



GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday, - - September 18, 1872.

ALL people, the world over, acknowledge the potency and importance of dollars and cents, pounds, shillings and pence; but when debtor and creditor come to talk over the relationship they sustain to each other, money matters are felt to be a ticklish subject. All our subscribers are aware that, within the past few years, a great change has taken place in Utah in the relations between employer and employed, and in the manner of conducting business generally. The system of exchange and barter which formerly prevailed so largely has almost disappeared, and business now, as a general thing, is conducted strictly on a money basis. This transition from the old to the present state of things has also wrought a great change in the feelings and condition of the various classes of artisans, and they are no longer willing to take their pay in produce as formerly, but as a general rule they demand and expect money, as wages for their labor. This is a very desirable change for all—employers as well as employed—but the process of transition causes considerable inconvenience and pressure in some instances and precludes, or renders impossible, the continuance of the system of unlimited credit which has ever been practised on this office, and under the pressure thus caused we are compelled, though reluctantly, to address those who subscribe for the NEWS on the subject.

They are well aware that the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY DESERET NEWS have been published for the benefit of the members of the Church throughout the Territory, rather than for speculative purposes, and on this account long credit has been extended and the produce of the country taken in payment.

For the last few years—during the grasshopper visitation—the circumstances of the people in the country have been more cramped than formerly, and they have been less able to pay the subscriptions for their papers than in previous years; but this did not lead to any curtailment on our part of the credit granted to our subscribers, neither did it diminish their number, and the consequence is that, to-day we have due us in the various parts of the Territory over thirty-five thousand dollars.

This, as our friends can easily comprehend, with a moment's reflection, is a source of great inconvenience in transacting the business of the office, in view of the demands on us for prompt payment for all material used, and the urgent demands of workmen for their pay.

Another thing we desire to mention in this connection is the fact that the cost of collecting and transporting to this city, or otherwise disposing of the produce paid on subscription in many portions of the Territory has sometimes been more than the amount collected, and almost invariably diminishes considerably from the gross amount. Under past circumstances this has been unavoidable, but it has been virtually unjust to those who have paid promptly, because they have been charged the same price for their papers as those credited. But the necessity for this is fast disappearing. Markets are being multiplied and access to them rendered easier, and in future, in many sections of the Territory the produce of the farmers—and they form the majority of our subscribers—can be turned into cash much more easily, and at more remunerative prices than in the past. In view of these circumstances, and to enable us to comply with the business regulations which now prevail in this Territory, the point at issue with us is prepayment from our sub-

scribers, or the suspension of the publication of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS.

We do not think there is any need for the latter, and we believe that our subscribers would be as unwilling to have that take place as we would be. The contemplated change may involve slight inconvenience in some cases, but as we have said, circumstances with us are of such a nature that we must adopt one or other of the alternatives mentioned. We all know that, as a general rule, people feel much better when using or enjoying a thing if they know it is bought and paid for than otherwise; and it is as much so with a newspaper as anything else. And while in future our invariable rule will be prepayment, we desire to make the change as easy and acceptable as possible to our friends and subscribers, and to do this we shall deduct twenty per cent from present prices, so that hereafter the WEEKLY NEWS—the largest paper, published in the Rocky Mountains—will be, in cash, four dollars per annum or one dollar per quarter; the SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS \$4.80, per annum and \$1.20 per quarter.

The NEWS is the oldest paper published in the mountains, and the last that has requested prepayment; and we think that if the people in the country will view this matter in the light of the changes we have referred to, they will admit that our position is reasonable and the necessity for the step we are taking absolute. A new volume will commence in February next, and we trust that the relations between ourselves and friends, under the now contemplated change, will be as harmonious as ever, and that their names will be continued on our subscription list.

THE statement that one of the candidates for the delegateship of this Territory in Congress intends to contest the seat of the other, may be taken as an index of the principles of the clique represented by the contestant, which are, anything to win. There is such a thing talked of as "honor even among thieves," but the clique represented by this contestant manifestly believe that honor is a myth, and that anything is fair in politics, at least in Utah. This we do not believe, nor have we any sympathy with those who do, or who act as if they did. "We the people" ask nothing more than a fair field, and it is our indubitable right. This granted, and the understanding clearly conveyed that it is granted, there would be nothing heard of a candidate, who receives votes in the proportion of one to twelve, contesting the seat of one who receives votes in the proportion of twelve to one. Probably nowhere but in Utah, or in a community where groundless prejudice runs equally high, if such community exists, would a candidate with a minority of one to twelve votes dream of contesting the seat of the candidate who receives the twelve. The unvarnished fact of such contesting, to unbiased minds, reveals the whole sum and substance of the opposition to the community manifested by the clique whom the minority candidate represents.

The citizen who receives the majority of votes, be that majority as slight as possible, is the candidate who is legally entitled to both certificate and seat, and where honor rules, such candidate will unflinchingly obtain them. So far as the bulk of the people are concerned, we are perfectly satisfied that they desire the election of the candidate who receives the majority of votes. They are ever ready to peacefully abide the law in that regard, and they would not be satisfied if the legal and just rights of the majority, or of the minority either, were ignored, neither ought they to be satisfied. We do certainly think that a Federal official who, in such a justly forlorn hope, neglects his legitimate duties to go to Washington to endeavor to secure such manifest injustice as the ignoring of the suffrage rights of the overwhelming majority of the community, is perfectly eligible to the honor of removal, he is evidently too large and too important for his official position, and the same remarks are applicable to his fellow officials who aid and abet him.

We are unmistakably in favor of the right, and so we believe are a very large proportion of the inhabitants of this Territory. As such and as American citizens, they ought to be represented in Congress by a delegate, or rather by full members of both houses, in whom they have confidence, and towards whom they manifest that confidence in the constitutionally and legally appointed way, by giving their hearty and decided vote. This they have done,

and the only hope for a contestant who endeavors to have that vote authoritatively ignored, rests upon gross injustice, and is supported by prejudiced, false, bitter, and slanderous statements, which have no rightful bearing on the case.

OUR exchanges keep poking before us statements that Mrs. Victoria Woodhull, previous to the collapse of her *Weekly*, used it to blackmail certain other women, woman suffrage leaders, because they had read her out of their set, and that her retaliating in that way alienated all or most of Mrs. Woodhull's other backers, even Theodore Tilton, who, it is stated, has renounced her, Demosthenes and all. It is also reported that Victoria, on appealing before Judge Leow, in the Court of Common Pleas, New York, when a suit had gone against her, alleged she was worth nothing, not even the clothes on her back, and the furniture in her office was borrowed. This is rather poor encouragement for a candidate for the White House.

THE progress of the city in material prosperity should induce the more general employment of the best, most substantial, and most durable materials for building, at least for the larger and more pretentious buildings. From the beginning, the fashion of the citizens in regard to houses and public buildings has been to construct them of as durable materials as could reasonably be obtained, but with the sudden rush for increased accommodation less substantial and more easily destroyed materials have come into extensive use, which, though answering the temporary purpose of current use, are not worthy of encouragement in a city that expects to have more than a transitory existence.

Good brick is an excellent material for substantial buildings, and is not likely to fall into disfavor. Stone always has been in demand where the means could compass it. White and brown stone fronts have an aristocratic look, red sandstone makes a substantial building, but herabout granite would undoubtedly be the favorite if it could be procured and wrought at reasonable cost. Nothing would be more handsome, and in regard to its durability there is no fault to be found. The great objection is its cost, and herein, so far as the working of it is concerned, a new invention comes opportunely to hand, which is, the sand blast. This, with or without, as the case may be, the recently invented diamond drill and saw, effects a complete revolution in the working of stone. The diamond drill is everlasting, and the sand blast is wondrously effective.

This latter is the invention of Mr. B. C. Tilghman, of Philadelphia. It is driven by steam and, according to report, will operate upon stone, metals, glass, etc., in a remarkable manner. The cost of the machine is less than \$100, and the range and effectiveness of its work are surprising. The machine will rapidly bring stone to a "face," or carve it in varied forms and shapes, bore or drill metals, and execute almost any kind of delicate work upon glass.

The Boston *Advertiser* says there is, apparently, no substance too hard to be made to yield to this simple agent. A hard tempered steel file is bored through in a minute or two. In ten minutes a granite letter like those used in the front of stores, is cut in the hardest stone, and for almost nothing. In the same time a sheet of plate glass can be cut, as no other machine or process can cut it, like the top of a furnace register. Still more wonderful is the delicate work accomplished. A photograph made upon a sheet of glass, and thrust for an instant before the stream of sand, becomes a permanent negative. Stained glass windows, by this process, can be made as beautiful as in the ordinary way and at a comparatively trifling cost.

According to the *Quarterly Journal of Science* this sand blast machine, operating apparently upon the principle couched under the old adage that "continual dropping wears away stone," will carve, cut, stamp, drill, or engrave. It will bring, rapidly and cheaply, the hardest granite to a "face," or even to the highest polish. Curiously enough, while this machine will cut, bore, carve, or drill the hardest metals or minerals, if portions of the surface operated upon be covered with paper, gum, lace, or a leaf, the sand falls harmlessly against it while the portions of metal or mineral exposed are wrought upon, and thus the most delicate work can be executed, and of all conceivable patterns or

shapes. The amount of steam employed regulates the work accomplished—125 pounds of steam to the square inch will eat away one and a half cubic inches of granite per minute, three cubic inches of marble, or ten of brown sandstone. With a still greater amount the machine will drill corundum, a substance almost as hard as the diamond, "like cheese."

If the machine will do what is represented of it, or anything like that amount and variety of work, it is certainly a wonderful invention, and it will come rapidly into extensive use. The greatest practical benefit promised by this invention to the public generally is the result of the power of the machine to prepare stone rapidly and cheaply for building purposes. With this machine at work here, granite could be quickly cut for the erection of temples, halls, stores, and other buildings for public or private use. It is to be hoped that the machine has not been over-rated.

THE *Alta California* is uneasy because the Latter-day Saints not only have not been squelched, but actually prosper in spite of the squelching crusades. The *Alta* mourns over those facts and suggests a further remedy for them, a remedy surely dictated by the most sapient sapience. Here it is—

Congress long ago passed a law prohibiting polygamy within the United States; but the members of that faith continue its practice just as though no law had been passed. Probably they believe that a law of the Gentiles has no binding force upon the Latter-day Saints, and consequently they continue to send missionaries and invite foreign immigration to Utah the same as before. Six hundred Mormons were landed at New Orleans by the steamship *Minnesota*, from Liverpool, on the 4th instant, and are now on their way to Salt Lake. Thus the Mormon power, instead of weakening, is continually made stronger in our midst. Would it not be wise on the part of Congress, at the next session, to pass a law absolutely forbidding this class of emigrants to come into the United States? This would be the beginning of the cessation of the evil. When the number of Mormons is reduced for lack of newcomers, those that remain could be easily compelled by law to abandon their evil practice.

First, let us correct our contemporary by stating that 600 "Mormons" may have embarked on the *Minnesota* at Liverpool Sept. 4th, but they certainly did not land at New Orleans. Quick as the ocean steamers go, they cannot run from Liverpool to New Orleans in one day. Furthermore, for the special information of the *Alta* we may say that the 600 will be likely to land at New York, next Sunday or Monday, Sept. 15th or 16th, and arrive at Salt Lake City Sept. 23 or 24th. This explanatory digression concluded, we proceed.

If Congress has provided any constitutional law which is violated by the Latter-day Saints, let the law be produced. We know of none. The people of this Territory are subject to the constitutional laws of the United States, as much so as any other people that we know of, but the "law of the Gentiles" is a sort of law that the *Alta* might be kind enough to explain. We do not know any nation of that name, nor any law of that title to which citizens of the United States of America are subject.

Certainly the Latter-day Saints continue to send missionaries and invite immigrants to Utah. We have not heard of any law forbidding those things.

We are sorry, very sorry, for the *Alta*, because of the fact that "thus the Mormon power, instead of weakening, is continually made stronger in our midst." We never anticipated otherwise. It seems to be in accordance with the grand designs of an overruling Providence that the "Mormon" power should be of such a vital and robust character as to grow stronger and not weaker, in spite of opposition, and it is not right to fly in the face of Providence.

The *Alta* thinks it would be a wise thing if Congress, next session, would pass a law, absolutely forbidding "Mormon" immigrants coming into the United States. What a solon the *Alta* would make, to be sure! The other California papers affectionately term the *Alta* granny, and has not the dear old lady gone extensively into woolgathering? She thinks that such a law would be the beginning of the end of "Mormonism," as the "Mormons" here, unsupported by im-