

an unworthy dealer, a scheming, selfish, dishonest trader, realizing that distance gave immunity from observation, and from penalty as well. The shipment of butter, grain, seed, dried fruit, wool, hides have each been unsatisfactory in their turn, and an experience has been had which to say the least was anything but encouraging. Our shippers were too confiding, too unsuspecting. They had little idea of the ways of the world or of the ways of trade.

To be sure, this experience might have been years ago, before a familiarity with reliable firms had been acquired, and with whom much business of a highly satisfactory character has been done. But there are shysters yet, and some sorry tales could be told of very late losses from falling markets (?) and "no demand."

On a small scale, in this city, it is not invariably profitable for producers to consign. Men who are strangers may solicit patronage; but the wary man prefers persons or firms of repute, those who have character to sustain and experience to make the most of a consignment, no matter what that may be; for it will not always pay an individual or store to send a representative here to dispose of produce taken in the way of trade.

There are times, and persons also, when from lack of capital, having paid freights, it is desirable to get returns, and however unfavorable the market, forced sales are made, often when holding on for a few days would have brought relief to the owner and profit to the consignee. Whether any method can be devised for protection to shippers, whether capital beyond ordinary personal means could be had, and whether a special store or warehouse could be sustained in this city as a depot for all such goods, is worth consideration; a place where eggs, butter, grain, meats, fruits, seeds, hides, or produce of any kind (raised or manufactured) could be handled economically; shipped out of the Territory when desirable and quantities justified; an organization of business men ambitious of continuing to Salt Lake City its pre-eminence as the central point of the Territory, for import or export, as might be needed; having an office and management in touch with producers, stores, firms, inside or outside; estimating and understanding local production, familiar with all markets; ready to suggest a crop or manufacture from a general survey of the range of trade; and interesting alike to the wholesale and retail business house.

It is evident that unless some such central point is established for trade for the reception of produce, for storage, for advances, desultory shipping from every railroad station will become the rule of the Territory, which means competition, disorder, loss of goods, scant profits, if any. It means trading abroad on the part of every little store, the destruction of our wholesale business, the obliteration of our commercial standing, the paying of more to railroads, more for goods, and the securing of less, and still less, for our produce, until demoralization sets in and we become without reputation for enterprise, economy, unity, patriotism, self-interest or self-protection.

The circumstances of the people have

changed radically within a couple of years. There must be an adaptation in our business methods to that change, for it will take long—very long—for home industry to supersede importation. Many things we must have, and if our only resources are production (outside of silver, etc.) many lessons will be forced upon us ere we become facile in the application by new methods to the undeniable change.

In the interval we need not lose sight of the fact that every new man engaged in manufacturing is in a great degree a customer and a consumer of home produce, and that a home market is more stable than any market in the world. But until that equilibrium is reached, there will be always something to export, and how to do this most economically and successfully is the problem now. Combination is the necessity, and to secure this, years ago every county had its board of trade. For obvious reasons they were a lifeless or spasmodic organization—born before their time, perchance. But from this on, something similar is certainly needed to tranquilize the public mind, and to act as intermediate benefactors to the toilers of our Territory. And if these boards representing counties act in consonance with this city through such depot, exchange or warehouse, system would come from chaos, profit from present loss, and progress from the retrogressive or stand-still order of today.

Money being out of the question, and not likely to be very much "in it" at present, some substitute would have to be devised as a medium of exchange, if only for convenience. But this, with all the details of control and management, would have to be left to the supervision of the business men of this city who, having an interest, would from natural and practical business conservatism take as few risks as possible, and never exceed the total capital subscribed, or a restricted portion of the stock on hand. Time was when this locally convenient currency was the life of business. Every one had it and everyone took it, particularly when issued by a reliable firm. We are apt to sneer now at what was called scrip and due bills, but there are hundreds of men and scores of families who would be only too glad could they secure for labor that which would simply bring them bread, meat, potatoes, or the primary necessities of subsistence. In the bestowal of charity doubtless many a dollar of this kind has been a Godsend here and there, and if there was objection it was because of the limited supply.

It might be asked what could not be done if such a firm as Z. C. M. I. was building, if the city, county or Territory was making improvements, or if the general government was issuing its "promises to pay" upon a full understanding of the scientific limit of issue, and its acceptance for all demands! It would take a clear eye to see that government can issue a ten thousand dollar bond or ten millions upon the strength of its stability and resources, and not be equally reliable in its issue of the same amount, ranging from "a ten cent shinplaster" to a ten dollar bill.

To say the least of it, our Territory is waiting—anxiously—for a new depart-

ture, or even our legitimate increase will have to look away off for "fresh fields and pastures new."

AURORA, SEVIER COUNTY.

AURORA, Sevier county, Utah,
March 19, 1894.

Plowing and putting in grain has been going on for more than two weeks until last Friday evening when it began with sleet and rain until we had plenty mud, and now the mud is white with snow. Many children in this ward have been very sick with pneumonia, and two succumbed to the dread disease. Brother Heber Curtis and family mourn the death of their baby, died March 6th, and with a swelling heart I chronicle the other as our own dear child, which passed away on the 11th inst. Your humble servant was at Pocatello on a mission and was so blessed of the Lord that I had crowded houses for seven nights and many seemed to be investigating our doctrines. The evening of the 8th I was ready to rise and address a large and attentive audience, when a telegram was handed me to come home at once. I spoke to the people for one hour and a half, when friends and Saints crowded around me to give their sympathy and voluntarily put money into my hand. Those not of our people seemed as generous and appreciative as the Saints. I will say of the good people of Pocatello, I never was treated better and made more welcome by any people anywhere than by them, both young and old, great and small, Saint and outsider, and the Priesthood in particular.

I arrived home on the 9th. But we do not mourn as those who have no hope. "The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away, and blessed be the name of the Lord." "Children are enthroned in the presence of the Lord where all things for their glory is made manifest." The more we learn of the truths God has revealed through modern revelation the easier is the parting, for we know we will soon meet them again.
WM. M. PALMER.

THE EUPOREAN MISSION.

RELEASES AND APPOINTMENTS.—Elder W. C. Hunter has been honorably released from his labors as president of the Nottingham conference, to return home, Wednesday, March 21, 1894.

Elder G. H. Hall has been honorably released from his labors as president of the London conference, to return home, Wednesday, March 21, 1894.

Elder J. H. Evans has been honorably released from his labors as traveling Elder in the Welsh conference, to return home, Wednesday, March 21, 1894.

Elder A. J. Oliver has been honorably released from his labors as traveling Elder in the Cheltenham conference, to return home, Wednesday, March 21, 1894.

Elder Nephi L. Morris has been released from his labors as traveling Elder in the Manchester conference and appointed to preside over the London conference.

Elder C. C. Cressall has been appointed to preside over the Nottingham conference.