

long been a favorite one; but the readers of the *Boston Journal* are reminded that the same idea was once held forth with regard to slavery. Slavery, however flourished, he says, under the let-alone policy, and "Mormonism" bids very fair to do the same. This is a very serious matter, and if the readers of the *Boston Journal* do not adopt measures very speedily, having in view the downfall of our system, they may find that "Mormonism" is beyond their control. If they should adopt measures for this purpose even under the guidance of the writer in the *Journal*, they will probably come to the same conclusion.

The railroad in Utah comes in for a share of consideration by our sapient contemporary, and in his scribbling on this subject the same lack of veracity and fairness is apparent. In the opinion of thousands of ignorant people the railroad was to effect that which crusade after crusade of the vilest mobocrats and ruffians that ever set law at defiance, have already attempted in vain—namely the downfall, destruction and complete annihilation of "Mormonism." But men of intelligence begin to think otherwise; and the *Boston Journal* man seems to have come to the same conclusion, although he stereotypes the oft-repeated slander, that the "Mormons" were in the outset opposed to the building of a railroad through their Territory, and sought and desired to perpetuate isolation.

If the readers of the *Boston Journal* can read the finale or peroration of the article written by their oracle on the "Mormons" without having their hearts fired with a zeal to destroy this "barbarism," which flourishes and promises soon to become a mighty power in the Sahara of the Rocky Mountains, they must be devoid of patriotism, and utterly blind to the dangers with which, according to the *Journal* man, the people of Utah are threatening this nation. Only think that the "Mormons" are yearly increasing in numbers and wealth, and becoming more and more defiant of the power of the Government and more bold than ever in violating its laws! How fearful! Such things cannot be tolerated, and this appeal from the Boston sanctum may arouse the readers of the *Journal* to the magnitude of the danger!

It is quite true that we are increasing in number and wealth, and the wonder would be if it were otherwise in a community where industry, temperance and frugality are so rigorously practiced by all its citizens, as they are in Utah! But to accuse the people of Utah of any disposition to violate the constitutional laws of the land is simply ridiculous, to say the least of it, and none but they who are as completely ignorant of us and our practices as the oracle of the *Journal* would ever be guilty of such nonsense. The testimony of all, who are in the least acquainted with us and our manner of life is, that we are not only the most industrious and virtuous of any people with whom they were ever thrown in contact, but that we are also the most orderly and law-abiding community in the Union.

The people of Utah have long endured the slanders and scurrilous abuse of such writers as this in the *Boston Journal*. But the growth and ultimate triumph of Mormonism can not be effected by such pigmies, it is far beyond their reach. It has already endured the heaviest assaults from the ablest pens and brains of the nation, and still flourishes, and will continue to do so, no matter how able and how numerous its assailants may be. God is its Author; Truth is its foundation, and its course can never be retarded. Lovers of truth everywhere will receive it as fast as they comprehend its principles, and it will grow and increase by accessions from all lands; and the assaults of its adversaries, though designed to retard its progress, will be over-ruled by its Great Author, so as to accelerate the development of His cause and the triumph of His Kingdom.

We have often sounded this truth in the ears of those who have sought to obtain notoriety by having a tilt at the "Mormons," and once more reiterate it for the special benefit of the *Journal* man, and beg to most emphatically assure him and the class to which he belongs, that the "Mormons" and "Mormonism" will flourish most, when society throughout the world is too pure to tolerate the existence of those who deal in falsehood, and who maliciously slander the characters of their fellows.

One-third of the railroad spikes made in the United States are turned out at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Three machines are in use, which produce 3,000 to 5,000 spikes an hour each.

Correspondence.

VIRGEN CITY, Kane Co., U. T.,
Sept. 15, 1868.

Editor Deseret News:—Having attended the Fair of the Grape Growers' and Gardeners' Clubs and Kane County Horticultural Society, which two Societies amalgamated to hold it, I will give you a brief outline of what I saw, hoping that you will give it publicity and thereby let our southern brethren know what our "Dixie" is about.

The premium lists were issued only twelve days before the fair, and with this short notice there was one hundred and thirteen entries, as follows: Apples 7, pears 3, peaches 15, wild plums 3, (the grasshoppers have injured tame plums so that they were not suitable to exhibit), grapes 9, nectarines 1, almonds 2, home made cloth, etc., 26, straw hats—gents and ladies—4, vegetables 19; great variety of apples 1 (No. of kinds entered 33). The other 23 entries were of crotchet work, yarn, preserves, pickles, baskets, chairs, harness, steelyards, ash kegs, flowers, and small specimens of small grain which were very fine.

The exhibition was closed by singing many appropriate songs, among which I heard "Mountain Brave;" closing with a comic auction of fruits and vegetables which had been kindly donated by the exhibitors to be sold for the benefit of the Societies. I noticed articles sold very high; four peaches brought twenty-five cents; two pears that each had been cut by the awarding committee brought \$1 00; one cabbage head weighing 8 lbs. brought \$1 05.

Amongst those that obtained prizes were the following: Pears, Bro. John Parker; apples, in variety, Nephi Johnson; grapes, Wm A. Martindale; greatest variety small fruits, A. L. Siler; plumbs, Samuel Bradshaw; wine, E. Heulur; steelyards, Albert Petty; home-spun, sisters Ellen Parker, Claricy Perry and Eman Reno. The finale was a foot race by the boys for a basket of plums.

The day passed pleasantly for the Saints who attended the fair; how those Saints who stayed at home passed the day I know not, but I have heard that some of them are very anxious to know what was going on.

I learn that the two societies find something near \$150 in their treasury, for another fair in 1869, and they have amalgamated and gone to work to make a good thing of it.

Yours,
PHYRRUS.

LONE TREE CAMP, Weber
River, Sept. 28, 1868.

Editor Deseret News:—The cry is "finish by the 15th," not of this month, if you please, but of the coming October; and when asked "Go you to the Conference?" contractors and men reply "we go not," the grading of the railroad through Weber Cañon being so pressing; and if you will be good enough to say, in some manner, so that it will tingle in the ears of every unemployed man in city and country, "Ho, every man that wanteth work—to the grading in Weber Cañon"—you will confer a favor upon many readers, and all others who are interested in this great enterprise; and who is not?

I regret to inform you that on the 25th inst. Gen. Geo. D. Grant was seriously injured by a fall among the rocks. While returning from the railroad warehouse, at the mouth of Echo, by mistake he took the wrong road, the old track having been obstructed by the grading. The dug-way being too narrow to admit of turning when he discovered his mistake, in attempting to drive over the slope, he was thrown from his seat upon sharp, flinty rocks, cutting his head severely and otherwise injuring himself. He was immediately conveyed home, and that night his recovery was considered doubtful. Yesterday, however, I learned he was feeling something better.

On Saturday last, br. John O'Neil, of Coalville, a foreman on J. McKnight & Co's contract near the mouth of Echo, was crushed by the falling of an embankment, several tons of large boulders, cobble stones and gravel being precipitated in a mass some fifteen feet. He was taken to camp, placed upon a feather bed, and every restorative applied that faith and good works could suggest. Next morning he was sufficiently recovered to be placed in a conveyance and taken home. He has been slowly recovering since. His escape from instant death was miraculous, as, also has been his recovery thus far. He is a faithful man, has an interesting family, and his employers hope soon to see him on the works again.

A few days previously a Danish brother, at work for J. Reidhead & Co., had a rib broken and was otherwise seriously injured by the falling of a mass of earth upon him while at work in a side-hill cut. He has been totally disabled since, but is slowly recovering.

A fire occurred a few days ago at the camp of construction engineer J. Fewson Smith, four miles below the mouth of Echo, by which a tent, bedding, boxes and other "et cetera" were released to their original element among the "self-moving forces of the universe." Happily, none of the estimates of work, grade records, cross-section books, or other valuables, the archives of railroad building in Utah, were consumed. The fire originated from a spark of a camp-fire. A most wonderful instance of what sparks can do, even where there is not a feminine within a thousand chains.

The engineers of this division are now busy by day and night measuring up the work done on the line during the month ending the 25th inst. I am reliably informed that very nearly three times the amount of work has been done during the present month over that of August. Every contractor is shaping his energies to complete his job, whether heavy or light, by the 15th of October.

The U. P. R. Co., under the direction of their agent, M. L. Gosseling, Esq., has just inclosed a spacious railroad depot a quarter of a mile below their present warehouse. The depot looks hugely like railroading. An embankment for switches is being thrown up by F. Little, Esq., in a line with the depot. Mr. Little has also completed nearly a mile of four to five feet fill, parallel with the switch lines, for the main track, which is the handsomest piece of scrape work I have seen.

The raised grade from the mouth of Echo two miles down the river is rapidly assuming the shape of a track. One foot of gravel is ordered upon the surface of some portion of engineer Smith's section, to slightly raise the grade and make the embankment more permanent.

ADELPHOS.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sep. 20, '68.

Editor News:—I take pleasure in communicating a few items picked up in my recent annual visit to the South Willow Creek school. As I have reported my examinations annually, and there was no new feature manifest at this examination, I propose in this communication enumerating the apparatus which Mr. Park, the official teacher, has gathered around him:

School apparatus made at Willow Creek: A tellurion; two globes; numerical frame; geometrical solids, consisting of cube root blocks, pyramid, cone, frustrums, sphere, prisms—these are made of mountain mahogany; solar system on board, showing the orbits and relative size of the planets, and the constellations of the zodiac; lines, angles and plane figures on board; maps by pupils on blackboards, in colored crayons; geological charts illustrative of the different strata of the earth; charts of elementary sounds in colored crayons, also primary lessons on boards for pupils who have no school books; a diagram of U. S. Government; &c., &c.

Imported school apparatus: Set of Polton's outline maps; Willson's school and family charts; Cutters anatomical outline plates—large size.

These were imported in sheets and mounted at home.

Respectfully yours,
ROBT. L. CAMPBELL,
S. L. Co. Supt. Com. Schools.

ITEMS.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY.

NEWS FROM THE ELDERS.—By letter to President B. Young from Elder John Brown, dated St. Louis, Sept. 11th, with which we have been favored, we learn that the Elders named below are laboring in the following places:

Elders J. W. Crossby, jun., and Owen Dix are in Kentucky; Elder Haden W. Church is in Tennessee; Elders J. W. Crossby, senr., Wm. C. Smoot, and Jesse E. Murphy are in Northern Georgia; Elders H. G. Boyle, H. Coray, Lewis and Bell are in Virginia and North Carolina; Elder Silas Hoyt is in Minnesota; and Elder Shafter is in Texas. Elders David M. Stuart and W. A. Dusenberry will labor this fall in Indiana and Pennsylvania, and spend the winter in Virginia and the Carolinas. Since the organizations of the mission last year, 170 have been baptised, three elders, two teachers, and two deacons have been ordained, and 260 have emigrated. Brother Brown's health is better than it has been, though he has not fully regained his strength. The other elders are well.

IN TOWN.—Elder Erastus Snow arrived in the city last night, from St. George. He met President Young and company at Manti, and traveled with them to Provo. He is in good health and spirits.

TELEGRAM.—We are indebted to President Young for the following telegram:
New York, Sept. 28.

President B. Young.—I arrived this morning. The company start October 3d, and will reach the terminus in ten days.

H. B. CLAWSON.
The company alluded to are those who had to be left in hospital at New York sick. There are nearly sixty of them, in charge of Elder Frederick G. Anderson.

ASSEMBLY ROOMS.—There was a crowded audience last night at the 13th ward Assembly Rooms, to witness Professor Morey's performance. The gentleman gave a clever entertainment. He will perform again to-morrow evening in the same hall.

NEW EXPLOSIVE MATERIAL.—The Pacific coast papers have accounts of a new explosive powder, invented by Professor Joseph Hafenneger, an Austrian chemist, who has resided two years in California. The new powder is named after the inventor, and is much more terrible in its explosive powers than nitro-glycerine, as the following interesting extract will show:

"This invention is the result of seven years experimenting with explosive compounds. Professor Hafenneger has fifteen different varieties of the new powder; and one of the two kinds tested in San Francisco was proved by experiment to possess 500 times the strength of common powder. This powder is of a gray color, and will not explode until it is saturated with a liquid, which is kept separate. Powder and liquid are harmless until they are properly combined. For the purpose of blasting a self-igniting match is used, consisting of a piece of ordinary paper on which a few drops of liquid are poured. In the matter of relative strength gun cotton is 12 times as effective as ordinary gunpowder; nitro-glycerine 16 times; the weakest Hafenneger powder 20 times; and the strongest Hafenneger powder 500 times. The latter is estimated to do ten times the work of ordinary gunpowder, and can be sold at from 60 to 70 cts. a pound. The special claims in favor of the Hafenneger powder are: 1. its cheapness; 2. its great strength—expansive, lifting and crushing; 3. the simplicity of its manufacture, neither heavy nor expensive machinery nor extraordinary skill being required, and the raw material can be obtained in any place; 4. safety of transportation and storage; 5. safety in use; and 6. explosibility by simple means. The advantages claimed for the self-igniting match are: 1. its safety for blasting under all circumstances, there being no fire and no danger of a too hasty burning of the fuse; 2. certainty of ignition; and 3. its cheapness and portability. The following experiments show the wonderful explosive force of the Hafenneger powder: One ounce of the mixture was placed in a hole 13 inches deep in solid iron and covered by a tinner's anvil weighing seven pounds. The force of the explosion threw the anvil fully 1,100 feet high. The steel face of the anvil was indented by the force of the explosion. It was found that common powder, placed in the same cavity used in the above experiment, did not even raise the weight. Six grains were now placed in an excavation in iron, which was one half of an inch in diameter and one inch deep, and were covered by an anvil weighing 5½ pounds. On being fired the weight was thrown into the air six feet. Seven ounces of common powder, (which is in the proportion of 1 to 500,) placed in a large hole, did not throw down the iron. One-half of an ounce of the powder was placed in a druggist's small iron mortar and covered by a common beer keg. The force of the explosion threw the keg into the air about 35 feet. Thirty ounces, or 2½ pounds, of common powder were exploded in the same manner, and the keg was raised about a foot."

A friend at our elbow says: What with oil-wells springing up in every country, giant powder, Hafenneger powder, and other terrific explosives, the world is getting ready for a grand 'blowup.'

JEMS PIPES!—We find the subjoined in the *S. F. Morning Call* concerning this humorist and popular lecturer:

"Mr. Stephen Massett lectured in the new hall of the Mercantile Library Association last evening, before a very fashionable audience, on his experiences in Japan and China. A close observer, and possessing great descriptive powers, Mr. Massett held the attention of the audience from the commencement to the close. The little bits of imitation that followed at the close of the lecture were artistically given, and people present were dismissed in the greatest good humor. They had been both amused and edified. We predict that Mr. Massett will meet with great success in delivering this lecture in the Eastern States. He intends to leave for New York in a few days, but we hope, before he departs, he will favor our citizens, by way of farewell, with one of his characteristic entertainments."

Mr. Massett's "sixty minutes in China and Japan" is not simply a lecture. The *Atlas* says: "He spent 'sixty minutes' with his audience in a familiar chit-chat about China and Japan. He exhausted another sixty in vocalization, elocution, ventriloquism and dramatization." The gentleman informs us that he purposes being in Salt Lake City in October, when he will probably give his lecture and entertainment.

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