

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON.

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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CAPITAL AND LABOR.—EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYED.

THROUGHOUT the world there is a struggle for power and supremacy between capital and labor. Capital seeks to have labor helplessly in its power, tied hand and foot, so to speak, and entirely subservient to its will. Labor strives to retaliate, when circumstances offer opportunity, by attempting to force capital to hire it at its own terms. Capital endeavors to tyrannize over labor, to grind labor down, and compel it to feed an insatiable desire for increase. It is haughty, driving, coercive and unjust, when the demand for labor is less than the supply. And labor, to find an equality, resorts to every means in its power to successfully combat capital. This is the condition of capital and labor in the world. Of course there are exceptions, and in some places it is worse than in others; but wherever large masses of human beings are collected together to reside and labor, there capital strives to lord it over labor, to fatten on the poor, to grind and oppress the toiling bone and sinew that feeds its intolerable craving for wealth; and labor acts the hypocrite to capital, is an eye-servant, does the least possible amount of work in the longest given time, and seeks to be even with capital in a struggle of mutual dishonesty.

A result of this is class combinations. Capitalists unite together to make terms for the laborer. Workmen form societies and demand terms from the employer. And as the labor market is glutted or depleted, so is the power to impose terms held by the combination of capital or the combination of labor. Class feelings have thus been engendered, and, though living with and for each other, so to speak, in many places employers and employed hate each other with the most bitter hatred. But the capitalist has an advantage over the laborer, which makes the contest unequal, and the latter in nearly every instance is compelled to yield to the former, where an issue is directly raised, as in the case of strikes of workmen. The capitalist can live without the workman's labor, in most cases, until he can starve labor to his terms. And workmen are proverbially improvident. When labor commands a high price in the market, they too often spend their means as fast as they earn it, without saving when they could, keep themselves poor, and place themselves at the mercy of the capitalist whom they hate yet have to serve. The feelings which exist in many parts of Britain and in some parts of the Eastern States, between employers and employed, are incredible except to those who have seen them manifested.

The terrible results following their operations were recently made public in England, before a Royal Commission, sitting in Sheffield, Mr. Overend presiding, to enquire into the outrages perpetrated by Trade Societies. It was proved before that Commission, that every crime against life and safety, murder included, had been committed, because of these class feelings, for amounts varying from one pound up to fifteen pounds. This is a terrible state of society, indeed. It shows there is something radically wrong connected with it. It looks like men living upon the lives of their fellows, playing the part of ghouls and fattening upon their corpses.

This is a condition of things which we have to remedy. It is a social evil of a very serious character. The gospel has to remove the cause of every existing wrong, to heal up the wounds of society, to introduce correct feeling, brotherly love, kindness, and charity towards each other. We are looking for a day, that is not far distant, when the order of Enoch shall be established among the Saints, when in the words of the Lord to Enoch, the Saints shall be "equal in bands of heavenly things; yea, and earthly things also, for the obtaining of heavenly; for if ye are not equal in earthly things, ye cannot be equal in obtaining heavenly things." (Doc. and Cov., page 235.) Employers and employed must learn that the interests of all are, to an extent, the interests of each. Capital must deal by labor, as it would wish to be done by, were the positions and circumstances reversed; and labor must learn to act in the same manner.

The co-operative principle has been tried successfully in many places. It is a combination of capital against capital, and of labor against capital. It is a combination against the hire of labor, and against the capital that thrives on the necessities and unthriftiness of labor. The working-men put together their small savings and become merchants. They put together their skill and labor and become manufacturers. The principle has been tested in Europe, in the East and in the West. The working-men stand in direct relations with the buyer, not of labor, but of the material produced by labor. Yet this is not sufficient. Like many other excellent plans devised and brought into operation in the world, it will fall short of the object desired, unless a different spirit from that of mere self interest

governs those engaged in it. Those thus co-operating may hire labor, and place themselves in the position of buyers of that which they once had to sell; and experience teaches that no man is more exacting, as a rule, than the laborer turned employer.

A spirit of righteousness and justice should govern employers and employed in their relations with each other. The employer should have a fair per centage for his time, skill, experience and capital, according as they are invested; the laborer should have a fair per centage for his labor and skill. If either of these is not done, there is a loss on some side, and there is injustice in the case. The solution of this question, by the gospel and by the Saints, can be accelerated or retarded by the parties most interested—the employers and employed. If the class feelings which are entertained elsewhere with such bitterness, are found to exist here, a just and righteous course in all things pertaining to labor among us will be more difficult to reach. The laborer will be an eye-servant, and the employer will be unduly exacting. If a desire to do right prevails, if the employer can treat the employed as his brethren in the gospel, and the employed can view his employer in the same light, each studying the interests of the other, the day is not far distant when the last vestige of class-feeling will disappear, and injustice and equity govern every relation between labor and capital among all Latter-day Saints.

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

LARGE CROPS IN OREGON.

Arrived the steamer Ajax, from Portland, Oregon. The great crops in that State are very large, and there are expressed about the possibility of harvesting them, especially in the Rogue River Valley.

PIRACY AND MURDER BY INDIANS. The steamer Grow was not wrecked as reported, in the Puget Sound waters, but was captured and the crew murdered by the Hyah Indians.

SITKAS AND TOGAS AT WAR. The Sitka and Togas Indians are reported at war.

ROUTE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC. An examination of the Salmon River Valley is to be made for this Northern Pacific railroad route.

FOREIGN.

BISHOPS RECRUITING FOR THE PAPAL ARMY. London, 22.—Despatches from Rome state that the Pope has requested the Roman Catholic Bishops of the United States to raise a thousand volunteers for the Papal army, and authorizing them to make such terms with the recruits as they may deem necessary and proper.

SCOTCH REFORM BILL. London, 22.—In the Commons on Monday night, Mr. Baxter, member for Montrose, moved, as an amendment to the Scotch reform bill that the number of Scotch members of the House of Commons be increased by taking the franchise from some of the small English boroughs. This amendment, which was opposed by the Ministry on Monday night, but carried on a division, was last night accepted. The Premier subsequently proposed on the part of the Ministry, a new clause providing that all persons excluded from the payment of rates by reason of their poverty be not entitled to vote.

ANOTHER FENIAN RAID. Montreal, 22.—The Fenians are preparing at St. Albans, for another raid on the frontier, which is expected to take place between the 1st and 10th of June. The preparations indicate a more serious affair than any previous raid. The Canadian Government has ordered arms and ammunition for active service to be served to the volunteers.

THE PRESBYTERY. Albany.—In the Presbyterian Old School assembly Room in Euclid, Steubenville, Ohio, presented the report of the joint committee of the Old and New school branches of the church on the subject of re-union. These committees were appointed in 1866. They consisted of fifteen members from each body. The report is signed by all but three of the members, and while they approve it, their signatures could not be obtained in time. The report recommends re-union on the following basis: 1st. Re-union shall be effected in doctrine, the ecclesiastical basis for our common standard the scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, which shall be acknowledged as the inspired word of God and the only infallible rule of faith and practice. The confession of faith shall continue to be received as containing the system of doctrine taught in the holy scriptures. 2nd. All the ministers of the churches embraced in the two bodies shall be admitted on the same standing in the united body which they may hold in their respective connections up to the consummation of the union. 3rd. The boundaries of several presbyteries and synods shall be adjusted by the General Assembly of the united church. 4th. The official records of the two branches of the church shall be held as making up one history of the church, and no rule which does not stand approved by both shall be any authority until re-establishment in the united body is effected, except so far as such rule may affect the rights of property. 5th. The corporate rights now held by the two general assemblies shall be consolidated and applied for their several objects as defined by law. 6th.—There shall be one set of committees and boards for the home and foreign missions and other religious enterprises of the church. 7th.—As soon as practicable, the general assembly shall reconstitute and consolidate the several presbyteries, committees and Boards which now belong to the two assemblies.

8th.—The publications of the Board of publications and of the committee shall continue to be issued as at present, leaving it to the board of publications of the united church to revise these papers. 9th.—Those theological seminaries that are now under assembly control may, if their Boards of direction so elect, be transferred to the care of one or more of the adjacent synods. 10th.—It is agreed that the presbyteries possess the right to examine ministers applying for admission from other presbyteries, but each presbytery shall be left free to decide for itself, when it shall exercise that right. 11th.—It shall be regarded as the duty of all our judicial, ministerial and people in the united church to study things which make for peace, and to guard against all needless and offensive references to the causes that divided us. 12th.—The terms of the re-union, if approved by the general assemblies of 1868, shall be in force from the date of their adoption, and shall be binding force if ratified by three-fourths of the presbyteries connected with each branch of the church within one year after they shall have been submitted for approval. After some discussion it was resolved to take up at once, for discussion and consideration, this plan for re-union, and without interruption than the special order before made, the Rev. Samuel V. Flescher, of Ohio, of the New School church, and a representative from the joint convention of 1867, made an earnest and eloquent appeal in behalf of re-union.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINESE EMBASSY. New York.—Hon. Anson Burlingame and the members of the Chinese Embassy arrived in-day. Surveyor Wake-man, Hon. Isaac Livermore, of Boston, and others met the steamer in the lower bay and extended a cordial welcome to Burlingame and party to remain at the Westminster Hotel, before proceeding to Washington.

DECISION IN CHANCERY. London.—The court of Chancery has decided the case of Hume, the Spiritualist, requiring him to pay Mrs. Lyons sixty thousand pounds and costs, on the ground that she was under an influence exercised by him that her action was dictated. N. U. REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE. The following is a full and correct list of the National Union Republican committee: Alabama, James P. Stone; Arkansas, B. F. Rice; California, Geo. C. Gorham; Colorado, Dan. E. Whittier; Connecticut, H. H. Starweather; Dakota, Newton Edmunds; Delaware, Edward G. Bradford; District of Columbia, Sayles E. Bowen; Florida, S. B. Conover; Georgia, John H. Caldwell; Idaho, J. C. Hinkle; Illinois, J. R. Jones; Indiana, Cyrus M. Allen; Iowa, Josiah Tracy; Kansas, John A. Martin; Kentucky, Allen A. Burton; Louisiana, M. H. Southworth; Maine, Lewis Barker; Maryland, Chas. C. Fulton; Massachusetts, Wm. Chaffin; Michigan, Marsh Giddings; Minnesota, J. L. Averill; Mississippi, A. C. Fish; Missouri, E. B. Taylor; Nevada, Chas. E. DeLong; New Hampshire, Wm. Chaudler; New Jersey, James Gossell; New York, Horace Greeley; North Carolina, Wm. Sloan; Ohio, E. R. Cordan; Oregon, E. W. Corbett; Pennsylvania, Wm. H. Kemble; Rhode Island, Gen. A. B. Freeze; South Carolina, J. H. Jenks; Tennessee, W. B. Stokes; Texas, A. J. Hamilton; Vermont, T. W. Park; Virginia, Franklin Stearns; West Virginia, S. D. Kerns; Wisconsin, David Atwood. Hon. Wm. Chaffin was elected Chairman; Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary. Geo. C. Gorham and Chas. E. DeLong constitute the executive committee for the Pacific coast.

THE PRESS ON THE NOMINATION. The morning journals all declare that the ticket nominated yesterday was a strong one. The Tribune predicts that Grant's majority, popular and electoral, will exceed Lincoln's over McClellan. COMMISSIONERS ACCEPT. St. Louis.—The government commissioners have accepted another twenty miles of the Kansas Pacific railroad. ARRIVAL OF THE ARIZONA. New York.—The Arizona, from Aspinwall on the 14th, has arrived. The soundings for the telegraph cable between Aspinwall and Cuba have proved most satisfactory. The health of the isthmus is good. The rainy season had set in.

SHIP OF WAR TO HAYTI. Jamaica advices state that a British war vessel had gone to Hayti to protect English and American interests.

Correspondence. For the Deseret Evening News. THE SOCIAL QUESTION. BY KARL G. MAESER.

That it will not be a lasting operation to put patches of new cloth upon old and worn out garments is a truism, which is stepping out more and more from the sphere of theory into the arena of practical life, to the great concern of the statesmen and national economists of the day, inasmuch as this point forces itself into notice, especially in regard to the great contention between capital and labor.

When we read the so-called popular history of the nations up to the present age, we find the expression of the French marshal Niel verified to a considerable extent: "A history of nations is the record of their battles;" and if we, perchance, come across a monarch once in a while, who blessed his country by a long and peaceful reign, like the two Anthonys of Rome, the world has nothing to say of him, like a woman who is said to be the best that is the least spoken about. Under such circumstances we need not be astonished at the great centralization of power either in one individual in the shape of a monarch, or in a certain privileged class of nobility, as in aristocratic republics; or in a powerful party leader in other countries. The chief aim of the best of all of them has ever been aggrandizement in regard to their foreign policy and building up of an artificial state establishment at the expense of the individual rights of man for their own glory and self interest.

That the whole principle of state organizations originated from the necessity, through combined action of all the members of society, to gain amelioration of the condition of the individual, is really lost sight of and a despotism in all the various forms of society has

aroused, which in its degenerating and intensifying influence distinguishes itself from the more brutal food among barbarian nations only by its more thorough and refined machinery and complicated mechanism.

To the man who by some kind of provision of Providence, has obtained either by inheritance or family connections a comparatively smooth water to swim in, or who has through education been enabled to gain a certain degree of independence of who by some other happy chance, drew a prize of some kind in "the great lottery of life," to him the above assertion is a mere exaggeration, the idle dreaming of an idealist; he says that the world has been going on so many thousands of years, and that contentions, revolutions, wars, famine, poverty, corruption and all the rest of those miseries have existed as long as time lasts; and that, if he could only get a taste of it upon his indolent egotism, he will exclaim: "Peace, peace!" But there is no peace.

We have had wars of races, and religious wars also, have filled the pages of history, so have the many revolutions among the various classes of society; furnished their quota of suffering and death; but they all exercised little influence upon the relations upon which both labor and the remainder of the world stood in spite of the many changes that either convulsed the nations. This relation was, it might be termed, patriarchal, being entirely based upon the principle of master and servant. But with the invention of the steam power and machines of previously unheard of productiveness, capital was forced to concentrate itself to satisfy the increasing requirements of industry, compelling thereby smaller establishments, that stood by their very nature nearer to the workmen, to succumb to their sweeping competition, and then engaging hands by the hundreds, brought them into a degrading dependency through low wages and long working hours; and by depriving them of every chance for self thinking action in their work and made the laborer, as it were, a mere part of the machine.

Look at the great industrial districts of New England, Belgium, France, Switzerland and Germany, where millions of people derive their subsistence entirely through work at factories and mills from early dawn until late at night at a mere pittance, where young children already lose their health by it and sacrifice every chance of mental and moral development; where young women become unfit for the duties of housekeeping and only too often worse than even that; where men, sink down, the helpless slaves of a governing body, and all of them subject to the dangers of a sudden stagnation of business and forced suspension of work, for which their regular time of full employment permits them not to make any provision. Visit the hotels of misery, degradation and want in all manufacturing districts and great cities, harboring all those thousands that have given out on the roadside during the hard life's travel; then also calculate the proportion of their number to that of their masters; bring into account the flood of pauper, systems and professed political economists that are now prevailing to bring relief to the groaning multitude; notice the distant murmuring of the gathering storm, that is making itself felt already through the yet only sporadic phenomena of strikes, which, however, begin to show, that there is "method in their madness;" observe the many secret societies, which stretch their undermining roots through all the cities of western Europe, and then consider what a colossal social problem has assumed proportions in those countries, against which the eastern question, or the great philosophical one about spirit or matter "and the host of other questions," which have occupied the brains of the men that have given the key notes in the great concert of civilization for the last half century, sink into insignificance.

Statesmen like Louis Napoleon, Cavour, Bismarck, Buet and others have not deceived themselves about the urgency of the case; philanthropists of every nation, and tongue have tried to solve the problem; the French idealists with their burst up phalansterianism; the German philosophers with their poetical ideas of universal cosmopolitanism; and all the rest of the various "isms," that occasionally spring up here and there like toadstools over night, have had their say on the subject; and last, but not least, the divines and priests of the whole sectarian world have been busy with drawing late questions all the auxiliaries that oratory, declamation and pious suasion can afford, to stem the current, holding out to suffering humanity here below a glorious hereafter—but still the flood keeps steadily rising, like in the days of Noah.

All governments in debt to such an extent that they think themselves fortunate if they can raise by some means or other, the interest on their indebtedness, so that any private individual or mercantile house would be bankrupt the moment such a condition became known of them; the religions of the day in open variance with the advancement and discoveries of science; and in a daily improving its chances to make its dissolving influences felt in all the relations of life; where is the rock which the waves of human misery stand upon, the star of light for the lover of truth to go by, the ray of hope for down-trodden and dejected humanity to cling to, as the coming crisis?

And to all these things to be remembered, that as the Railroad is rapidly approaching this place, and in consequence of this the "Social Question" is rapidly becoming a Greatly Reduced, and as we are always anxious to benefit our Customers and the Community at large in every way possible, but particularly in this instance, the VERY BEST GOODS at the LOWEST PRICES, we will, from this date, sell

In the great river of human events, sand banks have been thrown up here and there, and upon all of them humanity has built their empire of misery, hope and death; the responsibility of the current of coming and going away the foundation of their works. "I will not give my honor to another nor my glory to the idols!" has said the King of kings. But where ever we behold any man that occupies any kind of position among his fellow creatures, it is his work, which he has done, his Babel, that he has erected for himself, and none think of giving him the glory "from whom all blessings flow."

But Pharaoh never was blinder than are the people of this generation; and so it goes—until the end comes. Amen. BEENE, April 25, 1868.

LETTER FROM NEVADA.

PROGRESS OF RAILROADS—INDIAN EXPEDITIONS—ELECTIONS—CHINESE, ETC. (Special Correspondence.)

RENO, NEV., May 13, 1868. The Central Pacific Railroad Company sold some forty lots here the other day, at from \$250 to \$1,000 each, in consequence of the large number of Chinese who will make this place the Central what Laramie will be to the U. P. R. R. The water power of the Truckee river, will attract machinery and mills of every description; timber and minerals to support a manufacturing town are not to be found at any point east of here on the line of this road. The mammoth shops, both of this road and the branch southeast, will be built here. Work is about being commenced on the road southeast through Washoe, Virginia, Carson, Aurora, Belmont, Palisnagar, St. Joe, St. Thomas, Freemansburg, Wallapai Valley, to tap the Southern Pacific Railroad at Prescott, Arizona. The grade on the branch from here twenty miles, to Virginia, averages 116 ft. to the mile. Daily freight and passenger trains are now running each side of the summit of the Sierras; and in two or three weeks the twenty feet of snow on the mountains will have been cleared away and the cars will run directly through from Sacramento. The Company calculate to reach the Humboldt Wells, at the western base of the Humboldt mountains, next Fall, and the Winter of seventy will meet the U. P. R. R. at Ogden.

The military sent out against the Indians, who lately stole several hundred head of stock, and scalped a number of men, women and children in adjacent valleys, have just returned to Fort Churchill; and as usual, without accomplishing anything.

The whole Democratic ticket was elected in Virginia the other day, except one Alderman, and he is like a one eyed dog in a smoke house. This State will be very apt to go with California, against Chinese and Negro Suffrage, next Fall.

It seems to be the purpose of the clique who procured the appointment of Anson Burlingame as Minister from China, to ever stock America with Mongolians.

The C. P. R. R. are now paying \$30 per month for laborers, and they board themselves; and of this new hands are required to pay \$3 for fare to the end of the track. The other day a white man started to walk 200 miles to Austin, on two loaves of bread, saying that he could not board himself when the Company would not pay him money enough to keep him from becoming so weak that he would not be able to get away at all, if he staid longer.

DEATH.—At Tooele city, on the 10th instant, Sophia Warburton, formerly of Lenth, Lincolnshire, England; Deceased was born 27th September, 1808. She arrived in Utah in the Fall of 1849, and lived until her death, she has resided almost exclusively with her son, Mr. R. Warburton, at Tooele city. Deceased was one of the most of the early settlers, and was ever marked by that peace and the glory that ever attend the death of a true Saint of God. With her please copy to be sent at settlement.

ROSS & BARRATT, Particular Notice to the Customers of the NEW ARRIVAL OF GOODS. AND TO ALL WHOM THE WISH TO BE BENEFITED. This place, and in consequence of this the "Social Question" is rapidly becoming a Greatly Reduced, and as we are always anxious to benefit our Customers and the Community at large in every way possible, but particularly in this instance, the VERY BEST GOODS at the LOWEST PRICES, we will, from this date, sell

THEATRE.

Engagement of the Distinguished Lyric Artist, MADAME MARIE METHUA.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 23, 1868.

Engagement of the Distinguished Lyric Artist, MADAME MARIE METHUA.

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Will be presented, for the first time in over two years, and a half, Bayre's popular Play, in 5 Acts, THE

LADY OF LYONS

London 358.41 OR 358.41

LOVE AND PRIDE.

PAULINE. --- MADAME SCHELLER.

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THE SWISS COTTAGE!

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BLANKETS, TICKINGS,

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Linens and Cotton Threads,

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NAILS, GLASS,

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IRON, ROPE,

Engagement of the Distinguished Lyric Artist, MADAME MARIE METHUA.

GRAIN CRADLES,

Engagement of the Distinguished Lyric Artist, MADAME MARIE METHUA.

SUGAR,

Engagement of the Distinguished Lyric Artist, MADAME MARIE METHUA.