

DESERET NEWS:

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - MARCH 26, 1873.

HOME-MADE CLOTH.

THE DESERET NEWS has on many occasions urged the necessity and propriety of the people of the Territory giving their hearty support to all branches of manufacture carried on at home, and has so often given the reasons therefor which a sound political economy dictates that it is to be presumed, at this late date, there is not the slightest need to argue the point. We need only refer to the increase of prosperity, now general among the people, part of which is the outgrowth of the support given by them to home-manufactures, to convince the most unthinking that the self-sustaining policy is the only one which increases wealth and comfort in a community; and that so long as any people import articles of prime necessity, all such being largely and generally consumed, they will be kept poor; and that in proportion as this policy is abandoned and home-manufactures are established and sustained, will they enjoy more and more of the comforts which their labor produces.

A very marked improvement in this direction has taken place among the people of Utah during the last few years. Twelve or fifteen years ago but little was produced in the Territory save the bare necessities of life—bread, meat and vegetables. But few branches of home manufacture were then in operation, and their products were of the coarsest and most primitive description, and to import a few of the comforts and luxuries of life the products of the farmer, agriculture being then the principal business carried on at home, had to be sold at a ruinous sacrifice. The Territory was thus drained each year of money and the mass of the people kept poor. Then, if a person wanted a decent bedstead, set of chairs, or a nice suit of clothes, he must either send east or west for them or for the material to make them.

The leaders of the people, alive to the necessity of changing this state of things, labored for years with those who had means to induce them to import machinery to commence various branches of home industry, the raw material for which could be produced in abundance in the Territory. These labors, in time, bore fruit, and now most things necessary for the comfort of the community can be produced in abundance at home and so as to compete, in price and quality, with foreign manufactures.

It is nothing in this change more striking than in the manufacture of material for clothing. The home-producing policy is the only sound one for a community to pursue, providing that the raw material can be raised in abundance at home. This is especially true of Utah in regard to sheep and wool, and our agriculturists are becoming, or perhaps have become, converted to a belief in this fact, and are turning their attention more to stock and sheep raising, whereas formerly their labors were chiefly devoted to raising grain.

Owing to the causes above enumerated we have now several first-class factories in the Territory, at which various fabrics—cloth, jeans, linseys and others, which are absolutely necessary for clothing—are or can be manufactured equal in quality to the imported article. The machinery for these establishments has only been imported at enormous expense, and it has been imported and erected solely with a view to benefit the people, and none will deny that establishments such as these are worthy of and should be well sustained.

We call attention briefly to this matter now, believing that it needs only to be generally known that such establishments exist and that such branches of manufacture are carried on, to receive the full measure of support and encouragement to which they are entitled.

PERSISTENT SUSAN.—Miss Susan B. Anthony has been voting again. The Rochester Union says that she voted at the election in that city, on Tuesday, March 11, and that two "other strong-minded women" also

cast ballots, and nobody was bold enough to challenge them. When a woman will, she will.

THE PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED.

A FEW days ago our dispatches gave a report of an interview of President Grant by the New York Herald's Washington correspondent, in which, among other things, rather vague mention was made of Utah affairs.

The correspondent states that the President said that he was not aware of the existence of any public necessities requiring Cabinet reconstruction; that no change was contemplated, with the retirement of Mr. Boutwell, in the general financial policy of the administration; that it was wished to encourage the republic of Spain, owing to the internal embarrassment of the country, but it was his impression that before the close of the year the independence of Cuba would be established; that he anticipated no trouble with St. Domingo, but he expected that in the course of the next ten or fifteen years our government and people would annex it, as a bargain, at ten or fifteen million dollars; that he had designed, with some members of his cabinet, a trip of four or five weeks duration, embracing all, or nearly all, the Southern States, in which he was assured everywhere of a generous welcome, and from which he had anticipated much pleasure and good results to all concerned, but he regretted that the pressure of public business and other things had compelled him to give up the trip; that he intended, the first opportunity, to make a short visit to St. Louis, as his private affairs needed some attention.

The following, part of which refers to Utah, is the concluding portion of the correspondent's report of the interview—

Herald Commissioner.—Then I would urge you, Mr. President, to continue your journey westward to San Francisco; for the wonders that have been accomplished in the settlement and development of all the vast region from Nebraska to California and Oregon, since you were there eighteen or twenty years ago, are among the special wonders of the world.

The President.—That is true. But the same reasons which cut me off in the South stop me in the West.

Herald Commissioner.—Why, sir, to see what those Mormons have made of those deserts of Utah is worth a king's ransom, although that relic of barbarism, polygamy, is a fearful thing.

The President.—It is so; and while as to all other people we are disposed not only to be just, but generous, those people of Utah must obey the laws. I cannot recede on this point—they must obey the laws.

Herald Commissioner.—I suppose, however, that you expect no further trouble with the Mormons?

The President.—Of if they act wisely, but they must obey the laws.

Herald Commissioner.—And with regard to Louisiana—is that trouble, Mr. President, all over?

The President.—I hope so. My policy there too, has been simply the execution of the laws and the recognition of the judgment of the Courts. In the present situation I do not apprehend any further trouble in that quarter.

Herald Commissioner.—And the Indians? Peace, I believe, has been made with Captain Jack, and our Indian wars are over. From some observations out West it appeared to me you were getting on very well with our red brethren?

The President.—All these things require a little time. The great difficulty in a policy of humanity with the Indians has been, and is, the prevailing prejudices of our frontier whites against these poor savages, where the opinion prevails that the best thing that can be done with an Indian is to kill him. A humane policy meets with many obstructions; but it is succeeding so well as to encourage us in the belief that it is destined to be a complete success. I have great faith in it.

Thanking the President for his courteous reception and for the time accorded me while a hundred other visitors were each awaiting a hearing, your Commissioner wished him a good morning and retired.

The conclusions from this conversation are that no immediate change in the Cabinet beyond the Secretary of the Treasury is contemplated; that the general policy of the administration will not be changed; that the President believes in the success of the Cubans; that he intends to hold the Mormons to a strict account; that he believes the troubles in the South are over, and that he expects nothing to occur requiring a meeting of Congress till December next.

MATTERS SOUTHWARD.—The following are from the Pioche Record—

THE MUDDY IRRIGATING DITCH.—The Mormons, in abandoning the Muddy Valley in the Spring of 1871, left behind them, among other valuable improvements, a large irrigating ditch eighteen miles long. It has become filled with sand, and the successors of the original claimants are now cleaning it out, that it may be used for irrigating the coming summer. Its construction must have cost thousands of dollars, but an outlay of a few hundred will put it in good condition again. The Mormons never realized a dollar from their labors.

A large quantity of vegetables arrived from the Utah settlements yesterday (Mar. 13).

Judge Lovell writes from Iron county, Utah, that himself and party have discovered some very promising silver and copper mines fifty or sixty miles northeast of St. George, in the vicinity of Iron Springs.

The ores are represented to be very rich and the working facilities good.

Among the new post routes ordered by the department is one from St. George, Utah, to Wallapai, Arizona. It should have been from Pioche to Wallapai by way of St. George. The travel and correspondence between here and Wallapai are extensive and constantly increasing in importance.

Promising new coal discoveries have been made in Iron county, Utah, but some trouble exists, we are sorry to learn, in regard to titles. Considerable "jumping" has been done, and the jumpers are now away with samples, trying to make sales, while those claiming to be the prior locators are on the ground developing and in possession.

THE WELSH COLLIER Y STRIKE

THE great strike of the Welsh colliers, which has been a portion of the burden of the newspapers during the winter, directly affected 60,000 of the 70,000 hands employed in the coal and iron works of South Wales, upwards of one-third of that number being at Merthyr, 11,000 at the Dowlais works, at Cyfarthfa (Mr. Crawshaw's) 5,000, and Plymouth (Messrs. Fothergill and Hankey's) more than 5,000. The inciting cause of the strike was that the masters gave notice of a reduction of wages of ten per cent. on the 1st of December. The reason assigned for this reduction was that the iron trade had become so bad that the coal masters could not fill orders except at such a great reduction in price as rendered a reduction of wages necessary. The men replied by quotations from the price lists of trade journals, showing that Welsh bar iron, during portions of that year, had been quoted at higher rates than North of England bars, yet there was no talk of reduction in the north, where wages were already higher than in South Wales. A conference between the two parties ensued at Cardiff, at which the masters produced statements of the prices actually received by them, and which were considerably below the quotations adduced by the men, who then naturally asked how they were to have the figures proved, unless the masters would consent to arbitration. The masters answered that arbitration had proved one-sided in practice, as shown in cases in South Wales and also in the North. The masters were willing to submit their books and vouchers, to attest the accuracy of their representations, to any two workmen appointed by their fellows at the several works, and suggested that the men go to work until the last of March to await the result of the spring inquiry for iron, when it was hoped there would be such an improvement as would warrant the giving back the ten per cent. with possibly an addition. They wanted the men to enable them to tide over the current difficulty until then. At a meeting at Merthyr the men rejected these proposals and insisted on old prices or arbitration.

The sore has been kept open and festering all winter, notwithstanding divers efforts to heal it over. Hundreds of colliers in the neighborhood of Merthyr have migrated to the Rhondda and Aberdare valleys, some of the men had worked 40 years or more at the same works. One of these migrating strikers is thus described—

My vis-a-vis—an old gentleman wearing a tall hat based upon a marvelously narrow brim, was at the outset rather inclined to be melancholy, and was decidedly nervous at finding himself in a railway carriage. 'I've worked for Mr. Crawshaw forty-two years,' he said, 'and I have not had much cause to travel. I wish I'd none now; but the old woman and me can't live upon nothing. So I took up my spade this morning, and said to her, "Betsy Evans, I'm going to the other side of the mountain to get work. If Mr. Crawshaw sends word to say, "Where's John Evans that's worked for me forty-two years? Tell him to come back at once," let me know, I'm back if I walk all the way; and I'd I'd rather walk for I don't much care about these railways. I'm getting rather old to change about at my time of life, but I can use my spade still, and there it is. I knew it was, because the old gentleman had an affectionate manner of holding the implement under his arm, a habit which in the crowded state of the carriage, made matters awkward for his opposite neighbour. Mr. Evans is not the oldest of the Cyfarthfa men, for I talked with one there on Saturday who had been fifty years in the service of the Crawshays, and had dim recollections of the great riots of 1831, when the black flag was flying on Brecon high road, and the insurgent colliers were shot down like wolves by soldiers. But forty-two years service is a long period to have suddenly broken up; and thinking over this, and of the sorrow which the severance of the associations of nearly half a century must have caused to the old man, it became possible to regard the obtrusive spade with quite a kindly interest, and to resist the reflection that it might just as conveniently have been caused to assume a perpendicular position.

JUDGES FOR UTAH.—Our last night's dispatches inform us that the President has nominated J. S.

Boreman for associate Justice of Utah.

Of the appointment of the Hon. P. H. Emerson, the Detroit Post speaks as follows—

The appointment by the President of P. H. Emerson, if, as we suppose, it is P. H. Emerson of this State, to be associate Justice for Utah, is an excellent one. Mr. Emerson is a prominent member of the State senate, a gentleman of irreproachable character and a sound and able lawyer. He has, moreover, all the elements to make him popular in the office of Territorial justice—pleasant manners, a fine presence, good conversational powers, eloquence as a speaker, and tact and ability united with honorable integrity in managing affairs. The President could not have made a better selection for that office.

In no part of the country will an honorable, upright, impartial, liberal minded judge be more highly appreciated than in Utah.

A SPECIAL PROVIDENCE.—The Springfield Republican has the following—

Brother Newman will be able, hereafter, to argue the truth of the doctrine of special providences from his own experience. We heard a while since that the herculean labor of interceding for the late Senate had told upon his health to that degree that a period of rest and recuperation was absolutely necessary. Shortly after we were told that the brother was thinking of foreign travel. We now hear, semi-officially, that the president has decided to send in his name as inspector of consulates. The unthinking and carnal-minded will probably see nothing more in this than a curious coincidence, but we set it down unhesitatingly as a "special," and appeal to Bishop Haven for corroboration. Any way, it is an uncommonly comfortable arrangement for Brother Newman.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald thus explains a little about the special providence—

Washington, March 13.—The appointment of the Reverend J. P. Newman as Inspector of Consulates was a surprise to the pious people of Washington. It is reported to-day, however, that the Senate chaplain inspired the millennium passages in the President's late Inaugural, and will journey round the world to see if any progress can be made during the next four years towards Americanizing the Asiatic and European nations, improving Africa and converting South America.

ALL QUIET.

A FEW weeks ago, any one unacquainted with the real situation, and judging by the periodical hue and cry in the Eastern States and in the national halls of legislation, would have imagined that this Territory was in a very far advanced and desperate stage of defiance of the general government, that the people were living in a state of chronic violation of the laws, and, unless desperate legislation were hastily concluded, bestowing extreme power upon a few men at the expense of the people, that liberty, property and life would be in such imminent danger that the presence of an overwhelming force of military and perhaps the declaration of martial law would be absolutely necessary to render life here in any-wise endurable.

The legislation was not procured, the huge sensational bubble, so carefully inflated, burst, the newspapers have dropped Utah as a child would a hot potato, and the people of Salt Lake, of all kinds, continue the even tenor of their way, apparently unconscious that such dreadful evils were ever prophesied, designed, or expected to fall upon their devoted heads. All is peace and quietness, with prospects of a prosperous summer, only marred by the frequent habeas corpus of undoubted criminals to prey *ad libitum* upon the community.

THAT DEPENDS.—The following, which we find in a Washington paper, is designed to be laudatory of lady jurors—

WOMEN AS JURORS.—Judge Kingman, of the United States court for Wyoming Territory, has written a letter stating that the employment of women as jurors has enabled the courts to punish classes of criminals whose conviction could not else have been obtained. In murder cases, two or three women on the jury, says Judge Kingman, have never failed to find according to the instructions of the court.

The above is intended as high praise of the feminine sex, acting in a high public position, and we doubt not that the praise was deserved. They are probably blessed with good judges in Wyoming, for an honorable, high minded judiciary is a great blessing to any community. But in some other regions, such a judiciary seems very scarce. But the "instructions of the court," where a judiciary does not

exist, it can hardly be considered complimentary to be praised for receiving without exception. It all depends on the character of "the court," and we have it on the authority of honorable senators in the halls of Congress and of venerable judges on the supreme bench that the "instructions" of some courts near Wyoming are neither just nor legal, and therefore it would be no especial compliment to jurymen or jurywomen to be told that they "never failed to find according to the instructions of the court." Such a compliment might be perfectly unequivocal in Wyoming, but in Utah—aye, there's the rub! Things judicial are generally of another complexion here.

THE SCHUTTLE WAGON.

ABOUT eighteen years ago the emigration agent of the Latter-day Saints made a contract for a lot of wagons with Mr. Peter Schuttler of Chicago. At that time, whatever reputation he had as a wagon maker was local. But he built a good wagon, and the timber which he used was of good quality. In those days the length of the journey to this country was an excellent test of the quality of a wagon. If a wagon would not shrink during the hot, dry summer of the plains, and especially in the dry climate of this Territory, its owner had good reasons to believe that he had a well-built wagon. This test Mr. Schuttler's wagons endured satisfactorily. At that time President Young was greatly in favor of the wagons manufactured in Michigan and Indiana, as the best he and the people were then using came from those States. The next season Mr. Schuttler had the contract for building wagons for the emigration again tendered to him. But as the style of his wagon was not the best for use on the plains and in this country, President Brigham Young drew up a description of the kind of wagon needed, giving the dimensions of the various parts, and sent it to Mr. Schuttler by the hand of Mr. Horace S. Eldredge, who at that time was acting as the Business and Emigration Agent of the Church in the States. Mr. Schuttler adopted the suggestions made by President Young, and built the wagons which afterwards became so famous in our emigration and freight trains across the plains, and which have been so extensively used in this Territory. One of the best features about the Schuttler wagon was its proportions—it combined maximum strength with minimum weight; it may not be generally known, even by our citizens who have used this wagon for years, that to President Young the credit is due of suggesting its general shape and dimensions.

It was a great advantage in old times for a wagon-manufacturer to secure the patronage of the citizens of this Territory. They were known to have a familiarity with traveling on the plains unequaled by any other people. It was naturally presumed that the wagons they used would be the best. Through their emigrating and freighting trains the Schuttler wagon became widely known, the business of manufacturing increased and Mr. Schuttler became very wealthy.

While Mr. Schuttler, Sen., lived the reputation of his wagons was maintained. Occasionally we would hear that he was not so careful as he had been formerly in the selection of his timber, and that he was relying too much upon the reputation which his wagons had gained in early days; but these reports did not affect the sale of his wagon—the Schuttler wagon was still the wagon for the people of this Territory. Since his death, however, these reports about the inferior quality of the timber in these wagons have been more frequently heard. Mr. Peter Schuttler, Jun., made arrangements with Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution to sell his wagons in this Territory. That Institution has held the agency until quite recently. We understand that the Superintendent has notified him that the Institution can no longer act as his Agent. It is true that, for the reasons we have assigned, the Schuttler wagon has had a first-class reputation in this Territory. But, we think it is not now the wagon it once was for use here. For a wagon to be of service here it must be built of the best of timber, thoroughly seasoned. The Schuttler wagon of to-day, it is considered by good