

## AFFECTIONATELY ADDRESSED TO

MRS. JOHN F. KINNEY,

On the Death of her Little Son.

Dear Lady! shed no more the scalding tear  
Upon that form, stretched on the funeral bier;  
Mourn not, nor weep for him whose spirit's gone  
To fill the place to which it doth belong,  
Among the serried ranks, whose trials here  
Proved and prepared them for a higher sphere.  
Perhaps he's aiding now in works of love,  
For such employ the spirit's up, above,  
To watch the dear ones they have left below,  
And beat them up in trial and in woe;  
Or fill their hearts with joy, and peace, and love,  
And by their influence raise our minds above;  
Surround us by an atmosphere so pure,  
It doth the Spirit of our God allure!  
And makes us rise above the cares of earth,  
And feeds our souls, tho' all around be dearth.  
How few can rightly judge external things!  
Though seeming poor, we may be 'rich as kings';  
Tho' some might deem we lacked the means of bliss,  
And cease to think how rich the spirit is.  
When fed unseen with rich ambrosial food,  
By those who minister to do us good!  
Rejoice! ere sin could blight or sorrow fade,  
He's passed where mortals are immortal made!  
Freed from the dross mixed up in human clay,  
Bathing in beauty, in eternal day!  
He's saved the turmoil of this dreary life;  
Its toil, and struggle, sorrow, woe, and strife.  
Behold the chrysalis! no life is seen;  
Within a tomb is folded what has been!  
A lifeless mass is all that we behold;  
Will life and vigor soon that mass unfold?  
Yes, wait the time when it will burst the cene,  
And rise a glorious creature from its tomb!  
So will it be with him who sleeps in death,  
Before our eyes, devoid of life and breath;  
He too shall burst the portals of the tomb,  
And rise in glory to the spirits' home,  
Receiving there a rich increase of joy,  
And bright intelligence without a foe;  
Then weep not, mourning friends, nay, never weep;  
He is not dead, but in a placid sleep!  
His infant body needs a short repose,  
And white-robed seraphs watch his eyelids close;  
They'll guard it safely thro' the grave's dark night,  
And call it forth as breaks the morning light.  
That glorious morning's bright effulgent ray  
Shall usher in the resurrection day!  
Then, Lady, dry thy tears, and hear the voice  
Of sympathy, that says to thee, Rejoice, rejoice!

HANNAH TAPFIELD KING.

G. S. L. City, March 30, 1863.

LECTURE ON POLITICAL ECONOMY,  
Delivered in the Seventies' Council Hall, by  
WILLIAM S. GODDE, on the evening of  
the 24th of March, 1863.

Political economy is the science of wealth,  
and comprises a knowledge of the laws by  
which it can be obtained; and as the acqui-  
sition of wealth is the mainspring of action  
generally among human beings, a true under-  
standing of this science is certainly somewhat  
desirable.

The universe is filled with objects that are  
capable of ministering to our happiness, when  
human energies are bestowed in their develop-  
ment and application, but, before this can be  
realized, we must be the possessors of those  
objects, which become afterwards so contribu-  
tive to our happiness. Wealth may be de-  
fined as being any object having the power of  
gratifying human wishes; the particular qual-  
ity that makes objects thus desirable, is  
called value, and of this there are two kinds  
—intrinsic and exchangeable. The former is  
distinguishable from the latter by its being so  
abundant and inexhaustible as to render  
its exchange altogether unnecessary, being the  
gratuitous gifts of God; as for example,  
sunlight, air, water, and sometimes coal and  
other substances which of themselves possess  
great intrinsic value, so much so, that even  
life depends upon their possession; but the  
supply of exchangeable values must either be  
limited in quantity or limited in place, and the  
value of this class of substances is derived  
principally, if not wholly, from human labor;  
for a lump of iron ore is of less value than a  
piece of rock, until its peculiar properties are  
developed by the various processes through  
which human agency causes it to pass.

The true values therefore, of all exchanges  
is determined by the amount of labor expended  
on them. When the amount of labor required  
to produce an ounce of gold, a bushel of grain,  
or to build an edifice is ascertained by this  
means, their cost and general exchangeable  
value is determined; this last, of course presup-  
poses that the labor has been judiciously ap-  
plied, hence, any deviation from the standard  
that "an article is worth what it costs" or  
the amount of labor expended on it—or neces-  
sary to produce it must be temporary and owing  
to circumstances which govern the demand  
and supply. It is an old axiom that  
"the necessities of life are few, but the com-  
forts thereof are many." As man increases  
in civilization and refinement, his craving  
after that which is capable of administering  
to his happiness becomes correspondingly  
great, and as past experience has fully taught  
us, that if we all labor in that direction, a  
proper classification of our time and labor be-  
comes essential to success. The incalculable  
advantage resulting from a judicious division  
and application of labor must be obvious to  
all who have given this subject the slightest  
reflection; consequently, man instead of at-  
tempting to produce for himself everything  
essential to his comfort and happiness, finds  
it infinitely more to his interest to direct his

capital and energies in obtaining but one or  
two things, while at the same time, his wants  
are legion, hence he is necessitated to ex-  
change the value that his labor produces for  
that of others, thus involving a constant and  
endless exchange. The principle that governs  
such exchange is, or should be, the relative  
cost or value, or in other words, other things  
being equal—labor for labor. As for ex-  
ample, the fisherman gives twenty pounds of  
fish, the result of his day's labor, to the hun-  
ter for ten pounds of meat, the reward of his  
toil for the same length of time. The farmer  
gives the grain he has raised for the fabrics of  
the manufacturer on the same principle; thus  
all parties are sustained in their occupations  
and benefited by exchange.

Labor, being therefore the foundation of all  
values, I will now direct attention to our con-  
dition as a community, and consider the rela-  
tive prices of labor in this Territory—the  
price of its products and that of its imported  
merchandise.

True economy demands that the laborer be  
remunerated with sufficient wages, by which  
he may obtain for himself and his family,  
food, shelter, clothing, medicines, medical at-  
tendance in the time of sickness, and means  
wherewith to properly educate his children,  
and then have a surplus accumulating to  
support him when failing strength—the in-  
evitable consequence of old age—unfit him for  
further physical occupation. This is the  
natural minimum of the cost of labor, and  
anything short of this is a violation of the  
true principles of economy.

## GOODS &amp; LABOR—STARTLING FIGURES.

As it would require a very great amount of  
nice calculation to ascertain the exact price  
of simple and educated labor from these pre-  
mises, an approximation to it sufficient for  
my purpose will be found in the average price  
of one day's simple labor in the United States,  
which is considered, with reference to agri-  
cultural products, to be equal to a bushel of  
wheat. We will consider it the same here,  
and take it for granted, that one bushel of  
wheat represents, or is as equivalent to one  
day's simple labor. Now, as the man who  
produces wheat cannot live on wheat alone,  
but requires a multitude of other commodities,  
he must exchange this value for that produced  
by the mechanic, the manufacturer and the  
merchant, and he must also receive as much  
in exchange for a bushel of wheat here as a  
producer does in the Eastern States, because  
anything less than this would be inadequate  
to his wants, or what I think I have previ-  
ously shown, that true economy requires him  
to receive; but, as all imported articles have  
to be transported over a thousand miles by land,  
the expense incident to this must be added  
to the first cost, therefore it would be impos-  
sible for the merchant to sell his goods at Eastern  
rates, consequently a bushel of wheat must be  
worth as much over a dollar as one dollar's  
worth of goods in the States is worth more  
than a dollar here, that is, supposing the price  
of goods here to be fair and just, and this can  
alone be determined by finding out the amount  
of labor they represent. With reference to fixing  
the price of goods, I will cite you to facts which  
have transpired within no very remote period  
of our history, connected with the well known  
mercantile firm of J. M. Horner & Co., who,  
after duly considering the expense of insurance  
transportation, incidentals, etc., and leaving  
ample margin to admit of a liberal profit, fixed  
the following retail prices for staple articles  
in this city. Tea \$1.50, tobacco 75 cents, and  
\$1. Sugar and coffee 33 1/2 cents, and nails 25  
cents, per lb. Hickory, domestic and calico  
at 18 3/4 cents, per yard, and other staples in  
relative proportion. These goods were offered  
in exchange for wheat at \$2, and oats at  
\$1.75 cents per bushel, which were rates  
altogether remunerative to the farmer and the mer-  
chant, and I have ever considered them con-  
sistent and equitable. They were fixed by  
men who were wise in applying the principles  
of political economy, by studying the interests  
of the community in connection with their  
own. This firm from which so much good eman-  
ated, comprised men who were consoled  
by one who may justly be called the father of  
this our Mountain State.

Then, the farmer got as many goods in ex-  
change for his labor as in the Eastern States.  
He paid 100 per cent on the price of imported  
values and gave his at the same rate. Since the  
dissolution of this firm, an advance of nearly 50  
per cent has been added to their price, while a  
reduction of 100 per cent has been made in home  
products. This, as is obvious, has operated like  
a two edged sword, cutting both ways against  
the producer and creating the most outrageous  
result. If in the former case the price of la-  
bor was fair and just, in the latter it is only  
1-3 of that standard, for, as the article that  
before was sold at \$2, and afterwards raised  
to \$3 and wheat reduced from \$2 to \$1 per  
bushel, the farmer had to give three bushels  
of wheat for that which he formerly bought  
for one. This great disparity, however, did  
not stop there, but to-day it is still more mon-  
strous, so much so, that it seems almost in-  
credible, and the contrast between the rela-  
tive exchangeable value of home products and  
imported articles now, and what they were a  
few years since is truly astounding, and nothing  
but absolute demonism ration can convince us  
of its truth; this is easily given. At that time  
a bushel of wheat bought 8 lbs. of nails, or  
6 lbs. of coffee, or 11-13 lbs. of tea, or 22-28 lbs.  
of tobacco, or nearly 11 yards of calico, do-  
mestic or hickory, now it will bring 1-1-2 lbs.  
of nails, 1-1-5 lbs. of coffee, a fraction over  
1-4 lb. of tea, 1-2 lb. of tobacco, 1-4-5 yards of  
calico, 1-1-5 yards of domestic or hickory, or  
what you could then purchase for 7 bushels of  
wheat or 8 bushels of oats, now requires 45-2-3

bushels of wheat or 68 bushels of oats, thus  
showing an increase in the price of merchan-  
dise for wheat, of between 600 and 700 per  
cent., and 850 per cent. for oats, therefore the  
producer gets less than 1-6 of the quantity of  
imported wares for wheat, and less than 1-8  
for oats than he before obtained. If then, in  
the former instance the same amount of la-  
bor was represented in both exchanges, and  
the farmer only received in exchange for his  
labor that of the manufacturer and merchant,  
it clearly follows, that in the latter case, the  
producer gets but one seventh of his labor  
represented in the goods he now buys.  
Whence arises this great difference? And  
who gets the benefit of the 6-7 of the labor of  
the working man?

## CAUSES PRODUCTIVE OF CHANGE.

Various and complicated are the causes  
that have produced this unfair change, but  
the principal ones I will endeavor to point  
out. If there has not been too much grain  
raised, there most certainly has been too much  
forced into the market, making the supply  
much greater than the demand.

A large number of mechanics and artisans,  
instead of applying their labors in their re-  
spective branches of trade, have been emptied  
by the prospect of obtaining a fair compen-  
sation for their work, in the nominal price of  
wheat at \$2 per bushel and turned their atten-  
tion to raising it, and as they produced but little  
else and needed everything, they have had to  
exchange their products on such terms as  
the merchant thought proper to dictate.

Another and more fruitful source is the  
monopoly of the merchants, among whom there  
has been a perfect union, so far as the price of  
their wares is concerned, which, as may eas-  
ily be imagined, are as a general thing as high  
as their elastic consciences will suffer them to  
extend.

The staple articles previously referred to,  
are, in the States, universally sold at a very  
trifling advance on original cost, the larger  
profits being made on other things. Instead  
of this sound and enduring policy, being adopt-  
ed by our merchants, they make a net profit  
over the prime cost, transportation at 15 cents  
per lb., insurance and lawful interest on the  
capital invested of from 50 to 100 per cent. on  
staples; on other articles, from 100 to 200 per  
cent. and again buttons at 10 cents, per doz.  
bears a profit of 4,000 per cent. on their origi-  
nal cost; for what costs them 3 cents they  
sell for \$1.20.

Now it requires no argumentation to prove  
that these profits are vastly too great and  
must of necessity in the very nature of things  
become very materially lessened.

Many who have engaged in mercantile pur-  
suits in this city, with little or no real cap-  
ital, and quite as little practical knowledge of  
the business they engaged in, have in a short  
time amassed for themselves almost a com-  
petency for the rest of their lives.

This rapid accumulation of riches has  
justly excited the jealousy of those who have  
witnessed it, and also in my opinion, earned  
for them an undue amount of censure, for, al-  
though I am far from regarding their policy,  
as a body, justifiable, yet, as individuals I can  
only see them acting out selfish human nature,  
and in no respect very much differing from  
others, for it is natural for most men to avail  
themselves in their efforts to possess wealth,  
and one man's necessity is the other's oppor-  
tunity, and I firmly believe that many of those  
who speak loudest and longest against our  
merchants would themselves do no better  
were their situations changed.

## DEPRECIATION OF LEGAL TENDERS.

I will now call your attention to another  
and very prolific cause of the exorbitant prices  
of imports.

It is the depreciation of our present curren-  
cy—and we suffer altogether more from this  
national misfortune than any other people—  
for in the Eastern States, with all their boast-  
ed loyalty and patriotism, they have increased  
the prices of not only foreign productions,  
which have to be paid for in coin; but have  
very considerably increased the prices of  
home products and manufactures. For in-  
stance; oxen were bought in St. Joseph last  
year for \$60 per yoke, and are now worth \$85,  
showing an advance of 41 2/3. Now this is  
the method our conservative friends have adopt-  
ed to "whip the devil around the stump."  
Their indignation would be greatly excited at  
the idea of discounting government paper; oh,  
no! they could not think of anything so dis-  
loyal, yet they have no compunctions of con-  
science at raising the price of their labor,  
and, of course, the results of that labor.—  
Our friends on the western slope, however,  
are more bold and independent; they do not  
hesitate to declare that "greenbacks" shall  
not be legal tenders in their State, the posi-  
tive act of Congress to the contrary notwith-  
standing; and they have "shaved" our coun-  
try's paper as closely as old Shylock himself  
could have done it. As an evidence of their  
success, a few weeks since, they reduced it to  
fifty cents on the dollar, but such is not the  
case in this Territory. Utah, with all the im-  
aginable ills they charge her with, has, in  
this respect at least, surpassed them all in  
loyalty, for here, and here only, are U. S.  
notes taken at their full value in ex-  
change for labor and home products. The  
bushel of wheat is now sold for 90 cents and  
oats for 60 cents. A pound of butter brings  
25 cents and a dozen eggs are sold for 12-1-2  
or 15 cents; and who ever knew of these arti-  
cles, at this season of the year, being sold  
less for gold? But, is this course expedient  
or politic? can we bear up under such a  
pressure? I answer, no! Neither is it right  
that we should. It is not done in the East or

in California; and their zeal for the inter-  
est of the general government, by sustain-  
ing its currency becomes moonshine when the  
pocket is affected; and although greenbacks  
are made legal tenders, and do, nominally  
represent metallic dollars, yet, in point of  
fact, they are only worth what they will  
command in coin, which continues to be the  
basis of exchanges and can alone be the uni-  
versal currency, as it costs in labor all it re-  
presents.

Before dismissing this portion of my sub-  
ject, I cannot refrain from calling your atten-  
tion, once more, to the present exchangeable  
value of some of our home products. A bush-  
el of wheat at 90 cents now obtains for the  
farmer, what the merchant could sell for 60  
cents in coin, and then make a profit of 100  
per cent on cost and carriage; hence, if the  
farmer sold his wheat for 30 cents instead of  
90 cents per bushel; oats for 20 cents instead  
of 60 cents and beef for 2-2-3 cents per pound  
instead of 7 cents; butter for 8-1-3 cents in-  
stead of 25 cents per pound, and eggs for 5  
cents instead of 15 cents per dozen, in coin,  
and with that import, himself, the articles he  
wanted, he would have just as much as he  
now obtains. In this as in other computa-  
tions I challenge the closest scrutiny, and in-  
vestigation.

## PROPOSED REMEDIES.

Having pointed out some of the principal  
causes that have produced such an unprece-  
dented difference in the productions of foreign  
and domestic labor, I must now assume the  
more difficult task of suggesting a remedy.

The most thorough and effectual way of ac-  
complishing this is to dispense with all super-  
fluous imported articles and curtail our wants  
as much as possible to those objects that can  
be obtained from the elements around us by  
the application of our skill and industry.

Let persons who have capital in money in-  
vest it in the importation of suitable labor-  
saving machinery, and we will soon have an  
abundance of cotton and woollen goods at  
less than half their present prices, and it will  
not be said that cotton raised in "Utah's Dixie"  
had to be taken to the States for manufacture  
and brought back for consumption.

Let farmers store their grain, or, what  
is still better, store it properly for a time of  
need and bring only enough into market to  
supply the demand—and this, if persevered  
in, will raise and fix its price at the true  
standard. Raise more cattle, but on a vastly  
improved plan to that now adopted; instead  
of compelling them to run the gauntlet for  
life in the winter on a bare and overstocked  
range, covered with snow for weeks in suc-  
cession, provide for them comfortable shelter  
and suitable food and there would be more  
beef for the consumption of the poor labor-  
er, more tallow for the manufacture of soap  
and candles and more hides to be made into  
leather.

Let the people understand that ever since  
this country has been settled that they have  
been the victims of a mercantile monopoly  
(save the exception named and perhaps one or  
two others) and that it rests with them to break  
it up. This can be easily done by the appoint-  
ment of appropriate agents to go to the States  
and purchase such goods as cannot be pro-  
duced here. This may require a temporary  
sacrifice, by those who need goods for im-  
mediate purposes; but who could be so blind to  
their interests as to buy to-day, when for the  
same sum, they could obtain double the quan-  
tity by waiting a few months. I trust there  
are but few who are thus thoughtless and im-  
provident.

Instead of paying a stranger 15 or 20 cents  
per lb. freight, in gold or its equivalent,  
bring your own goods for less than half that  
amount, in your own labor, by sending teams  
from this place for that purpose.

## TERRITORIAL PAPER CURRENCY WANTED.

I will suggest but one more remedy and  
then leave this weighty and momentous sub-  
ject for other and more able intellects to dis-  
cuss, and this I regard as a most potent one;  
it consists in the establishment of a paper  
currency of our own.

Now as this alone is a matter of sufficient  
importance to be the subject of one lecture,  
time will permit me only to allude to a few  
of its chief characteristics. The urgent ne-  
cessity for a circulating medium of some kind  
must be patent to all who are conversant with  
our condition and who have given the sub-  
ject a passing thought. The scanty and par-  
tial distribution of our metallic currency  
has caused, and still continues to cause, a  
useless expenditure of valuable time—two il-  
lustrations of which I will mention that have  
recently come under my personal observation.  
"A," who resides in San Pete wanted to buy  
\$20 worth of imported goods, and as the value  
that his labor produced was coal, he had  
nothing else to give in exchange, so he took a  
ton of this article, which was worth \$5,  
and spent ten days, with a good horse team,  
in bringing it to market and returning home,  
which, at five dollars per day, comes to \$50—  
this, added to the first cost of the coal, makes  
\$55. Now as "A" got only \$20 worth of  
goods for his ton of coal he sustained a loss  
of \$35, or an advance of 175 per cent on the  
retail price of the articles purchased.

Again, "B," of Willard, needed, for a cer-  
tain use, nine yards of domestic, and as he  
had nothing but potatoes to offer in exchange,  
spent seven days with an ox team in bringing  
nine bushels of potatoes to this city and re-  
turning home. Now, supposing that a yard  
of domestic at 75 cents was worth no more  
than a bushel of potatoes, at the same price;  
his seven days labor for himself and team, at  
\$3 per day, became a total loss, or, being ad-