DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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WORKING FOR CO-OPERATION.

What is known as the Altrurian colony has commenced its operations at the new settlement on Mark West creek, seven miles north of Santa Rosa, California. The design of the society is that all its members shall operate on the altruistic idea, as opposed to the egotistic; that is, that they will work for the mutual good of each other. Their controlling principle is expressed in the statement that "the man who fervently and disinterestedly works for the benefit of his brother man is the good man." In the conduct of affairs the co-operative system is to control in all respects. The society cannot be called communistic, as the generally accepted meaning of that word goes much beyond the altruistic idea in the association of individuals, therefore the term co-operative is more strictly applicable. Each worker is to have an equal share in the products of all labor, though private profit and special privileges may be obtained by common consent under the rules of the order; all members are required to carry on the common work in a spirit of fraternity. Unquestioned obedience is exacted from all.

The colony is governed by a president, vice president, and executive council, chosen at regular intervals by and from among the members. Subject to the direction of this governing council, each person is to labor where his ability can be used to the best advantage. The pay for a day's work will be uniform, but a member having a hard or disagreeable task will be favored in the matter of hours of labor. The monetary system of the colony is apart from the national usage, in that the national currency—gold, silver or paper—will not be used for business. Instead of this, each member's personal honor is at stake upon his transactions being in accord with a strict rule of honesty, and the personal checks of the colonists will be the only circulating medium, which is thus enlarged or contracted according to the needs of the society. Should a member desire to go abroad, the amount of community currency he holds may be cashed by the society treasurer. As for the property of the colony, the co-operative farm consists of 2,000 acres of fertile, well-watered land. It is already under cultivation, producing fruit, grain, hay and vegetables.

The success or failure of the Altrurian experiment is a matter for time to demonstrate, according to the fidelity with which the members of the society adhere in practice to their altruistic ideas, and as they have sufficient business capacity in the organization to conduct its general affairs on a paying basis. Its special lesson to the people of this locality is in calling attention to the growing sentiment among people in different parts of the world to take up the co-operative idea, particularly in industrial matters, in the hope of finding a permanent base for individual prosperity. It will be remembered by those who lived in Utah in the early days of co-operative institutions here, how the argument was made, and the general sentiment and experience of civilized nations quoted in support thereof, that co-operation would restrict individual enterprise and prevent the utilization of individual energy to an extent that it should be opposed as dangerous to the public weal. The uniform demonstration of events at home and abroad since that time has shown the unsoundness of that argument and the fallacy of that theory. The scene now presented to the nations is a general drift toward the co-operative system in idea, through thus far most of the practical applications are crude indeed and consequently failures. Yet they are sufficient to indicate a grand co-operative movement that may find its fruition in the next century. Co-operative colonies are but an experiment now; such experiments are a potent factor in preparing men for the vast community of interests to be inaugurated and directed by the Higher power, when "every man shall seek his brother's joy, and therein find his own." Notwithstanding the distractions and divisions of the present, through the mist and beyond the breakers of human uncertainty and discord there can be seen the haven of union and peace toward which an Almighty hand is guiding the storm-tossed vessel Earth.

CIVILIZED INDIANS.

The census office has recently published some interesting information regarding the five tribes of Indians recognized as civilized and occupying Indian Territory. They are otherwise known as the Chickasaw, Cherokee, Choctaw, Creek and Seminole Indians. The aggregate population of these tribes is estimated at [illegible], and they occupy a territory of [illegible] acres. The Chickasaws are the most numerous, numbering 57,000. Next come the Cherokees with a population of 50,000. The Choctaws number [illegible], the Creeks 17,000 and the Seminoles only 2,700. They are all regarded as self-sustaining, industrious and law-abiding.

There are several noticeable peculiarities connected with these proteges of Uncle Sam. The majority of them are quarter and half breeds, and the male element exceeds in number the "skull" sex. In their communities there is a large population of negroes and it is asserted that the Creek nation particularly owes its advancement to the presence among them of the colored laborers.

The government of the tribes is formed on the model of the United States. There are governors, or chiefs, elective legislature, courts, officers and police. For their spiritual wants churches and schools are established. School books are printed in English and newspapers and postoffices are numerous.

The land is described as fertile, but on account of the condition of the roads, the Indians find cattle raising more profitable than farming, owing to the difficulty of finding markets for the products of the farm. Many conservative Indians still follow the customs of their ancestors but the great majority have adopted the white man's ways, even to the devotion to the particularly bad "moonshine" whisky which is smuggled into the territory from the adjoining states. The climate is fine with but little cold weather and snow. February is regarded as the spring month. The summer is long and hot but the nights are cool and pleasant. There are nine lines of railway with a total mileage of 1,000 miles.

Indian criminals are subject to the jurisdiction of Indian courts alone, and the punishments are promptly administered. Most of the crimes are traced to the use of whisky. A peculiar feature is the fact that an Indian condemned to death is usually given a period of thirty days of liberty in which to arrange his personal affairs. During this time he is allowed to go home without any guard or control, and when the time for his execution comes he is supposed to meet voluntarily at the appointed place, to be shot. It is asserted that up to the year 1890 not one man so condemned and liberated had failed to appear when "wanted."

A sum of $118,000, the annual interest on $3,000,000, is yearly received from the United States on account of lands sold. This money, together with fees from licenses and permits of various kinds, enables the nations to maintain their government without levying any taxes upon their citizens.

WHO EATS THE MOST?

The English health journals are still keeping up the discussion as to the relative consumption of food in this country and in European nations, and statistics are brought to show that notwithstanding the fame John Bull has secured as a consumer of that which supports the physical man, he is far behind his cousin Jonathan in this respect. It is pointed out that more of the food included in the figures is wasted, and that especially in the United States is there a greater wanton destruction or discarding of different kinds of food than in Europe; yet when there is sufficient allowance for this, it is asserted, the American still eats the most of any nationality.

The figures reveal a great disparity between the same kinds of food used by persons engaged in different industries. Taking Europe as a whole, the English workers are credited with 95 pounds of meat per annum for every 100 units of consumption, or about a quarter of a pound per day; while steel workers indulge in 114 pounds for every 100 units—the latter being adopted as a theoretical base of measurement. Figuring in another direction, the weavers use 175 pounds of flour per 100 units, to 208 pounds on the part of steel workers; the weavers are ahead of the steel workers by 21 pounds of sugar and a dozen eggs per 100 units, are about the same in butter and lard, and a little in advance in tea and coffee; this is in harmony with the principle that the higher amount of nitrogenous food is demanded by the calling requiring the greater physical exertion.

As to the continental laborer, his consumption of meat is much less than that of the Briton. The German iron worker is about the same as the English weaver, while the Frenchman consumes only 57½ pounds and the Belgian [illegible] pounds. This deficiency is made up by the use of more than double the quantity of flour and eggs. The continental consumption of coffee is 14 for the French and 19 for the Belgians to the Englishman's 3½ pounds; but the latter much more than makes up the difference by his enormous absorption of tea.

When it comes to the American laborer in the same classes, he is far behind in the use of tea and coffee; but in solid foods the European is not in it at all. The Illinois iron worker, for instance, consumes 233 pounds of meat per 100 units, or more than four times as much as his English cousin. This figure is higher than the average of the country, which rests with the Pennsylvania steel worker, at 2001 pounds; Ohio reports 187; pounds, West Virginia 193, and Tennessee 188—the detail of western states not being given. Average consumption of flour in this country is just as 250 pounds, with vegetables and fruits far in excess of Europe, as also sugar, butter and eggs, which are just double the continental figures. The highest flour consumer reported is Illinois, with 359 pounds, though several states in the West come very close to that figure, the falling off being in the South and East.

Under this showing, which seems beyond dispute, as it is taken from official returns, it perhaps will have to be conceded that the English journals have established their contention that the American is a much bigger eater than the Englishman, though of food, tea and coffee he swallows much less. Yet, after all, that result does not prove that the American laborer is entitled to commiseration as a gourmand. On the other hand, it is confirmatory of the claim that the American takes more food because he has it and better for the reason that he has sufficient to choose from, and in this respect may be liable to the accusation that he wastes more of that which is tainting; while the European laborer eats not wastes what he does not have, and must fill up with stimulating beverages, therefore is entitled to sympathy and even pity for being less well provided for. The American should accept the situation cheerfully; he eats the most because he has the most to eat.

OUR DISPATCHES indicate that F. C. Gordon, of this city, general superintendent of the Pacific Express company, has struck the trail of those who robbed the company's office at The Dalles, Oregon, of $14,000 on Sunday morning. The theory that the robbers managed to secrete themselves in the building and took advantage of the agent's departure to do their work was not satisfactory; therefore the fact that no doors or locks were forced was regarded as evidence that men who had keys to the office committed the crime. It is very painful to entertain the suspicion that the company's employes are connected with the robbery, but such appears to be the superintendent's theory and the weight of evidence at present.

In 1890 the pig iron output in the United States reached a total of 9,157,000 tons, thus placing this country in the lead among all the nations, Great Britain coming in second with 7,950,000 tons. This year, however, shows what a severe blow the financial depression has inflicted on the iron trade. The output for the six months ending June 30, 1894, is reported as 2,717,000 tons, or but little over one-half what it was in the same period four years ago. In the first six months of this year the output of the United Kingdom was 3,[illegible] tons, thus placing Britain again in the lead until such time as improvement in business shall bring the iron industry in this country up to its former volume.

DR. BARNARDO'S Homes, an English institution for the reclamation of orphan and waif children in Great Britain, has just made its 28th annual report. It shows a record of nearly 24,000 of these unfortunates reclaimed by the "homes," of which 6,511 have been sent as emigrants to the British colonies, chiefly to Canada. The "homes" in England now contain nearly 5,000 children, besides a large number receiving attention in other places of refuge, making 13,418 children which the society has dealt with in the course of the past year.

SAYS THE St. Louis *Republic*: "Experiments have been made by Dr. Buchner in accustoming working bees to a regimen of alcoholized honey. The effect is astonishing, and much the same as in mankind. Not only do they lose the inborn hereditary instinct of work, but they will steal. The [illegible] instinct is quickly lost also. They revolt against their queen and commanders, and give themselves over to idleness, brigandage and pillage until they are cast out by their fellows. Alcohol makes veritable anarchists of them."

Thoroughly Comfortable.

Passengers destined to the prominent cities of the Missouri River should patronize the Chicago, Union Pacific & Northwestern line. Magnificent Pullman and Wagner sleeping cars, elegant Pullman & Northwestern dining cars, free reclining chair cars, handsome day coaches and comfortable Pullman colonist sleepers.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Contains no Ammonia or Alum.

[illegible]

The Chicago, Union Pacific & Northwestern line, offers the best accommodations to the traveling public en route to Chicago. Through trains, fast time, magnificent sleeping cars, elegant dining cars, colonist sleepers, reclining chair cars and handsome day coaches.

Lyceum Theater,
E. F. O'Malley Mgr.

[illegible] Monday Oct. 8th, 1894.
"College Chums,"
[illegible]

WANTED.

EXPERIENCED HOTEL HOUSEKEEPER wanted. [illegible]

COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, [illegible]

STOCK SHEEP. APPLY TO FARMER & [illegible]

TO TRADE [illegible] HOUSE FOR JERSEY [illegible]

WANTED—LADY OR GENTLEMAN TO [illegible]

BIDS WANTED.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY [illegible]

W. J. BEATIE, Secy.

COAL.

BUY COAL FROM MILLER & MILLER and get good service and good coal.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM FOREST DALE PASTURE, ONE [illegible]

ODORLESS SANITARY CO., 67 MAIN STREET. Telephone [illegible]

WANDERED.

FROM SALT LAKE COUNTY INFIRMARY, [illegible]
SALT LAKE COUNTY INFIRMARY.

A CHEAP HOME.

ONLY [illegible] THREE ROOMS, [illegible]

FOR SALE.

CARLOAD OF IMPORTED COTSWOOL [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN.

LOANS, ANY AMOUNT ON CITY OR [illegible]

ON REASONABLE TERMS. APPLY TO [illegible] No. [illegible] East Temple Street.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES [illegible]

THE O. E. MILLER RUPTURE CO.
Removed to
Room [illegible], Galena Building,
[illegible] State Street.

FIFTIETH DIVIDEND.

[illegible] SALT LAKE CITY, Sep. 11, 1894.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS [illegible]
T. G. WEBBER, Treasurer.

RIVERSIDE CANAL COMPANY.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS [illegible]
GEO. G. LAMBERT, Pres.

Go to S. F. BALL,
TEMPLE CAFE, 18 MAIN STREET,
Fat Cakes, Candies, Bread, etc.
Tourists' Lunches and Sandwiches
Hot Lunch [illegible]

LEWIS' 98 PER CENT LYE
POWDERED AND PERFUMED (PATENTED)
[illegible]
PENN'A SALT M'F'G CO.
Gen. Agents, Phila., Pa.

DEEDS AND MORTGAGES,
Conformable To Latest Territorial Statute For Sale at The Deseret News Publishing Co.

Expert Watch Repairing.
W. W. Ball, White House Drug Store.

Two Gentlemen
Can be accommodated with a first-class furnished room and board, at [illegible] Centre Street, three minutes walk from Temple Block, at [illegible] per week for the two.

Big stock of World's Fair goods just arrived, at 211 State St.
M. WARREN.
WARREN PAUL.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The Hon. FRANK J. CANNON will address the citizens of Salt Lake, at the Salt Lake Theater, at 8 p.m. Friday, October 19th.

Ladies Take Notice.

Mrs. Mathilda Peterson, who was awarded the $[illegible] for the best made dress, at the late Fair, will be pleased to have those who desire fine tailor-made suits call and see her at 129 W. [illegible] & Temple Street.

A Rare Chance!

ZCMI

Has Made a Special Table of LADIES', MISSES', and CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.
These will be Sold at Less than New York Prices to Close them Out.

Our Regular Stock is now Complete in all Departments.
The Season Calls for
WARM DRESS GOODS, FLANNELS, HOSIERY, UNDER WEAR, BLANKETS, COVERLETS, GLOVES and KNIT GOODS
We have these in Profusion, besides
TEN THOUSAND ITEMS
Which Advertising Cannot Enumerate.

Buyers are Invited to Carefully Look Over our Supply of what they need. If GOOD QUALITY, STYLE, and LOW PRICES are what they ask, we are AT THE FRONT.

T. G. WEBBER, Superintendent.

Deseret Woolen Mills Co.,
SALT LAKE CITY.
Manufacturers of Cassimeres, Suitings, Ladies' Cloth, Dress Goods, Flannels, Linseys, Hosiery, Yarns and Blankets.
OFFICE AND SALESROOM, NO. 25 WEST, FIRST SOUTH STREET.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

Mr. E. O. Sorbes, who has been in the north on a business trip for two months returned home Sunday morning. During his trip he visited all the important towns and mining camps in Southern Idaho, and that part of Montana about Helena, and reports everything in a much improved condition everywhere. All through the agricultural country along Snake river in Southeastern Idaho the land is being taken up and cultivated and towns growing rapidly, and thinks St. Anthony the prettiest place along the whole line of his travels and the Gold camps of Virginia City, Sheridan, Salmon River, Silver City and DeLamar all in a booming condition, and Hailey is again taking on its old time thrift. Mr. Sorbes is highly pleased with our new location, but not at all surprised at our large increase in trade, as it is no more than would naturally follow with the increase of stock and manufacturing facilities. He thinks our new fall goods the most desirable selection and at the lowest prices he ever saw offered. His own sales were four times as much as on his last trip over the same territory last spring. This he thinks is partially due to the better financial feeling, but more largely due to the greater inducements we are offering this fall.

Call and look over our goods, see and handle them—compare the prices. Then, and then only will you appreciate our offerings.

Plymouth Rock Pants COMPANY.
41 West Second South Street.

WEBER COAL CO.
121 S. Third West Street,
Sell COAL From Wasatch Coal Mine, Coalville
The Best Cooking and Heating Coal in the Market. [illegible]

F. J. MAY,
Best Quality Beef, Mutton, Veal and Pork.
Bologna and Sausage a Specialty.
Prompt Attention Paid to all Orders.
63 E. SECOND SOUTH.

UPHOLSTERING
In all its Branches by
S. P. NEVE, 18 S. West Temple.
Please give him a call. Good work and low prices guaranteed.

A Shoe Just Like this! FOR
STYLISH, DURABLE, $1.50 AND THEY FIT.
DUNFORD'S,
57 South, Main Street, Salt Lake City.

SALT LAKE EQUITABLE CO-OP.
Going out of the Clothing and Shoe Business. Come and get Bargains. Hurry up!
CORNER FIRST SOUTH and RICHARDS STREET.

We are Sole Agents for the Purest and Best Rye Whisky made in the United States.
Roxbury Rye.
DO YOU USE WHISKY OR WINES?
If so, go to the OLDEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE CITY for them.
THE KENTUCKY LIQUOR COMPANY, 11 E. SECOND SO., SALT LAKE CITY.

JAMES-SPENCER-BATEMAN CO.,
(Successors to David James & Co. and Spencer-Bywater Co.)
Plumbers, Tinners, Gas and Steam Fitters.
We carry a complete line of Gem and Peninsular Stoves and Ranges, Gasoline and Oil Stoves, Tinware, Granite Ironware and House Furnishing Goods.
NO. 67 MAIN STREET.

A. L. MURPHY,
Wholesale and Retail Florist. CHOICE HOME GROWN FLOWERS
[illegible] Telephone [illegible]
507 SOUTH, TENTH EAST STREET.

"WHERE DIRT GATHERS, WASTE RULES."
GREAT SAVING RESULTS FROM THE USE OF
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