

Deseret Evening News.

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POVERTY AMONG THE WORKING CLASSES.

The Sacramento *Weekly Union* of the 7th inst., contains an able article under the caption "A Misapprehension of Evils," called forth by the action of the Anti-Coolie Central Association of San Francisco, in presenting a memorial to the Legislature for ridding the State of the Chinese laborers now resident there, and of ultimately obtaining Congressional enactments for the prohibition of that class of immigration hereafter. The memorial in question alleges that Chinese labor in California is working prejudicially to the interests of white labor, that the Chinese females are vicious and abandoned and are corrupting the youth of the State, and that their continued influx will ultimately lead to a war of races. While the writer in the *Union* admits the superiority of European over Asiatic labor, he ridicules the ideas set forth in the memorial referred to, and says that Mongolian labor is one of the first and inevitable results of its geographical position of the State and of the commercial relations and treaties now existing between the United States and Asia—China and Japan especially.

The Anti-Coolie memorialists complain of the scarcity of labor, and the poor pay that now exist in San Francisco, and charge these evils to the presence of the Chinese. But this we presume is not the primary cause; it may be an auxiliary. The same state of things exists to as great if not a greater extent now than ever before known in most of the large cities of the civilized world. The pressure of the times is felt even in Salt Lake City, but the causes which are in operation here to produce such a result are our isolated position and our present very limited facilities for carrying on the various branches of manufacture common in and necessary to the welfare of all communities.

Among the great causes of the scarcity of labor and poor pay now so prevalent in the great industrial marts of Europe as well as America, is competition among employers, and improvidence among the employed.

It is well known that in all branches of manufacture in Great Britain there is great competition among the employers, and that in consequence of their rapacity and avarice, British artisans are among the most poorly paid in the world, for every reduction made in the wholesale prices of the employers' wares is followed by a corresponding reduction in the wages of their artisans, to which the latter, in consequence of their numbers—the labor market being vastly too crowded—are in almost every case, compelled to submit. The same causes are doubtless in operation in this country, at least in the large cities, which in every country are always overstocked; but owing to the millions of acres of cultivable, but yet uncultivated land—susceptible of being converted into flourishing homesteads, it will be ages in the natural course of events before seasons of stagnation in trade will produce that general distress felt on all such occasions in over-crowded Europe.

Probably the greatest of all causes of distress among the working classes everywhere, San Francisco as elsewhere, are improvidence, and extravagance. The poor generally are very obedient to one scriptural precept, which was never intended for them, namely, "Take no thought for to-morrow." In times of prosperity they seldom live within their means. The prospect of a dark and cloudy day seems to have no terrors for

them, no matter how pinching the times they may have passed through. In some branches of industry in Great Britain there are hundreds of mechanics who, in brisk times, can earn from nine to fifteen dollars per week, and in that country, where provisions, house rent and clothing are cheap, such an amount, with economy, is double what is really necessary for the sustenance of their families, but owing to their improvidence or extravagance, and in hundreds of instances their intemperance, it is all expended, consequently in times like the present, when stagnation in trade is the almost universal cry, Great Britain, so far as her working classes are concerned, is almost a nation of paupers. This extravagance is probably carried to a greater pitch in America among all classes than any where else in the world, and though artisans, as a general thing, are better paid than in Europe, still the result is about the same in both countries.

The poor, as a general thing, the world over, are to a great extent at the mercy of the capitalists, yet in many respects they are their own greatest enemies, and until they reform, cease their idleness, intemperance, and their foolish extravagance, the evils under which they everywhere groan will become more aggravated, and even in California, the expulsion of Coolies from the labor market would fail to bring about the relief and benefit desired until these reforms are inaugurated.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

IRISH REFORM GONE OVER TILL NEXT PARLIAMENT.

Cincinnati, 18.—The steamer *Magnolia*, the regular Cincinnati and Maysville packet, which left here at noon today with about a hundred cabin passengers, exploded her boilers about twelve miles above the city; the boat afterwards took fire. About forty persons were killed; several being burned to death.

Washington.—The President nominated A. Huggan, collector of internal revenue for Idaho, and J. R. Hubble, United States Attorney, for Montana.

Senate.—Several petitions and communications were presented and referred.

Morrill, from the committee of conference on the consular appropriation bill, recommended the Senate to recede from certain amendments, and to concur in the House amendment providing for the payment into the treasury of all moneys over a thousand dollars received by Consuls or Commercial agents. The report was concurred in.

The Senate then took up the bill exempting certain manufactures from the internal revenue tax; a number of amendments were offered and rejected.

Grimes offered an amendment reducing the tariff on imports ten per cent., which was lost, 12 against 32. The bill passed in the committee and was reported to the Senate. Sherman gave notice that he would press the vote to-morrow; adjourned.

House.—Broomall moved to reconsider the vote for referring to the judiciary committee the bill to guarantee to the several States of the Union a Republican form of government. The preamble recites the form of government as follows:

Sec. 1. Several of the States are not republican because, by the constitution and laws of such States, the political rights made dependent upon parentage or race, whereas it is the duty of the United States to guarantee to every State a republican form of government, therefore be it enacted that all provisions, enactments, State constitutions, or laws which make a distinction in political or civil rights among their citizens on account of parentage, race or color, or deny such rights to any citizens are hereby declared void and of no effect.

Sec. 2. If any person shall prevent any qualified citizen of the United States from exercising the right of suffrage at any election of such State, under the pretence that such citizen is disqualified

by the constitution or laws of such State, or on account of parentage, race, or color, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of \$5,000, or imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

A long political discussion ensued. Stevens, of Pa., addressed the House in favor of the bill. After speaking a few minutes he had the remainder of his speech read by the clerk. Stevens closed by offering a substitute, providing that every male citizen of lawful age, born or naturalized in the United States, or who has declared his intention to become naturalized, shall be entitled to vote upon all national questions in any State, and that no distinction shall be made between the citizens except for treason, felony or any other infamous crime. After further discussion Broomall withdrew the motion. The bill, pending the amendments, will remain with the judiciary committee. Farnsworth, from the committee on reconstruction, reported a bill to admit Alabama to representation in Congress; he said he would ask to have it considered and passed to-morrow. The bill provides that Alabama shall be admitted when the legislature shall ratify the fourteenth article of the Constitution, and directs the General commanding the district to notify the legislature chosen at the election held on February last, to meet within thirty days after the passage of this act. Washburne, from the committee of conference on the consular appropriation bill, reported, which was agreed to and the House soon after adjourned.

Washington.—The military district of Alaska has been made a separate military department; Gen. Jeff. C. Davis has been assigned to the command in accordance with his Brevet rank.

London.—The whole plan for the Church land and educational reforms for Ireland, goes over until next Parliament.

Dublin.—W. Johnson, the Orange Secretary, who was arrested for taking the lead in an illegal procession, has been made a candidate for Parliament for the city of Belfast.

Madrid.—Peace envoys are expected from Peru and Chili.

Trenton.—The Republican State convention to-day chose delegates to the national convention, and favored Grant for President.

San Francisco, 18.—The *Colorado* and *Panama* sailed to-day for New York, the former having on board 705,000 in treasure and the latter 676,000.

The workmen of the New Alameda quicksilver mine have struck against the management; operations are suspended.

The *Oseola* has sailed for Liverpool. Flour quiet; extra, \$8.25; superfine, \$7.50; wheat, \$2.60 to \$2.70.

Legal tenders 72½.

Chicago, 19.—At the Michigan Republican Convention held yesterday at Detroit, delegates were selected to the National Convention; resolutions were passed in favor of impartial suffrage, condemning the granting of public lands to corporations, approving the impeachment of the President, and declaring for Grant as President, and Colfax for Vice-President. Nothing was said on the finance question.

A number of former army officers, both radical and conservative, living in Tennessee, denounce the statements lately telegraphed that a conspiracy exists to overthrow the State government by armed force. Gov. Brownlow has telegraphed to General Grant that such a conspiracy does not exist, but says if it should exist he will be able to defeat it without the aid of United States forces. The officers who signed the card mentioned above very positively deny that any danger exists; they say the statement was originated for the purpose of preventing immigration to Tennessee.

The *Tribune's* special says that Hancock telegraphs that he will arrive at Washington on Friday.

The *Times's* special says that McCulloch has written a letter to the Chairman of the Senate finance committee, strongly opposing the bill abolishing the tax on manufactures. He says if the bill passes he estimates that the revenue for the next fiscal year will fall short from one hundred to one hundred and twenty millions of the amount required.

Rutland, Vt.—The Republican State Convention, yesterday, selected delegates to the national convention. Resolutions were passed favoring Grant, endorsing the impeachment and declaring for equal political rights.

Havana.—Jamaica dates of the first state that the government has appropriated six thousand pounds yearly for the

education of the Negroes. Quarantine is enforced against vessels from St. Thomas, Porto Rico and Santa Cruz. Vessels are consequently in demand. Franklin, the agent of the International Telegraph Company has applied for permission to land a cable to connect Cuba with Jamaica and Aspinwall, and also put up a land line across Jamaica.

Hayti.—Advices say that President Salnave and his army were surprised thirty miles from Cape Haytien and defeated; they were pursued by the armed peasantry in overwhelming force and sustained great loss. The French Admiral has demanded the payment of the Haytien arrears to France for three years past, and in case of an unsatisfactory reply he will seize the Custom House and collect payment himself. The conscription is active and seems to be specially designed against wealthy families.

New York.—The *Herald's* Havana special says that information has been received from the American naval station at Calloa, stating that a hostile expedition is preparing to descend on Cuba; the authorities appear to know of the affair.

HOME ITEMS.

CATTLE STEALING.—This branch of the "industrial pursuits" seems to be conducted on an extensive scale in Colorado, judging by the following, which we clip from the *Rocky Mountain News*. The stern feeling through this western mountain country is to deal out summary punishment to the scoundrels who steal stock. As a result of the efforts of our Colorado neighbors to break up and capture the members of this large gang of cattle thieves, there is a possibility that some of them, in fleeing from justice, may travel Utah-wards. For these and all of their stamp—white or red thieves—our farmers should keep a sharp look out, that every attempt to steal stock may be met with vigilance and prompt action.

"Sheriff Kinnear, of Trinidad, and General Penrose, of Fort Lyon, are making the country in that neighborhood a very warm place for cattle thieves. At present twenty-four have been arrested, eight being at Trinidad and sixteen at Fort Lyon. The band whose headquarters have been on the Rio Las Animas river is a large one, and not less than one hundred and twenty remain uncaptured. Among those already captured was a negro woman, who was living with one of the thieves, and who made a full confession of everything she knew about the gang. They are guilty of several murders, as well as of cattle stealing. About one thousand head of cattle, and twenty-six hundred head of sheep have been recaptured from the thieves. The Sheriff, General Penrose, and his officers are deserving of great praise for their very successful raid. We hope it will not cease until every one of the scoundrels 'climbs a tree.'

COMPETITION.—The effects of competition, by reducing prices, must be of special benefit to Atchison, Kansas, just now. Hear what the *Champion* says:—

"The washing-machine man offers to wash clothes for nothing, to show the virtues of his patent, and a man with a corn-sheller is offering to shell corn for the cobs. Provisions are coming down in price, and there is a great reduction in the charge for beefsteaks. Better days are coming."

It would not be surprising if we were to learn next from that city of increasing delights and prospective "better days," that an enterprising hotel keeper had offered to find the public in clothing, if they would only come to board with him—boarding, of course, gratis.

FIGHT WITH INDIANS AT SALMON RIVER.—The *Tri-Weekly Post*, (Helena), of the 12th inst., gives a short account of a fight with Indians at Salmon River a few days previously. A party of Reds, who were known to have committed several murders on Salmon River, were pursued by two companies improvised for the purpose, one organized at Salmon City, the other at Leesburg. The Indians, on finding themselves pursued, made tracks with all imaginable haste, and succeeded in fortifying themselves on the top of a mountain before their pursuers came within range. The fight lasted from morning till dusk, all the efforts of the whites failing to oust the Indians. Two of the latter were known to be killed, and one of the former, Mr. J. L. Shoupe, was severely wounded, having his arm badly splintered and shattered above the elbow.

THANKS.—We are in the continual receipt of favors from our esteemed Delegate in Congress, Hon. W. H. Hooper, for which many thanks are gratefully tendered.

MOUNT PLEASANT.—By letter from Bro. Geo. Farnsworth, we are informed that an excellent spirit prevails among the people of Mount Pleasant. That much interest is felt in the emigration of the poor from Europe, and although the people have been considerably impoverished by the late Indian war, they are making liberal donations to the Emigration Fund. This state of feeling is said to be due in a great measure to the unremitting labors of the Bishop and his Counselors.

BILLIARDS.—We have received the first number of the *Billiard World*, a Magazine whose "prime object" is "to encourage and foster the noble game of Billiards." It is published by Bowen & Co., of Centre and Canal Sts., New York, and edited by the renowned billiard player Mr. Dudley Kavanagh, and will no doubt be of interest to all lovers of the "noble game."

FOR PROVO.—Presidents B. Young and H. O. Kimball, with Elders A. O. Smoot, B. Young Jr., and Theodore McKean, who left here yester-