

At the present time, the Australian colony is paying one half the subsidy to the Peninsular and Oriental company or carrying their mails to England in fifty-six days; the other half is paid by England. They are quite willing to vote the same amount to have their mails carried by San Francisco, and only look to our government to take up the position now occupied by Great Britain in relation to their mail service, and pay one half the requisite subsidy. One of the advantages urged by the petitioners, as likely to accrue from the establishment of this line of steamers is that, in addition to the Australian trade, such a line would open up a number of the beautiful islands of the Pacific, would develop these magnificent islands at an exceedingly rapid rate, and render their trade entirely American.

NOTICE.—The annual conference of the Southern Settlements of our Territory, of two of our number, and the probability that the gallery which is being built in the New Tabernacle will not be finished by the day on which our Annual Conference are usually held, we have deemed it wise to postpone said Conference from Wednesday, the 6th of April, to Thursday, the 5th of May. This is, therefore, to give notice to the various authorities, quorums and to the Saints in general, that the next Annual Conference will convene at 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, the 5th of May, 1870, in the New Tabernacle, in Salt Lake City.

BRIGHAM YOUNG,
GEORGE A. SMITH,
DANIEL H. WELLS.

First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

THERE was a time, in the history of the States, and not very long ago, when a feeling prevailed similar to that which exists in our Territory, against home manufactures, articles that were manufactured in England meeting with a readier sale than those that were the products of American industry. But this feeling is rapidly disappearing. The styles and qualities of American manufactures have been so improved, that they will bear comparison with the best foreign manufactured articles of the same kind. Indeed, English manufacturers themselves testify to the superiority of American over British goods. English cotton goods are driven almost wholly out of the market; and the woolen manufactures of this country are steadily taking the place of most descriptions of imported English woolen goods. It has been admitted that the depression of British cotton manufactures has resulted largely from the superiority of American goods of that class. Respecting other branches the *London Times* says:

"A few years ago England used to supply the United States largely with edge tools, farm implements and various smaller wares. It does so no longer; nor is the cause to be sought merely in the American tariff. It is found that the manufacturers of America actually supersede us, not only in their own, but in foreign markets and in our own colonies, and the Birmingham Chamber has the sagacity to discover and the courage to declare that this is owing to the superiority of American goods.

High as are the wages of an English artisan, those of an American artisan are higher still, and yet the manufacturers of the United States can import iron and steel from this country at a heavy duty, work up the metal by highly-paid labor, and beat us out of the market after all with the manufactured article. How is that to be explained? The Americans succeed in supplanting us by novelty of construction and excellence of make. They do not attempt to undersell us in the mere matter of price. Our goods may still be the cheapest, but they are no longer the best, and in countries where an axe, for instance, is an indispensable implement, the best article is the cheapest, whatever it may cost. Settlers and emigrants soon find this out, and they have found it out to the prejudice of Birmingham trade. Neither confidence nor capital could restore a market lost by inferiority of products.

American artisans have great aptitude, and their superior intelligence gives them advantages over Europeans in every branch of industry. We hope to be able to write in a similar tone, ere long, in relation to the manufac-

tures of our own Territory. Home-manufactured articles were never so popular in this Territory as at the present; and the excellence of many of them has called forth encomiums from eastern visitors. Our woolen manufactures are being pushed forward with energy and enterprise, and there is every reason to believe that but a few years will elapse before every kind of woolen manufacture will be carried on in this Territory in such a manner as to entirely obviate the necessity of importing woolen goods.

Every season enlarges the area of our cotton fields; and the importation of cotton yarn has long ceased, our cotton fields having produced a sufficient quantity of that staple to supply the demand. Flax, we hope, will receive more attention in the future than it has in the past. There is a most excellent field open in this direction for very valuable manufactures, and strangely enough, it has received but comparatively little attention. Our shoe manufacturers, already, in certain kinds of work, defy competition; and it is conceded, by eastern manufacturers, that they cannot import some lines of their goods into this Territory and compete with those made here.

The great want, at the present time, however, is the manufacture of iron. There are so many branches of industry dependent upon this most valuable product, that the prosperity of our Territory cannot be complete until we produce good iron in Utah. We are pleased to see that some interest is being manifested in this subject. Whenever it shall be demonstrated by any individual, or company of individuals, that they have the ability to manufacture iron out of our ores, and do it economically, there will be no difficulty in obtaining all the capital that is necessary. The experience of the past, however, in this business, prompts those who have means to be cautious about investing it. There are two essentials to success in iron manufacturing—capital and skill. As the business is conducted in the East, very large capital must be employed to produce iron at the greatest profit, as small furnaces cannot be operated to advantage, nor compete with the larger ones. But in this Territory, manufacturers have an excellent protection in the tariff, which is paid for transportation from the East. Small furnaces might be carried on here, by practical and skillful men, at a handsome profit; and as the business increased, capital would also increase. Facilities are now presenting themselves for the manufacture of iron, such as have never before been within the reach of those disposed to enter into this business; and we hope to have the privilege, before long, of announcing that a successful start has been made in producing this great staple.

GOSPEL AND PEASOUP. I grieve to say, that the "Gospel and Peasoup," which is paid for transportation from the East, is a handsome profit; and as the business increased, capital would also increase. Facilities are now presenting themselves for the manufacture of iron, such as have never before been within the reach of those disposed to enter into this business; and we hope to have the privilege, before long, of announcing that a successful start has been made in producing this great staple.

A recent number of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, gives an account of the inauguration of this "new movement" for the salvation of souls. The leader of the novelty is the notorious Ned Wright, the reformed "cracksman," who is in the front rank of Spurgeon's rivals as a sensation preacher. The first meeting of the Magdalenes was held in a place called Gospel Hall, New Cut, Lambeth. The invitation was extended to the gentlemen of the order first; and about two weeks after to the ladies. Invitations were issued by the astute "Ned" to ninety-five of the latter, but only a trifle over seventy availed themselves of the privilege; those present representing an aggregate of one hundred and fifty-one convictions. Their sentences ranged from seven days to seven years, and every one present had been convicted at least once of pocket-picking. The oldest member of the crowd was between fifty and sixty; she had had two children born in prison.

None were considered worthy to attend this select gathering unless they were known to possess the convict's diploma. All of them, it is said, were comfortably clad, some displaying a little finery. None present were ugly, and some rather prepossessing, and there was nothing which from a casual inspection would indicate the profession to which they belonged.

The speculation religiously was a decided failure; the bread and soup were partaken of by only a few, but the eloquence of the preacher, their reformed and converted "pal"—was, it is said, completely lost upon them, its only effect being to elicit a hearty laugh when he used some of the technicalities of the profession, such as "fence," (professional receiver of stolen goods), "stuff," (plunder), "bobbies," (police-men), etc. The only part of the programme that appeared the least interesting was the singing; several hymns were sung, in which, the sisterhood, generally, participated in a hearty manner. At the close of the performance each of the ladies received a paper bag, containing two ounces of tea with a proportionate quantity of sugar and bread. In the gallery there were about fifty of the brethren of the order as spectators of the proceedings.

This is the latest and, we think, one of the poorest efforts at the reclamation of the fallen that we have heard of. If Mr. "Ned" Wright be the originator of the scheme it does not speak very highly for his appreciation of the wants of the class, though it may for his zeal. We do not think it at all likely that professional London thieves would be in the least tempted to attend any place by the hope of a meal of pea-soup; and such a man as Wright could not hope to have much influence with or over such a set of beings. They would regard him too much as one of their own stamp, and as a teacher of morality and honesty, they would neither respect nor venerate him. If the Magdalenes of London are really bent upon reclaiming the professional thieves and prostitutes of that city, a task the accomplishment of which we believe to be utterly impossible, we think they will need a very different instrument from a converted burglar, even if aided by gospel and pea-soup.

HOMB PRODUCTS, TRADE, etc.

A CORRESPONDENT, who resides at Santaquin, takes up a labor with us in relation to a statement which appeared in the NEWS a week or two ago in an article headed "Improvement in Business, on what does it depend?" The statement was about the price of doors. In a subsequent article an explanation of this statement was given. We fully recognize the point made by our correspondent in regard to the kind of pay which mechanics receive for their labor in this Territory, and the prices which they are frequently charged; also, his other point, that it is better to pay a higher price for an article made here, to people who live and spend their earnings here, than to pay a lower price for an imported article and have that go a thousand miles or more from us. Probably no establishment in the country has had greater reasons for appreciating the first of our correspondent's points than the DESERET NEWS office; and certainly the example of this office in endeavoring to develop home manufactures, and urging their development, prepares us to place a proper value upon our correspondent's second point. Our experience in the past has been that when an article—say, for instance, grain—was high, we could collect but little of it from those indebted on their papers; but let such an article become plentiful, and then we had a flood of it. This is one of the difficulties incident to business in this country, and especially if it be done with remote sections of the Territory, where the people have but little, if any, currency in circulation. Whatever the inconvenience, however, it must be borne with all possible equanimity; for, as we are at present situated, it cannot be remedied. In illustration of our correspondent's second point, to show how we are doing, we will refer to the article of printing paper. For some time past we have been manufacturing the paper on which the various editions of the DESERET NEWS have been printed. Its manufacture has cost us considerably more per ream than we could have bought imported paper for. There are various reasons for this, which we need not now enumerate. But we have viewed this subject in this light: that whatever the paper cost, it was princi-

pally paid out in the community, the means was kept here, and the people, this establishment with the rest, were benefitted by it. Rags, which otherwise might be thrown away, were utilized, and though the paper might cost more than imported paper, still if the manufacture were kept up, facilities would probably increase, and, after awhile, it might be produced at a price no higher than that made in the eastern States. In stating our action in regard to paper we represent our views exactly in regard to other branches of home-manufacture. If we do not maintain them, we never can compete with the articles manufactured elsewhere. Our home-made productions may be rough, inelegant and more costly to begin with; but experience, the increase of capital and perseverance will correct these faults. We, that is the public, should not, however, be too exacting, and should render the struggling manufacturer every encouragement and aid.

Our correspondent says that "if all should lower their prices, editors and printers should lower theirs too."

This we freely concede, and we think that, as a publisher, we have set an example in this respect. Our correspondent gives us an opportunity of speaking upon this subject with a freedom, that under other circumstances, might be liable to the imputation of boasting. When we issued the prospectus of the DESERET EVENING NEWS, we determined, in view of the change which we clearly saw was impending, that it should be a cheap paper. We were told by men who had some experience in printing in other Territories, that it was too low, and we were remonstrated with by friends here, and especially after enlarging the paper, for publishing it at the price we did; and we think that, by some, our motives for publishing it so low were misinterpreted. But we were satisfied that it could be issued at that price. The price this office has paid for work is high compared with that paid in the East; it could not very well be otherwise; for as we have not been able always to collect cash in pay for our work, we could only pay our employees what we received. Yet we know of no paper in the Rocky Mountain Territories, or in Nevada, that is published at so low a price as the DESERET EVENING NEWS. Respecting the Weekly NEWS, our agents throughout the Territory know, as well as we, what difficulties we have had to contend with in the past in collecting available pay. If it had not been that other branches of the business had furnished us means that we could make available, we should have been reduced to great straits in publishing the Weekly DESERET NEWS, and probably have been compelled to suspend its issue for awhile. The basis upon which we hope to be able to conduct its business in the future, leads us to anticipate, however, that the Weekly can either be enlarged or be published at a lower figure. Our preferences would lead us to adopt the former plan of cheapening it before the latter.

In other branches of the business we are engaged in as publisher, editor or printer, we claim, and we are firmly convinced that an examination will confirm our claim, that our work, when quality and price are considered, will compare favorably with that done in any country, due allowance being made, of course, for the enhanced value of labor and materials in this country. In writing upon this subject we have no wish to favor printers any more than other classes. If it is an object to have the printing we need, done at home in preference to importing it, we see no good reason why printers, publishers and editors should not do all in their power to accomplish that object, as much as any other class in the community.

A TEACHER in one of the public schools, in San Francisco, flogged a pupil, and the event has caused considerable excitement. The teacher has been held guilty of an offence. The decision is tantamount to saying that no teacher shall have the right to inflict corporeal punishment on pupils. The result is, as reported in the San Francisco papers, that the work of suspending or expelling scholars from schools has proved very lively of late, if the school reports are to be relied upon. The alternative presented to a teacher, where a pupil is rude and uncontrollable, is that he must either expel him or leave the school himself. Flogging will be stopped; but expulsion will be resorted to. Expulsion from school, with no chance of returning, is really a more terrible punishment even than a moderate flogging, as those who are expelled are degraded, and, in some instances, it will be the cause of their seeking low associations and going to the bad.