

There are good prospects ahead at present that Panacca will grow in population and prosperity, as a number of citizens are engaged in constructing a reservoir immediately below the settlement, by which about 200 acres of additional farming land can be brought under cultivation. The valley (Meadow Valley) proper in which Panacca is situated is about ten miles long and has an average width of nearly two miles. The settlement is 12 miles southeast of Picche, 40 miles southwest of Hebron, 90 miles from St. George, and 110 miles from Milford, the nearest railway station.

ANDREW JENSON.

Panacca, Lincoln County, Nevada,
April 5, 1892.

HINTS ON HOME MANUFACTURES.

I have been a subscriber to the DESERET NEWS for over twenty years, and having been in the manufacturing business, I will give you some of my ideas of what is best in that line.

Some manufacturing places are too much complicated; they want to do all kinds in one mill. For instance, they want to make shawls, flannels, blankets, linseys, meltons, kerseys, broadcloth and all kinds of stocking yarns all in one mill.

Now it seems to me that small mills should be established and each one make something in one line only. For instance, one on yarns, single and double, another on jeans, another on linseys, another on kerseys, meltons and broadcloth, and another on flannels. My experience is that each mill might buy just the kind of wool that would be suited to what goods they chose to make. If this plan was taken, quite a business could be done and the amount of time taken up in changing from one kind to another would be dispensed with. The amount of time lost in changing from one kind to another takes away all the profit.

I have never run a mill in this way but it always paid and that very well. Unless we run on a system that will pay both the investor and the workmen it is no use to engage in it. I have seen most of the woolen mills in Utah and from all I have seen and learned the trouble lays in one mill trying to do too many kinds of work.

I remember at one mill that in getting out a very neat sample of jeans filling and one good lot was put through, it was ordered stopped. I asked if the mixed filling was all right. They said yes. I then ventured to ask if they could sell the jeans. Yes, they told me, they could sell all they could make. Then why not keep at the business? No, they had to change for something else, thus the profits were lost.

Some system must be started by which to sell all the goods that each of the mills makes. Provo mill has found out that it was essential to have a business place to sell Provo goods, and if Cutler can take all the goods made in this Territory and find a market for the same, all the different mills could make a specialty of some kind, and know what to do with their goods. Unless this is done, the mills will try to make all kinds of goods to suit the market, and in changing their stock from one kind to another, lose most of

their profits, and not be able to tell where the loss is. The Franklin mill is leased each year at a loss. Brigham City Woolen Mill just makes yarns for custom work. Ogden is doing nothing. Salt Lake City runs quite well. Provo is now running but was stopped all winter; Springville mill was stopped all winter but is now running; Kingston mill is not running; Beaver mill is stopped; Orderville is not at work; Washington cotton and woolen mill is running some of the time, and that is a mill that ought to be able to run all the time, as the water never freezes so as they cannot run.

I would like to hear from all the mill owners and mill men and get their ideas on the Utah condition and the remedy, as I think there are plenty of able men in this Territory to conduct manufactures. Let us have a convention next October by all means.

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THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Dr. Gordy delivered the second of his series of historical lectures on American political philosophy last evening at St. Mark's school on Second South street. He took for his text the public life of Thomas Jefferson, interspersing his remarks with frequent allusions to Alexander Hamilton, in order to illustrate by way of contrast the leading characteristics of both the great statesmen.

"There is one thing," said the doctor, "that I would wish every student in this assemblage to remember, even if they should forget everything else that I have spoken, and it is that the same hand wrote the Declaration of Independence and the word nullification for the first time." The average student and citizen generally associate the nullification idea with the name of John C. Calhoun, but both the origin of the idea, as well as the word itself must be attributed to Thomas Jefferson. It is true John C. Calhoun was the first who promulgated it as a practicable political doctrine in 1828, but he got the theory from the Kentucky resolutions written in 1798 by Thomas Jefferson. The doctrine asserted the right of any State to declare the unconstitutionality of any United States law, though it should have been passed in the proper manner, have received the assent of the President, and even have been tested as to its constitutionality before the United States Supreme Court. It was this doctrine which subsequently led to the war of the rebellion.

Thomas Jefferson was in every sense a lover of liberty, a believer in the brotherhood of humanity, and an apostle of universal political freedom for all mankind. He was a vehement opponent of the alien and sedition laws of the John Adams Federalists. These laws he considered the most odious and villainous that any government claiming to be civilized could frame. They would give the President power to say to any foreign-born citizen or resident of the United States, "Leave this country! Mr. Smith, you are a suspicious character, and you can not remain here." Thomas Jefferson regarded such absolutism as this as unworthy even of

Russia, and hence his opposition. The sedition laws provided for the punishment of any newspaper editor who would criticize the administration. Thomas Jefferson said that if compelled to choose between a government without newspapers or newspapers without a government he would take the latter.

Jefferson feared at the time that both these schemes of legislation would develop into American institutions, owing to the strength of Federalism, and that the various States would have to accept the measures whether favorable to them or otherwise. This was what led to the Kentucky resolutions of 1798, wherein it was asserted that the general government was not "the final or exclusive judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself." These resolutions were inspired by Jefferson's horror of aristocratic tendencies, and by his absolute antagonism to tests of all kinds. Here was a doctrine which, though begotten in the noblest and most philanthropic resolves, yet in after days very nearly led to the dissolution of the republic.

Thomas Jefferson was the first to assail the established church (Episcopal) of Virginia, and finally succeeded in abolishing religious tests in that commonwealth.

He fought against the laws of entail and primogeniture. He sympathized with the French monarchical government in Europe, and it was not his fault that America was not fighting at the side of the Gauls against England. He feared that the Constitution had in it too much tendency to an aristocratic form of government, and that was why he led in passing ten amendments to it within the first year after its adoption. He feared a too strong central government, and favored reposing as much power as possible in the people.

At an early day he fought vigorously for the restriction of slavery, and even promulgated a platform that the Republican party adopted in 1856. So that if the doctrine of State sovereignty found its first exponent in him, so also did that of the restriction and final abolition of slavery.

The lecturer's exposition of the written as compared with the unwritten constitution of this country was particularly interesting. The development and authority of the unwritten formed an interesting theme for the political philosopher. There was the Speaker of the House of Representatives, a more influential man in relation to legislation than the President, yet his office has no constitutional warrant, in fact is not known to that instrument. Rules, practices, precedents and principles have entered into our constitutional system, and have now all the force and authority that they have in England's unwritten constitution.

In 1804 the Louisiana purchase was debated on constitutional grounds. Even Jefferson himself, though the purchaser, believed that the acquisition of foreign Territory was never contemplated by the framers of the constitution. However, the purchase was made, the precedent established, and when Texas was ceded in 1845 and Northern Mexico in 1849 no question whatever was raised, nor will there be for ever again, no