

as packing caucuses and conventions; and that assessments have been collected from government employes for political purposes, under the threat of discharge. It is even proven that this assessment device was resorted to for the purpose of defraying the expenses of a serenade given to ex-Collector Murphy.

5. But perhaps the most interesting of the facts established by this friendly investigation relate to the "general-order" business. It is proved that Leet and Stocking enjoy a monopoly of this business, and that they avail themselves to the fullest extent of the opportunity thus afforded them to practice extortion upon the importers of New York city. To the nature and extent of this extortion, numbers of honorable merchants bear witness. Mr. A. T. Stewart long ago drew the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury to the matter, and the secretary did not hesitate to pronounce the business, as conducted by Leet and Stocking, a scandalous abuse. Still nothing was done to correct it; and in this connection Mr. Leet's remark, "I've got a man who can put his hand on Boutwell's shoulder," is peculiarly significant. Mr. Benjamin F. Mudgett swears that Leet used these exact words.

Do THEY?—Rev. J. H. Bayliss, of Indianapolis, Ind., asks, in a sermon—

"Do newspapers lie for a price?"

To which it may be answered, some of them do; for instance, one published within one thousand miles of this office does it as a regular thing.

MORE WHOPPERS.—Eastern papers have been duped with the following—

"Salt Lake, March 3.—The Convention adjourned *sine die* last evening, after adopting a memorial to Congress which seriously criticises the territorial form of government, and claims a wonderfully exaggerated increase of population, which fact does not bear out, and expresses a loyalty to the Mormon people not confirmed by history.

"A resolution was passed authorizing probate judges to take census in the State by counties, commencing on the third Monday in March; the returns to be sent to Mr. Hooper at once. Strong hopes of swelling the population on paper, sufficient to bring the Territory in as a State. This movement is regarded as an intentional fraud on the part of Fitch and brother Mormons, by the Gentiles.

"The most exaggerated estimate now places the population under 100,000. The Mormons hope to make it 300,000."

MORE OF THE SAME.—The following was incorporated in another of those manufactured dispatches sent over the wires from this city:

"The loyal citizens are unanimously opposed to the constitution on every ground."

If disloyal had been the adjective used instead of "loyal" it would have been about right. Such characters are disloyal because they make it their business to oppose everything that would conduce to local or national advancement, if such measures be inaugurated by the "Mormons" or by any who are friendly or civilly disposed towards them.

"Opposed to the constitution on every ground," of course they are. Every thoughtful person who reads the constitution of the State of Deseret will see that those chronic malcontents, oppose one of the most liberal instruments of the kind ever formed. Well might the little ring assume another name than "liberal." The abandonment of that title indicates the only modicum of consistency they have ever manifested, though the new one they have assumed is equally a misnomer. "Every ground," of course, includes minority representation, for which the constitution provides, also liberty, freedom, equal rights, constitutionalism, and every principle characteristic of the civil polity of the United States.

UTAH-OLGY.—Dear Mr. Editor: And now comes the immortal McKean, Chief Justice of Utah—supposed by some to be chief Judge of the Universe—and with him one A. S. S. Gould, and other S. A. S. Baskin. The former of the latter, though sporting the Gould in name, is said to have but little of the Go(u)ld to sport. The latter of the former while Baskin(g) in the rays of former greatness, trusts yet, by the good fortunes of his patron saint, the Reverend McKean, to again Bask-in the delights of his quota of that \$30,000, to be wormed out of the treasury for prosecuting the Mormons, with packed juries, by United States courts, under Territorial statutes.

It is to be remembered that the said A. S. S. Gould, was the Bearer of a "Mammoth" petition, containing no less than 3-0-0 "fellers" that wanted *Gej McCayn* indawst to the amownt of \$30,000, bekaws he jest giv' them air poly-gamus Mormons Jessy, and let ev'ry durned pros-titute leuse on hay-pe-us korp-us fur our konve-nyonse."

Of course, it will be necessary for Congress to pass some disabling act, or else the Mormons have got the Judge "on a hook;"

for his "processions" won't "bear a bead" in either law or gospel.—Ward, Jr., in the *Washington Gazette*.

#### Social and Economical Condition of the South.

A letter from Florida to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

One is disposed to rampage a little over emigrant societies, doubly knavish in planter or emigrant, but *cui bono*? What is the use? My impatience gets uppermost at the State authorities for their exaggerated nonsense on the subject, as if the evil was a lack of population; at the patient dullness of that dear ass the people, who are persuaded their present misery is caused by state taxes, Federal oppression, and all such chaff and bran.

You can print it, Mr. *Commercial*, that Southern discontent has just two prime causes, independent of parties, politics and Ku Klux. First, the break up of the labor system,—no matter whether good or bad,—it was a system that nothing supplanted,—has been followed by a natural result of disorder. The fall of the feudal system was followed by the horrid peasant rise in Germany, the Jacquerie in France, and Wat Tyler in England. It is always so. You had as well cut your finger surgically and not expect a sore in healing because you meant it to be healthful.

The second cause is, the laborer is defrauded of his just pay by the factor and trader. The whole business of the South is a swindle. It is hard to say such a thing, but look at it. The planter has no credit. He must hypothecate his crop in order to live. The result is the country merchant sets his price on the cotton he buys and the goods he sells for it.

Another example is more familiar. Go from Cincinnati to Louisville, and you find a disproportionate rise in every article of use or luxury. Go further South and the rate rises by geometrical progression. I speak of a familiar fact. For any plain article of clothing, for example, the price is from twenty-five to one hundred per cent. more than in like localities North and West. You buy—I speak from bitter experience—and your pantaloons rip open and fall in rags. Your shoes are of split leather, your hat shoddy and drops into pulp the first shower. You are swindled in the price, your are swindled in the article, and it is so always in everything you buy.

You ride on a Southern road. You are jolted in uncomfortable cars, and charged a heavy increase in rates over Northern rail fare. You put up at a quiet inland hotel, and are charged a bill the Burnet House would blush at. The passenger trains never make time, and do not care to make time; the freight bills are outrageously extravagant. Let me follow six sacks of corn, costing twenty-two dollars, from Cincinnati to Lake Conway. It is a month making its way to Jacksonville, Florida, where it lies till hunted up. It starts again on a steamer with a new rise in rates of freight. You have directed it to be left at Sanford's wharf, but Captain Brock owns the other wharf, and will leave it nowhere else. Nobody shall ride John a-Doak's mare but John a-Doak. It lies there accumulating wharfage and storage until, in some mysterious way, you find it out. You take your team and go for it and get it at last. The sacks are half empty, as if every railroad and commission and forwarder had fed at it, and your bills stand: Six sacks of corn, twenty-two dollars; cost of freight, storage and commission, forty-seven dollars.

It is absurd to point to Southern misery with these grinding facts before you, and the alleged federal oppression. No doubt the federal tax is great, but it is perhaps the most equitable we endure. The Southern State governments are no doubt organized to plunder, but even their extravasation is light phlebotomy in comparison. You cannot tax to depletion a nation with a healthy labor system in good order. The exertions in the North during the war proved that. All these evils, Ku-Klux thrown in, are trifles to the daily extortions imposed upon the Southern people by the trading classes. It is the same fell spirit, the lust of gain, from the railroad conductors to the pot-house bar. You try to get out of the clutches of your country merchant, and buy north. The railroad gouges, the steamboat gouges, the commission and forwarding house gouges, and the warehouse and wharf-master gouge. Each can sneer at your effort. They know it is part of a system you cannot break down.

Apply these facts to the question of Southern emigration in its simplest form, granting the absolute facts of the

fertility and health of the country. The Southern States are the only places where fortunes, in better times, were commonly made by farmers and planters. The emigrant finds that if he comes by rail and river to his new home, and brings his family and merely necessities for a start, it will amount to an extravagant year's living at his old home, and of course goes west on the Pacific line at moderate rates. If he ventures to wagon overland, the high prices of corn and breadstuffs on the way eat him out before he arrives. Is it not plain that Emigrant Aid Societies, to do practical work, must alter the laws, restrain monopolies, declare certain contracts of hypothecation illegal, take possession of the railroads and conduct them on the plain principle that comfortable cars, moderate fares and freight are the sure ways to fortune; the nimble penny beats the slow shilling. Cheap fare and good accommodation will double the business.

For all these extortions one person pays—the planter. Do you wonder that he groans over defective labor and looks vainly to Asia and Africa or the North Pole or Sweden for better help?—Florida Letter in Cincinnati *Commercial*.

#### THE WHEELER EXPEDITION.

The Wheeler exploring expedition, sent out last spring to examine the country between the Pacific railroad at Elko and Southeastern Arizona, has completed its labors; but the results of the expedition will not be properly known until communicated to the public by the publication of the official report at Washington. We have learned enough, however, to satisfy us that a large amount of valuable and interesting information has been obtained.

The expedition examined the topography of a district about seventy-five miles wide and six hundred long. Thirteen main topographical points were determined precisely, and many minor points approximately. The country from Elko to the Colorado was found not unfavorable for railroad purposes. In Arizona a considerable district occupied by hostile Apaches was examined and its topography communicated to General Crook. The mines along the route were carefully inspected and a large mass of information of an industrial character collected. The great canon of the Colorado was ascended for sixty-five miles from its mouth.

The photographer was kept constantly employed, and has obtained views of all the prominent places. The San Diego Union says that when the results of the labors of the photographers are given to the public, a sensation will be created; for among the scenes he has portrayed by the aid of the camera, are some of the most grand and striking conceivable.

The report of the mineralogist on the mining resources of the Territory of Arizona will show that the mineral wealth of that country has not been overestimated. The new silver mines recently discovered in the Pinal Mountains were examined, and Dr. Hoffman gives it as his opinion that they are unequaled by any mines yet discovered on this continent. The expedition will undoubtedly result in throwing more light on the history of the mysterious Aztec race. Many ruins never before heard of, were discovered by the explorers, and sketches and photographs of them made, and their surroundings carefully noted. The report of Lieutenant Wheeler, when ready, will only be equalled by a descriptive book from the pen of Dr. Hoffman. The former will possess statistics and information invaluable to the student, and the latter will be pleasing to the lover of stories of strange adventure in an almost unknown country.—*Scientific Press*.

THE UTAH TRADE.—Tailors are now satisfied that they cannot dress our people more cheaply than those we have at home, and if Chicago grocers and traders are convinced that the trade of this city is not to be reckoned as belonging to them, it is very certain that they have not let go their seizure of the trade of Eastern Nevada and of all of Utah. Chicago is some 1,600 miles from Ogden, while San Francisco is but 880 miles from it, but we are assured that Chicago has four or five customers in and draws three to five dollars from Utah where San Francisco gets one.

We will be told that greenbacks and longer credits have much if not all to do with this; but such an assertion is not true. Both are against us, but the difference in distance and cost of laying down the goods from the East more than neutralizes any advantage which Chicago derives in this matter.

The true secret of Chicago's success in

extending her trade so far beyond her borders lies in the simple fact that that city goes after it and San Francisco does not. This going after trade and customers, instead of waiting at home for both to come to her is one of the great secrets of Chicago's marvellous growth and greatness, and is also one of the means by which San Francisco's growth must be stimulated and aided.

Our merchants and their employes are not now so overwhelmed with home trade that they cannot find time to make a searching for trade through Utah, Idaho and Montana, once or twice a year. Utah should receive their special attention, for Utah is growing to positive greatness in mineral wealth, and has long been celebrated for agricultural development. It is not at all improbable that Utah may, within ten years, take from the head of Nevada her silvery and from California her golden crown. The ore of Utah is not, like that of Colorado and like much of Nevada's and California's, locked up in base metals, the embrace of which is hard to be opened, but it seems to be easily mined and easily separated from the baser materials in which it is found. Salt Lake City has already a population of 25,000, and has 300 villages, towns and agricultural and mining districts dependent on it. It is calculated that the city will have 100,000 inhabitants within five years, and that Utah will then have a population of 300,000 to 400,000. Is the trade of such a Territory, which naturally belongs to us, to be added to that which Chicago now so justly boasts that she has seized? We are now far behind in the race; indeed, we can hardly be said to be competitors in it at all. Can we not in this case afford to send canvassers out, even though the orders taken and net profits derived do not for the first five months appear to warrant the exertion and outlay? Upon our answers to these questions now most important—nay, vast—future trade and commerce depend. We want no business grooves formed through which the trade of Utah shall be poured into Chicago dippers.—*Alta California*.

REDEMPTION OF MUTILATED CURRENCY.—The Secretary of the Treasury in a letter to some parties in New York says that mutilated currency may be exchanged for new notes prior to the counting of the old notes on the following conditions: the parties desiring to exchange must transmit their money to the United States Treasurer and place in deposit at the Treasury Department an amount of bonds equivalent thereto. They will then be entitled to draw on the local or sub-treasurer for the amount of new notes, any deficiency found on counting the old notes to be made good by them.—*Washington Star*.

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