufacture of Paper. Tenth.—Bakery and Cheese. Eleventh.—Flour, Corn Meal, Starch, etc. Twelfth.—Soap. Thirteenth.—Cultivation of Sugar Cane and Beets for Manufacturing Sugar.

The importance of our making an effort in this direction will readily be seen, when it is remembered that the people of Utah consume annually over half a million dollars, worth of sugar.

Fourteenth.—Manufacture of Matches. Fifteenth.—Salt. Sixteenth.—Glue. Seventeenth.—Hats and Caps. Eighteenth.—The manufacture of fruit and raising Forest, Fruit and Shade Trees, Shrubs, Flowers and Bulbs suitable to our climate, and the planting of thousands of dollars being annually sent out of the Territory.

Nineteenth.—To encourage the breeding and raising of fine Stock, and the raising of fine horses, and sending their meat out of the Territory for such work when it can be obtained here at as reasonable rates. By encouraging together we hope to be able to trace the way clear for establishing some of the industries referred to; of devising methods for assisting these already started, and utilizing the benefits of all, so that, at least of the many natural resources of our rich and growing Territory, we may be able to utilize some.

In behalf of the Central Board of Trade, JOHN TAYLOR, President. T. G. WEBBER, Secretary.

WATSON BROS. STATED CLERK FOR THE BOARDERS.

It is the policy of the Board to encourage the raising of fine Stock, and the raising of fine horses, and sending their meat out of the Territory for such work when it can be obtained here at as reasonable rates. By encouraging together we hope to be able to trace the way clear for establishing some of the industries referred to; of devising methods for assisting these already started, and utilizing the benefits of all, so that, at least of the many natural resources of our rich and growing Territory, we may be able to utilize some.

thing that can now be done is the enactment of a law placing the power and responsibility in the hands of a single head of the street cleaning department, to be appointed and to be removable by the mayor. If this or something approaching this in simplicity and effectiveness cannot be obtained from the State Legislature, the sooner a vigorous agitation for self-government of this city is begun the better.

Another Member.

The Times says: John Griscom, of this city, will begin in Chicago, under the supervision and self-control of Professor Haines, of the Faraday Medical College, a fast of 25 consecutive days, on or about the 1st of May. Griscom left for Chicago two days ago, and has no doubt, ere this, placed himself at the disposal of Dr. Haines, who is described by prominent medical men here as fully competent to treat the case. Griscom, who is a chemist and physiologist, is expected, therefore, that the forthcoming fast will furnish what the Tanner and Deuel affairs did not, namely, many valuable data as to the chemical, physiological, general and intellectual effects of protracted starvation. Griscom is rather under middle age, of tolerably compact physique.

Kansas Wheat Prospect.

CHICAGO, 20.—Reports collected within ten days from every county in Kansas regarding the crops, show that on the whole the winter crop is in excellent condition, better than usual at this season. Everything now depends upon rain. The past few days have been exceedingly hot and windy, and in some places the dirt has been blowing so as to expose the roots of the wheat to the scorching sun, but little damage is sustained as yet. A good warm rain would be of incalculable benefit. Farmers say with favorable weather crops will be the largest ever harvested in Kansas.

A Whole Town Burned.

SAN MARIAL, N. M., 19.—At six o'clock this evening a fire broke out in a billiard saloon, and every business building in town and many private residences numbering altogether about 30 have been destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$100,000 with little or no insurance.

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