

Correspondence.

Co-operation at Parowan.

PAROWAN, Sept. 17, 1877.

Editors Deseret News:

With great pleasure I sit down to write you a short account of the condition and prospects of the Parowan United Manufacturing Company. This company was organized in March last, with a small capital, under the incorporation laws of the Territory. President W. H. Dame was the main mover in organizing the company, he being counseled by President Brigham Young to encourage and foster home manufacture among the people of this Stake, and to unite them in becoming self-sustaining. President Dame was elected president of the company, superintendent and general business manager. Since that day to the present he has been indefatigable in his labors to make the institution a complete success. It is designed to strictly follow the Brigham City pattern, and this plan has been carried out up to the present, and promises to continue.

It commenced business with the tanning of leather. The tannery house is a two story frame building, and to-day the ground floor of the tannery is filled with vats, and the vats are filled with hides in process of tanning. The upper floor is divided into a drying room and a finishing room. The tannery has a good bark mill that runs by water power, also a good furnace and boiler for heating the liquor. Quite a quantity of leather has been finished, a shoe shop established, and several shoemakers constantly employed working up the leather into boots and shoes.

The establishment, known as the "Old Bucket Factory," which has a good water power, has been bought out, repaired and fitted up for a carpenter and cabinet making shop, with circular saw, turning lathe, etc. A number of cabinet makers are employed here, making a first class article of household furniture. I forgot to say a fine new sewing machine has arrived, and is in use at the shoe shop; a leather splitter is expected soon for the tannery. Negotiations are being made for a planing machine for the carpenters shop. A blacksmith shop is now being built for the company, to which will be added a wagon repairing shop. Other branches of industry will be added just as soon as those already established can stand upon their own footing.

I visited the works of the company on the 15th inst. and was most gratified to see everything about them skilfully and conveniently arranged, showing taste and ability in the management. From all present prospects there seems to be nothing to prevent the "Parowan United Manufacturing Company" from becoming a permanent and most valuable institution among us such as we stand greatly in need of, and such as we must have if we would prosper and be independent. The company hopes at no far distant day to be able to supply the wants of this place and other places in the county or out of it, with boots and shoes, household furniture and other articles.

For the present W. H. Dame is foreman of the tannery, Joseph K. Parramare foreman of the shoe shop, and Thos. Durham foreman of the cabinet making establishment. Supt. W. H. Dame occupies the major portion of his time in seeing to and planning for the different branches.

Some seventeen or eighteen years ago, in public meeting in Parowan, and in the hearing of the writer of this letter and many other persons, Prest. Heber C. Kimball prophesied that there would yet be employed in manufactories in Parowan more people than were then living in that place. We hope to see the day when this prediction will be entirely fulfilled through the labors and persevering industry of the Latter-day Saints.

W. C. MCGREGOR.

Normal Class—New School Desk, etc.

LOGAN, Sept. 14, 1877.

Editors Deseret News:

To-day witnessed the closing ceremonies of a four weeks normal class, conducted in this city under the able management of Miss Ida Cook, President Wm. B. Preston and others of this and other cities of this valley were present, who witnessed the conducting of class-

es through the primary branches of education by the various students, which were very creditably performed, they making use of the scholars present as their several juvenile classes.

The scholars showed the results of thorough training; of, first, how to become familiar themselves with the subjects before them, and then how to instill into the minds of their pupils what they themselves have learned. Few, in my opinion know better how to teach than Miss Cook, for thoroughness and indefatigability in laboring to possess the information sought, seems to be the first and foremost of her rules.

The students of this class were rewarded for their labors by having the privilege of passing a gratuitous examination before the County Board of Examiners yesterday, and were presented, to-day, with their certificates, many of which, I understand, range among the nineties, one hundred being perfect, according to their mode of computation.

At the close of the exercises, President Preston gave some very excellent advice, and congratulated the students on their privileges, urged upon them the necessity of discarding all slang language and low habits, such as smoking, chewing, drinking, etc., and to endeavor to honorably present in themselves the class of people they represent. Bros. Hyde and Apperley also addressed the school briefly, and they being practical teachers could give them much information in this regard.

Mr. Gus Lundberg, a cabinet maker, presented his "home made iron frame desk" which he styles the "Utah Desk." It certainly is a very durable, strong and substantial desk, and possesses very many superior points to any that I have yet seen. It was patented and manufactured wholly by himself in Logan City, and upon its own merits receives the general approval of the Church authorities and school officers of this place, who strongly recommend its use and introduction into the schools of Cache County and elsewhere.

Anticipating a general lively interest in the affairs of school matters and education in this county in the future,

I am yours, &c.,

OBSERVER.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Oswego Co., N. Y., Sept. 10, 1877.

Editors Deseret News:

I was called on a preaching mission last October Conference, started from my home in Provo City, Utah Co., Nov. 28, 1876, left Salt Lake City, Nov. 28, and after a very pleasant journey, reached here Dec. 4. This is my birth place, and you may be sure I was glad to find so many of my relatives after an absence of over 38 years. My parents joined the Church in 1835, I think, and went to Nauvoo in 1840. I was just ten years old the month we started. The first mission I was called upon to perform was in the winter of 1847, when the first company of Saints left Nauvoo, I went as one of the guard and teamster in Hosea Stout's company, and from that time until I was called on this mission, my labors have been of a temporal character. I find it takes all the faith I can possibly get, and then I am not fully able to explain our doctrines to the world as I should like to, but by the help of God, my heavenly Father, I have been enabled to fill every call where the people manifest a desire to hear, with the exception of one, and that I shall try and fill as soon as possible. I should be glad to have an experienced Elder to assist me, as soon after Conference as practicable, and then if there is not an effectual door opened here, there is plenty of room close by, as there are none of our elders here, neither has there been for many years. As soon as I am satisfied that I have done my whole duty here where I was sent, then if I am of the same spirit I am now, I shall be willing to go anywhere the proper authority may think best. But as my father's folks that are living are mostly in Michigan, I wish to go there before going home, and gather as much of their genealogy as possible, and if they are willing to hear, to try and convince them of the truth, and properly warn them of the judgments that are soon to come upon the wicked, and if I know my own desires, it is to be where I can do the most good towards building up the kingdom of

God on the earth. I have not been home-sick or lonesome an hour since I left home for which I feel very thankful, I have quite a large family, eight children and a wife, but I am thankful to say I left them in comfortable circumstances, and they are interested with me in this latter-day work, and are willing to get along without me, if I can do more good away from home. I thank God as well as my brethren that they considered me worthy to be called on such a responsible mission. I have been very successful so far in getting the genealogy of my relations, both the living and the dead, and I feel that I shall be enabled to do more for the dead than the living, the people have a great deal of sympathy for me on account of my parents taking me when only ten years old among the "Mormons," and what they think is a great misfortune to me I know is a great blessing to me. While Bro. J. Druce had charge of the missionaries in this state I kept him posted in what I was doing, and how I was getting along, and got a great deal of good and encouraging counsel from him. I ask an interest in the prayers of all the faithful Saints that I may be enabled to do my whole duty while on my mission. Your fellow laborer in the gospel,

E. A. NEWELL.

Iron County Fair.

PAROWAN, Sept. 22, 1877.

Editors Deseret News:

Our annual fair (the sixth) has just closed. It opened on the 20th, and continued three days. At 10 o'clock of the first morning, those present were called to order, and after singing and prayer, congratulatory remarks were made by Bros. J. N. Smith, Wm. Adams, S. S. Smith, Thomas Durham and Wm. Holyoak, after which the fair was declared open, and a kindly welcome extended to all.

At once the people were in motion, carefully viewing the almost endless variety of articles on exhibition.

Beginning on the east side of the basement, the first table presented choice samples of wheat, rye, oats, barley, and corn; peas and beans; butter and cheese, and a huge quarter of fat beef, well dressed.

The next table smiled with a good showing of apples and grapes. This surprised most of us, as it was thought that the late spring frosts had cut off the fruit crop. Surely no peaches, plums or apricots escaped.

On the next were found pickles, jams, jellies and bottled fruit on one half, and curiosities innumerable on the other. Still further on were two tables richly adorned with specimens of knitting, netting, crochet work, artificials, ornaments, etc. One of these was wholly furnished by our sisters of Cedar City.

On the extreme west, lying in profusion, were squashes and pumpkins, melons and cucumbers, cabbages and cauliflowers, onions, and radishes, turnips, carrots, potatoes, etc., fine and large. Articles of furniture, upper and sole leather, harness, saddles, boots, shoes, crockery, brooms, saddle trees, synches and ropes were solid attractions, found principally on the stage at the south end of the room.

Quilts of various hues and patterns, and exquisite workmanship, completely covered the walls of the building.

The stock interest was not represented.

From the beginning to the close, the place was uncomfortably crowded, yet patience and good will prevailed. The brass and martial bands were liberal in their line, filling the air with lively music. Customary sports for the youth were freely interspersed, and the whole wound up with a horse-race, witnessed by a vast multitude.

There were no accidents, no jars, and altogether a lively, pleasant, and, it is to be hoped, profitable time was enjoyed.

Contributing much to the safety of both old and young, Prest. Dame, who was absent at St. George on the occasion, had ordered the entrances to the square to be substantially closed against horsemen, which was timely and creditably done. He returned late this evening.

Fair Committee—T. Durham, chairman, T. Davesport, T. Taylor, Wm. Holyoak, S. Orton, Geo. Hobbs, N. M. Skougard, J. P. Barton, Wm. Dalley.

Respectfully,
M. RICHARDS, Jr.

Report From the St. Louis District.

St. Louis, Mo.,

Sept. 8th, 1877.

President John Taylor:

Dear Brother—I herewith submit a report of our missionary labors in the St. Louis District for the last three months ending August 31st.

The District comprises the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, the south and middle portion of Missouri, and the south-eastern part of Iowa.

In this large breadth of country there is but one Elder besides myself, and that is Orson F. Whitney, who is laboring in Ohio with some success. Elders P. P. Pratt and Nels Madson, Jr., are laboring under my direction at present. They were called to labor with Bro. Little, in Iowa, but he having returned home, they reported to me and I set them to work, telling them, as I do all others laboring with me, it is no matter where we labor if we labor with an eye single to the glory of God and the salvation of souls.

There have been twenty persons added to the Church by baptism in the last three months, and forty have emigrated to Utah. Elder Alonzo Winters has just returned home with a family of seven souls from Keokuk, Iowa, where he has been laboring for some time with Brother Farnsworth and others. Before leaving he had letters from a small branch of the Church, about twenty miles above Keokuk. He paid them a visit and found said branch consisted of several families, all rejoicing in the truth, although they had not seen an elder from Utah for several years. Brother Madson is with them now, and has baptized three since Bro. Winters left. I have been impressed by the Spirit for the last two years, and so expressed myself to the brethren, that quite a number would be gathered up from that corner of Iowa, and in and around Nauvoo, also a few from the other States, but as a general thing the hearts of the people are hardened against the truth, and their prejudices grows more and more bitter against the Saints. The most diabolical statements are made daily from the pulpit and through the press, that have no foundation in truth or reason, yet the people swallow it as a sweet morsel. Surely the Lord has withdrawn his spirit from the nation, for they have eyes and see not, ears but they hear not, and hearts but they cannot understand. They are in the condition of the blind leading the blind, and both will most assuredly fall into the ditch, and remain there until the "Mormons" pull them out, politically.

The death of our beloved President came upon the Church suddenly, but not unexpectedly. He had filled the measure of his days in usefulness, had finished his work and kept the faith, and, with his brethren of the Twelve, established the kingdom of God in the tops of the mountains, according to the prophets, and, after having set the House of God in order on the earth, has gone to the spirit world to assist the Prophet Joseph in preparing a place for the faithful, that where they are we may be also, if we follow in their walks.

Since the Elders returned home I have turned my attention to the gathering of the Saints, and the Lord has opened the way for many in a wonderful manner.

My health has been very good the past summer, but of late I have been troubled with chills and fever, which clings to me in this malarious climate, exposed as I am to its virus in every breath I draw and in the water I drink. Perhaps a change of climate would effect a cure better than all the medicine I could take.

The branch of the Church in St. Louis is under the care of Elder A. Burman. He is an exemplary man and trustworthy. The Saints under his watchcare are all feeling well in the work of the Lord.

We have a small branch in Braidwood, Mill Co., Ill., under the care of Elder John A. Mason. He is full of zeal and good works, but there, as elsewhere, the Saints are out of employment, and they have to scatter all over the country to find work, so that it is nearly impossible to keep up a branch organization.

The branch at Canton have all emigrated with their President, Elder David Williams.

All the Saints who remain in the St. Louis District are on the move Zionward, and many of the

old time "Mormons" and their children are being admonished by the signs of the times that they must needs flee to Zion for safety. Elders P. P. Pratt and Madson will labor for the present in and around Keokuk, Nauvoo, and vicinity. Brother Whitney will remain in Ohio until otherwise directed. Your Brother in the gospel covenant.

D. M. STUART.

Regulated Production.

Dr. Holland, in speaking of this topic in Scribner for October, says

Now, for a series of years, labor and capital alike have been in trouble. Capital has not been able to buy labor, because it could not sell its product. Labor has not been able to buy anything, because it could not earn anything to offer in exchange. It has seemed like an irremediable dead-lock. We look for better times, but they do not come, and there appears to be no mind so gifted with foresight as to be able to predict the date of renewed prosperity. Machinery, in vast and multiplied organizations, and capital, in large accumulations, lie idle, while labor lives from hand to mouth and waits for something to do. In the meantime, fictitious values have died out, speculation sleeps, and at what point matters can possibly begin to improve surpasses conjecture. Large exportations of produce may start consumption again, and so set capital and labor at work; but nobody knows anything about it.

Of this one fact, however, all men at this time have come to be well aware, viz., that we have the machinery and the labor for producing more of the ordinary materials required in civilized life than we can sell. The further fact, to which we have already alluded, that "the law of demand and supply" works clumsily, and often disastrously, when left to itself, is also pretty definitely apprehended. There would seem, therefore, to be no alternative policy but that of "regulated production." That this is possible in limited spheres has already been abundantly proved. There is at this time in Massachusetts a society of paper makers who are intelligently and successfully "regulating" the production of their mills. They understand that if they run their mills day and night, as they did when business was good, they will produce paper in such quantities as to raise the price of stock and reduce the price of paper, as well as glut the market. So, by keeping the supply as nearly even with the demand as possible, they manage to run their mills half time—that is, only in the day time—and to make a profit on which they and their employes can live. This is what may be called "regulated production;" and we know of no reason why the policy may not be adopted by every manufacturing interest in the country.

THE MAN OF HONOR.—What a glorious title that is. Who would not rather have it than anything kings can bestow? It is worth all the gold and silver in the earth. He who merits it wears a jewel in his soul, and needs none upon his bosom. His word is good, and if there was no law in the land, he might be just as safely dealt with. To take unfair advantage is not in him; to quibble and guard his speech so that he says something that he does not mean, even while they can never prove that it is so, would be impossible to his frank nature. His speeches are never riddles. He looks you straight in the eye and says straight out what he has to say without mental reservation; and he does unto others what he would have others do unto him.

It is not only in business that he may show his right to a glorious title. Who ever heard him betray the faults and follies of his friends, or speak slightly of his near kindred? The man of honor is always a good brother, and when the time comes, makes an excellent husband, making the vow to love and cherish and protect, with a perfect comprehension of its holiness; he never breaks it. What woman need fear to promise to obey a man of honor?

Heaven be thanked, that amid the villains and tricksters of this world, there are many such men left, loved and respected by all who know them.