

a variety of plants, and the Bishop was chief gardener, and those who labored in such a field would be rewarded with an abundant harvest, though the evidences might not be immediately apparent. The Sunday school cause in the Stake was in a good condition, and those who worked as missionaries felt grateful for the support given them in their labors.

APOSTLE A. H. CANNON

continued the subject of absentees and quorum meetings. At one time instructions were given to the Seventies to withdraw fellowship from their unworthy members and report their cases to the High Councils. The reason they were not brought before the Bishop was because the calling of the Seventies was general in its character. The labor thus inaugurated had been very beneficial. Stagnant water would become impure, and stagnant quorums would lose the Spirit of God. As had been said, men should be earnestly and kindly labored with, persuaded if possible, and if this were not sufficient the tribunals of the Church should be resorted to to correct evil and institute reform. The speaker dwelt upon the necessity of unity and kindly feeling among the Saints, whatever their differences as to politics, etc., might be. A man had a perfect right to be a Republican or a Democrat as he chose, one as much as the other, but members of the Church should not feel bitterly towards each other on such account. Home industries were referred to, especially the sugar industry, and those encouraged who had placed their means for its support. The speaker said he felt interested in all that was for the good of the people, spiritually and temporally.

COUNSELOR TAYLOR

added a few timely words, and the meeting then adjourned for one month. Benediction by Elder W. C. Dunbar.

THE FOURTH AT PARK CITY.

The glorious Fourth has come and gone. Right well did the citizens of Salt Lake City celebrate the day. Large contingents visited the lake, the canyons and the outlying recreation resorts, while the throng in Liberty Park was simply immense.

Of the suburban visiting places Parley's Canyon was the greatest favorite. At 8 a. m. the train which left the Utah Central depot for Park City was literally crowded with pleasure-seekers. All the way up the canyon the wagon road was lined with vehicles of all descriptions, while at intervals groups of merry outers were camped, some fishing, others cooking, and others luxuriating in the canyon zephyrs.

In the shadow of Eagle Rock with its frowning precipices and beetling cliffs, an unusually jolly picnic party was located. American flags fluttered in the breeze, and were particularly conspicuous from every prominent point. Further up the canyon were other parties, while the train brought several contingents, each of which alighted at the favorite camping ground.

A party of soldiers went direct to Park City where they were engaged

to play a ball game. The train arrived in that burg at 10:30 a.m. having made the run in two and a half hours, though heavily laden. At the depot a band awaited the soldiers, and escorted them to the headquarters of the ball club. There was very little pretense at celebration of the day. A number of boys paraded the Main street in a kind of procession. One banner bore the legend, "Tin we haven't, but we have the sand to celebrate." Whether this had any reference to the McKinley bill the writer could not ascertain. Another banner bore the inscription, "We are Americans of the first water."

Outside of this abortive attempt at a celebration, Park City was as dull and prosaic as a mining town could well be. It is true there were numbers of men on the streets, all dressed in holiday attire, but they looked stolid and sleepy. The mines and mills were all shut down for the day and the workmen were in town, more apparently from a perfunctory sense of duty than for any enthusiasm for the historic day.

A large concourse of men were gathered in front of a large saloon about midway up Main street. The writer joined the crowd. It appears that half a dozen mines were represented in that little gathering. Their conversation was of the most commonplace and prosaic kind. In fact, it was about boarding houses, insurance rates, married men, single men, and the weather.

It appears that in conjunction with every mine a company boarding house is run. Every single man employed in the mine must board at this house. He is charged \$1 for three meals, but is given a place to sleep provided he has bedding. In some mines all hands must board at this house, whether married or not. Among the miners the boarding house is considered a grievance of the worst kind, and judging from the conversation of the men, it bears the same relation to the Park City mines that the truck store does to the coal mines of the East. In the Daly and Ontario mines and mills it is estimated that 700 single men are employed. The steward of one of the boarding houses attached to these mines, was quoted as authority that the cost of the food when delivered at the camp averaged just 17 cents a day for each man. Figuring on this basis, and allowing for Chinese cooks, it was ascertained that the profits of the boarding houses alone realized about \$200,000 annually for the company.

But what seemed a greater grievance than the boarding house was the new insurance scheme gotten up a few weeks ago. The papers spoke of this at the time as a benefit to the men, but the men speak of it as a piece of tyranny of the most hateful kind. They were not consulted at all in the matter, and in one mine where the hands all protested against it, in a written document, their protest was ignored, and they were told if they did not like it they could change. This insurance fee will average about \$1 per month for each person. Independent of this, there is already stopped \$1 per month for hospital fees. But it is the terms on which the insurance is based that makes it so objectionable. A miner is entitled to no benefits whatever unless injured

at his work. Then the benefits are stated in such vague way that no one knows exactly what he is entitled to in case of accident. To such large corporations as the Daly and Ontario combined where the labor roll will run to about 1200 in all the mines and mills, the income from this insurance tax will net annually about \$14,000.

In addition to all this, there is a charge of 25 cents per month for each person, for conveying mail from the Park City postoffice to the mining camps. Even this is a source of profit. A boy is hired for \$50 a month to do the work for one corporation employing 700 men, thus giving the company a profit of over \$100 per month. With all these profits, there is no provision made for a reading room in connection with any of the camps. Even the soap furnished for washing purposes is of so inferior a kind that many of the men buy their own soap.

Grumbling over these grievances was how the miners of Park City celebrated the 4th of July of 1891. Judging from their grievances either real or fanciful, they seemed not to have a great deal to be thankful for. The writer suggested the propriety of ventilating these matters through the press. He was met with the universal verdict that all the Utah newspapers were the mere tools of a few capitalists, and could not cail their souls their own. The writer again suggested that those newspapers which harped so much on "Mormon" tithing ought to take up this boarding and insurance business, and give the aggrieved a chance at least to hear their side.

The train for Salt Lake left the Park at 4 p. m., the writer feeling that he had heard and seen enough of the mining world boarded the train and turned his face toward Zion. On the trip homeward, there was a heavy rainfall which marred considerably the pleasure of the picnickers and campers along the canyon.

The train arrived in this city at 6:30 p. m. bringing a load of people, who though a little damp, yet were well pleased with their day's outing, and with their celebration of the Grand and Glorious Fourth.

SANTA FE AND ALBUQUERQUE.

Editor Deseret News:

I arrived in San Luis valley on Saturday morning and between then and Monday evening enjoyed the opportunity of visiting the Saints of Manassa, Sanford and Richfield in their homes, besides attending Sunday school and afternoon meeting at Manassa and evening meeting at Sanford on the Sabbath. The last mentioned was specially called because of my being in the settlement, and with only about an hour's notice, yet the house was crowded. An excellent spirit prevailed in the meetings in both places and the Saints generally were found to be feeling well and encouraged in their efforts to establish homes, but extremely hard up for money, as the payments on their land, which has generally been purchased on the instalment plan, require every surplus dollar they can get hold of.

The crops appeared to be quite promising though the season is said to be very late. The efforts at raising