

Bishop Liljenquest is doing all in his power to encourage education and music. By his advice the Female Relief Society are about to purchase a library for the use of our schools. The Ward has engaged H. Monsen, Esq., of Salt Lake city, to teach instrumental music. H. H. Petersen is teaching vocal music with success.

Everybody is busy, no loafers to be found in our streets, peace and good order prevails.

Yours truly, H. P.

MANTI, July 13th, 1870.

Editor Deseret News:—Dear brother: The weather for the last few weeks has been extremely hot and sultry, with but little rain, the lack of which, has caused quite a scarcity of grass for our cows, and work cattle. The grasshoppers have not only taken our wheat and oats, but they have damaged our hay crop materially. Now, however, they have almost gone, and we all wish them speed from these valleys, and may their return be, as the Scotch sing of royal Charlie, "Lang 'o Coming."

The health of the people in this settlement, is good; we have had little sickness in our midst this season; and though, comparatively speaking, we have no crops to attend to, I believe the brethren are as busy, as in former years, when they had their thousands of bushels of grain to care for. There was more rock taken from our stone quarry last winter and Spring, than there has been for the last five years, and the "ironclads" relieving us of our crops gives us a splendid opportunity of building said rock into nice abodes, to shelter our wives and families, from the searching sun in summer, and the cold, bitter blast of Winter.

A flute band was organized here last Spring, by a number of our young men. And I am proud to say they have made rapid progress. They are now under the direction of Major Geo. Snow, who is doing all in his power to make them proficient.

Our Day and Sunday schools have a fair attendance; and I can see an improvement in the young and rising generation. The desire to obtain an education is on the increase amongst them. Preparations are being made for a grand celebration on the 24th inst., and judging from the programme, we shall have a good time.

With sentiments of regard,
I am yours,
JAMES C. BROWN.

MR. TRAIN'S LECTURE ON SATURDAY EVENING.

On Saturday evening, according to announcement, Mr. Train made his third appearance as a lecturer in this city, at the Theatre, where a large audience had assembled to greet him. He was introduced by President Brigham Young, at about half past 8 o'clock, and then commenced a lecture, or rather a talk, such only as G. F. Train is capable of making. He said that according to all the rules of public speaking and debate he ought not to be able to fill that appointment, for it was his four hundred and eightieth consecutive lecture, and that, in connection with traveling, day and night, over mountains, rivers and plains was hard on any constitution. Clergymen in the east would have the croup or diphtheria if they preached twice on a Sunday and once in the week, and a politician could not be heard across the hall.

SPIKE THE GENTILE GUNS.

He then gave a lengthy account of his labors since he left Salt Lake, about a year ago; he did this, he said, just to get acquainted with the audience. He went east from this city to spike the gentile guns and to defeat the Cullom bill. He reached New York in September, the day that Corbin and Fisk knocked gold down thirty per cent. in an hour. He received an invitation from the Young Men's Christian Association to lecture all through the North-west, for ninety nights, at \$125 per night. This was a nice little tea party that had been coralled in by the public lecturers and he accepted the invitation, for he wished to attend this dress circle party, having always been in the pit before.

VICTORY FOR THE DEMOCRATS.

He left New York for Ohio, which he reached just before the election, and helped to carry the State for the Democrats. Made three speeches in Mozart Hall and turned the city upside down with the Fenian vote. He visited Louisville and organized a small earthquake in the Commercial Convention. Went to Indianapolis, and finally to Chicago. It was his fortune always to arrive in these big cities on the eve of some swindling election. At Chicago he found an alliance formed to rob the people of fifteen millions by the copperhead Times, the radical Tribune and the republican Journal.

VICTORY FOR THE REPUBLICANS.

As he had carried Cincinnati for the Demo-

crats he thought he would carry Chicago for the Republicans. He spoke there on Saturday night, and preached on Sunday night; then went away down to Indianapolis, Richmond, Mattoon, Shampee and Davenport. At the latter place he got hold of some Chicago papers. "That charlatan," said the Tribune, "that mountebank, said the Journal, "that blatherskite," said the Republican and "that unmitigated ass George Francis Train," said the Times, "thank the Lord has left Chicago." It would not do for him to give it up that way, so he telegraphed back to hire a hall for Sunday nights. He knew he could not have it for week days because the politicians wanted it, and he took it for Sunday night, because clergymen for the last quarter of a century have devoted Sunday morning to politics, and there would be no harm in him preaching temperance and religion on Sunday nights. If Beecher is allowed to turn his church into a theatre, he thought he might turn a theatre into a church.

WIPES OUT CHICAGO PAPERS.

As the Chicago papers had spoken evil of him he would wipe them out with an epigram, which he described as boiled down thunder and lightning. The wiping out process was accomplished with the following eight-line epigram:

"When 'Republican,' 'Journal,' 'Tribune,' 'Times'
Conspire with English railroad lines;
Prostitute their editorial page to sell their country
They must change their guage,
Chicago's corrupt and venal press
Throws out signals of distress,
But Irish votes will not be sold
By free trade thieves for English gold."
(Laughter).

SPLIT UP.

That split up the free trade swindle in the North-west, as completely as he subsequently squelched the Cullom Bill and the English invasion of Red River. He then described a meeting he held at La Crosse, Wis., where twelve hundred persons paid fifty cents each to hear him; the orator of the people, while a political lecture, that had been advertised three weeks free, had only a hundred and twenty present, and they adjourned to his lecture. Talk had been cheap in this country, but he was making it dear and respectable. He then related his journeyings to the head waters of the Mississippi, to St. Paul, Minn., and back, through Wisconsin to Illinois and Chicago.

A QUACK ENTERTAINMENT.

On this journey, the day after delivering one of his lectures at Winona, the managers of the affair, although they made \$400 out of him, apologised to the public because it was a quack entertainment. The Chicago press came in for another effort, and the orator's powers of invective were taxed in describing it. He said it was the most blackguard, venal, bestial, subsidized press on the face of the globe. To get the details of a murder, rape, seduction or prize fight, their reporters would run wild; but to morals and temperance they paid no attention.

EDUCATION A SWINDLE.

The lecturer gave a dig at the systems of education in the fashionable schools of the country. At Ann Harbor he visited a university, and a class of sixteen young ladies were examined in geometry. The audience were set in roars of laughter by the lecturer's illustrations on the blackboard of the geometrical reasoning of this class. He knew that fashionable boarding school education in New York was a swindle. He has three children upon whose education he has spent ten thousand dollars, and he did not believe that one of them could spell the word "separate" correctly; and the other day they told him that the three greatest historians in the world were Alexander the Great, Julius Cæsar and Cholera Morbus. Yet these children are great on Adam Smith, moral science, conchology, geometry and algebra. He ridiculed the idea of spending so much time in studying Latin in these days of French, German, Italian and American; said nobody knew Latin, and it was never used except in Congress in a speech on the Alabama claims.

TRAIN WORSE THAN "BLACK CROOK."

On the 29th of September he hurried to New York. There he tried to rent several halls but was refused; they would not even let him have Niblo's theatre, for they declared that Train was worse than the "Black Crook." Finally he got Tammany. The first night he was noticed by the Tribune; the second by the Times; the third by the Post, the fourth by the Herald, all of whom were down on him; the fifth night he received a notice from Tammany that he could not have the hall any longer. He then obtained the Bowery and preached there sixteen Sunday nights. At these meetings he advertised himself as the Rev. George Francis Train.

CRUSHED WITH AN EPIGRAM.

The papers continued brow-beating him and he determined to stop them. He returned to Tammany, and Bennett, of the Herald, sent three reporters to take notes. Said the lecturer, "I saw at once that old Bennett was coming out for me for the Presidency, two and a half years before the time. I knew I should be politically

damned if the editors praised me before the time. Said I, 'I am a ruined man. I will crush that with an epigram.'"

The following was the result:
"Bennett, Bryant, Greeley, Weed:
Yellow cucumbers gone to seed;
Octogenarians, impotent, mean,
They cut up better when they're green."

THE N. Y. "HERALD" ENRAGED.

This so enraged the Herald that he (the lecturer), was styled, in its columns, "atheist," "infidel," "blasphemer," and he was accused of calling Prince Arthur "a sow."

WIPES OUT BENNETT.

He wiped out Bennett with the following epigram:

"The meanest thing I know on earth
Is a renegade Scot of Irish birth;
A crook in his brain, a squint in his eye,
His body and soul a living lie.
Like the cuttlefish with his inky track,
Or pole cat with cologne upon his back.
His blackmail money may hide for a time
His infamous record of sin and crime.
By-and-by I'll write an epigram
That will make his household curse and damn.

Kicked out of American society,
This new apostle of Christian piety
Calls me atheist, infidel,
I'll make it hot for him in hell."

GREELEY AND PHILLIPS ARE SQUELCHED.

Said the lecturer "Old Greeley had called me a mountebank; Wendell Phillips said I was a charlatan, so I determined to wipe them out with an epigram." They were gone through and done for as follows:

"What sadder sound than piteous whine
Of men who live beyond their time!
What sadder signals of distress
Than empty benches and silent press!
Fanaticism is come to grief
When dog eats dog and thief sells thief?
Says Phillips to Greeley, 'Old man you lie!'
Says Greeley to Phillips, 'Root hog or die.'"

The certainty of being elected President in 1872, as on a former occasion, was illustrated on the black board.

After a further recital of his travels and lectures, he again said it was a wonder that he had the physical strength to fill his engagement at the Salt Lake Theatre on Saturday night, but ascribed it to the fact that he was a strict observer of the laws of life, and never drank wine or liquor; he never chewed tobacco, and said he, "I never committed adultery; in fact am almost a Mormon. No wonder they call me a crazy man!" The lecturer then said "Now, having proved that I possess more than ordinary physical strength, this is the time to prove that I possess intellectual superiority. When you leave this house to-night you have got to admit one thing—that I am either a fact or a falsity, either a great truth or a great liar; that I am either a statesman or a gigantic fraud. It can only be done in one way, that is to have no subject for the lecture, but to let the men and women present say what they wish me to talk about for two minutes at a time. Look at all this people against one man! When a man goes into a town and says I am a splendid sportsman, you judge whether he is or not by the number of birds he hits. If he miss them you would say 'We will have no more of his brag.' He must bring down the birds or you detect the impostor. If I submit to the test I have proposed, you can readily judge me." He then inquired upon what subject he should talk, and

THE CULLOM BILL

was chosen. The lecturer then related that when he reached Chicago after leaving here he found that Bross, Celtax, the Chicago Tribune and Sam Bowles had organized themselves into a sort of primary to get up a gigantic Utah war, a la General Johnson and to rob the United States treasury of forty millions more. He set to work and checkmated Bross, and then went down to Springfield and opened out on Bowles with a four lined epigram:

"The Springfield Republican and Worcester Spy
Too poor to live, too mean to die.
Harlan's a brick, but the smallest of souls
Is his one-horse editor Samuel Bowles."

This, in connection with public meetings, at which he denounced Bowles, wiped him out, and made the place too hot for him, and he is about leaving for Europe. He returned to Illinois and there told the people that Utah was the only place in which he had found no gamblers, drunkards, jails, prostitutes, almshouses, clergymen, doctors or lawyers; the only place where a woman could traverse the streets at all hours of the day or night without fear of being insulted; where water was used at the sacrament instead of wine; the only place where men, women and children were dressed in home manufactured clothing, and he said: "If you interfere with Brigham Young and the Mormons, so help me G-d, I'll tear down a Gentile church or two." (Immense cheering).

CHINESE QUESTION.

The Chinese Question was the next subject chosen. The lecturer said it was time it was settled. He was in favor of Chinese emigration. The Chinese have as much right to come here as any of the nationalities of Europe; and as well forbid the English, Irish, Scotch or any other coming here as the Chinese. The excitement

against this class of emigrants is the work of politicians. The country is big enough for all, and if the poor white folks here are smart enough, they can make Chinese labor a leverage to raise themselves from the position of hewers of wood and drawers of water, that they are occupying.

THE ONE-MAN POWER.

The one-man power was the next topic, urged in very loud tones, by a solitary voice from the gallery. The lecturer said he believed in it, and then detailed some great financial plans that he originated and tried to carry out on that principle; but failure in which has caused the bankruptcy of the transcontinental line of railroad. Mr. Train, during his remarks on this subject said that the one-man power was an absolute necessity to enforce morality upon the people.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

The European war led to a lengthy and eloquent description of the first Napoleon from some celebrated writer. Mr. Train, by means of the blackboard, gave his idea of the course the war would take, and expressed the opinion that Russia would absorb most of the present nationalities of Europe, and that the political divisions of that continent would be materially changed. He did not favor France; would like to do so, for he could not forget that if it had not been for French aid, American independence could not have been secured.

HIS JOURNEY ROUND THE WORLD.

In conclusion the lecturer described his journey round the world, saying he expected to land in England in about three months, and that it was not improbable that he should again become the inmate of a British bastille for about eighteen months. He might, during his journey, be lost in the sea, or perish by the Ladrone pirates, but he did not believe any such thing; but did believe that all the efforts of the politicians could not prevent the people of the United States making him the occupant of the White House in 1872.

GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN ROUND THE WORLD IN NINETY DAYS.

While the tourists sail across the Atlantic, or run out to the Yosemite, or spend Sunday at Long Branch, Newport or Saratoga, Mr. Train, as usual, distances everybody by a jump round the world. He left his Newport villa yesterday, and passed through all the nations and several oceans returning in November to fill two hundred lecture engagements at from \$125 to \$200 a night, arranged through the American Literary bureau. He delivered his 474th successive lecture of his Presidential Course of 1,000 at the Bowery, Sunday night, coming out strong for Chinese emigration. We notice that he intends lecturing in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales on the Alabama question and American citizens in English jails.

How the telegram, the locomotive, and the steamship laugh at distances! Marco Polo only got to China in the thirteenth century; Mungo Park only saw a little of Africa; Peter Parley was only an American consul at Paris; but here Mr. Train goes through America, Asia, Africa, and Europe in three months, viz: New York to San Francisco, 3,000 miles, six days; San Francisco to Yokohama, Japan, 5,700 miles, twenty-one days; Yokohama (via Shanghai, Ningpo, Foo-chow, and Canton) to Hong Kong, 1,700 miles, six days; Hong Kong to Calcutta, (via Singapore, Penang, and Madras,) 3,500 miles, fourteen days; Calcutta to Bombay, by rail, 1,229 miles, two days; Bombay to Suez, (via Red Sea,) 3,500 miles, twelve days; Suez to Alexandria, (via Cairo,) 200 miles, one day; Alexandria to Marseilles, 1,800 miles, six days; Marseilles to London, (via Paris, Calais, Dover,) 700 miles, three days; London to Queenstown, (via Dublin and Cork,) 600 miles, one day; Queenstown to New York, 3,000 miles, ten days;—total, 22,929 miles, eighty-two days; in round numbers, 25,000 miles, ninety days.

Mr. Train is accompanied by his private secretary, Mr. Bemis. The estimated cost of the trip is about \$5,000. Mr. Train's royalty on his street railways in England, at £500 a mile on say two thousand miles, would amount to a million sterling. If street railways were a nuisance ten years ago, because Mr. Train was a Union man, they are as much a nuisance now, and there is a possibility that this new way of going to England may mean business; as that £100,000 claim for illegal arrest and jail incarceration at Cork has not yet been settled. While, as journalists, we cannot bring our minds to the conclusion that he is in earnest about the Presidency, we are bound to admit that he has a strong hold of the working classes in the country, and usually accomplishes whatever he undertakes.—New York Evening Globe, May 15th.