



ALBERT CARRINGTON.....EDITOR.

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## EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYED.

In the general haste to get rich, capital and labor often regard each other with jealousy, instead of that mutually frank spirit that should always characterize their operations. Each is necessary to the other, and each benefits the other when they meet and operate upon correct principles. Capital can fold its arms and say to labor, "I can do without you," and there would follow a stagnation in improvement. Labor in turn, particularly in America, can reply in like style, and work on to great disadvantage.

To meet the hard requirements of some employers, men should have flesh of brass, bones of iron, nerves and sinews of steel, and be capable of being wound up to run until worn out, needing neither rest, recreation, food, shelter nor fuel, and thus reducing the cost of production to the lowest and profits to the highest possible figure. On the other hand, the employed often look upon the employer with an envious eye, deem his profits too large when they are in relatively just proportion, and shirk the work and shorten the time for which they receive the stipulated wages.

Oppression on the one hand and robbery on the other all will concede to be wrong, but how to remedy the two evils is the question. If honesty and liberality were the rule, the question would soon be disposed of. In the mean time, while capitalists are few and their capital small, while remunerative avocations are varied and numerous in which each one can be his own employer, and until, the arrival of that period of universal uprightness we are striving for, it may be well for employer and employed, in their business intercourse, to occasionally in their reflections reverse their positions, and see whether their deal is mutually fair—the price sufficient and the labor well and honestly done.

If capital is too exacting, the employed are driven to other service or occupation. If the price of labor is too high, capital is locked up, and improvement is stopped or greatly retarded. As capital and labor—employer and employed—are as yet of mutual necessity and benefit in speeding desired advancement, we are of opinion that, if both parties will fairly consult each the true interests of both, conceding, for a standard, that faithful, well applied and efficient service should entitle every one to a remuneration which properly expended will at least enable him to fulfill all just requirements, we shall the sooner be able to establish a business example worthy of imitation, sooner attain a general diffusion of greater mental and physical comfort, and live nearer to the rule of right.

## NEXT HARVEST.

We are no alarmist; nor do we deem it wise to conjure up fears for the future where none tangibly exist. But if we are a "peculiar people" the circumstances continually arising around us are equally peculiar, and call for a line of action on our part very different from that pursued by most if not all other communities.

The prospects for next harvest are not by a great deal as flattering as might

have been reasonably expected, from the quantity of snow deposited in the mountains last winter and the consequent abundance of water for irrigation purposes. The rains last week will doubtless have a beneficial effect in invigorating weak and backward vegetation; yet a great amount of damage has already been done. Crickets, grasshoppers, caterpillars, worms and grubs have been at work, more or less, north and south, and the cost of their feed in dollars and cents, if footed up, would be rather alarming. We have seen patch after patch of early vegetables totally destroyed; we have the most positive evidence of the same effects in many other places; our old enemies here, the crickets and grasshoppers, have thrown their hosts on some of our best grain localities north; and the damage done by the high waters of the rivers and mountain springs has been very serious in several places.

Accustomed as we have been to meet and cope with these difficulties in very aggravated forms, but little is said about them at present. But what is the duty of our citizens with such facts before them, and with other contingencies that might be enumerated and may not unreasonably be looked for? Is it to peddle off their present store of grain at prices that do not actually pay them for their labor, to be hauled out of the Territory, and then pay the highest price that may be demanded for imported goods sold here? If those who do so find that in the end it is the best policy they can pursue we will confess ourselves somewhat mistaken.

Should a scarcity of grain compel a scale of prices here, such as lately existed in some neighboring Territories, flour having reached \$70 and over in gold, those who have allowed the supposed present wants of to-day to blind their eyes to the still more imperative wants of to-morrow, will, we fear, be loudest in their wail of want, for they will be among the severest of sufferers. Let prudence and wisdom govern all our actions; then we will be prepared, as far as is required of us, for every emergency and the most untoward circumstances.

## KEEP DOWN THE WEEDS.

A walk through the lower wards of our city, on one of these quiet, pleasant evenings, is at once healthful, recreative and instructive. We enjoyed a little exercise of the sort, very much, one evening last week. The herbage and foliage of the gardens and orchards had shaken off the cooling drops of the morning's rain, and looked refreshed, blooming with a brighter green. The vegetation was healthy and vigorous, albeit the grubs and worms had been laboriously at work in places; but we noticed in some lots a superabundant and far too rank a growth of weeds. Now is the time to get them under, and keep them so. They mature so rapidly that, if allowed a few weeks grace, they will seed, and that seed be scattered broadcast over the lots, to spring up next season with a deeper hold on the soil and in still greater quantities.

We are aware that the growth of grass and several kinds of weeds in our gardens, is very much increased by the seeds brought from the canyon in the water with which we irrigate. But that is simply a consequence of being compelled to adopt irrigation as a means of moistening our cultivated ground. It calls for a little extra exertion in hoeing and picking, to keep the ground clear of the weeds, and is paid for by increased crops; for the amount of strength drawn from the soil to feed this unwelcome vegetation, would materially increase the growth of the planted crops, if they had the benefit of it.

We need say nothing of the tasteful-

ness of having a garden free from weeds, and the evidence of industry and care it presents. The culture of the garden has many beneficial effects. It furnishes a home with various little comforts during the summer, which, otherwise, many of our citizens would lack; it is a healthy and pleasant employment in the mornings and evenings, and a capital school in which to train children in the practical study of agriculture and horticulture. But weeds are an eye-sore, draw from the soil its strength and leave it impoverished, weaken the growth of the seeds planted with hope and watered with care, and increase with very serious rapidity, if not kept under.

We repeat our caption,—and now is the time, to Keep down the Weeds.

## OBITUARY.

As noticed in a part our issue of last Wednesday, on Tuesday evening, 13th inst., his Excellency, James Duane Doty, Governor of Utah, expired after a short but severe illness. The mournful intelligence was so unexpected that some were scarcely inclined to credit it, when it was announced, but his widowed lady and immediate friends knew it was indeed too true. Though having suffered for some length of time from rheumatism, no serious consequences were looked for, his age and the hardships of a western life, which he had long endured in past years, naturally bringing such ailments in their train. On the morning of the 6th, he was attacked with violent internal pains, and from that date until the hour of his death he was mostly confined to his room, though he was able to move out into the garden the day previous to his death.

The deceased gentleman was a little over 65 years of age, having been born in New York, Nov 5th, 1799. In early life he moved west, and was appointed District Judge of the then North West Territory. He subsequently represented Wisconsin in Congress, as Delegate, and afterwards ascended the gubernatorial Chair, being appointed governor of that Territory previous to its being admitted as a State. In the fall of 1861 he came to this Territory as Superintendent of Indian affairs, and was appointed Governor in the summer of 1863.

In his intercourse with the citizens, whether privately or in his official capacity, he manifested that openness and affability of approach so characteristic of men accustomed to western life and manners. During his residence in this Territory he made many friends, and the intelligence of his sudden death called forth many and sincere expressions and evidences of mourning and regret. X X X

His remains were conveyed to their last resting-place on Thursday forenoon, followed by a long procession of sorrowing friends, while the flags throughout the city hung at half mast, and draped in black, with a general cessation of business, expressed the general respect entertained for the memory of our late Territorial Chief Officer. X

## HOME ITEMS.

**SUNDAY MEETINGS.**—Elder John Nebeker gave a short narration of his personal experience on the Southern mission. Elder D. Fullmer spoke on several of the principles of the gospel and the blessings to be derived from obedience to them. Elder G. B. Wallace treated upon the past labors of the Saints since their arrival here, and the duties that yet lie before them.

## AFTERNOON:

President Young preached at some length on several of the prominent doctrines of our religion; showing by quotations their harmony with the principles inculcated in the Bible, and noting their practical results among the people of the Saints.

**REFRESHING.**—On Thursday morning, 15th inst., the city and its surroundings were refreshingly cooled-off by a heavy rain-shower which wet the parched soil to the depth of several inches. When the sun broke forth, everything looked bright and cheerful, the dry and hard

earth and rather sickly-looking foliage had given place to moisture, vigor and brightened green and induced a friend of ours to enthusiastically remark, "O, the blessing of living in a country where it rains!" As it rains here occasionally, we agreed with him.

On Friday morning another splendid shower did up the watering business in the natural way in a satisfactory manner. We have not heard anything yet from that industrious soul who wished, last summer, that it would stop raining as he wanted to irrigate. Most likely he has got converted to our way of thinking. A few flurries of snow and a little pattering of hail, during the day, indicated a change in the weather, more indicative of early March than the middle of June.

**INDIANS IN THE CITY.**—Kon-osh, San-pitch, and three other chiefs with a few braves visited the city last week, and looked in at our sanctum with a smiling "how". San-pitch had so far recovered from his "indisposition" as to be able to sign the treaty. Messrs. Savage & Ottinger got a couple of sittings from some of them, and their rather curious looking faces now grace the show-room of those gentlemen.

**CORRESPONDENCE.**—While calling attention to the letter from Elder W. Riter, published in this issue, we would invite correspondence on interesting topics from the brethren both at home and abroad. Many items might be thus recorded, of great interest to the people of these valleys that are now permitted to pass into oblivion. Let us preserve from such a fate everything worthy of noting.

**D. D. ASSOCIATION.**—As the regular summer season at the Theatre opens on Saturday Evening, we wish to offer a few thoughts here on the Dramatic Association. There are a good many critics other than those who do the critiques for the papers, and some of them seem to act upon the supposition that to criticize simply means to find fault. We are not of the number. Some criticize entirely by comparison, without any regard to the merits of the acting. "O, if you had seen so and so in that character!" Well if we had, what then? Because Mr. So and so played for a great number of years till he made a name by excelling in certain characters, and then had others written especially for him, (you can change the gender to suit yourselves), does it follow he would play every character equally well, if he had to play new characters every week? The Association here labor under difficulties which no other company in the world have to encounter. They play to the same audience week after week, season after season—an audience which demands a succession of new pieces continually. The pieces have to be studied in the midst of the duties of other vocations, often with little more than the time necessary to commit the language, and with but little chance to grasp the ideal to be embodied in living form. To subject them to the same rules of criticism which apply to professionals, whose whole time is devoted to it and who are changing from place to place, appearing before fresh audiences, or to "stars" whose repertoire comprises a few select characters, is evidently unjust. Such critiques, expressed, do injury, for they damp the ardor of those engaged in trying to please us, who fully realize the unfair position in which they are thus placed, and the injustice of the comparisons instituted. Now, you critics who think we are not severe enough and who find fault with us for not cutting up some performance or some performer for your especial benefit, understand the reason of it. We would like to write in honest fairness, commend where we can, condemn where we deem it necessary, and point out amendments when space will permit and they are called for.

If any of our performers imagine they are unfairly dealt by at not being noticed when they think they deserve it, let them take this consolation:—if the newspaper does not do them justice, the public will pronounce upon them its verdict of approbation—when they earn it.

**THE SCHOOL GAZETTE.** is the title of a manuscript weekly, produced in Mr. B. Tripp's school in this city, a few copies of which were shown to us by Superintendent of Schools, Br. R. L. Campbell. It is a very creditable affair, edited by pupils alternating weekly, and many of the compositions are racy, evince thought, and do credit to the writers. Teach the young mind to think early and express its thoughts in suitable language, and it soon learns to think clearly and independently. We may refer to this little weekly again.

**GONE TO NEPHI.**—Prest. Young, accompanied by the brethren of the Twelve in this city and others, start this morning for Nephi to hold a two-day's meeting. They will hold meetings at Lake City, Spanish Fork and Santaquin by the way.

**WHICH IS IT?**—We heard a substantial gentleman of the tripod locality and the "we" persuasion, recently, speaking of a friendly assistant, remark, "you are more of a paper man than I am, you know." The compliment was considered somewhat equivocal, hints being thrown out if it had not reference to the Japanese vest-making principle.

**THE MISSIONARIES.**—Capt. W. B. Preston and company of missionaries passed Fort Laramie on Wednesday, 14th inst., "all right, and in good health."