

Boreman, but naturally look for something superior from a lawyer like Judge Kane. However there may be some truth in the remark of Judge Tiltford, a late member of the Salt Lake bar, of considerable attainments, who, when spoken to about the Supreme Court of this Territory exclaimed: "We have no such court; it is a mutual admiration society in which each member approves of the acts of the others." The Judge was an acute man and somewhat of a humorist. The public can draw their own conclusions.

FIELD'S FAILURE AS A STOCK GAMBLER.

THE venerable Cyrus W. Field, once a heavy millionaire, has had his fortune curtailed one-half or more by stock gambling on Wall Street. He started in with four or five millions intent upon equalling if not surpassing the exploits of Jay Gould, Russell Sage and other experts in the art of coining money out of invisible properties, but has learned to his regret that he is the merest tyro and that he has all along been a mouse in the toils of the celebrated manipulators named. A few days ago Field was the possessor of a block of 70,000 shares of Manhattan stock, the market value of which was then over \$11,000,000; subsequently he went in with the great "deal," particulars of which have been published in these columns day by day, and this was the rock on which he split. It seems that Gould and Sage had been watching their opportunity, bent upon "taking Field's scalp," as the Exchange men say, and concocted a plan which worked as much to their complete satisfaction as did the notorious "Black Friday" game of 1865 to Gould & Fisk's. It seems that none of these speculative gentry can fully enjoy a great winning without ruining or at least inflicting such severe losses upon competitors as to cripple them, and when they get the business reduced to a science they make their double point every time they set out for it. The first procedure after getting Field securely enmeshed was to buy up all the money on "Change—Black Friday again—and thus create a panic in the market, the effects of which were to send the price of ready cash up so high that those who had it held on for a still higher "raise," the figure prevailing at one period being at the rate of thirty to forty per cent. per annum! This naturally produced a shrinkage in stocks all along the line in an inverse ratio to the advance of money; Manhattan went to the wall and came very near being flattened entirely, going at a bound from \$120 down to \$70 per share. Field held "short" on this and some other stocks, that is, he had left an unpaid margin to be paid on "call" or demand in the market, and to obtain money on stocks except at a ruinous loss was then out of the question; but it was a matter of prompt settlement then and there, and the only visible means of extrication were a total surrender to the ambushed enemy, which resulted of course. Seeking Gould, Field effected a sale of 30,000 shares of Manhattan at \$90 per share, with which he got out of his dilemma, and then concluding that he had had about enough of that kind of thing, decided to let the victor have all the spoils and so turned over the rest of his Manhattan at, as he says, an advanced but still a losing figure, and departed from the "bull" and "bear" pit a sadder, wiser and much poorer man. Of course everything commenced to "brace up" right away; the announcement that gold in abundance was on the way from England had the effect of gradually relaxing the tightness of money in the market, interest began to fall and stocks to rise; and when they got up high enough Gould and Sage will doubtless "unload"—that is, sell all their holdings at one sweep, crowd the Exchange with stocks, and thus have most of the available cash again "corroded," when there will be precipitated another panic, stocks will fall again and they will replenish their lists at figures even lower than the quotations. Somebody else will be flattened helplessly, the autocrats will pocket a few additional millions with each recurring event, whether it be an upward or a downward, a "bull" or a "bear" movement, and thus do the money kings become money despots. This is what it is to buy and sell stocks; that is what invests the board's reports which the News publishes every day with so much interest to a certain class, every trifling fraction one way or another being as full of significance to holders of stock there and elsewhere throughout the country as are the signs of the zodiac to an astronomer.

It is a good business to keep out of, especially if one's means are limited and he has no comprehension of the *modus operandi*. Even with the immoral phase of it left to one side, it is a bad traffic, for, like gambling with cards and other devices, where one wins a dozen must lose. Cyrus W. Field will endorse this idea now for the first time, perhaps, in his life; he paid a few million dollars for a moral lesson. He is not utterly ruined by any means; far from it. But his feelings are hurt and he is no longer "classed among the upper tiers of plutocrats." He has perhaps two millions left, and with carefulness and economy he can probably get along on this for the few years yet remaining to him.

FARMERS' FINANCES.

On the first of last October, Sanpete farmers sold oats at about one dollar per hundred; before the first of February, or within one hundred and twenty days, farmers in the same county sold oats for from a dollar and fifty to a dollar and sixty cents per hundred. An advance of at least fifty per cent took place within four months.

These figures express a volume of sound advice to the farmers of this Territory. Who made that fifty per cent? Certainly not the toilers on the farm, who created the riches in which such a heavy rise took place in so short a time. Why did not the farmers pocket the profits? Because their methods are wrong.

The farmers of Utah are victimized by dealers, and lose a heavy share of the wealth they produce, for no other reason than because they adopt no measures of self-protection. Merchants look out for per centages to be made in sixty, ninety and a hundred and twenty days; mechanics generally protect themselves by needily keeping up the price of labor, but the farmer is the unresisting victim of circumstances. And he is victimized simply because he don't resist.

Organization and concerted action are the means by which all classes of men protect themselves in financial matters, in these days, and agriculturists will look in vain for other effective means of self-defense. It is urged that farmers are compelled to sell their grain soon after harvest in order to raise means wherewith to pay for farm machinery, settle store bills and meet obligations of various kinds, incurred at a time of year when current funds were exhausted. It is true that the farmer's creditor generally begins the squeezing process just about thrashing time.

But there is a way in which the farmer can protect himself and yet meet his harvest time obligations with promptness and honor. Briefly outlined, one plan by which he can raise money without losing a great part of the amount raised, is this: Let the farmers of a given district organize an association, having appropriate officers; let the association build an elevator of suitable capacity, and let the grain be deposited therein, and receipts issued for it. The grain still belongs to the farmer who deposited it, and it lies there subject to his order, to be sold at a time or disposed of in a manner to be indicated by him. He can let it lie there until he thinks the price has gone as high as it will, when he may order it sold. In the meantime his receipts are negotiable paper and good collateral at a bank, and it is simply a question whether the interest he would have to pay on the amount he would need to borrow would or would not equal the rise in the price of his grain. Nearly always in Utah, the latter is in excess of the former.

Farmers do not know their own strength. That which they produce the rest of the world must have. Again, in nearly all transactions of purchase and sale, it is the seller or possessor who fixes the price; usually the purchaser or consumer is not permitted to do this. This rule is almost completely reversed, however, when a farmer takes a hand in a deal. The merchant puts the price on the groceries the farmer buys, and the miller fixes the figure on the wheat he sells.

Interests in this matter clash, but the greatest good to the greatest number is accomplished when farm crops are made to bring a higher price. Were it possible to make grain bring double what it now does, the whole community would be so benefitted in other ways as to offset the advanced price the mechanic would have to pay for bread. Farmers should organize, move methodically and in concert, and keep up the value of the wealth they produce.

DALLYING AND DELAY.

THE St. Paul Pioneer Press expresses disgust at the law's delay and the leniency exhibited in this country in relation to murderers. It cites the case of Maxwell, who assassinated Preller, in St. Louis, in April, 1885, in whose case the action of the lower court was recently affirmed by the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri. The wrath of the Press is specially aroused because of efforts that are being made to have it carried still higher—to the Supreme Court of the United States, besides endeavors to invoke the interposition of executive clemency. If it were the case of Hopt, pending for seven years, that was under consideration, we imagine the strictures of the Press editor would be still stronger. The article terminates thus:

"It may be a very magnanimous spirit which extends to convicted murderers, who have had every opportunity to prove their innocence, such mercy; but it cannot be denied that the moral effect is very bad and obstructive of justice. No such lavish extension of time is permitted in England or on the continent of Europe. The most complicated murder cases are there disposed of, and the convicted man is executed, within six or eight weeks. The power of appeal is strictly limited. Shadowy and hypothetical points raised by law-

yers, have little or no weight there. If a man is given a fair trial, and the evidence is conclusive against him, the law takes its course. While in this country the disposition is to give every man a full opportunity to prove his innocence, we err in keeping our jails full of murderers under sentence, one, two, three and four years, when not one substantially new point can be raised in their favor."

GAMBLING IN LARAMIE.

THE people of Laramie, Wyoming, are afflicted with gamblers. It seems that efforts have been heretofore made to partially remedy this evil, in the shape of city ordinances restricting the hours for gambling. But these have not proved satisfactory. Now a leading business man of that city "not a Puritan, but a thorough man of the world," announces through the *Boomerang*, that a movement has started to organize a Merchant's Protective Association, which is intended to operate against the gambling fraternity, whose name is legion, many family men all through the city indulging to excess—men, too, who are so situated that they cannot afford to lose a solitary dollar of their salaries, without cutting short the absolute necessities of life from their households. Of course, such men fail to meet the monthly bills of the merchants with whom they deal, and it makes the aforesaid merchant sick to listen to the excuses made which he must pretend to believe if he ever hopes to realize anything. He says that out of every \$1,800 due he is fortunate to get \$500 or \$700 in cash at the end of the month. The plan contemplated is to secure the name of every man who plays any game of chance for money and place these lists in the hands of the merchants, who shall pledge themselves to refuse credit to any man so registered. The merchant declares that it is a necessity, that he hates to meet it, but that he must do so in self-defense.

"THE DAY WE CELEBRATE."

THE celebration of the anniversary of national independence in this year of our Lord 1887 will form a notable event in the history of Utah. Citizens of all classes, parties and creeds will unite, as citizens of this republic, to jubilate over the victory achieved for the principles of universal liberty, when this great country was delivered from a foreign yoke and the fetters of monarchism and emerged into the full freedom of the rights of man. On Monday, July the Fourth, all differences of faith and politics will be cast aside for the occasion, and THE PEOPLE will join on common ground to honor the day, the occasion, and the institutions of democratic republicanism.

This is no new thing under the sun of Utah. It is but a recurrence to former methods of celebrating Independence Day. From the earliest settlement of this once desert soil its inhabitants have assembled annually, as one people, to rejoice over the deliverance of the country from colonial vassalage and the establishment upon it of popular government. The flag of our country, which was spread to the breeze when the pioneers first set foot upon this isolated spot, has ever been honored by them and their associates and successors. When used as an emblem of mourning, whether for the death of some national chieftain or the woes of an afflicted people, not a soul that participated in offering that recognized token of grief ever thought of an indignity to the banner of freedom, or imagined for a moment that any sane person would so misconstrue their motives as to charge them with disrespect to the stars and stripes.

The records of this Territory prove that it was the yearly custom to celebrate the Glorious Fourth in general harmony. It is only of late years that a division on that day has prevailed, and that has been chiefly confined to this city. It was not of our seeking nor that of the older inhabitants or the majority of the citizens. It was the work of persons of the same class as those who now hold aloof and scheme to bring about discord and confusion, and who curse every thing that they cannot control. The masses of all parties can afford to let them severely alone to sulk in their solitude and fret over their folly. To the wise their antagonisms will count for nothing.

That the City Council should decline official fusion with a committee on celebration, and that then the citizens should unite in the movement, implies no inconsistency except in the disordered imagination of a few malcontents. The action of the City Council was purely official, relating to that body alone. They did not see fit to expend municipal funds in that direction, but they did nothing against the good work in any way. It is a popular movement and as such it is, in our opinion, appropriate. Every true admirer of republican principles must rejoice that success crowned the struggles and sacrifices of the fathers of our country, and all should be able to sink personal, party and other differences, in

contemplation of the grand results achieved, and in an earnest and united effort to exhibit their devotion to the cause of human liberty.

The celebration of the Fourth of July, 1887, then, will not be a "Mormon" or a "Gentile" celebration. It will be, as it ought to be, a general holiday of citizens of the United States and those who expect to become citizens. They will not assemble in any religious or party capacity. They will not act as Republicans or Democrats, as Northerners or Southerners, as beings of any particular race or kin. They will join as members of the great body politic, as the sons and daughters, by birth or by adoption, of the great Republic whose flag is the emblem of freedom and protection for all.

The return to former customs is the notable circumstance of the occasion. It shows possibilities that must be cheering to every friend of his race and to all who desire the welfare and progress of this Territory. It is a token of what may be done by the conservative and rational people of various views on extrinsic matters. Eternal conflicts cannot promote the development and prosperity of any country or community. Regard for the rights, feelings and views of others, and endeavors to harmonize on general questions affecting the interests of the whole public, will accomplish far more than bitterness of spirit and everlasting recriminations.

The times and the seasons change. The world's wheel is in constant motion. There are periods of mourning as there are of rejoicing. What is appropriate on one occasion is not always appropriate for other occasions. The time seems now propitious for the grand celebration which is to mark Monday next as a red-letter day on the calendar of this Territory. Let all good people unite to make it so. Let harmony prevail, and principles not persons be in contemplation. All animosities should be sunk out of sight, all feuds be relinquished and all disputes suspended. As American citizens and lovers of liberty we can afford to set aside our differences for the day, and unite to commemorate the achievements of noble patriots, render tribute to grand institutions, and hail with acclaim those sentiments of pure humanity, loyalty and devotion to right, which the occasion will naturally inspire. In temperance, sobriety, order, and yet with enthusiasm and earnest rejoicing, let us "rally round the flag" and make this year's celebration of Independence Day a token to the world of our fealty to republican institutions.

TEACHERS IN THE MOUNTAINS.

Doings of the Utah County Teachers' Institute.

SPANISH FORK,
June 28th, 1887.

Editor Deseret News:

Because of the distance of the Institute from the nearest postoffice—about fifteen miles—it has been inconvenient to transmit you an account of our proceedings until now.

I forbear giving a detailed account of the work of the Institute, including the evening concerts and lectures, because it would be imposing on the space of your valuable columns.

Since my last communication to you the following branches, under the chief headings of "Principles and Methods of Teaching," were presented, amply illustrated and discussed:

Arithmetic, primary, E. A. Wilson; practical, D. B. Harris.

Language, primary, Miss Coombs; language, intermediate, Mr. Wilson; language, grammar, J. A. Rees.

Geography and history, primary, several; geography and history, intermediate, J. B. Walton; geography and history, higher, J. A. Rees.

Drawing, Robinson, Doolan, Coombs, and Walton.

Physiology and Hygiene, Miss Curtis.

Object Lessons, Doolan, Coombs and others.

Supplementary School-work, Superintendent.

Lectures, Utah Events, Diagram, J. A. Rees; speakers: Nuttall, Hickman, Trel, Brown, Walton, Harris, Wilson. Lectures, Educational Instrumentalities, Diagrams, J. A. Rees; speakers: Hague, Harris, Todd.

A greater interest, a more regular order of conducting its work, a higher achievement under existing circumstances and influences and a better union of feeling during the entire term, were the

CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES

of the Institute. All were wide awake to duty, prompt in action and clear in illustration. A pleasing feature, worthy of note, lies in the sudden calls made on the pedagogues to elucidate principles and present methods without previous expectation. In this, as in other parts of the work, they were equal to the task. Their thoroughness afforded convincing proofs to all unprejudiced minds (this does not include the Reverend Falsifier of Provo,) of previous deep study, a logical acquaintance with principles and an ability to practically demonstrate them.

Education in this county is justly considered as one of its leading features. Better schoolhouses are being erected, apparatus of a superior kind is in use, libraries are formed; organization gradation and classification are made more perfect; school government is

judiciously managed; courses of study and programmes conform to the ideal of the new education; school officers in most instances, are elected because of their fitness, and applicants for position as teachers are accepted because of their intrinsic ability only.

THE INCREASING DEMANDS

of the public for still better schools; the efficiency of our superintendent in systematizing educational work, and the co-operation of the teachers with him indicate vastly superior progress in the future. With glad hearts the lovers of education view the picture.

"I can not refrain from alluding to the potent influence of the B. Y. Academy. A volume might be filled, but suffice it to say that Utah County at least, is doubly indebted to it for its mental, moral and religious excellence. Long may it exist and long may its Principal live to plant the seed of truth and progressive aims into the hearts of the many."

JOS. A. REES.

CEDAR CITY.

Improvements and Industries in a Southern Town.

A correspondent at Cedar City writes as follows over the signature of "Your Subscriber" and under date of June 27th:

Our City Fathers have lately finished a praiseworthy labor by enlarging our cemetery and surrounding it on three sides by a good rock wall laid up in lime mortar. This wall is 18 inches thick at the bottom, 12 inches thick at the top, and 4 feet high with a good coping of 9 inches on the top. The fourth side is fenced with lumber pickets so that should the cemetery need to be enlarged, the fence can be easily removed. It is the intention to beautify it by planting in it a variety of trees, shrubs and roses and some of the beautiful evergreens of the headwaters of the Rio Virgin.

THESE EVERGREENS

are not easily transplanted, and it can only be safely done in the following manner: Dig a trench one foot deep around the tree, pack the ball of earth firmly around it so as not to disturb the roots. For a tree say three feet high, the ball of earth should be 18 inches in diameter and other sizes in proportion. Fencing the cemetery and beautifying it has been needed here for a long time, and now that it is accomplished, all who have been engaged in the labor feel pleased.

Our settlement is improving in a temporal point of view, and is growing notwithstanding the dull times and the scarcity of money. Several good brick dwellings have been erected the past season, and our new Tabernacle is so far advanced that we hold meetings in it, but much remains to be done to complete it. When this building is finished, it will be a credit to our town. Our cattle and horses are on the increase and nearly one-third of our families have moved to the mountains southeast of our city, for the purpose of dairying. Large quantities of

BUTTER AND CHEESE

are produced and find a market at the Washington and Beaver woolen factories, where home-made clothing is obtained in exchange. This industry is almost a blessing to our people here.

Our co-operative sheep herd is increasing; it numbers now 9,349 head of good sheep, with an increase this year of 3,291 lambs and about 57,000 pounds of wool. Besides this large herd we have also two small herds that are doing well. Should all the wool produced by these herds be manufactured here into cloth, it would give employment to many of our young people, and furnish us with an abundance of clothing. We have also an ample supply of mutton which is very desirable.

Our Co-operative Mercantile Institution is doing

CONSIDERABLE BUSINESS

not only with our citizens, but many from our neighboring settlements find it to their interest to come here to trade.

This institution has a tannery in good running order, which supplies a shoe shop and also a harness shop, all of which are doing well.

Our flour mill, which turns out a good quality of flour, is also a great benefit to the place, and is managed well by the mercantile institution, which has also a steam sawmill on the mountain, which will supply the settlement with lumber.

—At Laramie, Wyo., on the morning of the 25th inst., an old man, about sixty-five years of age, was run over by one of the switch engines engaged in making up trains, and his head was almost entirely severed from his body, presenting a ghastly and sickening sight. The remains were at once removed to the undertaker's, where a coroner's inquest was held later in the day. The name of the unfortunate man was Franc Schraderer, and he was an Austrian by birth. The circumstances in the case led some to believe that the victim had voluntarily thrown himself under the wheels for the purpose of ending his life, but after investigating the matter the jury returned a verdict of accidental death, the testimony not bearing out the theory of suicide, though it may be possible that that was the case.