

cares no more for fashion than that, if he can only get the purses of the people, that is all he cares for. I speak now in general terms, for there are exceptions in every class. It is the ladies who care for fashion. They are looking continually to see how this and that lady is dressed. But if we can enlist their feelings and interests in business matters then victory is sure. The mothers and daughters in Israel have better judgement, and they do know more than females in the world. They do understand the true principles of comfort, and how to adorn their persons so that they may present an attractive appearance to their husbands, families, friends and neighbors; and if we can make them believe this, I reckon that, by and by, they will begin and make fashions to suit themselves, and will not be under the necessity of sending to Paris or to the East to find out the fashions or to find out whether they shall make their Grecian bends one-half, two-thirds or one-third as large as in New York; or whether they shall cut a frock so as to show their garters every step or to drag yards on the ground behind them. I think that, after a while, they will consider that they know a little of something as well as other people, and if we can enlist their sympathies and judgements, tastes and abilities with regard to trading, fashion, etc., the battle is won.

The sisters have already done much good, and I wish them to continue and go ahead. Have a Female Relief Society in every ward in the mountains; and have a Co-operative store in every ward and let the people do their own trading. There are some of the brethren around who have asked me whether they shall trade at the Parent Store or whether they shall send East for their goods. They cannot see and understand things; after a while they will. You take the Lehi Co-operative Store, for instance: Bishop Evans started it there last summer. Suppose he had sent East for his goods in July; if he had had the same luck that others have had, they would have been landed about this time, and some of them by and by, and when they had been operating three months what would they have made? Nothing. But they came down here and bought their goods, and took them home,—only a thirty miles' drive,—and put them on the shelves, and they were soon bought up. They sent to Salt Lake City about once a week to replenish their store, and when five months had passed away they struck a balance sheet and every man that had put in twenty-five dollars,—the amount of a share—had, in addition to that amount, a little over twenty-eight dollars to his credit. Have any of our city merchants who have traded from here to New York, made money like this? Not one, and yet the people here have paid one-third more for their goods than the people had to pay in the Co-operative Stores. I understand the brethren in Cache Valley are going to send East for their goods. Well, send for them, and you will get a little knowledge; but you will buy it; however bought wit is pretty good, if you do not pay too dear for it.

Recollect that in trading there is great advantage in turning over your capital often. Suppose the Co-operative Stores were to send to New York for their goods, they might turn over their capital once a year; then instead of making anything they would run under.

I want to impress one thing on the minds of the people, which will be for their advantage if they will hear it. When you start your Co-operative Store in a ward you will find the men of capital stepping forward, and one says "I will put in ten thousand dollars;" another says "I will put in five thousand." But I say to you, bishops, do not let these men take five thousand, or one thousand, but call on the brethren and sisters who are poor and tell them to put in their five dollars or their twenty-five, and let those who have capital stand back and give the poor the advantage of this quick trading. This is what I am after and have been all the time. I have capital, and have offered some to every ward in the country when I have had a chance. I would take shares in such institutions, I am not at all afraid; but nobody would let me take any except in Provo and in the Wholesale Store here. I will say to Bishop Woolley, in the 13th ward, do not let these men with capital

take all the shares, but let the poor have them. I say the same to the 14th Ward and to every ward in the city; and you bishops, tell the man who has five thousand or two thousand to put in, to stand back, he cannot have it. If your capital is doubled every three months, it would make him rich too fast, and he cannot have the privilege; we want the poor brethren and sisters to have the advantage of it. Do you understand this, bishops and people?

The capitalists may say "What are we to do with our means?" Go and build factories and have one, two or three thousand spindles going. Send for fifty, a hundred, or a thousand sheep and raise wool. Some of you go to raising flax and build a factory to manufacture it, and do not take every advantage and pocket every dollar that is to be made. You are rich and I want to turn the stream so as to do good to the whole community.

I am delighted every time I hear a company say "we do not want your capital, we have plenty." I know what to do with mine. I have been the means in the hands of God, of starting every woollen and cotton factory there is in the Territory, and almost every carding machine. We are going to build a large factory at Provo. Some say we have not wool to carry on the business. Yes, we have, and we have plenty of capital. Suppose we send to the States and buy a hundred thousand or five hundred thousand pounds of wool; we are as well able to do it as others; or suppose we send to California or Oregon and buy fifty thousand pounds of wool, and ship it on the railroad and work it up. Will the people wear it? Yes, just as quick as we get the women to tell their husbands to wear home-made instead of broadcloth, they will do it. I would not even wear out the cloth that has been given to me were it not that my wives and daughters want me. If they were to say "Brother Brigham, wear your home-made, we like to see you in it," I would give away my broadcloth, but to please the dear creatures I wear almost anything. Only let us get the sisters into this mind, and home-made clothing will soon become the fashion throughout the Territory. I had a present sent me the other day of some home-made linen for a coat, and I calculate to wear it this summer. I wear my home made a great deal, but I have not got it on to-day; if I could only get my wives to say, "Brother Brigham, your home-made is very nice, and we should like to see you wear it," I should certainly wear it.

When the first merchants came here I foresaw all that we have passed through. I knew the foundation was laid for the destruction of this people if they were fostered here, and I know so to-day. We have turned the current, and we are controlling it, and the sisters are helping us. Now, sisters if you will continue to help us, and will trade with none but Latter-day Saints, just hold up your hands. [The vote was unanimous.] Now, I will tell you why we bother you women, though I acknowledge that if we did not go to see the women they would come and see us; but we are so anxious to see you that we follow you up. But the reason why we are so anxious to have you sisters on our side in regard to these trading matters, is because we know, if you will only say whom you will trade with and with whom you will not trade, that we shall follow you.

What I have been saying with regard to these Ward co-operative stores doubling their capital once in three months is for the encouragement of the poor, and to induce them to invest their little means and do something for themselves. Here is the 10th and the 5th and 6th Wards, which are looked upon as the poorest wards in the city, though I believe the Bishop of the 3rd ward feels that his ward is the poorest in the city; but I will venture to say that if these wards will each establish a store and concentrate their influence they will double their capital every three months. I know that the 10th ward, which started with 700 dollars, three weeks afterwards had a thousand dollars worth of goods paid for and considerable money in the drawer. Think of that, in that poor little ward, though I will give it the praise of being one of the best wards in the city. It has one of the finest bands of music in the city, and they make one of the best turn-outs when they exhibit themselves.

I have talked long enough. I will turn again to my starting point. Let us have your money to bring home the poor Saints. I feel also to urge upon my brethren and sisters to observe every word that the Lord speaks. Observe the counsel that leads to life, peace, glory and happiness, but do not observe that which leads to contention, ruin and destruction. Amen.

THE UTAH CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Yesterday morning, at half-past nine, President Young, accompanied by a number of gentlemen interested in the U. C. R. R., left this city for the purpose of determining the exact route to be taken by the road. At the Hot Springs, the party was met by the Bishops and prominent citizens of Bountiful, Centreville, Farmington and Kaysville. During the day the road was definitely located, from the Hot Springs to Kaysville, at which latter place the President stopped last night, and will proceed on to Ogden to-day. The track at the Hot Springs will first run along the site of the present lower wagon road, cutting through the farm of Daniel Wood, Esq., a little to the west of his residence, and then continues northward, at a short distance west of Bountiful and Centreville. At Farmington, the inhabitants were at first anxious to have the track located at some considerable distance from the settlement, but at last, preferred to have the railroad go to Farmington rather than have Farmington obliged to go to the railroad. The track will continue to run on the bottom and between the Great Salt Lake and the settlements, until it reaches Kaysville. The line from the city to Kaysville is located at no great distance from the settlements, but sufficiently far off to prevent the occurrence of accidents to children or cattle from their straying on to the track, that would be liable to occur were it brought into the immediate vicinity, or directly through the settlements.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE AT SMITHFIELD.—The Deseret Telegraph Company opened an office for the receipt and dispatch of messages at this thriving settlement on the 9th inst. Miss Raymond has been appointed operator. The tariff from Salt Lake City to Smithfield, has been placed at the extremely low rate of fifty cents for ten words. The exceedingly low charges made by this company for sending messages on their lines north and south, should obtain for it a most liberal patronage from our citizens.

THE IMMIGRATION.—Elder W. C. Staines yesterday telegraphed to President Young, that he expected 400 emigrants at New York to-day. His address is Box 3,918, Post Office, New York. Our citizens who may desire to communicate with Elder Staines will do well to follow the advice of Captain Cuttle and "make a note of" this last item.

DIED, in this city, yesterday afternoon, of measles, George, eldest son of Bro. H. J. Faust. The funeral obsequies will take place to-morrow at 10 o'clock, in the 14th Ward Assembly Rooms. All friends are respectfully invited to attend.

MAIL CHANGES.—On and after to-day the mail to the East and West will be closed at 4:30 p.m.; and for the North at 5 p.m. The stages leave the post office at 5:30 p.m. This change is made in consequence of Wells, Fargo & Co's stages connecting with the Railroad at Deseret Station, instead of Taylor's switch as heretofore.

MOVEMENTS OF PRESIDENT YOUNG.—On Saturday morning meeting was convened at the tabernacle, Ogden at 10 o'clock. Presidents Young and Smith occupied the time; at the afternoon session President Wells and Elder W. Woodruff spoke. Yesterday Elders G. Q. Cannon and B. Young Jr., addressed the congregation in the morning, and Presidents Young, Smith and Wells in the afternoon. A large number of strangers were present at the meetings. The first principles of the gospel, unity, co-operation and internal improvement formed the chief topics of the discourses. Immediately after yesterday afternoon's assembly, President Young started for Huntsville, twelve miles distant, where he had an appointment to preach in the evening. He was accompanied by President Wells, Elder W. Woodruff, G. Q. Cannon, B. Young, Jr., John W. Young, W. H. Hooper, O. P. Arnold and a number of Elders from Ogden. President Smith returned to this city.

KANOSH.—Kanosh, Chief of the Pah-Vants, accompanied by Major D. B. Huntington called upon us this morning. The Chief has just arrived by stage from Fillmore, and told us he felt first-rate, only a little tired and sore through his ride, and was full of comparisons between the road over which he traveled and the country "twenty years ago." He reports the Indians in the neighborhood of Fillmore as feeling well; the crops they have planted are doing excellently. He says that about two hundred of the Shib-er-ech and Piute Indians are at Fish Lake, east of Parowan. They sent a message to him to know if the "Mormons" wanted to fight. Kanosh returned the answer that he was not on the fight, that he could live better by farming, that he was their friend and so were the "Mormons," and he wanted them to stop fighting and commence to live as he was living. His messenger returned before he left Fillmore and reported that the Indians at Fish Lake had many stolen horses and other stock in their possession. Ank-ar-tali, John and Mas-o-quebe, Kanosh's men, have gone on a visit to Washakie.

UNACCOUNTABLE.—We were informed this morning by W. Reeves, Esq., P. M. at Centerville that no mails had been received there, of any kind, from either North or South, for several days.

DAN. CASTELLO'S CIRCUS.—Our readers will notice in our advertising columns the announcement that Dan. Castello's Circus and Menagerie will shortly be in this city. On the way they will perform at Provo, Payson, Springville, and American Fork, reaching this city in time to give their first performance on the 28th inst. The subjoined notice in a Denver exchange will give our readers some idea of what they may expect to see when the "Great Show" gets here:

"The Circus has come and gone and left us, and Dan. Castello probably never visited a town where he gave so universal satisfaction as in Denver. We doubt not that he has his full share of pride in pleasing his audiences, and we are glad to assure him of his success. Four exhibitions were given here, and four times was the mammoth tent crowded. Storms could not keep the people away, neither the danger of laughing themselves to death. The performances of the company were equally as good, if not better, than we ever remember to have seen before. Portions certainly were better, while all could not fail to greatly please those present. Dan. Castello's circus is far removed from a humbug, and the people of the West in his grand march, will give him such ovations as a conquering hero might expect to receive. On Monday night, his last performance here, there were twenty-three hundred people present. In the afternoon there were probably eighteen hundred, while at the two performances on Saturday probably thirty-six hundred would cover the number. It can be seen at once that Dan. Castello has thus far made it pay to come to Colorado. His is the pioneer circus of the Plains, and he is entitled to the reward, if any there is."

## Died.

On the 11th instant, at his residence in the 13th Ward, Elder Heman Hyde, in the 81st year of his age.

The funeral obsequies will take place to-morrow, at 10 a.m., at the 13th Ward Assembly Rooms. The friends of the deceased are invited to attend.

On the 17th ult., of scarlet fever, Lerona, daughter of Andrew and Mary Caboon, at their residence in South Cottonwood, aged 10 months and 12 days.

On the 10th inst., Geo. Arthur, of the same parents, aged 7 years and 6 months.

At Farmington, on the 26th ult., Julia Van Orden Haight, wife of Judge Haight. She was born Jan. 19, 1811, in Windom, Green Co., New York; obeyed the gospel in Nauvoo, Hancock Co., Illinois, and arrived in the mountains on the 20th September, 1847, and settled in Davis County.

She was the mother of seven children, three of whom she raised, viz., Mary, Horton and William V.

She was faithful to the cause of God, and often assisted her neighbors in nursing the sick. She was kind to the poor; no person asked her for relief without receiving of her bounty. She has laid her body down in full hope and assurance of a glorious resurrection.—(Com.)

On the 13th inst., at the mouth of Lamb's Canyon, Sally H.; daughter of G. H. and M. Bunnell; aged 15 days.

On the 9th inst., at Wanship, Summit Co., of Cropp, Rosanna, daughter of William P. and Olive Peck, aged 3 years, 4 months and 29 days.

At Moroni on the 5th inst., Christen Christensen, son of Anton and Maria Christiansen aged 8 months and 9 days.—Scandinavian papers please copy.

This morning, of congestion of the brain, B. T. R., son of Albert and Sarah Dewey. Aged 2 years one month and 7 days. The funeral will take place to-morrow at 10 a.m. Friends are invited to attend.

## Special Notices.

Having lately received extensive additions to our already large and varied stock, in the shape of type, presses, &c., &c., our facilities for executing all kinds of Job Work in the best and most improved styles have been greatly increased. Co-operative and other establishments can be supplied with plain or tinted Order and Receipt Books, Certificates of Stock, and every kind of work. Orders from the city and the country settlements are respectfully solicited.

We have received one of the latest improved ruling machines, and are, therefore, prepared to do all kinds of ruling according to order, on the shortest notice. s&w tf

WANTED.—At the Deseret Mills, a good practical woollen dyer. Apply to J. W. Cummings, at the Mill, or his residence, 14th Ward, Salt Lake City. w193

## STOLEN.

ON SUNDAY NIGHT, June 13, from my pasture on Mill Creek, two Mare MULES, one a Dark Bay, no brand; one a BROWN, branded on near thigh U S and C on neck. Also one Light Roan MARE, some white feet, branded on near hip similar to the shape of a heart. Any person giving information that will lead to the recovery of the above, will be liberally rewarded. JOHN R. WINDER.

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