DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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MORE ABOUT HOME INDUSTRY.

Sometimes this theme seems stale and tiresome, but it never ought to; and on the strength of the revival given to it by the Fair, a few suggestions relative to it are herewith offered to those who may be concerned.

A home manufacturing institution which has made a splendid showing at the Fair, had been idle a long time. The manager told the employes that he could not pay their wages in cash; it was impossible; but that if they were willing to work for us to pay us their labor produced, or as he could obtain by exchange, he would start up. They at first refused to work for anything but cash, but negotiations were continued, mutual concessions were made, an agreement to pay and receive a little cash and the rest in trade, was entered into, and the institution began operations.

The negotiations referred to were pending in March of this year, and at that time a number of employes had long been out of work, were lacking food and clothing for their families, and were being made the recipients of charity. Some of them had not even potatoes to eat, at times; and yet, for a while they refused to work for anything but cash.

At that time many farmers in the vicinity were in urgent need of the commodities turned out by the home manufacturing institution referred to, and would have been only too glad to exchange potatoes, and other kinds of food produced on their farms, for those commodities. Artisan and farmer needed the products the other produced, yet a deadlock existed which made both suffer.

This deadlock was a cruel absurdity, and a disgrace to the intelligence of those responsible for it. Where would Utah be today if her working people, in the early years of her settlement, had refused to labor for anything but cash? The Utah we see now would be inconsistent. A cash basis is all very well when cash is plentiful, but when it is withdrawn from circulation, it is folly to insist upon payment in it for the labor that creates the necessaries of life.

This phase of the subject but touches upon the gist of the greatest obstacle home industry has to deal with. That obstacle may be thus expressed: It is difficult to exchange the products of one kind of labor for those of another. Remove or reduce this difficulty, and home industry will flourish in proportion.

As soon as the employes of the institution above referred to went to work on the terms stated, relief began to be extended through a circle much larger than that composed of them and their families. They could pay their debts, and so relieve their creditors. They made what the farmers wanted, and took farm pay in exchange, thus greatly extending the scope of relief. A circulation of commercial blood, so to speak, was started, and life, warmth and color were spread where there had been stagnation, coldness and despair. The institution's business grew; it increased its force; it soon became able to pay more cash to employes, and today it is in a highly flourishing condition.

It is not the intention here to enter into the intricacies of the metaphysics of financial science, for that department of it which deals of a circulating medium, but may be pointed out a few truths which commend themselves to the simplest mind. If the home manufactures will sell his wares for the kinds of pay the people have, they will buy them and allow him a fair profit; and if employes will accept such kinds of pay as employers have to offer, employment will be provided, and the necessaries of life will be created and distributed.

Among the Nephites, grain as well as gold and silver, was legal tender. In other words, the product of the farmer's labor was as good as the product of the miner's, and as a matter of course the manufacturer was obliged to accept either. Perhaps modern civilization will yet learn something about finance from that of this ancient and valiant people.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Another of America's great spirits is gone, and the announcement of his departure has caused a feeling of sadness to many hearts throughout the world; for Oliver Wendell Holmes was not only admired for his brilliant talents but sincerely loved on account of his personal character. Whatever he went to novel sunshine, sorrow and gloom fled, it seemed, from his presence, and the philosophic happiness which sparkled in all his sonnets instantly dispelled the mists of all who heard him.

Dr. Holmes was born at Cambridge, Mass., August 29, 1809. At twenty years of age he graduated from Harvard college and decided himself to the study of law, which, however, he soon exchanged for medicine. In 1836 he was elected professor of anatomy and physiology in Dartmouth college and in 1847 in a similar position in Harvard; but two years later he retired from general practice in order to devote himself to literary pursuits.

His reputation as a poet was established when before the Phi Beta Kappa society he recited his medical ode to poetry. Since then his contributions to the poetical treasure of his country have been numerous and invaluable. Among his prose works, The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, Elsie Venner, The Guardian Angel, and others have made him famous, wherever the English tongue is read. He was also the author of several medical works, among which the most important are Lectures on Homeopathy and its Kindred Delusions; Inspection Medical Literature and an edition of Markell Hall's Principles of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

To the memory of men like Dr. Holmes the world owes a debt of gratitude. But for their genius much that is lovely in the human character would escape observation, or, if noticed, would never be appreciated. It takes the art of to find and to present in a comprehensible form many of the beauties of nature which but for his keen faculties and susceptible soul would be unrevealed to the common observer. Human life is too often an aggregate of difficulties and perplexities and it is thus are apt to bend low under the burden, carrying their eyes to the dust they tread with their feet. Wise, therefore, are he, who, a fellow-being comes with hope and love and charity filling his heart and succeeds in calling the attention of humankind to the spheres above, cheering the mourners, strengthening the weak, raising the fallen, he is doing a work which deserves to be held in sacred remembrance. Such men and women are messengers from a loving Father to His children.

Oliver Wendell Holmes has gone to join the million who passed away before him. He is dead; and yet he is not dead; but lives, and his fame will live forever.

PROSPECT FOR PEACE.

Now that the Japanese are moving on to Peking, elevated by a succession of victories to even a higher degree of enthusiasm than was shown by the Germans nearly twenty-four years ago when "On to Paris!" was the watchword of the triumphant Teutons, and the Chinese have almost given up hope of saving their capital from the invader and are trusting that the cold weather will do for them in this regard what they feel they cannot do for themselves, it is refreshing to note that there is a ray of light in line with the desire for peace. While it may be not the mikado's future will transact at the present Chinese seat of government before very long, it is far from probable that the Japanese will be able to go much farther in their design of humiliating their antagonist. The scheme for a partition of China into three distinct governments now seems impossible of fulfillment, for the reason that to effect it, Japan would not only have to use force to establish the new rulers, but she would have to keep at bay the great European powers, which have decided that Chinese autonomy shall be preserved.

The steps now being taken show that an effort is to be made to put an end to the war at once, and thus preserve the peace of Europe for a while longer. It has been recognized from the first that it matters want as they are now going and were permitted to proceed undisturbed, then all Europe soon would be ablaze with martial fumes. To avoid this was the work of European diplomacy and that a plan has been decided upon is plainly evident from the news which the dispatches bring regarding movements towards the pacific course of conflict. Russia is passing troops down from Siberia to where they can be made effective on short notice. England has available in Asiatic waters a very large fleet, and Indian troops are in readiness to move east on short notice; and France, by international agreement, is sending warships into Chinese waters. Portsmouth, with which these movements are being made is strictly neutral, ostensibly, but it is unquestionable conquest has been received by which peace may be restored in Asia but we should extend to Europe.

From the diplomatic affairs are at a standing, it is not likely that Japan will have much to say in what shall become of China. The strong pressure put on the European powers will allow that, and Japan simply must submit. Perhaps the arrangement so far as the Mongolians are concerned will be that Corean independence will be secured, and both China and Japan will be granted in the peninsula those privileges usually accorded to friendly nations. This will not hurt China very much, for as far as the loss of territory over which formerly she had sway is concerned, no material change will be occasioned, for will it pay Japan for her expenditures, or gratify the enthusiasm of her people in the war, though it was all she claimed at the outset yet when Great Britain, France, Russia and Germany say that shall be done, Japan will have to make the best of it.

But if this be the case, Corean independence will not be all there is of the arrangement. The European powers will have a share of profit in the business, and whatever of advantage there may be doubtless will go to them. There may be no division of territory, because they could not agree on that themselves. But as China is in a situation that compels her to make almost any terms for her preservation as a nation, it is probable that she will have to grant concessions that will practically open up the vast Asiatic empire to the commerce and travel of all other nations. In this regard the result of the war will be the destruction of Chinese exclusiveness and the opening up of the country to influences resulting by its people for generations, and that in a few years will effect changes which could not have been accomplished in centuries under the former methods. China, like the rest of the world, is destined soon to come under the direct influences of Western civilization and the prospect is that peace now will be established, for a time at least, in the carrying out of that destiny.

THE ALBANY Independent states that advertising pays has just received a severe contradiction in Michigan. A burglar attempted a large sum of money in a house that he had robbed, and the papers of the next day announced the fact. The robber read the item and went back and secured the money as well as some other stuff.

PATENT MEDICINES composed by laymen seem to fall flat in Salt Lake City, and are said to make a good real estate, N. Y. Evening.

Such stories when put in circulation were never designed to catch and mislead whole metropolitan editors. It is needless to say the experiment referred to is a pure myth.

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AN OPINION GIVEN.

Recently Mr. J. D. Thomas, of North Dakota, visited the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, and after carefully examining the country located in Winchester, he writes to Mr. V. Riebarde, Land and Immigration Agent, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Baltimore, Maryland, as follows: "I have been in nearly every state and territory of the United States, and am frank in my opinion that this valley surpasses all other sections in the Union. The lands are low in price, and produce profitable crops. I thank you for directing me here, and admit those seeking pleasant and profitable homes to locate in this country."

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