

literary culture even of that early age. * * * J. E. Johnson and J. W. Pattison were the editors and publishers. Johnson was the business man of the concern. He was a Mormon. * * * There were only twelve numbers of the *Arrow* published, covering the period from July 28 to November 10, 1854."

After Florence ceased to be the starting point for the Church emigration crossing the plains, Wyoming, a little village seven miles north of Nebraska City, and forty miles south of Florence, was selected as the outfitting place, and served for that purpose in 1864, 1865 and 1866, or until the Union Pacific took the emigration further west. In a history of Nebraska, published in 1892, I find the following under the caption of "Wyoming":

"Aside from Nebraska City, Syracuse, Unadilla and Dunbar, the principal towns in Otoe county entitled to special mention is Wyoming (now called Dresden); and that not for its present importance, but its past glories. The town was laid out in 1855, and the following year had grown to such dimensions that Jacob Dawson established a weekly newspaper called the *Wyoming Telescope*; and with the assistance of Mr. Jackson the paper was continued about two years, then suspended publication. During the early years of its existence the citizen imagined Wyoming was to be the leading town of the upper Missouri. Before the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad the Mormon emigrants for Salt Lake were brought from St. Louis by boat and Wyoming was the point of debarkation, and where their carriage commenced. Two large houses were erected for the accommodation of the new converts—one of them a two-story and basement stone edifice is still standing. Here, too, is the burial place of several persons, Mormon emigrants. Dresden at present contains a post office, two small stores and two or three scores of people. The present village known as Wyoming, is merely a postoffice situated two miles from the old site."

ANDREW JENSON.

Written for this Paper.

BOUNTY OR BONUS?

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 26, 1893.

I notice that the *Logan Journal* contains the following definition of the difference between "Bonus and Bounty":

A man owns a hundred acres of land on the outskirts of Logan city. He offers to give away forty acres of it in pieces of five acres each to persons who will locate and build homes upon it. He judges that by so doing the remaining sixty acres will be worth more than the original one hundred acres would have been without settlers. His action is perfectly proper, and may turn out to be profitable to him. This is bonus.

Another man owns a hundred acres similarly situated. He likewise desires money invested upon it. But he goes into the legislature and gets a law passed offering to any settler, enough money from the public treasury to buy five acres of such land as he has for sale. He thus gets settlers upon his land without himself giving the bonus. The public gives the bonus in this case;

and the gift is then called a bounty. Very few of the public receive any benefit from it. The man who receives the benefit ought to pay the bonus. It never should be paid from the public treasury.

A bonus is all right, a bounty is all wrong.

While I do not question the truthfulness of this definition, I am somewhat interested in the application of either term of practical things and readily see how the application of the wrong term may do great injury in the education of the people. I am pleased that the definition has been made, and have no doubt that it will be generously received by politicians, because I clearly see that the word "bounty" as applied to the sugar industry is a misnomer. That useful and prominent industry has been assisted by a "bonus." The statesmen of our Territory comprehend the advantages and in fact the necessity of the development of our resources and the furnishing of employment and said to the people of the Territory—We will give a "bonus" of one cent a pound on the first three million pounds of sugar made in this Territory to any "corporation, firm or person who shall first have erected a plant for its manufacture, costing not less than two hundred thousand dollars and having a capacity of manufacturing fifteen tons of sugar a day." The wisdom and statesmanship of this proposition are now clearly seen. The payment of this "bonus" has assisted the corporation in tidying over the immense difficulty of commencing an enterprise of this magnitude, breaking new ground in educating farmers and coaxing and encouraging them along, until this, the third year's labors, are at last successful. The use alone of the amount of money saved by the factory from going out of the Territory, about \$350,000, is worth all of the \$28,000 paid as a bonus by the Territory. This amount will have been literally earned by the people of the Territory in this year alone; employment has been furnished (contracts have been made this year with eight hundred farmers) and the income of the Territory has been increased by that amount, and in this year of hard times when money has commanded exorbitant interest now many times that amount will it pay in debts?

There was no private interest at stake in this matter; the opportunity was thrown open to the whole Territory to join in the undertaking and even at this present time stock can be bought of the company at the original figure. Neither was the location of the present factory a private undertaking. Opportunity was offered to all suitable neighborhoods to compete for the location. Mr. Beck's offer to the people of Lehi that he would subscribe \$50,000 provided the citizens of Lehi would subscribe a like amount and the proposal of the remainder of Utah county to make up \$30,000 more, if located in Utah county, attracted attention to the advantages of that neighborhood in water and land and finally drew the factory there, but Ogden also offered inducements, a subscription of \$100,000 being the most prominent. Cache Valley people also offered their inducements, so that the whole thing was thrown open to the public in competition.

The amount of bonus offered was defined and limited, and the terms

specified; a large amount of money had to be first expended and a large and certain capacity demonstrated, and the first bag of sugar that drew the first dollar from the Territory cost the company \$500,000.

There are other things claiming attention. At this present time not a pound of leather is being made in this Territory. Supposing the statesmen of the Territory should offer a "bonus" of any amount and in any shape to any "corporation, firm or person who would manufacture leather with the use of any tanning material growing or produced in this Territory." I ask if such an offer would not be generally conceded to be right, and none but politicians would raise any reasonable objection that the people's money should be used to a limited extent in endeavoring to save a million dollars a year from going away and to furnish employment to 2000 hands.

And if the statesmen of the Territory should offer a bonus of another \$30,000 to induce the erection of another sugar factory of equal to or greater capacity than that of the present one in another part of the Territory no reasonable person would or ought to object.

As these arguments apply to the Territory so do they apply to the United States. Let the people be educated in statesmanship and let politics be a secondary consideration.

ARTHUR STAYNER.

TO THE FISH COMMISSIONER.

The following letter was received Tuesday, October 31st, and appears in the News by courtesy of the recipient:

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

October 27th, 1893.

Mr. A. Milton Musser, Fish and Game Commissioner, Salt Lake City, Utah:

Dear Sir—Your communication of August 8 was duly received and contents noted. An application has been recorded in your favor for lake trout eggs, which I have no doubt we shall be able to furnish the present season. I regret to say that it was impracticable to send you anything in the way of fingerling fish from the Leadville station, owing to the large number of requests which had been recorded in advance of yours. Steps have been taken, however, to greatly increase the production of this station and perhaps by another year we shall be able to entertain your request satisfactorily.

As the number of applications for black bass, crapple and other indigenous fishes were extremely numerous, in fact far more than we could supply, it seemed impracticable to record your application for a consignment of these fishes the present season. I have directed that your name be placed on file with the view to sending you an allotment next fall. Any supplies which you may receive from the U. S. fish commissioner will be delivered practically free of cost to your state commission.

Very respectfully,

S. G. WORTH,
Acting Commissioner.

Many cars are loading walnuts in Southern California for shipment East.