

GRANGE CO-OPERATION.

A DUBUQUE, Iowa, correspondent of the New York Tribune makes some rather remarkable statements concerning the results of farmers' grange co-operation in that State. The granges purchase many things at wholesale, strictly for cash, and distribute the goods to the members at the wholesale price, or as near it as possible, thus doing away with the non-producing middlemen, bringing the producer and the consumer practically near together, and giving to the latter the profits which the middlemen receive in the common way of doing business. At first there was some difficulty in doing this in regard to machinery and implements, the manufacturers depending for sales almost wholly upon local agents, and therefore not being in a position to offend them by selling to others within the limits of their agencies. This difficulty, however, was overcome in Iowa by grange combination or co-operation, on an extensive scale, so as to make it to the interest of the manufacturers to sell directly to combined granges, instead of through an agent or agents.

Having agreed to buy nothing on credit, but to pay cash for all their purchases, the managers received assurances of support from a sufficient number of granges, and then applied to three plow manufacturers at Des Moines for wholesale rates. Two refused, but the third agreed to make twenty per cent. reduction on the retail price of plows, and twenty-five per cent. in that of cultivators. The result was he could not manufacture fast enough, and another of the three firms then agreed to trade with the granges. Plows were also bought of other manufacturers, and the third of the three Des Moines firms also became ready to trade with the granges. It is computed that the farmers of Iowa have thus saved themselves \$50,000 within a year in the purchase of plows and cultivators only.

In the purchase of sewing machines the saving has been greater and the purchases have been large. Machines retailing at \$50 to \$95 are sold to the granges at forty per cent. discount, or \$30 to \$57 each. For the coming year 1,500 machines have been ordered, on which, if they are the lowest priced ones, a saving of \$30,000 will be effected.

On parlor organs the granges have 20 to 25 per cent. discount, on scales from 25 to 33 1-3 per cent., on corn-shellers, 15 per cent., on wagons 20 per cent., on hay forks 33 1-3 per cent., on miscellaneous implements 25 per cent., on mowers 25 per cent., thus bringing a \$120 mower down to \$90. A large stock of reapers was bought of a retiring manufacturer for \$75 each, which were estimated cheap at \$150 retail. A circular concerning this bargain was sent to the granges and the machines were disposed of at once, and have given universal satisfaction. It is estimated that \$2,000,000 has been saved to the granges of Iowa in this way.

This is the way the business is conducted—

Mr. J. D. Whitman, the State Agent, has his office at Des Moines, and is the principal manager. He gives a bond of \$50,000 for the honest and faithful performance of his duties, and receives a small salary. In each county of the State there is a County Agent who may also be placed under bonds, if the Granges of the county think it necessary. The State Agent places himself in communication with manufacturers and wholesale merchants, learns the terms on which they will sell their goods to the Granges, makes contracts with them when it is desirable, and informs the Granges by circular of the prices, &c. Orders may then be given through either the State or County Agents. All orders must be accompanied by the cash to pay for the articles desired, and a certificate from the Master of the Grange that the purchaser is a member of the Order. The State Agent on receiving money credits the remitter with the amount on his books, specifying the article to be purchased and sending him a receipt. He at once forwards the cash to the manufacturer or merchant, and then debits the purchaser with the amount remitted. The goods are shipped directly from the manufacturer to the purchaser, but the receipted bill is sent to the State Agent, who files it away as his voucher. If the goods are imperfect or not as good as have been contracted for, and the seller refuses to give the purchaser satisfaction, then the Grange transfers its entire trade to some other firm. A man who was furnishing the Grange with plows, last spring, sent a few that were much inferior

to the sample. A circular was sent to all the Granges informing them of this fact, and in less than a week orders for that plow stopped, and the man has not sold one to a Grange in the State since. The State Agent always gives preference to home manufacturers. Wherever an Iowa plow-maker or manufacturer of any kind can furnish first class goods as cheaply as they can be purchased at Chicago, St. Louis, or New York, the Grange gives him its trade, but its motto is to buy in the cheapest market which ready cash will command.

This is genuine co-operation, the co-operators receiving the fullest possible benefit for the money they expend, and all non-producers, so far as possible, being cut off from eating the bread of the producer.

GOOD ADVICE.—The descendants of Nathaniel Page of Bedford, Mass., had a reunion at that town last month, two hundred members of the family being in attendance. Mrs. Ruhamah Lane, of Bedford, in her 86th year, and the only one surviving of the fourth generation, made the following address to the family, containing very good and timely advice to the Pages, or any body else—

I wish to speak a word to my young friends, as we are assembled to commemorate our ancestry. Let us practice their virtuous lives. They were conscientious men, who despised fraud and oppression. As we look at their lives we find them honest, willing to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. They were not defaulters; they did not covet what did not belong to them. This, my young friends, is a serious thing in the nineteenth century. Many have lost their integrity. What is to become of our family, our relations, our country, if we have no truth, no honesty, no uprightness in our lives? It is truth and honesty that live. The righteous will be held in everlasting remembrance, but the memory of the wicked will rot. Our fathers were believers and supporters of our holy religion. Well do I remember my father's parting counsel to his youngest son, to "believe on the Lord Jesus Christ," as there was no other name given whereby he could be saved.

CHECKED.—It appears that the verdict of acquittal of Thos. Curtin, of San Francisco, for shooting Wm. Johnson, for seducing the daughter of the former, had not an exhilarating effect upon the young hoodlums of that city. The *Alta California* says—

The verdict in this case is regarded as a terrible blow to the hoodlum dandies who spend so much time at street corners talking notes of and getting introduced to young and innocent girls, with the unvarying object of ruining them. This class was represented in force every day at the trial. The court-room was crammed with spry youths noted for the uniformity of their dress—high-heeled boots, peg-top pants, long-tailed coats, occasionally a vest, hair puffed and face clean shaved. They were very much depressed when the result was announced, and still more so when the court said, "I do not regret the verdict."

We are glad of it. Such a verdict should be rendered in all such cases, and then some of the hoodlums, at least, would learn that hoodlumism is not a paying business.

SAUCE FOR GOOSE AND GANDER.—Contrasting the two different codes of morals which "society" practically provides for men and women, Mary Clemmer Ames very sensibly observes—

The sister is taught, whatever her temptations may be, that she must be good; the brother is left to believe that however he tries, he cannot help being bad. It is expected of him that he will grow to be a respectable man, some day, but before that event, through the law of his nature, he must necessarily be very wicked. The sister is taught she must preserve herself blameless for the future husband to whose life she is to be the crown; the brother is left to spend the same time in "sowing his wild oats." To his wife he is to bring no virginity of heart, no purity of person, no record of a stainless past. Many a man looks into the eyes of his wife, who trusts him as she does her God, into the faces of his daughters, who believe him to be scarcely lower than the angels, with a secret remorse which cannot be measured, as memory forces it upon his thought what he has been—perhaps what he is. With what shame he is conscious that, if they knew his secret history, he would stand transformed before their eyes!

The London Bookseller, in its classified book list, places works on Freemasonry under the heading of "Charlatanism."

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, OCT. 21.

FINEB.—Yesterday a man named Rodebunk was fined \$100 for keeping a gambling house.

GONE.—The whirligig which was erected on the Market Square for the amusement of children has been removed.

SANPETE.—A gentleman recently in from Sanpete informs us that the late storm did not extend to that county. There is still much sickness among children there, mostly measles.

RAILROAD NEWS.—Hon. Moses Thatcher, Superintendent of the Utah Northern Railroad, is in town. We heard from him that the line will be completed north to Smithfield in a few days. Also that the large bridge over the Ogden River is near completion and that track-laying on the Ogden division of the road will be commenced next Monday.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.—Bids are now being received for the building of the proposed new school house for the Seventeenth Ward. Mr. George Romney and Mr. Wm. Asper are among those who have put in estimates. It is proposed to make it one of the finest buildings of its size in this city. A plan of construction which we saw yesterday shows a very neat front, having a fine large main entrance door and five windows surmounted by suitable caps, the one over the door being semi-circular in form at the top. The building over the front will be surmounted by a bell tower.

The foundation is already in, ready for the flooring joists. The building will be 80 feet by 30 feet, and two stories high, each story to be 16 feet in height.

TEN MILE RACE.—The ten mile race between "Granger" and "General Lasher," at Faust's track yesterday afternoon, resulted in victory for the former, who made the distance in thirty-two minutes and four seconds. The race was closely contested, "General Lasher" being only about one hundred and fifty yards behind "Granger," which is but a short distance in a race of such length.

The race was much enjoyed by the spectators. "Granger" kept the lead from the commencement, although "General Lasher" nearly closed with him once.

George Leihy is the owner of "Granger" and Col. H. P. Kimball of the other animal. Mr. S. S. Walker announced the time. The last mile was made by Granger in 2:55. The time made in this race is considered about as quick as any yet made in this western country on a half mile track.

ARRESTED.—This afternoon a widow woman, from Cache Valley, called at the City Hall and stated to the police authorities that herself and son had been at work in this city for about a year in order to raise money to get a horse, etc. A short time since they purchased an animal from Mr. Wickel, livery stableman, who, she said, represented the horse as one that would work well in harness, and if it did not suit her, Mr. Wickel, agreed to take it back and return the money.

The horse, notwithstanding Mr. Wickel's representations, turned out perfectly worthless, and would not work at all. The old lady then requested Mr. Wickel to take it back and return the money, \$50, which he refused to do, point blank.

An officer visited Mr. Wickel and asked him to return the widow her money and take back the horse, but he again refused, and, on complaint of the woman, Mr. Wickel was arrested on a charge of swindling.

UNDER BONDS.—This morning William Studer, Phil. Hermon and Fred. Taylor, the latter a saloon keeper, were placed under bonds by Justice Clinton, for stealing a large quantity of liquors from A. M. Smith, wine dealer, First South street. It appeared from the evidence given at the examination, last evening, that the above named trio agreed to perpetrate the robbery, and Studer and Hermon broke into Mr. Smith's cellar by removing the lock from the door by extracting the bolts, and stole therefrom a large quantity of bottled liquors, which they handed over to Taylor, with the understanding that the booty was to be

sold and each to receive an equal proportion of the proceeds. The bottles were stowed away in Taylor's house, some in a cupboard and others in a cellar under the floor of the room, the trap door entrance to which was covered over with the carpet. The bottles put away in the cupboard had had Mr. Smith's labels removed from them, but they were yet on those in the cellar, besides a large number of the bottles which had been made to order and had Mr. Smith's name in the glass.

Hermon let the whole thing out because the others failed to come up to their agreement with him, refusing to give him his share of the spoil. Studer also confessed to the theft at the examination.

Mr. Smith himself avers that Taylor's saloon has been supplied with liquors from his cellar and that the robbery has extended over a period of about six months. Mrs. Smith had frequently told him that he was being robbed, but he could not find out how it was done. The number of bottles found stowed away in Taylor's house was between fifty and sixty.

THE WINTER SEASON.—The season is approaching when people generally have the most leisure time on their hands. Then is the season when long evenings prevail, for lectures, lyceums, balls, parties and the like. Heretofore parties have taken the precedence of other and perhaps more profitable amusements. Notwithstanding, a little recreation of this kind may be well enough in its place, occasionally. But by far the most profitable amusements are those which are, as much as possible, blended with wholesome instruction.

A well delivered lecture, for instance, where instruction is judiciously blended with a slight tinge of innocent humor, is generally very attractive to young people and it is the duty of the older people to look after the welfare of the younger ones. The latter will have amusement of some kind and if that which is of a legitimate character is denied them, they are apt to go astray in pursuit of pleasure and entertainment in wrong channels.

Mutual improvement associations, conducted on an approved system, are profitable to the young, and there seems to be no valid reason why such an institution should not be in every Ward.

In connection with those associations, lectures of an entertaining and instructive character could be delivered and studies of various branches of education could be prosecuted by the members.

Those useful institutions already exist in some of the Wards and the results flowing from their operations are exceedingly beneficial.

Let the young men organize themselves into societies for mutual improvement and they will find that a thousand times more enjoyment can be derived from that source than from lounging around the streets and in otherwise wasting the precious hours of life.

DISTRICT COURT.—This morning, in the Third Judicial District Court, the following *ex parte* motions were disposed of:

H. B. Clawson vs. H. S. Alexander. Judgment by default.

H. S. Eldredge vs. H. S. Alexander. Judgment by default.

Isabel Lamoreaux vs. W. H. Folsom. Plaintiff dead, suit to be continued by substitute.

Samuel J. Pollock vs. O. E. Bates. Defendant dead. Orson Bates, Cyrus Bates, sen., and Sarah Ware his representatives, substituted as defendants.

B. Young vs. Charlotte Arthur. Notice of continuance.

The Grand Jury was called, fourteen answering to their names. This number was too small by one for a legal panel. The Court asked what should be done, and Hon. Z. Snow, Territorial Attorney-General, desiring the Grand Jury to be organized, read a clause in the Statutes of Utah, authorizing the transfer, when necessary, of members of the petit jury to complete the panel of the Grand Jury. The Clerk of the Court then wrote the names of the petit jury on separate slips of paper, and placed them in a box, and after shaking, drew out a slip containing the name of Aaron McBride, who was informed by the Court that he was now a member of the Grand Jury. The following panel of the Grand Jury was then called by the clerk—Thomas Lati-

mer, Peter Reid, Jesse N. Perkins, Oliver L. Robinson, Daniel Carter, Luman A. Shirliff, Thomas Joyce, John Hooper, Orrin Alonzo Perry, Andrew McCawber, Charles L. Robbins, Robert Leatham, John C. Anderson, Joseph Reece, John B. Smith, Aaron McBride.

Hon. Wm. Cary, U. S. Attorney for the Territory, then, in order to test the legality of the panel before incurring further expense, challenged the panel and moved that it be quashed for the following grounds—

First, because the laws of Utah had not been complied with in many respects in selecting said jurors.

Second, because they were not summoned by the United States Marshal, and therefore could not lawfully take cognizance of offences against the United States.

Third, The Grand Jurors were not summoned by any officer, but by John D. T. McAllister, a private citizen, he having been ousted from the office of Territorial Marshal by the judgment of the Third Judicial District court, rendered by Chief Justice Wilson, May 4th, 1870, the judgment being afterwards affirmed by the Superior Court of the Territory, and had never been reversed.

Mr. Cary supported the several points of objection by a brief argument, and was followed, in opposition, by Hon. Z. Snow, Territorial Attorney General.

The judgment of the court was reserved until 4 o'clock this afternoon.

DIED.

At Grantsville, Tooele County, at 9:15 a.m., October 14, of dyspepsia, with which he had been afflicted for six months, Bishop THOMAS HENRY CLARK, Sen., aged 68 years, 5 months and 7 days.

Deceased was born at Acton, Herefordshire, England, May 7th, 1805; was a member of the Church called the United Brethren, over which Elder A. Kingston presided; stood next to Elder Kingston in authority, and was among the first of Elder Kingston's flock who yielded obedience to the everlasting Gospel as taught them by Elder W. Woodruff, by whom he was baptized about the beginning of April, 1840; was ordained a Priest at his confirmation; was ordained an Elder June 21st, 1840, under the hands of Elders Willard Richards and W. Woodruff, after which time he traveled and preached, and baptized many hundreds into the Church; emigrated on the 6th of April, 1841, at which time he set sail at Gloucester for Quebec, taking charge of a company of Saints, passing through the Canadas and landing at Nauvoo with his company on the 8th day of July. He suffered in common with the Saints of God the persecutions and trials endured by the Church there until the expulsion in 1846. He then moved to Winter Quarters; was called on a mission to travel among the branches in Iowa and Missouri, and on his return from that mission he was called on a mission to Europe, which he filled honorably, returning in the fall of 1849, bringing with him a company of immigrants, and remained at Kanab, Utah, till the 14th of July, 1852, when he started for Utah, arriving in Salt Lake City, October 10th. He immediately moved to Grantsville, at which place he resided till his death, presiding as Bishop or President the most of the time, and the latter office he held till the time of his death. He was a man who, by his kindness and faithful labors, gained the esteem of all with whom he was associated. He was filled with integrity, spent his time in teaching and exhorting the Saints to faithfulness in the Gospel, and as long as he had strength to use his voice, bore testimony to the truth of the great Latter-day work, and exhorted those around him to be faithful to their covenants and their God; and at last passed quietly and peacefully away without tasting death, but still living in the hearts of his family and brethren, who hope to be prepared to meet him in the resurrection of the just.—COM.

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