

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH & LIBERTY.



ALBERT CARRINGTON, EDITOR.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24.

Deseret State Fair.

The citizens generally are informed that the Committee of Arrangements purpose to devote a room for the special exhibition of all articles of rare and curious workmanship—antique and rare specimens of Art, Paintings, Engravings, Birds, Fossils, &c.

It is hoped that the owners of the same will present them during the days 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 of September to the above Committee, at the Deseret Store, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. All property so entrusted will be carefully preserved and can be withdrawn by the owners at the close of the Fair.

E. HUNTER, President.

TRADE.

To buy at the cheapest and sell at the dearest rates is the nearly universal motto, desire, effort, and practice. And tradition and custom have so thoroughly grounded that course, in the minds of those old enough to operate, that in almost every occurrence of trading each party strives to gain the whole or most of the benefit to himself. This system will probably prevail with more or less virulence, until the merchandizing of Babylon shall fail and her merchants cry alas! alas! But it would seem that the Saints, children of the light, especially in dealing among themselves, could cast off the oppressive and mistaken policy of invariably buying cheapest and selling dearest.

Trade or exchange, conducted upon correct and honorable principles, is mutually beneficial, enhancing the interests of all and injuring none. With a fair price for useful labor as a standard, the farmer can count the true cost of every article he produces, by adding to the labor expended the wear of tools and the interest on their cost, and the interest on the outlay for buildings and fences with the expense of repairs, proportioning the sum among the different articles. And when the whole time, capital, and skill are employed in agricultural pursuits, to the above items there must be added a reasonable per centage for covering an occasional failure of crops and loss of stock, for making more improvements, and for the comfortable support and education of families. In like manner, and in most cases far more readily, can each mechanic and tradesman arrive at the true marketable value of his commodities.

This brief exposition of the leading features that determine the cost of productions plainly indicates the correct basis of all prices, provided mankind were one in their interests and feelings. But they are not, neither will they be soon, hence in the world at large numerous local causes, governmental policies, and arbitrary standards and restrictions must be taken into the account, as also the prevailing and fashionable custom of exhibiting the fairest side and extorting the highest price. But the last named considerations find no place in Utah, for here we are one, or should be; the same home government is impartially over us all, we are included within a common boundary, and our settlements are too remote from the world's marts for us to plead their influence.

Reflecting upon these facts, it seems rather singular that we make such slow progress in emancipating our trade, and our principles of trade, from the unholy and oppressive thralldom of influences and traditions from abroad. We have no medium of exchange for the purchase of imported articles, except gold and silver; and it is fortunate that we have not, and that money is scarce, and that too without our knowing where more is to come from, for we will all the earlier be obliged to depend upon our own skill and resources. As long as heads of families could thrust their hands in their pockets and profusely take gold therefrom, without much fear of suddenly finding them empty, just so long there was a prevailing disposition to purchase and rely upon imported goods. And this disposition, unfortunately, was not satisfied with the mere purchase of articles strictly necessary, and those which would profitably aid in the development of home resources, but far too often and too expensively indulged itself in wasting means in the gratification of pride and extravagance.

This course was constantly attended by a threefold evil, which all wise men foresaw, and which all now begin to realize. It discouraged home production, it encouraged list-

less and idle habits, and it drained our currency. The simplest might have known that in such an operation our looms and anvils, machine shops and factories, would send forth little or no music; and that a reservoir, however large and full, must be emptied when the exhaust far exceeds the supply.

The reservoir is almost exhausted, and the supply is too limited to refill it, unless the scape pipe be nearly or entirely closed. This exhaustion would have occurred long ago, had it not been for the wise foresight, powerful teachings, and correct example of our President and his Counselors, supported here and there by a few who could discern correct principles, and who regulated their conduct in accordance therewith. But this class must greatly increase, even the large majority of our community must learn and practice true temporal interests, ere we can attain the vantage ground we have in view.

Division of labor is an ancient and, we think, good institution, else, doubtless, we should not read of "hewers of wood and drawers of water," of "those who went out to battle, and those who staid with the stuff," &c. But in the various departments which occupy the abilities of men, some, from various causes, are more plentifully supplied with operatives than are others. Of this class that termed common labor is by far the most crowded, as it offers inducements to all who will work, no matter how small their amount of skill and capital. It is for this reason that the common laborer is so frequently oppressed in his wages, so often deprived of the facilities and means for comfortably making his life fill the purpose of his organization. Farmers also, whose efforts produce that sustenance, without which all would fail, labor under the disadvantages of a numerous and easy competition. And to render these disadvantages still more onerous, an awful selfishness constantly keeps its greedy eye and grasping hand upon every avenue to a more righteous remuneration and equality.

Here the same causes are at work, with more or less of the power of tradition to aid them; but a new country, cheapness of soil, and the desire of the people to do right tend to counteract the chances for gross oppression, and to keep in check the spirit that is not willing to mete out even handed justice. Still we are rather suspicious that it is not altogether safe, even here, to trust too much to the liberality and fairness of some, especially in cases where there is not enough competition to help their consciences on the right track. If our surmises are not correct, how happens it that a person will buy flour at only two dollars a hundred, when he knows that the market price is six? And if all our mechanics are laboring upon the principle of "live and let live," why do they put you off with the unsatisfactory and very often incorrect plea "that every thing is so high," when asked why they charge such prices?

From our youth up, and more particularly since the settlement of these valleys, we have advocated, encouraged and practiced, to the best of our ability, home production, home market, and home reliance. But when, in a haste to become rich, any one demands an exorbitant price for what he offers in market, can it be wondered at that those having money will patronize the cheaper imported article? Least of all should the high priced dealer, producer, and manufacturer object, for he is actuated by the same spirit for buying cheapest and selling dearest, and would most certainly aim to make his cash tell to the greatest present advantage. Again, how can it be expected that any person will voluntarily waive the temporary advantage that his money gives him, and buy a poor article at the store-price for a good one, when he knows that the one to whom he thus pays money will spend that money in the stores?

The tariff in favor of home production is greater here than in any other place within our recollection, consisting of an unusually lengthy and expensive land transportation, and an enormous per cent added to cost and carriage. Is it supposable that home products need additional protection, and that we have not energy and intelligence sufficient to successfully compete with foreign supplies? This may be the case in regard to silks, satins, ribbons, wove fog, and broadcloth; but all these can well be dispensed with, so long as the gold paid for them serves to advance the kingdom of darkness. It may also yet be the case with cotton goods, with more or less of the substantial woolen fabrics, with sugar, paper, glass, nails, and a few other necessities. But while this is admitted, does not wisdom strongly urge extra care for the increase and preservation of sheep,

for raising sugar cane and cotton on the Rio Virgin, Santa Clara and Muddy, for raising beets and making sugar therefrom, for getting the iron works in successful operation some time between now and the year 1900, &c.

Aside from food, some articles are already produced creditable in quality and somewhat reasonable in price, at any rate lower than can be purchased in the stores. So far so good, and every manufacturer who sells leather, shoes, soap, matches, or any other useful and well made home product, lower than importers' prices, should certainly be sustained, not only with labor, wheat, flour, potatoes, lumber, &c., but with a fair share of butter, eggs, tallow, and cash. Otherwise you discourage those who are struggling in the right course for making us independent, set at naught the counsels and examples of the wisest men on earth, and furnish the ungodly with means for strengthening their opposition.

We are so located that both our faith and sound policy require from all the strict observance of those principles which will conduce to building up a numerous, wealthy, noble, and righteous people in the fastnesses of the mountains. Is there a producer or consumer ignorant of these principles, or unacquainted with their correct application, or uncaring for the great result? What then is the trouble? Possibly a little too much of the leaven of selfishness, pride, and extravagance; and perhaps a slight proneness to carelessness, perhaps a measurable avoidance of steady and correct thought and action, and a miserable shortsighted running to the stores when they can be easily and far better let alone.

Who will lay these things to heart? Who will strive for independence, for deliverance from the thralldom and bondage of the trade yoke? Every one who loves truth, and endeavors to work righteousness.

Apples, Grapes, &c.

On the 16th inst. we were highly gratified with the privilege of examining the trees, vines, and plants in Governor Young's richly cultivated garden. It is now inclosed on the north, west, and south sides by a high and substantial cobblestone wall, which is designed to be completed on the east side, at an early date.

But few of the numerous apple trees are yet in bearing, though of those few several were literally loaded with fair and beautiful fruit. One young tree, fruiting for the first time, had a single large green coated apple, much resembling the Rhode Island Greening, and about the size and shape of the Mountain Chief noticed in a late number. All the trees had a healthy and thrifty appearance, and the young grafts had grown very vigorously.

Several of the peach trees had a fair burden, but the late spring frosts, which the high wall will in future tend to guard against, greatly shortened the crop; and the severe drouth has materially diminished the size of the fruit, and prolonged its period of ripening.

Large bunches of luscious California grapes were thickly pendent from the long line of trellis, maturing securely under their netting defence, at once tempting and annoying to those busy depredators the birds. With a little care and judgment, every family may easily raise an abundance of this very palatable and healthful fruit, not only of the California but also of the Catawba, Isabella, and several other highly reputed varieties.

Many limbs on the plum trees were so covered that naught but fruit was discernible, and many of the plums were double. They are of the kind found growing wild in the western States, and give no sign of blight, mildew, black knots, or curculio, thus evidencing the adaptation of our soil and climate to the abundant and easy production of every desirable variety, so soon as they can be procured. In the mean time it will not be amiss to raise as many wild stocks as possible, that they may be in readiness for grafting and budding with the most esteemed kinds, which we understand are beginning to make their appearance.

The black walnut trees had grown with great luxuriance, and though rather indifferent success has thus far attended efforts for germinating the walnuts, butternuts, chestnuts, and cherries brought from the States and Europe, yet information has been gained, an anxiety diffused, and we still anticipate seeing our streets shaded by those beautiful trees, contributing ornament, shelter and fruit.

Gov. Young designs devoting the ground now inclosed, as above described, exclusively to fruit raising; and the flattering success and valuable results, thus far attending the plan,

demonstrate to the most indifferent the superior profit and advantages to be derived from a thorough, cleanly, liberal, and enlightened treatment of the soil and its products under cultivation.

Fence securely, till deeply, enrich liberally, seed judiciously, weed cleanly, and irrigate as well as you can, and you may reasonably expect the smiles of Heaven upon your labors. But every other mode of using the share of earth placed under our stewardship, or greedily over-grasped by our selfishness, will end in more or less vexation and loss, as all very well know.

PEACH PITS.—So far as our experience goes, the best time for planting peach pits is directly after they are taken from the peaches, and before they have time to become much dried. Select, for that purpose, ground tolerably rich, spade it thoroughly to the depth of from 12 to 20 inches, make drills about 3 or 4 inches deep and from 2 to 3 feet apart, drop the pits about 2 feet apart and cover so as to leave the surface smooth and level.

If the nursery ground is very rich the trees are liable to be stunted when transplanted, for all are not careful to properly loosen and enrich the soil for their trees, too often setting and taking care of them as they do a fence post.

If the pits are planted much closer than above directed, the trees are apt to grow too spindling and to cause more trouble in forming short trunks and handsome tops, which they will do naturally if given room enough at the start. And when not restricted in ground, it is better to exceed the above outside limits of 3 feet by 2, than to plant much closer, for there will be still more chance for sturdy growth, short trunks, and broad low tops, with the additional advantage of a better opportunity for taking up each tree with a fair portion of roots.

CITY ITEMS.—The late scarcity of provisions operated as quite a check upon improvements, much extra labor being devoted to providing sustenance for the present and incoming population, still the grim hand of want did not altogether stop them.

Governor Young's large dwelling, immediately west of and connected with his office buildings and mansion, is finished; also the cobblestone wall around his garden, except on the east side and the arching of the tastefully pillared gateways. The Governor's barn, 60 feet by 100, and just north of his mansion, is rapidly progressing to a readiness for the roof, under the energetic superintendence of Prest. H. C. Kimball, whose teams have within a short time hauled 500 loads of stone for the walls.

—Prest. Kimball, in addition to numerous other labors and duties, has finished a good sized and very convenient and handsome store-house, near his dwelling, and completed very tasteful additions to the house lately occupied by his son William H., joining that building to the store house, and has made nearly 200 rods of cobblestone wall around his yards and gardens.

—Prest. Grant, in the midst of his missionary labors and farming improvements and operations, is enlarging his city residence, feeling that want of more dwelling room, so incident to those who observe the "peculiar institution."

—The Court House is receiving its dome-capped cupola; large loads of huge stones are being rolled onto the Temple Block, and workmen are busily engaged in cutting them; and numerous minor improvements are actively prosecuted, all tending to beautify and make commodious the habitations, grounds, and streets of this quiet, industrious, moral, and exemplary metropolis of the Saints.

ARRIVED, Sep. 19, Messrs. Gilbert & Gerish's and Mr. Levi Stewart's trains of merchandize, and the balance of Elder Clapp's immigrating company.

On the 20th, Elder Peterson's company of immigrating Saints, and Hon. Enoch Reese and a small pack party from Carson Valley.

FIRE, early on the morning of the 19th inst., destroyed Messrs. Lufkin & Taylor's cabinet shop and contents.

TOAST AT A PRINTERS' FESTIVAL HELD IN BOSTON.—The Editor.—The man who is expected to know everything, tell all he knows and guess at the rest; to make oath to his own good character, establish the reputation of his neighbors, and elect all candidates to office; to blow up everybody, suit everybody, and reform the world; to live for the benefit of others, and have the epitaph on his tombstone, "Here he lies his last;" in short, he is a locomotive running on the track of public notoriety; his lever is his pen, his boiler is filled with ink, his tender is his scissors, and his driving wheel is public opinion; whenever he explodes it is caused by the non-payment of subscriptions.