

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Friday, June 12, 1886.

NOTICE.

Messrs. Joseph A. Young, Brigham Young, Junr., and John W. Young, agents for President Brigham Young, left this city on the 8th inst., for the head of Echo Cañon, to let contracts for grading on the Union Pacific Railroad, and will begin the lettings on Thursday, the 11th inst. Parties wishing contracts on that road can now start their men, provisions, tools, etc., as fast as they can get ready. As soon as the line is all located, about 10,000 men will be wanted.

CO-OPERATION AND ITS BENEFITS.

The combination of the working classes on a co-operative principle is said to be producing extraordinary results in many places. In Great Britain especially they are entering largely into the system and great benefits follow its adoption. In that country, as in many others, there is a class of middlemen, who stand between the manufacturer, the wholesale dealer and the other producing classes and the consumer. The profits which this class accumulates are enormous, and they are made entirely at the expense of the laboring classes.

It has long been felt that by this system there were serious burdens laid upon the lower classes, which were heavy to be borne, and from which they ought to be relieved. It seemed difficult, however, to find a plan that would successfully correct this evil. The co-operative principle was finally adopted. This was the combination of a number of men who contributed a certain sum each to the formation of a capital stock. They said to these retail dealers, "If you will not give us an article for a fair market value, we will form our own market—be our own customers. We can find our own capital; and we will see whether we cannot find our own judgment."

Stores for the supplying of every article of food and clothing were established upon this principle. They were patronized by the shareholders, and they were able to purchase what they needed at a lower rate than formerly, and then participated in the profits which the business yielded. It is stated that if the co-operative movement had not been started in England, and so successfully worked, emigration would have been much greater from that country than it has been. But it is asserted that by the system of co-operation nearly a million of money is divided annually as clear profits among the shareholders of its various provision stores. By a small, weekly payment, provision against sickness is made, the company granting so much per week during its continuance. Medical men are hired on the same principle for over a million of adults, and a certain sum provided in the event of death. People are beginning to be educated also on co-operative principles.

One company, which only numbered 40 when first organized, had increased last year to 1,600 members—"all small capitalists—nearly all freed from the thraldom of that greatest of poor men's curses—debt." Last year they were doing a business of \$25,000 per annum, and had paid a half-yearly dividend of 1s. 10d. in the pound on all members' purchases; 11d. on all non-members; 5 per cent. for the use of all capital invested; bought and paid for a large premises which now belongs to the whole of the members, and which will constitute a bond of union for the future; had collected a select, but splendid library; built a good lecture-room, and, what is of no little importance, compelled the outside shopkeepers to dispose of their goods for reasonable prices, or they could get no customers at all. They had no bad debts, for they sold for pay down, and changed their committee often, so as to accustom a large number of their members to the management of business.

Such a system as this, carried on so successfully in the world, is very suggestive to the people of Utah. It shows them what great results can be effected by a wise combination. It is their union that makes the people of this Territory a power in the land. They co-operate, and the effects of their co-operation are marvellous. But they have much to learn yet respecting this principle. What they have done should encourage them to greater efforts in this direction. The organization of the people is of such a character that they can harmoniously co-operate as no other people can. There are not many large capitalists in this country. The means of the people is pretty equally distributed. But by a judicious system of co-operation, all the benefits which capital affords can be obtained without the evils which are too apt to follow the concentration of capital in the hands of a few men.

A combination of a large number of small sums can work wonders. Such a combination for the purchase of merchandise, etc., has been urged upon the attention of the people by President Young for some time. The necessity for it becomes more apparent every day. Besides merchandise, there are agricultural implements, machinery, furniture, carriages, and a great variety of articles

needed. We pay a heavy tribute for everything we need that is manufactured out of iron, glass and lead. This will continue to be the case after the Railroad is completed. The demand for stoves, grates and the great variety of articles which are made out of iron will continue to increase; so also with glass and lead. Iron, glass and lead can be manufactured here with but little difficulty, and we need them. But such manufacturers require capital to start and carry them on, and this capital can be obtained by co-operation. The subject is an important one, and deserves attention.

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.
BILL TO ADMIT COLORADO.
Yates, from the Territorial committee, reported a bill admitting Colorado.

PERMISSION TO WEAR BADGES.
A joint resolution granting permission to officers and soldiers to wear badges of the corps in which they served during the war passed.

RELIEF BILL.
A bill for the relief of certain contractors was considered. Hendricks' amendment, making a full discharge of all claims on account of vessels upon which the auditing board had made an allowance in their report was adopted and the bill passed.

MOVE TO RECONSIDER.
Sumner moved the reconsideration of the vote on the passage of the bill admitting the rebel States, in order to allow Yates to make a speech. Yates then spoke in favor of the doctrine of equal rights to all. Sumner then withdrew his motion.

HENDRICKS OPPOSES THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.
The bill to continue the Freedmen's Bureau was taken up. Hendricks got the floor and spoke in opposition to the bill. He characterized it as an attempt to continue political domination, saying that the people will condemn that as well as other reconstruction measures. Drake called the speech a plea for Democratic candidity. The debate was continued some time by Wilson, Patterson, Davis and others without action.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES OF R. A. BUTLER.
The bill relieving the political disabilities of Roderick A. Butler of Tennessee was taken up. The committee on the judiciary reported a substitute requiring, as a pre-requisite to his holding office, an oath, simply to support the Constitution of the United States, and give full allegiance to the same, and faithfully to discharge the duties of the office; passed 23 to 6. Adjourned.

HOUSE.
BILL TABLED.
Washington, 11.—The bill for the incorporation of the National Art Union Association, after a brief discussion, was tabled.

FATHER McMAHON'S CASE.
Hunter offered resolutions reciting allegations of Father McMahon having been flogged in the Penitentiary at Kingston, Canada, because an Irish-American Fenian paper had been found in his possession, and directing the committee of foreign affairs to enquire into the facts.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.
The Speaker presented a message from the President communicating information in reference to the recent treaty for the Osage Indians' lands, referred to the committee on Indian affairs, with power to send for persons and papers.

TAX BILL.
The House went into a committee of the whole on the tax bill. The amendment offered last night, exempting from the special tax, dealers in manufactured lumber and breadstuffs, was rejected; the amendment exempting the manufacturers of sugar from beet, was also rejected. The proviso that breadstuffs shall not be classed as manufactures, was rejected. A long discussion took place in reference to the payment of a special tax on the transfer of a business from one party to another; an amendment was offered fully and distinctly all the questions put to him. The resolution was adopted and the consideration of the tax bill was resumed. A motion to strike out from the 102nd section, containing schedule B on stamp taxes, the first paragraph, taxing agreements or contracts, was finally rejected. A motion to amend the paragraph taxing agreements or contracts was discussed at length and was finally rejected. The motion to amend the paragraph taxing assignments and mortgages, by making a uniform tax of twenty-five cents, was adopted. The committee then rose and a resolution dispensing with evening sessions was adopted. The Senate amendments to the bill to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama to representation in Congress, was referred to the committee on reconstruction. Adjourned.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.
San Francisco, 11.—The California Foundry on Market St. was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is thirty thousand. Much of the machinery is saved. The fire is attributed to incendiaries.

OVERLAND COACH ROBBERED.
The overland coach, coming from Austin, Nevada, last night, was robbed when within six miles of Virginia, by three men armed with shotguns, who secured three silver bars, worth thirty-five hundred and eighty-four dollars and a small amount of coin, besides one thousand dollars and two gold watches taken from the passengers. Nobody was hurt. There is no clue to the robbers.

STATE OF TRADE.
The general trade of San Francisco is moderately active; the demand for laborers at the Exchange is still largely in excess of the supply. Legal tenders lower, and the supply ample, 72 at 3.

FOREIGN.
PREPARATIONS FOR INVASION.
Toronto, 11.—The city authorities have received instructions to prepare billets for 15,000 men. This measure is only to be acted upon in the event of the volunteers being called out.

INCREASE OF SPECIE IN THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
London.—The official returns of the Bank of England show that the specie has increased a quarter of a million pounds since the last report.

ROYAL HUMANITARIANS.
Paris.—The *Moniteur* states that the Czar has made a proposal to Napoleon III. that France and Russia shall unite in an effort to induce all civilized nations to abandon the use of torpedoes and explosive projectiles in time of war. The *Moniteur* adds that this human proposal shall not increase the public debt until the guaranteed bill to build the international Railroad is repaid. It is not believed that this condition will be complied with. The question will occupy the attention of the minister of finance while in England.

TROOPS READY.
A movable column, composed of the first battalion, brigade 43rd, the volunteer battalion of the Ottawa militia, and the Frontenac cavalry is held in readiness to proceed under orders at an hour's notice.

FENIAN ARTILLERY.
Rouse's Point, N. Y. 11.—Four pieces Fenian artillery have left here for parts unknown. Three cases of muskets arrived at Chataqua yesterday.

PRINCE OF SERBIA ASSASSINATED.
Belgrade, Serbia, 10.—At five o'clock this afternoon, Michael Thirning, Prince of Serbia, while walking in Fopshadere Park, was shot down by three men with revolvers; there is great excitement over the assassination. He belonged to the O'Brien family, the reigning dynasty of Serbia.

MORE PARTICULARS OF THE ASSASSINATION.
London, 11.—The particulars of the assassination of Prince Michael, at Belgrade, yesterday, are that the Prince was shot, and at the first shot expired immediately; he was wounded in the chest. A daughter of the latter received a wound and some of the attendants were wounded. One of the assassins was captured.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT BELGRADE.
London.—The last despatches from Belgrade state that the excitement is intense; no outside, however, has occurred. Two of the assassins had been arrested. It has been ascertained that a father and two sons were the assassins. One of the latter is still at large.

THE PRIVILEGES OF PEERS.
The privileges of peers are: 1. That every Lord, spiritual or temporal, summoned to Parliament, and passing through the King's forests, may go and returning, kill one or two of the King's deer without warrant, in view of the forest if he be present, or on blowing a horn if he be absent, that he may not seem to take the King's venison by stealth.

2. That they may give their proxies to other peers, to vote as their representatives, a privilege not enjoyed by the members of the Lower House, because they are themselves but the representatives of others.

3. They may enter their protest, or written reasons for dissent against any bill which passes contrary to their votes.

4. All bills affecting the peerage must be originated in their House and cannot be altered or amended in the House of Commons.

5. Peers are free from arrest in civil suits in all cases, even when Parliament is not sitting, because they are supposed to be advising the Sovereign, as one of his Great Council, or defending his kingdom, as one of his military tenants.

6. They have right of access, individually, at all times, to the Sovereign—a privilege which the House of Commons enjoy only collectively.

7. On trials of high treason they have a right to be tried by all the peers entitled to sit and vote in Parliament.

Peers are not sworn, but give evidence, "upon their honor." In case of giving verdict, the youngest peer is first called upon for his vote.

In 1648, the Commons passed a resolution that the House of Peers was useless and dangerous, and ought to be abolished. It was abolished until the restoration of the monarchy, the Lords meantime retaining their titles both in public and private, and some of them even consenting to sit in the Lower House as country members.

In 1831, Charles I. consented to a bill for ousting the bishops from the Parliament, and they ceased to form any part of the Legislature till their restoration by the first Parliament of Charles II., held after the dissolution of the Convention of Parliament. Though strong arguments have been urged in favor of life peers, and some precedent might be found for them in the barons

by writ already mentioned, the House of Lords have ever firmly resisted the claim of the Sovereign to grant them, and in the case of the late Lord Weymouth declined to let his lordship sit until the peerage conferred on him for life was decided, in favor of one made out with the usual limitations to heirs. Lord Coke tells us that at the time he was writing, the temporal peers numbered 195. The roll of peers at the beginning of the present Parliament numbered 200. The roll of peers at the close of the last Parliament numbered 200. The roll of peers at the close of the last Parliament numbered 200. The roll of peers at the close of the last Parliament numbered 200.

BOUQUETS.—The following may be of interest to the ladies:
"When you receive a bouquet sprinkle it lightly with fresh water; then put it in a vessel containing soapuds, this will nourish the stem and keep the flowers as bright as new. Take the bouquet out of the vase every morning and lay it sideways (the stock entering first) into clean water. Keep it there a minute or two, then take it out and sprinkle the flowers lightly by the hand with water, replace it in the soapuds, and it will bloom as fresh as when first gathered. The soapuds need changing every three or four days. By observing these rules a bouquet may be kept bright and beautiful for at least a month."

A LAUGHABLE HOAX.—Our medical savans have lately hoaxed in a most incredible manner, by an old maiden teacher from Nantucket, who came here in ill health, and was pronounced by the surgeons of the hospitals and others to be afflicted with an ovarian tumor. She was given up as incurable, and last week gave birth at her home, to a fine girl. What the doctors think of the disappearance of the tumor has not been ascertained, but in spite of the utmost endeavors to keep the matter secret, the joke has leaked out, and will not soon subside.—S. F. Call.

NOTICE!
The following STRAYS, if not claimed before Friday, 14th July, will be sold as the Law directs, at the City Pound, Salt Lake City—

Dark roan 3 year old Heifer, brown head and neck, lined back and belly, A. G. on right hip.

Dark brindle 2 year old Heifer, brown in left ear to eye.

Dark 2 year old Heifer, white in face, A. G. on right hip.

Red brindle 2 year old Heifer, hole in right ear, branded on right hip.

Dark red 7 year old brockle-face Cow, left horn broke off, crop and underbit in each ear.

Brindle yearling Heifer, lined back, branded on left hip.

Old roan brindle Cow, 76 on left hip.

Red lined back Cow, white face and belly, red arched eyes, left horn broke.

Dark red 2 year old Steer, M. T. on left hip and shoulder.

Red 3 year old Heifer, white face, N. F. on right side.

Light brindle yearling Steer, white tail, C. B. on each hip.

Dark red 2 year old Steer, swallowfork in right ear, T. on left hip.

Brindle 4 year old Cow, S. on right hip, left horn broke.

Dark red 2 year old Steer, R. E. on left shoulder, O. on left side.

Dark red yearling Heifer, square crop off left ear, underbit on right hip.

White 3 year old Steer, red neck, A. C. on right side.

Dark red or brown 5 year old Bull, P. L. on left hip, 50 on left thigh.

Dark brindle 3 year old Steer, H. B. on left hip.

Light brindle and white Ox, K. L. on left hip.

Light yellow 6 year old Cow, C. B. & N. on left horn.

Dark red yearling Steer, 4 on right hip.

Dark red 3 year old Steer, 4 on left ear, white face, red round the eyes.

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Dark red 3 year old Steer, 4 on left ear, white face, red round the eyes.

Dark brown 6 year old Cow, M. M. on left hip, square crop off left ear.

Dark red 3 year old Heifer, white back, belly and head, 8 on left ear.

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THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT OF THE COMBINATION!

LAST NIGHT OF THE ENGAGEMENT!

Of the popular Tragic Actress.

Miss CHARLOTTE CRAMPTON.

When she will appear in her Great Personation of

RICHARD III.

The distinguished Artist.

MADAME MARIE METHUA

In her chaste personation of

LADY ANN.

SATURDAY EVE., JUNE 13.

The performance will consist of Shakespeare's Great Historical Tragedy, in 5 Acts, entitled,

RICHARD III.

Ghost, afterwards Richard III.

Miss CHARLOTTE CRAMPTON

Lady Ann..... MADAME METHUA

Earl of Richmond..... Mr D. McKenzie

King Henry VI..... Mr J. M. Hurlie

Duke of Buckingham..... Mr S. Lindsay

Prince of Wales..... Miss Alex. Under

uke of York..... Miss Della Clavens

Duke of Norfolk..... Mr Geo. Teasdale

Trooper..... Mr J. C. Graham

Lord Stanley..... Mr J. A. Thompson

Sir W. Catesby..... Mr J. F. Hyde

Earl of Oxford..... Mr J. E. Evans

Sir Walter Blunt..... Mr H. Haines

Lord Mayor..... Mr P. Margat

First Officer..... Mr R. F. Nelson

Sir R. Brackenbury..... Mr D. J. McInnes

Officer..... Mr J. B. Kelly

Duchess of York..... Mrs M. Bowring

Lords, Ladies, Knights, Pages, etc., etc.

Incidental to the 5th Act.

Terrific Broad-Sword Combat!

Between Miss CHARLOTTE CRAMPTON

and Mr. McKENZIE.

DOORS OPEN at 7 1/2 o'clock. Performance

Commences punctually at 8.

WAGONS! WAGONS!

PERSONS WISHING TO PURCHASE

Wagons,

Carriages,

Harness, and