

party, which was only organized for the purpose of sending Fred Dubois to Congress, now that the object of its existence has been accomplished, has died a natural death, and was buried with H. W. Smith and his Nevada scheme in the last legislature. On the other hand the independent party comes up. The Mormons in Utah take the oath and their co-religionists in Idaho have learned some experience in the last few years. They have also learned who their friends are (and they have friends in both parties), they also know who are sycophants, policy men and traitors, and such characters are indelibly impressed on their memories, and in 1888 they will not receive many votes from the people who have been injured, insulted and abused through their treachery and weak-kneed democracy.

In 1888 the independent party in Idaho will hold the balance of power, and they will know how to use it.

Yours, RUSTIC.

#### LEGITIMATE ROOMS.

A PLEA FOR HOME PRODUCTIONS—NUMEROUS PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS ON THE SUBJECT—SOMETHING EVERYBODY SHOULD READ.

Editor Deseret News:

Your article of the 18th inst under the heading of "The Kind of Boom We Want," contains some excellent ideas expressed in a general way that I think are very timely and deserving of further consideration in detail.

The combination of capital for the purpose of merchandizing has in the past been a very easy matter and attended in the main with very satisfactory results to those who have invested their means in this way; but to combine capital for the purposes of manufacturing has been an uphill business indeed. The seeming failures that have occurred to a few of our home industries have caused a shyness among our moneyed men whenever any new enterprise in this direction was mooted.

The high rate of percentage so easily obtained for the use of money in Utah has undoubtedly been a great drawback to home industries which would not have been had money been worth only from four to six per cent. per annum.

While I have no objection to see the enterprising manufacturer and producer living at a distance of from one to three thousand miles rewarded for his enterprise and push, still, from considerations of political economy, it is not suicidal on our part to sit idly by and make rich this one or more persons or firms, when we can produce these articles ourselves?

I would like to ask our stockmen at home how much longer must we pay others to import our thoroughbreds and how long before we have enough, say for a good start? It appears to me that a few men have had quite a boom in this direction, and if we are not very careful, we may import pleuro pneumonia and other diseases, which, like our apple worm, when once here, who can tell how long it will be before we can rid ourselves of the affliction?

Our woolgrowers are rubbing their eyes at length, and we may look for them to be shortly wide awake to the fact that they have been paying large margins unnecessarily and foolishly to a class of men who have made themselves rich at their expense, and they have resolved to be no longer fleeced. But how about extending our facilities for the manufacture of this wool into honest cloth, thus giving employment to artisans in this line at home? How many of our wool men dare venture, say a part of one season's clip in this direction? I make bold to state that not one pound of wool should leave Utah Territory in its raw state; we have use for every ounce, and then not near enough to supply this one want.

Hides. Yes, we have them in abundance. But then it is so much easier to ship them abroad and get leather and shoes in return. Besides, you know, we have tried it in so many places and so often that it is useless to name the subject. Well, I suppose this is all true, and we shall have to wait until the supply is entirely cut off before we learn the fact that we can make leather in Utah, although we have to-day a double protective tariff in our favor—the cost of freight both ways. In this connection I am reminded of a speech in Richfield, making a slight change in the text, however: "In the bright lexicon of Utah, there should be no such word as fail." While upon the subject of hides let me ask, what need is there of importing glue by the scores of barrels yearly?

What are our nurserymen about; are they asleep too? Enterprising firms over a thousand miles distant can send their agents into every settlement in our Territory and advertise extensively and sell trees and shrubbery to the tune of thousands of dollars yearly and that too at a handsome profit, for these men are not working for glory but for money; and if it did not pay, their yearly importations would not be repeated. Suppose the few florists we have among us should cease to supply the market, how long think you before outside parties would furnish us all the flowers we wanted? Is it possible that a tree grows from one to two thousand miles from Utah is so much better adapted to these mountains than an acclimated one; or do the Utah grown trees have no roots to them that will at all compare with the imported ones? I think I saw an im-

mation of this kind in a recent communication from Arizona.

If our horticulturists will combine together they can supply nearly everything we need in this line of Utah's growth; what little needs to be obtained from abroad they should be able to furnish and that too at a price that would not justify the visit of a solitary agent of an outside firm. Horticulturists, unite together, send your agents into every settlement, advertise Utah trees and shrubbery, give statistics as to results of Utah's production against foreign importation, and let the facts appear! I know you have a fight on your hands to recover lost ground, but you can be successful if you will. I beg of you to show a little enterprise in this thing and not try to get rich in one year either.

Every common panel door and every common sized sash has to be imported from abroad, the latter already glazed, while ready-made furniture by the hundreds of car loads is brought to our Territory yearly, because it is claimed it does not pay to manufacture these articles. Warehouses for their sale are not only becoming very numerous in our principal cities, but are springing up in nearly every village, and brethren are vying with each other as to who can sell the cheapest, and the firm that can announce the largest importations feel that they have the greatest claim upon the public patronage. Almost every home is filled with imported furniture; the carpets upon our floors too are foreign made, and nearly all of our decorations are from abroad, while our skilled artisans by hundreds are languishing for want of work to which they are used, and our sons are growing up in idleness and comparative ignorance of mechanism and the arts. Yet we claim, I dare say, that we are building up Zion.

The writer of this article has in his possession three wagons all made by our home mechanics; one he has had twelve, one ten and the other six years, the two former have been in constant use and are good to-day. True, I paid 25 per cent more than for a common wagon, but I got just what I wanted, I patronized my brethren and got the full value of my money. But outside of repairs, how few there are who ever think of patronizing this class of our mechanics?

True it may be claimed we do not have the material for the manufacture of these articles. To which I answer, give our mechanics our entire patronage instead of outsiders and see how long before they will successfully compete with them. Were they assured of our exclusive patronage it would certainly pay them to enter into competition.

The man who buys one solitary article outside that can be made at home is not building up Zion, and a little advance in price is not always going to justify him either in buying from abroad. Outside parties may interpret these suggestions as an attempt at boycotting. Let them call it what they please; our financial independence will never be secured until we become self-supporting, and when once secured we shall be more highly esteemed; our political prestige will increase in proportion, and then the carpet-bag rulers who are largely supported by those who now furnish our supplies will be no more. Let our future corporations then be organized for the purposes of manufacture and not merely merchandizing.

I hail every home industry with pleasure, no matter upon how small a scale it starts and will give such my material support, and when our lately established glass works can find time to manufacture other useful articles besides beer bottles, I will be on hand to purchase from them also.

That to be perfectly independent, we must produce everything we eat, drink and wear, is the unqualified sentiment of

LOCAL ECONOMIST.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

A REPLY TO "LOCAL ECONOMIST."

Editor Deseret News:

I do not wish to enter into a controversy as to the soundness in general of the doctrines described in your paper regarding political economy, home manufacturing, etc., but there is one point in yesterday's News, in an article by "Local Economist," regarding wool and hides, which, for sake of the truth, it would be positively wrong to leave uncorrected. There is only one wool-factory in successful operation in Utah to-day, although experiments have been made in many localities in the same direction. They invariably resulted in failure, not from lack of raw material, but because the home market that "Local Economist" advocates is of a rather limited character, and the only factory which now does a profitable business has been made to pay a fair rate of interest on its investment, not through Utah customers exclusively, but by shipping its products to the eastern states and adjoining territories.

To supply this factory with wool, and even an additional factory with the same manufacturing capacity, it may require at the highest estimate ten per cent of Utah's entire wool clip. Will "Local Economist" state what is to be done with the remaining ninety per cent?

Facts and figures are the only true guides in connection with political economy, and they will also lead us, where the much abused wool dealer, who seems to be the target of some

newspaper solons, can say something to define his condition, and state facts.

Let us apply, then, the "fact and figure" test to the Utah wool-shipping business, by which "Local Economist" claims the "poor wool-growers" are being fleeced. Now the facts in the case are, that in 1886 the average price paid by Utah dealers at the different shipping points was about 18c per pound; the average price realized in the seaboard markets to date is about 21c per pound. If you consider that it took 4 to 4.5c per pound to ship wool and have it sold, do you still think that the wool dealer is getting rich? Who is being fleeced now?

As to hides, I will say that tanning has been attempted in every section of Utah, but has in only one instance resulted in more than experimenting. Even this tannery can work green stock into leather only, and a very small portion only of the entire supply at that. Dry hides, to find an outlet, must be exported, as well as the largest portion of our green hides. If you wish to stop exporting, one of two things has to happen: A decrease in the production of raw material, or an increase in the home consumption and purchasing power to the level of production. It will require more than tenfold our present population and many more sources of revenue than we have at present, to bring about this end so much desired by

COSMOPOLITAN.

#### HEALTH HINTS, ETC.

Selected from "Good Health."

M. Miguel, of Paris, has showed by prolonged and careful observations, that the number of germs in the air is nearly three times as great in summer as in winter, to which fact he attributes the greater salubrity of the winter season.

A Chinaman, Mr. Wong Chin Foo, says there are 203 different substances used in adulterating tea, and that no green tea shipped to this country is fit to use on account of the copper and other poisonous things which it contains.

A good digestion is as truly obligatory as a good conscience; pure blood is as truly a part of manhood as a pure faith; a vigorous brain is as necessary to useful living, as a vigorous will, which it often helps to make vigorous; and a well ordered skin is a first condition of that cleanliness which is next to godliness.

Anxious Mother.—"It was after nine o'clock when Clara came down to breakfast this morning, and the poor girl didn't look well at all. Her system needs toning up. What do you think of iron, father?"

Father.—"Good idea."

Mother.—"What kind of iron had she better take?"

Father.—"She had better take a 'Harrison'."

Of all the Asiatic nations, the Japanese are really the most advanced in civilization, and are superior to others in their intellectual development. The country is densely populated, and this fact necessitates the most economical use of labor and of land. As a result, the average native prefers to eat his barley and beans fresh from the hand of nature, instead of taking them second hand in the form of beef and mutton. They seldom eat any other food, except rice and milk.

#### PRAY AND WORK.

No answer comes to those who pray,  
And idly stand,  
And wait for stones to roll away  
At God's command.  
He will not break the blinding cords  
Upon us laid.  
If we depend on pleading words  
And do not aid.  
When hands are idle words are vain  
To move the stone;  
An aiding angel would disdain  
To work alone;  
But he who prayeth, and is strong  
In faith and deed,  
And toiled earnestly, ere long  
He will succeed.

"Whether, therefore, ye eat, or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God." 1 Cor. 10:31. It is generally conceded that tobacco is an enervating, devitalizing narcotic. It impairs health, beclouds the mind, and is a terrible waste of means. How, then, can such a drug be used, "to the glory of God?"

"Having, therefore, these promises, dearly beloved, let us cleanse ourselves from all filthiness of the flesh and spirit, perfecting holiness in the fear of God." 2 Cor. 7:1. It is generally admitted, even by smokers and chewers, that the use of tobacco is one of the most filthy habits a person can indulge in.

A strong cup of tea has more intoxicating properties in it, than an equal quantity of beer. Notwithstanding the poet's eulogy, "The cup that cheers and not inebriates." An English writer tells of a party of London newspaper correspondents who meet regularly on Saturday nights, and have a regular spree on tea. Some of them are generally found under the table in the morning.

The London *Lancet* tells of a young lady who recently suffered with delirium tremens from chewing ten leaves. How much more evidence is needed to convince our skeptical, tea-loving friends.

At a recent meeting of the Veterinary Society, according to the *Sanitary Record*, M. Norcud presented a communication representing tuberculosis, or consumption, in birds and fowls.

He had seen four poultry yards, the fowls of which were infected by this disease. The disease, he found, was communicated to them by eating the carcasses or excrement of animals affected by tuberculosis. These facts make it readily apparent that a tuberculous cow is dangerous, if only through the medium of the milk, or through the possibility of the infection of fowls, whose scavenger habits lead them to frequent barn yards or manure heaps, thus exposing themselves to the contagion of tuberculosis, and becoming the carriers of disease to human beings.

The State Board of Health of New York publishes the following: "Ice formed in impure water has caused sickness; it may contain from eight to ten per cent of organic matter dissolved in the water, and in addition a very large amount of the organic matter that had been merely suspended or floating in it; it may contain living animals and plants, ranging in size from visible worms down to the minutest spores, and the vitality of these organisms may be unaffected by freezing."

#### BILL NYE ON BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

"John Bright was born in 1811. He made a tour of the Holy Land at the age of twenty-four, but did not decide to purchase it, owing to the existence of a flow in the title. On his return from the Orient, he discovered that what was most needed in Europe and America was a good, reliable disease for the use of the better classes. The poor and humble were well supplied; but the rich, the aristocratic and patrician statesman, corned heads, and portists, of the two lands, languished for a good reliable disease that the poor could not obtain. So he began to sit up nights and perfect Bright's disease. He gained the prize at the Paris Exposition, and honorable mention at the great central celebration at Philadelphia 'for a meritorious and effective disease for the better classes.' Since that time he has been gratified to notice that the very best people, both in his own land and in this, are handling Bright's disease. It has been kept out of the reach of the poor, and to die from this ailment has been regarded as a proud distinction."

It is probable that every person knows that potato balls are poisonous. All may not know that the young sprouts are poisonous also, containing quite an amount of a very poisonous substance known as solanine, somewhat similar to the belladonna in its effects. Probably it will be new to nearly all our readers to learn that the parings of both very young and very old potatoes contain this poison. It is evident, then that the skins of such potatoes should not be eaten.

#### POULTICES.

A poultice, rightly used, is a sovereign remedy for many ills, especially local inflammations and swellings. Here are a few of their appropriate uses:—

Always poultice a boil as soon as its character is detected. Change poultice often enough to keep hot until the boil is softened. Then have the boil opened, and continue the poulticing changing frequently unless discharge is free.

Poultice a felon in the same way, but do not wait for the swelling to soften. Open as soon as convinced of its character. Waiting often causes death to the bone.

Apply a dry angry looking, hard swelling, if grateful to the feelings of the patient. A joint swollen and painful from a sprain is often wonderfully relieved by a poultice changed every hour or two.

The efficacy of the poultice is due to its warmth, moisture, and emollient properties. There is little special virtue in the particular article used. Bread, linseed and slippery elm are the most useful in the majority of cases.

#### SANITARY ITEMS.

The first essential of a healthy house is that it should be dry. The presence of damp leads to the decaying of timbers and to a disintegration of the masonry and brick work, salt pitting of the walls, growth of fungus and other vegetation, and serious injury to the health of the inmates.

An essential for a safe habitation is to have a dry cellar. This is a rarity in many sections, and few householders realize how harmful are damp foundations and overflowing cellars. I firmly believe they produce a great crop of sickness, particularly consumption; and I should urge every one to ensure that their homes are dry and their cellars well ventilated.

A well is unobjectionable if there is no risk of cess-pool contamination, but it should also be protected from surface drainage, and guaranteed from all impurities. If rain-water is stored in a cistern, a filtering wall should be built of brick to filter the supply through. An under-ground cistern keeps water much cooler than one indoors, but it must be watched and kept clean and secure. A house tank should never overflow into a drain, but on the roof.

If a cess-pool is dug to receive the kitchen slops alone, it should be carefully planned. Where the soil is very porous and there is no well within two hundred feet, and if the cess-pool is one hundred feet distant from the house, then the bottom may be left open, but the top should always be well vented.

A private vault is always a nuisance

and a source of possible danger. It is an eye-sore at all times and positively harmful in cold or wet weather from the exposure it necessitates. It attracts flies and mosquitoes, pollutes the soil, and is troublesome and expensive to clean out. Every householder can and should provide earth-closets instead of this relic of barbarism. The private vault itself can be converted into an earth-closet by constructing a strong, wooden box, tarred inside and out if possible, and arranged to slide under the rear of the out-house for convenience of removal. Then provide a supply of sifted ashes or friable earth, and the appliance is complete. It will insure against the contamination of wells, destroy odors, eradicate insects, and insure some valuable fertilizers for the garden. But neither house slops, waste water, garbage, nor any other refuse should be thrown into this receptacle.

25 Tracts on Health topics, for 10cts. A book about what and how to cook and eat, for health, 10cts. Mailed by D. M. McAllister, 66 Centre St., Salt Lake City

—A stranger who died at Casa Grande, Arizona, a few days ago with smallpox, said his name was Ham English, and before he died he confessed to having murdered three men and one woman during his wicked career.

#### DEATHS.

BARTON.—At Mount Pleasant, Sanpete County, April 7th, 1887, after an illness of three weeks from paralysis, Susanah Wilkeson Barton. She was born March 15th 1814, at Northumberland, Pennsylvania, at which place she was married to John Barton, December 31st, 1835; embraced the Gospel, with her husband, in the fall of 1841; emigrated to Utah 1848; abode in Bonanza, where they lived to the fall of 1880, when they moved to Mount Pleasant, Sanpete County, where she died. She leaves a husband, six children (four sons and two daughters), 28 grandchildren and 10 great grandchildren to mourn her loss. She died as she lived a faithful Latter-day Saint.—[Com.]

WOOLLACOTT.—At Los Angeles, California, April 12, 1887, of congestion of the brain, Eliza D., beloved daughter of Henry S. and Mary D. Woollacott, aged 4 years, 7 months and 18 days.

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