

DESERET NEWS: WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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HOME MANUFACTURES.

HOME manufactures is a trite subject, yet it is one of the most important that can be dwelt upon. It is a subject second only in importance in the advancement of the material interests of a community, which runs in something like the following fashion — agriculture, manufactures, commerce and mining. The two last pursuits may dispute for precedence, but commerce invariably springs up when both agriculture and manufactures are established, and sometimes before, whereas a large, if not the highest, degree of prosperity can be obtained without mining, but with either of the other three industries lacking, the prosperity of a community is very limited and its condition very rude and primitive.

In the following paragraphs the *Sacramento Bee* has some sensible ideas—

There are several modes of encouraging home manufacture—and a very good one is for the consumer to purchase home manufactured goods. Without this public spirit among our people we cannot hope to become a manufacturing people—and until we do manufacture for ourselves we shall remain in the slough of commercial despond. Whenever any citizen wants any article, he should make it a point to purchase that which he knows is manufactured in his own town or State—other things, price and quality being equal. This done by the large body of citizens would encourage mechanics and capitalists to enlarge operations of this character, and soon we might build up industries that would confer blessings upon us all.

There are in reality, however—and San Francisco is full of them—who make efforts to break down every home manufactory that creates any articles of the class which they import or keep for sale. They do this by refusing to keep the home articles upon their shelves, and by writing to the eastern manufacturer, that such an establishment has been started here, that it is the interest of both to break it down, and that if he, the eastern manufacturer, will forego some of his profits, the merchant will forego his for a time, until the home manufactory is crushed. Let the motto be, "patronize home manufacture."

Such merchants are the enemies of the community which harbors them, and when discovered they should be not patronized, but let severely alone. In this city the productions of home manufacturers can be found in the stores, in some of them at least.

There are two or three more things which the *Bee* might have noticed in this connection. One is, that there is little use in recommending the patronage of home manufactured goods, unless those goods will compare favorably with imported articles, both as to price and quality. This is a matter which is not always allowed to have its due weight with the manufacturer, though it almost invariably does with the purchaser, when he has the option of choice in the purchase of kinds of goods or of places where to purchase. Any sort of a forced patronage of home manufactures can not be sustained a moment after the compulsory circumstances cease to exist. Remove them, and it falls to the ground, a perfect failure. Thenceforth such goods, like the imported, sell on their merits, real or imagined.

Another thing is, that in the sale of home manufactured goods, the attention and the accommodation should at least equal those usual in the sale of imported goods, otherwise customers become disgusted and go elsewhere, and when they are once disgusted with any place of business it is difficult to induce them to take their patronage there.

One more thing. As a good name is better than riches, so a bad name is worse than poverty, and when any kind of goods or any place of business has once obtained a bad name, it takes a long time to outgrow the effects of it. For a bad name sticks, often much longer than the cause, therefore remains, particularly when that cause was real and well founded. In this respect home manufactured goods are at a great disadvantage, compared with imported goods. The latter have an understood reputation, while the former have none, but have to create one, and to create it under un-

favorable circumstances. First attempts, especially in the home manufacture of goods for sale, are almost certain to produce inferior articles, through inexperience or the lack of desirable facilities, and in regard to many articles time is requisite to prove their true quality and value. But on these latter accounts home manufactures need and should have the leniency of a little favor, that they may be cherished and have a fair chance in the race of competition with imported goods, and those persons, whether merchants or the purchasing public, who accord this favor can truly be termed benefactors, for they show by their deeds that they are ready to support any enterprise looking to the furtherance of the material interests of the community.

TREATMENT OF WITNESSES.

WE believe it is a principle of law, enunciated in Europe if not in America, that a witness in a case at law has a right to be treated as a gentleman. And why should he not be? He is not charged with crime, but he is in court to perform one of the most important duties of a citizen. He therefore has as much right to be treated with humanity, civility, consideration and courtesy as any officer of the court has, not even excepting the learned judge himself. The witness is understood to attend court for the same general purpose as the judge does—securing the administration of law and justice, and therefore there is not the least shadow of right for treating a witness, with indignity, insult, or abuse of any kind, either by judge, attorney, marshal, sheriff, or anybody else.

Notwithstanding all this, it is a notorious fact that witnesses are often most scandalously abused, in court and out, inasmuch that many people shrink from attending court as witnesses, and, if obliged to attend, do so with the utmost reluctance and disgust. In the Stokes case some persons have confessed that they kept secret what they knew of it, for fear of being locked up in jail if they divulged their knowledge. Inside the court room, the responsibility for permitting abuse of witnesses rests with the judge; outside, much with the marshal or sheriff.

The treatment of witnesses is eliciting some interest just now, both on the Atlantic and Pacific shores of the continent. At New York, witnesses in the Stokes case have been held in custody for more than a year, with even now no certain prospect of early release. What for? Because they are thought to have had the misfortune to know something connected with the killing of Fisk by Stokes, and are considered valuable for his prosecution. Being poor, these witnesses have been unable to procure the ameliorations of legal duress which the wealthy prisoner and supposed criminal, Stokes, enjoys. Under the present law, these prisoners must remain in detention until Stokes is either definitively condemned or acquitted.

This is a terrible abuse of innocent men, men not so much as charged with crime, and no more worthy of such punishment than the judge who hears their testimony. A remedy for this abuse is suggested—a change in the law, whereby the testimony of a witness may be authoritatively taken, for future use at the trial, if the witness be then absent, a method resorted to under some circumstances now.

On the Pacific, public attention has lately been directed to the treatment of witnesses in consequence of the shackling of witnesses in the *Sunrise* case, and the imposition of other abuses upon them by U. S. Marshal Morris. The *San Francisco Chronicle* concludes a notice of this subject as follows—

Finally even the practice of the Federal Courts, in respect to securing evidence, may be so far remodeled that it may be put beyond the power of the United States Marshal who happens to be a brute to gratify his malice or innate cruelty by the degradation of the witnesses whom circumstances may temporarily put in his power.

The Oregon State Fair closed prematurely, owing to drenching rains, which continued for a week. The annual Fair will probably be held earlier than October hereafter.

THE NEW ENGLAND COTTON MILLS.

THE New York *Journal of Commerce* of Oct. 23 says the movement to close or run on short time the cotton mills and other manufacturing of New England is a concerted one; that the ostensible reason for the closing or reduction of working time is the scarcity of currency for the payment of wages; that it is a measure deliberately undertaken as a means to another end, and is not forced upon the manufacturers by the pressure in the money market and the scarcity of currency; that the movement is not spontaneous, some of the firms which have assented having done so only on the suggestion of others, while many have yielded against their convictions, and a few large concerns still held out against those persuasions; that the methods employed to secure combined action furnish conclusive proof that the scheme has not been devised for the personal convenience of the promoters as employers; that one of the least potent objects is the lessening of the production of the mills and the stability of the market therefor; but that the movement looks first to a general reduction of wages, and to accomplish that by this sort of a lock-out policy, the hands being more likely to return to work, after a total cessation, at reduced rates than to submit suddenly to an arbitrary reduction without stoppage of work. The *Journal*, however, says the real movers are behind the scenes and have no special interest in the establishments they use as instruments, but intend to produce by their action an entire change in the national financial system; that free banking is the object of the prime movers; that the western people, as free borrowers, are clamorous for it; that to start it at the East by throwing thousands of persons out of employment on the plea of lack of currency to pay wages, is a most adroit beginning, and likely to produce a profound impression on the country; that by the time Congress assembles this impression will assume the form of a well developed public opinion; and that those who have set the springs in motion will inaugurate the change in assumed deference to the demands of the whole people.

The *Journal* concludes thus—

In one branch of business alone only the consent of a single man was wanting on Saturday to throw over twenty thousand operatives out of service. Add to these the hundreds of thousands all over the land who will cease to earn their daily bread if the movement is completed, and then let us ask ourselves if we dare to inflict this want and suffering upon so many homes, to say nothing of the national loss that comes from every such day of idleness. New schemes of finance thus enforced mean something more than a change of glittering theories. They mean hunger and woe and tears at many a hearthstone. They mean destitution and possible death in many a garret or basement where there is no hearth or alleviating brightness. Let us think of it!

HARD TIMES.

"HARD times, come again no more," though sung wistfully, can hardly be sung sanguinely just now, in this country, judging by the reports which come daily from the East. What have we been hearing lately? It is not only of a Grinnell & Co., with liabilities twenty millions, assets twelve millions, deficit eight millions; a Horace F. Clark, son-in-law of Cornelius Vanderbilt, thought worth seven to ten millions, but found to be bankrupt; a Jay Cooke, with his big fortune gone to the winds or a Vanderbilt himself, reported in shaky circumstances and put to his wits' end to raise money to meet his obligations and save himself from the maelstrom of financial ruin. But we hear of further and more general results of the crisis and the panic of manufactory after manufactory and firm after firm reducing wages, working part time, or shutting up altogether, thus throwing two hundred, five hundred, a thousand, ten thousand men, here and there, partially or wholly out of employment; out of employment because the employers can-

not furnish pay or work for them. The greenbacks are locked up, they do not circulate freely as usual; locked up partly by speculators for speculative purposes, and partly by small holders, through lack of confidence, and apprehensions for the future.

What lies behind all this? The sufferings of thousands of men, women and children for want of the comforts and perhaps the necessities of life; a hard and gloomy winter, with little to ameliorate its severities, to be endured by many and many a family in different parts of the country. It is not a very pleasant picture, it is one which all who can do anything should do their best to modify.

Happily, in this Territory, though it has not escaped altogether the depressing influences of the crisis, there is no reason to anticipate anything like the privation and suffering that threaten many communities in the Eastern States. A little retrenchment in expenditures with those who are most pinched, and a little liberality and freehandedness with those who scarcely feel the pressure, will go far to help the community here to pass the winter with comparative comfort.

WOOD WORKING MACHINERY.

SINCE the advent of the railroad in this Territory, the business of the cabinet maker and some portions of that of the joiner, have decreased rather than increased, owing to competition from east and west, the strength of that competition resting in cheap lumber and the extensive employment of labor-saving machinery. Here, the matter of the price of lumber, quality considered, is a serious question, not very promising of an easy or early solution. As regards the question of machinery, the most effective must be obtained and used, if competition with outside manufacturers is designed. Upon this part of the subject we may refer to a late statement of the *Republican* concerning the Truckee Lumber Company. The company has recently invented and perfected a door-planing machine, capable of finishing up 400 doors daily. The new planer cost \$2,000, works satisfactorily, is run by two men, performs the work of sixteen, and does it more perfectly than can be done by hand. The door to be planed is fastened diagonally across a tramway underneath the planer, which makes 2,500 revolutions per minute.

THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

The Committee of Seventy, which was ushered into birth at New York a little more than two years ago, was dissolved October 21. It was instituted specially to reform the local legislation, recover the people's money, bring to justice official thieves, oppose the Tammany ring, give New York State and city honest and economical government, and advance the prosperity of that city. It is charged with having failed in these things, and that many of its members have proved as selfish and corrupt as the corruptionists it was understood to have been established to defeat and punish. Consequently the decease of the committee is little regretted.

THE NORTH POLE.—Now there is talk about a "New York Herald Expedition to the North Pole," suggested by Stanley's expedition to discover Livingstone.

NEW YORK CONFERENCE.—J. J. Elkington sends us the minutes of the New York half yearly Conference, held at Americus Hall, Grand Street, Williamsburg, Oct. 12th, 1873.

In the morning, after singing and prayer, the Conference was addressed by President H. G. Bywater and several others, who gave expression to their feelings in regard to the work.

In the afternoon President Bywater represented the Williamsburg branch as united and in good condition.

Elder S. J. Cook represented the Patterson branch not in good condition, some of its members being asleep.

Elder A. Butt represented the Providence branch, 22 members, in

a healthy condition, comparing favorably with any branch of its size.

The Brookfield branch, C. Grindle, president, and the Hyde Park branch, E. Howell, president, were both reported by letter in a generally good condition.

Pottsville branch was reported by letter from Elder Edwards.

Fayette and Freeport branches were not reported.

The general authorities of the church were presented to the Conference and unanimously sustained.

H. G. Bywater was sustained as president of the New York conference and the Williamsburg branch, also Elders G. Bunn and J. Elkington as his counselors.

The sacrament was administered by Elders P. Bott and J. Flashman.

The congregation was addressed by Elders G. Bunn, J. Elkington, and T. Green on the benefits of Sunday schools, and President Bywater.

In the evening meeting the conference was addressed by Elder G. Bunn on the restoration of the gospel and the gathering; and by president H. G. Bywater on the earth and the world and their redemption, and also on the gathering. The hall was well filled with members and some strangers, and a good spirit prevailed throughout the day.

THAT MEMORIAL.

IN another place will be found one more of those annual memorials to Congress, got up by a few interested, unscrupulous, and disloyal persons, for the purpose of inducing special and proscriptive legislation affecting this Territory.

In the memorial is the old string of hatched up, superficial, misrepresentative and lying charges against the citizens of Utah, with which charges, one would think, Congress must have been more than surfeited ere this.

Just as regularly as the sessions of Congress come round, these conspiratorial memorials are prepared and forwarded to Washington, the summer interim being more or less employed by their originators and supporters, in endeavors to manipulate circumstances so as to give color and apparent consistency to the false charges and vile misrepresentations in the memorials. As in past years, so for the coming winter there is no reason to doubt that the blackest miscoloring of facts and the most unmitigated and the most concentrated lies will be resorted to for the furtherance of the schemes of these unpatriotic plotters against the peace, good order, and welfare of the Territory.

Without going into details, we may say in brief that the real object of these enemies of their country is virtually to concentrate all the executive, legislative and judicial power in the Territory in the hands of the governor, the secretary, the judges, the marshal and the attorney—seven Federal officials, leaving the territorial legislature and the territorial and other local officers without any real authority of importance, or at least with only the shadow of such authority and the hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants of the Territory under the condition of serfs under the dictatorial heels of half a dozen Federal satraps.

If such is the object of the Federal Union, and if Congress and the country are prepared for the inauguration of such a despotic form of government, we shall know it soon enough, but without doubt that is the aim of the getters up of these memorials, and those disreputable characters appear to be so lost to all sense of liberty, decency and virtue as to stick at nothing that happens to be in the way of the accomplishment of their sinister and ruinous purposes.

The ship *Three Brothers*, the old *Vanderbilt* steamship converted, and the largest sailing vessel in the world, sailed from San Francisco for Liverpool, October 24. Quite a sensational event on the Pacific coast.

The Grass Valley *Union* says it is difficult to tell which is the most popular in California, Thad. Stevens, the race horse, or Dolly Varden, the new political party. Both won the last race in which they were respectively engaged.