

Why does she import sixty thousand dollars' worth of molasses and syrups each season? Why does she import hams, bacon, lard, soap, cheese, matches and even brooms, and many other articles too numerous to mention? Why? It is because her people are blind to their own individual and common interests, because her people prefer to wear imported shoes and imported clothes, to sleep on imported beds, sit on imported chairs at imported tables, and eat imported syrups, meats, cheese and vegetables, sweep their houses with imported brooms, and some wish to be buried in imported coffins. Is it possible that a community like ours, who know what it is, to want for bread, and who have, under the most adverse circumstances, through the blessings of Almighty God, made this country what it is to-day—a garden in the desert—is it possible that they will, through their own shortsightedness, suffer themselves to become financially wrecked, because of their own neglect to watch the true interests of their common country, by allowing her manufactories to languish while they pay out their last hard earned dollar for imported merchandise?

What is this overbuying policy doing for us at the present time? What are its effects? Go and ask the hundreds who even now are mortgaged so heavily to strangers, that in reality they have no homes. Go ask the hundreds of good mechanics who are now unemployed, while our money is going out in streams to purchase imported merchandise, much of which can be and is now produced at home. We allow our home talent to go hungry, and feed and clothe thousands whom we know not. We turn our backs upon our friends, and cherish those who care not for us. We deny our children the privilege of learning trades, and assist in building up strangers. We treat lightly the blessings we have within our reach, and hide the talents placed in our care, and I do not expect the Lord will hold us altogether blameless, for it has been repeatedly said, let the adornment of your bodies be the workmanship of your own hands. But the many prefer to be the slaves of fashion. Who of us wish to see our children go from us to find homes among strangers? Then why force them out of the country by refusing to provide labor and homes for them? Why not train ourselves to study and practice economy, political economy if you please? That economy which reaches further than the narrow thought of self, which reaches after the interests of all. That economy which furnishes labor for the mechanic, which produces at home instead of buying from abroad. That economy which will secure homes for our children, and bread and homes for all who are willing to labor.

It is quite true there are many articles that we cannot at present manufacture or produce, but are forced to import if we have them at all. But that is no good reason why we should import articles that can be produced in our own Territory. We do not need to import either cheese, bacon or brooms. We should not wear imported boots or shoes. We are foolish indeed to buy imported woolen goods while we can so easily obtain those manufactured here. Why should we spend our money for imported molasses when we are really producing a superior article? Why can we not be content with home made furniture, &c.? We cannot tell, unless it is that we are determined not to follow the dictates of common sense and reason, for some people even now import California flour, some send to Scotland for oatmeal, while some people cannot possibly get along unless they have Crosse & Blackwell's table salt, all the way from London, and a certain man whom I know actually sent money from Utah to Wales to purchase a piece of common Welsh flannel with which to make his shirts, and when a friend of mine compared notes with him, he really did acknowledge that the Utah flannel at the price was much superior and cheaper, but he had not noticed it before. Oh, that the people of Utah had more of the pride and spirit of the Californians, for the Californians take just as much pride in wearing the clothes made in their own State as do the people of Utah in sporting their imported clothes. The Californians prefer, every time, to sustain a Californian industry to any other. They have a sort of pride that pays, and they know it, for they are worldly wise.

But not so the people of Utah, who prefer to sport borrowed plumage, for it is borrowed, which they will eventually find to their cost. For if, in buying so much imported merchandise, they are not borrowing at a heavier rate of interest than they can possibly pay in the future then the past history of nations is false, as it is universally admitted by all authorities that when any community or nation buys more from others than it sells in return, that community or nation must necessarily in time become bankrupt.

Some may say this is old, and that it does not concern them in the least. Perhaps it does not, for there are some people who are not concerned about anything that does not immediately affect themselves. They are too narrow-minded and selfish to feel for others. For what care they whether the poor artisan has bread for his family or no? What care they whether your children or mine have employment or no? What care they whether we are clad in homespun or not clothed at all? It is none of their business. Now we have no use for that kind of people. They are of no use either to themselves or the community in which they live. What we want is living men and women, those who have a heart to feel and a soul to sympathize with the wants and needs of the people, who can read the signs of the times, and who can learn something from the history of the past and provide for the future. The people of Utah cannot afford to buy imported merchandise, and allow her manufacturing interests to languish and die. They cannot afford to allow their children to go from them to other countries to find employment. They cannot afford to impoverish their farms by overcropping to sustain the tremendous drain caused by the overbuying of imported merchandise. Rather let them take pride in wearing and using our home productions and in fostering home interests. Let us learn, from the experience of ages, that a people, to be truly happy and prosperous, must be self-sustaining. Let us encourage our young men to stay at home and live with us. Let us put to use the talents that God has given us. Let us not waste our substance on strangers, for charity should begin at home. Let us build up our own country, feed, clothe, house and educate our own children, furnish remunerative labor for our own friends, and in that way obey the commands of the Almighty. For just as sure as we continue in our present suicidal course, just so long we shall as a people be in debt and financial distress. Let us rather take a course to bless ourselves and lay a foundation for future comfort and prosperity. Let us be wise and provide for our own households, teach our children to be free and independent, and not force them to go and court death, as so many do, in the silver mines. See the scores and hundreds of our young men dying slowly by inches, having received the fatal poison into their systems, through digging and delving for gold and silver. Rather let us heap up the golden grain, which does not perish in the using; but which heaped up in our granaries to-day, the next will strike in the stalwart arm, glow in the blushing cheek, and flash in the beaming eye, for we should realize that in producing the yellow gold in the shape of wheat and corn, we are indeed producing wealth, those riches which struggling humanity cannot dispense with. Why should we sacrifice it on the altar of extravagance? Does not the agriculturist know that, when he encourages home manufactures, he places a premium upon his own products by creating a home market for them? Does not every intelligent man know that on the success of manufactures depends, in a very great degree, the value of real estate? Suppose the manufacturing interests in this Territory should cease for ever. How would it affect property owners? Real estate would depreciate 25, 30, 40 and 50 per cent.

Who then are interested in sustaining these home interests? We say all are interested, whether they know it or not, for on the success of manufactures in a very great measure depends our material welfare. It reaches every person living in this country directly or indirectly, for every dollar we spend for an imported article goes directly out of the country to reimburse the producer abroad, while the money paid out for an article produced at

home goes to pay the laborer here, and he in turn will pay it to the farmer, he to the tailor, he to the butcher, he to the carpenter, he again to the farmer, and so on. So that the same dollar will probably pay one hundred debts, and in each case perhaps nerve the arm of industry to renewed efforts, while in the other case it is death to enterprise and poverty to the people.

Who is it that is so reckless and improvident, wasting the substance of the people? All, with few exceptions. The rich who in their extravagance set the example to the poorer classes, who in turn try to vie with the style of those in better circumstances, and thereby involve themselves in hopeless ruin. Our men of means, in too many cases, disdain to wear or use home-made articles. The merchant, whose chief aim is the profits on his sales, will carry thousands of dollars worth of imported goods in stock on a falling market, and not murmur, but if he has a few hundred dollars worth of home made goods on his shelves, would groan and feel as though he were hopelessly ruined, when, in fact, the very opposite is the case. For the merchant can better afford to carry home-made products and owe his own Territory for them, as there is much less danger to him, and a surer means of recuperation. Again, the people at large are in fault, many of them being fatally blind to their own interests. Ask the merchant to supply them with imported articles, of a class that can be and is manufactured here, and at prices that compare favorably with those imported. How long will the people of Utah continue in this course? I suppose they will continue it just so long as they are ignorant of true economy, just so long as they set aside the counsels and advice of men who have studied the interests of the people and sought to point out the way to wealth and independence. All should read and ponder upon this most important subject and endeavor to show, by precept and example, that they are for reform in these matters, and stop importing so heavily, and thereby enable ourselves to improve our farms, enlarge our houses, fence our fields and gardens, build our granaries, build our mills, develop our coal mines, start our foundries and profitably employ the bone and sinew and brain now lying unemployed and dormant. For when the people have learned to properly use the great natural facilities we have in these mountains and will turn their attention and efforts in the direction of that economy so essential to the welfare and happiness of any and all peoples, then a new era will have dawned upon Utah, and her people will rejoice, and become independent and happy, our homes will be our own, and our children will delight to cling around us. Our rights will be more respected as we learn to respect ourselves, our fields will be more fruitful, and the Lord will more abundantly bless the people, for he certainly delights to help that people who try to help themselves. Too many of our people at the present time have a passion for merchandising, as though there were no other avenue of business, when the fact is we are to-day over traded in this Territory. Not one merchant in five is making money. Heavy stocks of merchandise adorn their shelves, for which their paper, in too many cases, is long past due, money being scarce, business dull, and the outlook anything but encouraging. Why should so many think of becoming merchants, when those already in the field, many of whom have a solid capital, find they have all they can do to stem the tide? How much better would it be for them to turn their attention to the producing and manufacturing interests, and seek to benefit themselves and their neighbors. It is true, merchandizing is a necessity, to some extent, but not in all cases a benefit to the country, for the people who buy are the ones who yield the profits, and if the profits do return to them, it is only like taking it out of one pocket and putting it into the other, while every article that is produced in the Territory adds just that much more to the wealth of the country, and both rich and poor alike derive the benefits accruing therefrom.

JAMES DUNN.
Provo, Oct. 8th, 1876.

—The London News says the Gatling gun is being fitted on many of the British war vessels.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—Jack Tar is becoming considerable of a thief, judging by the following—"English merchants and ship-owners are becoming much alarmed at the increasing crime of broaching cargoes at sea by sailors. Many instances are on record where sailors, obtained at low wages, and consequently untrustworthy, have broken into the cargoes, helped themselves to wines, spirits and provisions, and became mutinous, and through using light and matches in their search, have set ships on fire. The only practical remedy as yet suggested consists in having the bulkheads lined with sheet-iron."

—Allhallows Church, Bread St., London, rebuilt after the great fire by Sir Christopher Wren, the church where Milton was "baptized" in December, 1608, was "dedicated" by order of the Bishop of London, preliminary to the removal of the edifice. The Lord Mayor and Sheriff attended the service in state. As Bishop Clapham ascended the pulpit, an elderly person in the aisle shouted, "I protest against this service in God's name." However, the protester was promptly put out.

—Talmage is full of it. He says, "Newspaperizing is to me an exhilaration, and religion a joy which must have some place to run over."

—Two girls of Reading, Pa., went to the Centennial and spent their money before they knew it. They skipped into a barber's shop, and sold their back hair for \$3.75 each, and thus raised means to get back home.

—A St. Louis lady writes from England to her husband, "London is the city that would please you. It is the hub of the world. In France everything seems new, fresh, uncertain, suspicious, unfinished and frivolous."

—The Denver Democrat has the following—"By a curious change the twenty-seven names which appeared requesting Everts to define the situation and distrusting the financial situation under Governor Tilden appeared about six years ago endorsing the financial soundness of Wm. M. Tweed, the culprit boss. And leading all the rest stood the same J. J. Astor, whose millions accumulate in his own coffers, and who has never made use of a penny of them in any public work. These twenty-seven timorous birdlings averred on examination in the days of Tweed's power that his system was perfect, and that a change would be detrimental to the interests of the city! What an avalanche-like effect they must have now upon public sentiment!"

—Eight steamers left New York on Saturday, Nov. 4, with full cargoes and a fair number of passengers, for Europe.

—The Cleveland Plain Dealer gives the following as the "oath of the American Alliance, of which R. B. Hayes is a member"—"I solemnly swear that I will never vote for any person for any official position in this country who is not an American born citizen."

—An exchange says, "The Southern Pacific Railroad Company are contemplating the construction of a large irrigating canal to irrigate the plains about Sumner, and make their lands in that locality marketable. Engineers have already been on the ground and complete surveys are being made."

—The following is a special to the St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press, dated Camp in the field on the Yellowstone, Oct. 27—"General Miles, commanding the troops on the Yellowstone, after fighting, defeating and pursuing Sitting Bull and the confederated tribes under him, this day accepted the surrender of 400 lodges of Indians, belonging at the Cheyenne Agency, these tribes surrendering five of their principal chiefs as hostages, as guarantee of their faithful compliance with the terms of the surrender. These bands are to go at once to the Agency, where, upon their arrival, they will submit to the requirements of the Government. The Indians held as hostages left this evening for St. Paul, under the charge of strong guards."

—Politics are more fearful things in Indian than in American talk. A Sioux journal is represented as saying, "Wicasta catkathanha opawi, he R. B. Hayes eciyapi, he Republican kapice; Qa unmen, he S. J. Tilden eciyapi, he Democrat kapice."

A WIFE'S HARD LOT.—Dunbar's wife listened to a long political discussion while riding down town yesterday morning, and at dinner she remarked to her husband:

"Well, eight or nine days more will decide this election."

"In a measure," was his guarded reply.

"I'm awful glad," she continued. "You commenced going out at nights about the first of March, and you've kept it up ever since. I'll be one happy woman about the eighth of November. We'll have cheerful fires, games, comfort and—"

"Charlotte," solemnly interrupted the husband, "can't you understand this thing? The election will occur on the 7th prox. of course. After that date I must help count the returns, verify them, put our clubs in training for the next campaign, examine the lines of the opposition, and so forth, and it may be April before I get through. You must have patience, for everything is working all right."

What could she do but burst into tears?—Detroit Free Press.

BAIN WAGONS,

With the improvements I have now put on them, are conceded by all who see them to be ranked as the **Leading Wagon of Utah.**

OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS

Are now known in every settlement, and I have sold over FIVE HUNDRED in the last six months. Farmers are actually laying away good steel plows and buying the Oliver Chilled Plow, it being such a saving both on team and man. The longer you use them the better they are. No wear out to them.

WALTER A. WOOD'S REAPERS AND MOWERS!

Have taken the front rank of all machines for their durability, ease of running and handling, cutting close and clean, less cost for repairs, which can always be had. SEE THE IMPROVED WOODS.

WISNER'S TIGER SELF-OPERATING HAY RAKE

Farmers who have not yet seen this self-dumping hay rake should call early. It is perfect and well made, has wrought iron axle, second growth spokes and good material throughout. YOUR LITTLE GIRL CAN OPERATE IT.

Concord Buggies and all kinds of Spring Wagons
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