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FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, SEPT. 6, 1888.

DEATH OF GENERAL HORACE  
S. ELDRIDGE.

The leaders among the founders of the great latter-day work of the Lord, as a rule, entered the field of their arduous labors while they were in the strength of early manhood. Hence those cadences in the history of the Saints with which their great and strong men have begun the ascent together, risen to a zenith of strength and power, enjoyed a period of comparative repose in contemplating the fruits of their labors, and at last, on the approach of another surging tide of workers to succeed them, have followed one another, with singular rapidity, to an advanced sphere of greatness and of usefulness.

Within a brief space of time we have seen gathered home, like faithful servants whose day of toil is finished, John Taylor, the staunch and mighty man of God; Erastus Snow, the great Apostle, colonizer and statesman; Elias Smith, the wise and capable judge; and to the list which bears these and many other names belonging to the same circle, we now are called upon to add that of General Horace S. Eldredge.

That these leaders were selected and put in their places by the wisdom of God, is a conviction difficult to escape, when their peculiar attributes, the needs of the times in which they lived, and the work each has performed, are carefully considered. If prophets and preachers were needed among the Saints, in their early history, so were financiers; men of a less exalted calling, but having the gift to take advantage of nature's laws and life's opportunities in a way that would produce the necessities of life for the community, and place food, clothing and homes within the reach of the people. Brother Eldredge had this gift, and others also. He was a natural leader of men, a statesman and soldier, as well as a financier. Though he did not follow the profession of arms, he undoubtedly possessed rare qualities of generalship.

Horace S. Eldredge was born in Brutus, Cayuga County, New York, February 6, 1816, and was the son of Alanson and Esther (Sunderlin) Eldredge. When he was eight years old his mother died, and his training devolved upon his eldest sister and an aunt. The influence by which he was surrounded during boyhood were those of refinement and piety, and we have his own testimony to the effect that at a very early age his mind was engrossed with reflections concerning a future state, and the necessity of preparing for it. When sixteen years old he united with the Baptist Church, but he was able to accept certain doctrines of the Calvinistic creed. He remained a member of the Baptist Church, however until the spring of 1836, when, for the first time, he heard the Gospel of Christ taught in its fullness, and soon afterwards was baptized. At about the time of, or soon after his baptism, he married and settled on a farm near Indianapolis, Indiana; but prompted by the spirit of gathering, he sold his farm in the fall of 1838 and went to Missouri. He located at Far West where he purchased a large farm and a house and lot in the town, expecting to make the place his permanent home.

But he shared in the disappointment of thousands of other Saints who went to Missouri with anticipations like his. He had occupied his new home but a few weeks when the fires of mobocratic hatred towards the Saints burst forth with such fury that they had to flee, and he, in December, 1838, left Far West and returned to Indiana. He always retained the title to his real estate in Missouri, and never received a dollar for it.

During the fall of 1840 he joined the fast gathering community of Saints at Nauvoo, and was present at the breaking of ground for the Nauvoo Temple, an event which occurred shortly after his arrival. He resided in Nauvoo till the exodus therefrom in the spring of 1846, and shared in the expatriation of the inhabitants of that devoted city, and in their march through the wilderness to Winter Quarters. Here he with his family spent two winters, and here he buried two children, victims of hardship and privation. In the spring of 1848 he started for Salt Lake Valley, where he arrived in the following September. Soon after his arrival he was appointed Marshal of the Territory, assessor and collector of taxes, and a brigadier-general of militia. About the month of October 1851 he was ordained one of the First Seven Presidents of Seventies by President Joseph Young. At the

General October conference in 1852 he was appointed to preside over the St. Louis Conference, and act as a general Church and emigration agent. The duties thus placed upon him were of a very important and arduous character, but he discharged them well. The autumn of 1854 found him at home again with his family, and in the following winter he served as a member of the Territorial Legislature.

In the fall of 1856 he formed a partnership with W. H. Hooper and engaged in mercantile business, opening with a \$15,000 stock of goods in Provo. In the spring of 1857 he was assigned to his former position and duties at St. Louis. He was absent over a year, during which "the move" had taken place. About the time of his return to the Territory the Saints began to return to their homes; and after getting his family back to their home in this city, he, in September, 1858, again started east. This time his mission was to purchase merchandise and machinery. He was absent nearly a year, and on his return the firm of Hooper & Eldredge opened out with a large stock of goods in the store just north of the Deseret Bank corner, in this city.

From this time on he was a leading figure in the mercantile and financial circles of the Territory, and was rated as one of its ablest business men. But business pursuits by no means engrossed all of his time or attention. In the spring of 1862 after having just served another term in the legislature, he was appointed Church emigration agent at New York, which appointment was repeated one year later. From 1864 to 1869 inclusive his time was mostly devoted to business affairs, and during that period he helped to establish Z. C. M. I., being at the time of his death one of the oldest if not the oldest living director of the Institution. At the April conference, 1870, he was called to preside over the European mission. He was absent about fourteen months, during a portion of which time his health was very poor, his lungs being badly affected.

Since his return from this mission, he has made repeated journeys to the east, and the Pacific Coast, generally on business. He has served several terms as superintendent of Z. C. M. I., which position he held at his death. He has also been vice-president and president of the Institution. He was one of the organizers of the Deseret National Bank, and of the First National Bank of Ogden, of both of which he was president at the time of his death.

The disease which terminated his life was a lung trouble from which he suffered a number of years. His last serious illness from it dates from about one month ago. He breathed his last at 7:30 o'clock this morning at his home in this city.

Horace S. Eldredge was a man of magnificent physique. He was fully six feet in height, broad shouldered and compactly built. He had a fine countenance, the forehead being broad and high and the features of exquisite mould. His eye was clear and expressive and his whole appearance impressive. His voice was peculiar, being remarkably resonant. When he made up his mind upon any matter he could scarcely be moved, and he generally took an unequivocal stand upon every point of importance with which he had to deal, so that there was never any reason for doubt as to where he stood. He had great native force, was strikingly straightforward in his utterances and had the most unqualified contempt for every species of trickery, to which he never resorted in his financial affairs.

The time of the funeral will be announced hereafter.

ARREST OF APOSTLE MOSES  
THATCHER.

A SPECIAL from Logan, which appears in this issue, states that Apostle Moses Thatcher was arrested at that place at ten o'clock last night. He gave security for his appearance when wanted in the sum of \$3000 and was released.

Brother Thatcher's arrest will not be a matter of surprise to many of his friends, and certainly not to himself. He has spent a considerable portion of his time during the last few years in Mexico and other distant places, having been engaged in missionary work. It is not long since he returned from a somewhat protracted stay in that country, and has lately been about openly. He had some idea of the existence of an intention to arrest him, and the incident occurred when he was taking no precautions to avoid it. It is presumed that the charge under which he was taken into custody is that of unlawful cohabitation.

RELATIONS BETWEEN EM-  
PLOYERS AND THE EM-  
PLOYED.

At the close of a timely article in the *Forum* for September, Mr. Edward Atkinson says: "The thing most needed now is that the rich men shall know how the workmen live and the workmen shall know how the rich men work."

This is a great truth well spoken. For lack of understanding of one another most disputants are at variance. The conflict between capital and labor would be far less radical and bitter, if

the employer and employed would come together with a comprehension of each others condition, needs and intentions.

There is many an employer who thinks he is giving his workmen wages amply sufficient for their services and for a decent livelihood, who would change his mind if he knew how they and their families have to pinch in order to make both ends meet. And there are any number of working people who think their employers have nothing to do but rake in the profits of labor, who would have better feelings towards "the bloated capitalist" and "moneyed idler," if they could see how many more hours some of those rich men work than the day laborer, whose toil is done when the quitting bell rings or the steam whistle sounds.

The lack of sympathy between the two classes is one great cause of the difficulties that arise among capitalists and laborers. Sentiment is excluded as foreign to their relations. What the workman's necessities and struggles may be, and what the employers, is disregarded by either. The cold and heartless rule of the greatest possible amount of labor for the smallest possible amount of pay on the one hand, is met by the reverse rule on the other. Thus the interests of the employer and the employed are diverse and each imagines that the other is getting all the advantage that can be gained.

There should be a mutual understanding and a reciprocal feeling between the two classes. They are each more or less dependent upon the other. Strikes would often be avoided if it were not for the high wall of division which separates them and the indifference on either side to the situation of the other. When working people are receiving scarcely enough wages to keep them alive and covered, and the employer is reaping immense profits, a sense of wrong is naturally experienced by the half-fed and scantily-clothed laborer, and he feels that he is being defrauded. On the other hand, no business can be reasonably carried on at a loss, or indeed without some profit on the investment. The prosperous employer ought not to be blind to the needs of those whose toil brings him wealth, and the wage-worker should not expect labor rates which entail a loss to the employer.

Working people as a rule, are not implacable when they understand the reasons for the lowering of labor rates, providing the reasons offered are true and the reduction is the only feasible manner of improving the business. But it so often happens that when profits fall, the pinching of the already tightly squeezed worker is the first or only remedy thought of, or at any rate attempted, by the firm, or corporation or company, when perhaps the fault is in the management, and the fair and most consistent remedy would be in stopping leakages, or correcting errors, or improving systems or quickening energies in that department. The working man to whom a reduction of wages means less food, less clothing, less actual necessities for himself and family, naturally resents the grind as oppression.

There is another thing to be considered. After an enterprise has produced big dividends to the investors for years and they have grown wealthy from its profits, when a decline in prices comes and the business can do little if any more than hold its own, the owners forget what they have made out of the laboring people and proceed to cut expenses in order to keep up the usual gains. Justice, and a due regard for the laborer who earns only enough for present expenses, would suggest that wealth can subsist upon and enjoy the profits of the past, even if little or none accrue for a time, or until business brightens and prosperity returns.

But when any branch of business ceases to meet expenses, and the reduction of wages becomes a necessity, working people should, of course, be willing to meet the needs of the employers until an improvement can be made in receipts. But the difficulty is, that when a change for the better comes to the business, employers very seldom permit the wage workers to share in the benefits of the improvement. So long as hands can be had at the reduced figure, so long it is maintained, and therefore the employee is very chary about submitting to a cut in wages, so long as he can hold out against it.

The system of profit sharing has been adopted with good results in some instances. It seems to be a fair solution of the problem of the relations of capital and labor. It will be quite satisfactory to working people while there are any profits to share with them. But how about its workings when business is done at a loss? Will the laborers be as ready to share in the losses as in the gains? And is there equity in a scheme of profit-sharing which does not involve also the consequences of a reverse and include loss-sharing?

The tendency of the investment of large amounts of capital in great business enterprises requiring the employment of many hands, has been to widen the gulf between the wage-payer and the wage-worker, and to make diverse those interests that should be mutual. This division must be arrested or revolution will be the consequence. Anything that will tend to draw together in friendly feeling and kindly sentiment the two great elements of society ought to be encouraged. And an understanding of the condition and needs of the toilers by the employers of labor, and of the

risks, labors and responsibilities of the investing capitalist by the people whom he employs, with a disposition on the part of all to be fair, just and equitable instead of grasping, cold and heartless, would do much to unite the two social forces and to promote that harmony which is essential to permanent prosperity and peace.

## MANASSA, COLORADO.

THE *La Jara Tribune*, published in Conejos County, Colorado, has the following to say of the "Mormon" settlement of Manassa, where a number of our people, chiefly from the Southern States, have permanently located:

"Manassa, a thriving town of about four hundred inhabitants, situated about eight miles southeast of La Jara, was laid out by the Mormons about nine years ago. Its inhabitants are a thriving, industrious, non-polygamous people, devoting themselves mostly to agriculture. When they first entered the valley they met with nothing but trappers, hunters, prospectors and stock raisers. These old settlers had taken possession of the bottoms along the rivers, which were well sodded with native grasses and thought they had all the valley worth having. Not one old settler in fifty would have given five cents an acre for any land not bottom land. Immigrants were discouraged. They looked to the old settler for advice and got it. Things moved on this way until the Mormons came into the valley and formed a little settlement in the eastern part of Conejos County and advanced at once into agriculture. They didn't ask any advice from the old settler, but went to work. They took out ditches, grubbed out sage brush, plowed the land and put in wheat, oats and barley, together with potatoes, turnips and other vegetables. The old settler shook his head and said, 'D-n fools.'"

Well, the Mormons raised wheat, they raised oats, and barley, and potatoes, and beets and peas. The old settler remarked, "You did it this year, because this has been a long season." The next year the Mormons did the same thing; because it was a long season. They kept right on at work raising grain, selling for big prices and making money; because every season was long enough.

Their manner of selecting lands and forming their settlements can be seen in all their thriving towns. Manassa is a very good example. Their farms are chosen all together around the town which is divided off into lots of about one acre each, where the owner may have room for granaries, barns, a good garden, and, if it proves that fruit can be raised with any profit, he has room for a small orchard. Thus each member of the settlement has a farm where he can work to advantage and yet lives in the town where he can obtain good schooling for his children, and attend church services each Sabbath, without the trouble of traveling eight or ten miles. Mr. Smith is now the "president" of the three towns east of La Jara, having been authorized to superintend the apportionment of lots in the three towns, and to oversee the co-operative mills and stores. He is the owner of a fine two story residence on the main street of Manassa.

At the time of our visit last Saturday crops were in a flourishing condition on the farms surrounding, and the whole town seemed to be a perfect garden spot, divided off into squares, with a house on one corner of each square. There were potatoes, cabbage, corn, beans, in any amount and once in a while a small patch laid off for fruit.

Christenson informed us that the late frost killed his apple blossoms this year, but we must remember that frosts came unusually late. A sure crop of fruit is probably not to be depended upon, but it has already been clearly demonstrated that strawberries and other small fruits can be raised in the town.

This town supports four general merchandise stores and one hardware and furniture store. The Manassa co-operative store, under the management of President Smith, carries a good stock of general merchandise.

The foundation of the new Church building is finished. This building, when completed will be an ornament to any town. A titling office is also under construction.

## PENSIONS AND THE PRESIDENT.

THE exercise of the veto power by President Cleveland, particularly in regard to pension bills, has been severely criticised by Republicans in and out of Congress who have endeavored to make out of it much political capital. To hear some of them talk, one would be led to believe that every Presidential veto was an outrage on the country and an insult to Congress. If the Executive is not to exercise this power, why was it conferred upon him? It is just as much a constitutional function of the President as legislation is of Congress. It is one of the balance wheels essential to the machinery of our incomparable form of government, and was made part of it for the very purpose for which President Cleveland has set that wheel in motion. And as a counter check to it, the two-thirds vote of

both Houses of Congress prevents any autocratic exercise of the power it confers upon the Executive, and thus the whole system may preserve its proper equilibrium.

The manner in which the President exercises his veto authority is of course open to criticism, while his right to its use must be fully conceded. In the matter of pensions there has been the most complaint and the greatest amount of misrepresentation. The President has been denounced as the foe of the suffering soldier, the enemy of the dead veteran's widow, and the robber of the buried hero's children. All this because his vigilance has discovered what careless or overworked legislators failed to see; that is, fraudulent pretensions on the part of applicants for pensions, and attempts to foist upon the nation's bounty persons who had no lawful or equitable claim to its support.

The President deserves the plaudits of the country rather than any one's censure for his care and caution in public expenditures. And if party rancor and political claptrap were not so rife, we could reasonably look for the approval of Republicans as well as Democrats for his judicious oversight of pension matters. This, however, is not to be expected during the struggle of rival factions for control of the government.

The charge that the President is opposed to pensions for the disabled soldier and his family, is effectually disposed of by the figures in the Commissioner's report for the year ending June 30, 1888. In this a table is furnished showing the total number of special pension acts which have become laws since 1861, as follows: 1861 to 1865, 41 (Lincoln); 1865 to 1869, 411 (Johnson); 1869 to 1877, 490 (Grant); 1877 to 1881, 303 (Hayes); 1881 to 1885, 736 (Garfield and Arthur); total, 2,001. 1885 to 1888, 1,339 (Cleveland). Grand total, 3,340. In the fiscal years from July 1, 1882, to June 30, 1888, there were issued 191,221 certificates of all classes, and during the three following fiscal years 339,537, making an increase for the last three years of 108,316 certificates.

From this it appears that President Cleveland has signed more pension bills by several hundreds than any of his predecessors, and that the certificates issued during the past three years were nearly double as many as those issued during the preceding three years.

The total amount of money paid during the past fiscal year for pensions was \$79,646,146, and the cost of disbursement, \$3,262,524, makes the total cost to the country for the year no less than \$82,908,670, or within a fraction of 31 per cent of the whole national outlay! Since 1861 pensioners have received from the government nearly a billion of dollars and every year the demands increase. Over five millions and a quarter was paid last year above the amount for the preceding year. The largest amount of claims came from Ohio, none at all from Utah.

Now with these figures staring the nation in the face, is it not time that some supervision was exercised over pension claims? And should not the public appreciate a President who will guard the treasury against improper encroachments?

No one desires to see a deserving defender of his country pine in poverty nor his children lack for the comforts of life. But it is time that frauds and swindlers came to understand that the public funds are guarded, and that the impudence and effrontery which may succeed with hurried members of Congress, will not pass muster for valid claims before the penetrating scrutiny of an honest, capable and fearless Chief Magistrate.

## POLITICAL STRAWS.

AMONG the political "flops" which the rival parties are fond of publishing to the world, there is one that is worthy of note. It is the going over in a lump from the Republican to the Democratic ranks, of twenty four brothers named Uncaher, at Saltburg, Pa. This beats the record, so far, and the supporters of Harrison and Morton will be hard pushed to produce any "flop" in their interest that will bear comparison with it. The papers fail to say whether all the brothers were "influential" Republicans.

These individual changes of sentiment which are made so much of, really amount to very little in the aggregate on either side. One lot is overset by another and the result is not affected to any appreciable extent.

Neither is the question of large or small majorities in States certain to go Republican or Democratic, of any great account in the conflict. The change of a "doubtful State" either way is of far more importance. In the former case whether the electors receive a large or a small vote, so long as they are elected they will cast their vote in the electoral college according to the politics of those who elected them, and it will make no difference what their majority may have been, so far as the Presidential candidates are concerned. But in the case of a change in a doubtful State, it is a loss to one side and a corresponding gain to the other.

Of course the struggle for congressional representation is an important matter, and this will be somewhat affected by the majorities on either side. It is claimed that there is a good prospect of