

# DESERET NEWS

## WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - AUGUST 9, 1876.

### SHUTTING UP SHOP.

YESTERDAY, being the last day of the fiscal year, and no appropriation having been made for the necessary expenses, the Secretary of the Interior proclaimed to the various employees that fact, informing them that if they chose to continue their labors without pay, or at least trusting in Congress to provide payment for them afterward, they could do so. Of course the other alternative would be the shutting up of the government shop, so far as that department was concerned.

This is a situation by no means creditable to the government of this great republic, yet it has been imminent for a long time and in some departments has been stayed off for weeks only by temporary appropriations of unexpended balances. This is one of the longest sessions of Congress, yet that body has not found time to make the necessary appropriations to provide for the running expenses of carrying on the government.

Perhaps it would be a good thing to make the end of the fiscal year occur in a later month in the calendar year, say October or November, so as to give Congress all the time possible of its session, as long as it might be, to agree over the appropriations. Most sessions are over before the end of July, but this is not, and others may not be. Such an arrangement might prevent the shutting up shop business, as Congress would hardly eventually adjourn without passing the appropriation bills in some shape or other.

### A STRANGE CONDITION OF THINGS.

THIS is termed the land of plenty, yet in its large cities hundreds and thousands of people lack bread to eat. The crops are generally abundant throughout the land, yet are many of the people in want. The merchants complain that they have more goods than they can sell, even at rates below cost, yet do thousands and thousands of the people lack decent clothes to wear and various articles of convenience and necessity. This is as yet but a half developed country, with millions of acres still untouched by the cultivator's hand, and boundless resources still latent, yet are many thousands of the people unable to obtain work. How is this? Surely there must be something radically wrong in the American civilization that produces such an anomalous, such an inharmonious state of things, and is apparently helpless in the midst of this peculiar situation which it has itself created. Which is the way out of this perplexity? If there are statesmen in the land, why do they not appear and unravel the tangled skein of things commercial and political, and establish a proper and beneficial relation between the land and its inhabitants, and between the producer and the consumer? Of labor there is plenty at command, of the produce of labor there is plenty at command, and yet without the connection between the masses of the people and the labor and the produce thereof is so very defective that thousands on thousands of the people wander aimless through the land, want and enforced idleness abound, and vice of all kinds increases, to an alarming degree.

Would it not be better, in this centennial year, for Americans to give up their characteristic boasting of what they are and what they have accomplished, and set their wits to work to devise some practical and adequate means to rectify this anomalous situation, and produce a gratifying degree of harmony between the producing forces and the necessities and conveniences of the people?

### PROVIDE WORK.

THERE is quite a number of men and boys, mechanics and others, in

this city who would be very glad to obtain work, but who are unable to do so. By work we mean reasonably remunerative work, for of course all work and no pay is desired by nobody, and would be sufficient to discourage anybody.

Perhaps the best form in which charity or assistance can be extended to the needy, is to furnish work for them to do, with moderate pay, because it is natural for honest people to desire to earn what they receive, and as for the dishonest, they should learn that they must do so. To those who are blessed with means, now is an excellent time to get various kinds of work done, that they may wish, or that they can afford to have done, because there is an amount of unemployed labor that can be commanded, there is a beautiful harvest in process of being gathered, and the prices of many things are much lower than they are wont to be.

It is no benefit to any community to have a considerable portion of the productive capacity of its people lying idle. It is a loss to the community, besides, as the old proverb has it, idleness engenders want, vice, and misery, and tends to induce a spirit of abjectness which is not desirable in any community.

Those, therefore, who are able to provide work for those who want work, would be doing a good and patriotic thing in many ways by providing all they consistently can now, when many, who desire it, cannot get it.

### Local and Other Matters.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, AUG. 3.

**In the City.**—Elder Daniel W. Jones, who recently arrived from a mission to Mexico, is in the City, having arrived last night.

**Heated Term.**—Our heated term lasts two or three months. The heat is still too hot for comfort, pleasure or health, going up to 95 in the shade to-day, and to 90 and above most days.

**Will Adjourn.**—It has been decided to adjourn the Third District Court from next Saturday till the beginning of September, when the next term will commence. Persons having business with the Court should govern themselves accordingly.

**From the Arizona Settlements.**—A number of Arizona missionaries, from the settlement on the Little Colorado, arrived last evening, and proceeded northward this morning. They have come in for supplies, and will return to their new homes again in the Fall.

**Prohibition or Restriction.**—It is probably fresh in the minds of many of our readers that not very long since, a monster petition, signed by about 4,000 ladies of the City of Salt Lake, was presented to the City Council. The document asked that honorable body to take steps towards prohibiting the sale of fermented and spirituous liquors within the corporate limits, with a view to putting a stop to the evil of drunkenness, which was increasing to such an extent as to create a considerable degree of alarm among the well-wishers of the community. The petitioners set forth many sound reasons in support of the granting of the prayer of their petition, such as the strong temptations placed within reach of the young by the numerous saloons and dram shops that face one at every turn in the main business portion of the town, and not a few in places remote from that locality.

It occurs to us that the expressed sentiments of 4,000 persons, especially as they belong to the gentler sex, should have no small weight in a matter of so great and vital importance, and one in which they are, in the natural course of things, as the mothers and sisters of the rising generation of youths, deeply interested. But however much weight their influence should have in that direction, it is too potent to admit of denial that in this instance it has had no effect whatever. This is proved by the fact that since the presentation of that petition the evil complained of has existed and accumulated until its proportions are much more gigantic, and consequently more alarming, than they were then.

The principal reason of the fruitlessness of the petition, which we verily believe expressed the senti-

ments, on the subject embodied, of a very large majority of the citizens of this city, was the determined opposition by which every reformatory movement in the direction sought was met with in the courts, which at that time were run by U. S. appointees or officials who manifested an unscrupulousness in their operations that now stamps them with odium from every honest person conversant with their illegal and extra-judicial acts.

The time was in this community, but a few years back, when a person might walk the streets of this city for one year without his eyes being greeted with the loathsome spectacle of a man in a state of drunkenness, but how changed are matters now, when that disgusting exhibition can be witnessed every day in the week, without the moral atmosphere being illuminated with even a dim prospect of a mitigation, to say nothing of an abolition, of the evil.

The habit of drinking is not confined to people of one age or even sex, but, in those saloons and dram shops which abound now-a-days, is indulged in to a considerable extent not only among men, but in no small degree among women and even children. Many citizens whose opportunities of observation are necessarily very limited in this regard are not aware that this is the case, but such is nevertheless the fact; and, so far as the young are concerned, what can be reasonably expected of them, their reason and judgment being obscured by immaturity, when such questionable examples are frequently set before them by their elders, for, as the old saw goes, "as the old cock crows the young one learns?"

Habitual drunkards are occasionally in the habit of "laying the flattering unction to their souls" that the only harm they do is to themselves, and in alluding to such some will say, "Well, poor fellow, he is an enemy only to himself." A greater fallacy than this could scarcely be conceived, for the drunkard is an enemy also to his family, if he have any, by consuming the substance that should go to maintain them, by tainting their fair name for respectability, by the probability of providing, by his example, a race of drunkards, to also be enemies to themselves and others, and, by his example and otherwise, a drunkard is an enemy to the community in which he lives, his influence, however small it may be, being opposed to sobriety and morality. Observation proves that moderate drinking feeds the appetite for alcoholic stimulants until the party, if he does not stop, loses his hold of power over himself and becomes a human wreck.

This is not a very large city, that is to say, the population does not foot up numerically high, being somewhere between 20,000 and 25,000. Perhaps it will be interesting to give a few statistics on the liquor question. There are in Salt Lake City forty-five establishments where intoxicating drinks are sold, perhaps one or two more or less, making, as will be observed, about one to every 500 of the population. The character of the establishments are proportionately about as follows—

Beer saloons, 18; dram shops, 15; dealers 11. The amount of money necessary to sustain those establishments must, of course, be enormous, which will at once be admitted, when it is considered that they pay for license alone, respectively, \$100, \$250, and \$150 a quarter, aggregating \$21,500 a year. Add to this amount expended for help, high rents, expensive living for proprietors and families, and the sum would probably reach into the hundreds of thousands of dollars annually coming out of the pockets of the consumers of an article that instead of being a necessary commodity is the cause of innumerable evils and incalculable misery, drunkenness being the leading cause of probably nine-tenths of the crimes that disgrace the name of man. This approximate amount merely includes the gross profits made by those engaged in the business, and the expenditures for intoxicating drinks annually must therefore be tremendous.

Our opinion, expressed in plain terms, is that it is high time for something to be done in regard to the matter if not of prohibiting, at the very least of checking or mitigating the hideous evil. We hold it to be the duty of the legislators to legislate in the direction indicated and for the Courts to sustain any

movement that will effect a reform, and of every lover of peace, good order and sobriety to lend all possible aid in so good a cause, and if there be a failure, let it not be because the honest, sober and greatly major portion of the community have neglected their duty.

Y. M. M. I. A.—A. G. McCleave writes from Leeds, July 27—

"Our Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association at this place is in a lively condition. Since our organization in May last we have met regularly every week, and the young people of this place seem alive to a sense of the benefits to be obtained by a punctual and regular attendance. If any of us in the future are called to preach the Gospel to the nations of the earth, we shall not regret the time we have spent in attending these meetings. Now is the time to improve, while the opportunity is within our reach."

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, AUG. 4.

**Rain.**—A brief thunder shower this morning. Thermometer nearly twenty degrees lower this morning than yesterday.

**Ogden Municipal Finances.**—According to the city auditor's report, the income of Ogden municipality for the quarter ending June 30 last was \$3,227.50, and the expenditure for that time was \$2,996.27.

**The Twin Relic.**—It is announced that Max is in the campaign, fighting against the twin relic. The twins are drunkenness and profane swearing. Which of these twins is he butting against now?

**"There's Millions in It."**—We understand that at the latter end of next week "Col. Sellers" will appear in the Theatre for two evenings, and show the lovers of the drama how "There's Millions in It."

**Ogden Mortuary.**—Israel Caulfield, sexton of Ogden, reports 20 deaths in that city, during April, May, and June last, nine of them of non-residents. The causes of death were pretty well distributed, scarlet fever, numbering 3, being the highest.

**Look After Your Ditches.**—If you wish to escape trouble and rest in peace, take due notice of the notice of Watermaster Hyde, in today's NEWS, and see that your ditches are culverted and "fixed" as the law requires.

**Broke His Arm.**—The other evening a four year old son of Fred. Lewis, of the 6th Ward, fell from a fence, upon which he had climbed, breaking his arm. The injured limb was attended to by Dr. Benedict.

**Bainbridge Unit.**—Mr. David Bell is anxious to learn of the whereabouts of a couple of friends of his, named respectively Bainbridge and Unit, who emigrated to this Territory, from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, about twenty years ago. Address, care of Mr. H. Field, P. O. box 456, Salt Lake City.

**Runaway.**—This morning a job wagon and team turned the corner of First South and rattled up East Temple Street. Several bystanders endeavored to catch the runaway, causing the team to shy to the right and run against a tree, which brought it up standing. But for the friendly interposition of the tree the frightened animals would probably have dashed into the store under the office of Messrs. Williams & Young.

**In Ohio.**—By letter from Elder John Masters, we learn that he is in Ohio, that his health is not good at present, which we regret all the more because of the excellent prospects for a good work with the necessary missionary labor. There are many inquirers in relation to the Gospel, some being ready for baptism, and he is of opinion that there is good scope for a couple of efficient elders in the part of the State where he is, Trumbull County.

**Will Return.**—Elder Daniel W. Jones, who recently returned from Mexico for the purpose of arranging and settling up his business, with the expectation of returning to that part of the continent and continuing his mission, will probably leave for there late in the Fall, taking his family with him, for the purpose of permanently locating and preaching the gospel among the people. He feels very

hopeful that an excellent work will be done in Mexico before long.

**From Moan Copy.**—Yesterday we had the pleasure of meeting with Elder Luther Burnham, who returned the evening previous from the Moan Copy mission, on the Colorado, being now on his way to Hyde Park, Cache Valley, where his family reside.

In answer to interrogations he informed us that the upper settlements on the Little Colorado will raise fair crops this season, especially of corn and vegetables. The settlements lower on the stream, however, are not quite so fortunate, especially with regard to their wheat. He expresses an unqualified conviction that there will be no failure of the brethren who continue perseveringly making excellent homes in that region.

Regarding the Moan Copy Mission he informs us that the brethren have been remarkably successful in their labors. This season the crops will be very good indeed, it being now found that there is water enough to irrigate several hundred acres of land, by means of a couple of small lakes, one connected with the other, and which are fed by springs, from which a continuous stream runs into the upper one. Those lakes are very remarkable, being absolutely in the form of natural reservoirs, surrounded by high walls of almost perpendicular rock, with an outlet at one end. So complete and high are these natural walls that, with a very little expenditure of labor the reserve of water could be increased an additional height of fourteen feet.

From the outletting point of the lower lake a ditch has been cut, from which the land cultivated has been irrigated. A number of Indians have located in the vicinity, are farming, and irrigate from the same source, and numbers of others are desirous of doing the same. The old chief Tuba, who has been baptized, is the owner of that part of the country, and he states that he is willing for the Indians of any tribe desirous of doing so to locate in the vicinity, providing they are willing to do right and work in the United Order.

There is a universal good feeling among the Indians towards the brethren, who are perfectly safe among them, and feel so.

Elder Burnham, who is deeply interested in the work of true civilization among the Lamanites, will return to his mission in a short time, and will set himself diligently to learning their language and preaching the Gospel among them.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, AUG. 5.

**In Town.**—Bishop George Halliday, of Santaquin, is in town.

**Postal Matters.**—Col. Amerman, Superintendent Eighth Division Postal Service, went West last evening. The Colonel has been in Utah several days, investigating complaints of irregularities, and setting in order everything that came under his notice requiring a change.—Ogden Junction, Aug. 4.

**Gone.**—Yesterday morning Company K, of the Fourteenth Infantry, Captain Carpenter, left Camp Douglas for Medicine Bow, to protect the immense government stores at that point. Company H of the same regiment is expected soon to follow, and proceed to the seat of the Indian war.

**Personal.**—To-day we had a pleasant call from S. Jose Ma. Becerra, from Mexico, and Henry Tripp, Esq., who has resided for eighteen years in that country. They were accompanied by Captain D. W. Jones, who was lately in the part of Mexico that the first named gentleman comes from.

**The Normal Institute.**—The Normal Institute, under the direction and management of Dr. J. R. Park, will open on Monday morning, at the University Building, at 10 a.m. On each succeeding day of its sessions, it will open at 9 in the morning. Persons who come in from a distance for the purpose of attending, and who are desirous of obtaining rooms, should make application to Dr. Park, who can be found at the University Building.

**Where to Vote.**—That the electors of this city may know where to go and vote on Monday, we append a list of the precincts, the Bishops' Wards incorporated in them, and the polling places—

First Precinct—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 8th