

Christ, but to our surprise he abused us shamefully, and would give or promise to give us no protection thinking no doubt to hinder us, but knowing in whose service we were we knew in whom we could rely for protection. We therefore had our meetings advertised in the newspaper to be held every Thursday evening at 8 and Sunday at 2 and 7. On February 22nd we held a good meeting in which good order prevailed. Many questions were asked and answered after meeting, and an interest was awakened. Since then three meetings have been held largely attended, each seat being occupied, and some standing, all being strangers, as there are no Saints. Some little disturbance occurred but it was promptly quelled and the disturbers put to shame. Thus by moving out into new fields many hundreds are hearing the Gospel who have never enjoyed that opportunity, and if there are any of the blood of Israel they will surely be gathered out, as they will know the voice that calls them. It makes my heart rejoice in contemplating the excellent prospects we have in spreading the Gospel. Ministers are warning the people against us, and nearly all the papers have something to say about us, all of which will result in our favor, though not so intended. One thing is worthy of note; the Elders are bearing the expenses of opening up these new fields themselves. This proves true interest in the cause of God, and illustrates the exhortation: "Seek first the Kingdom of God," etc. The sacrifice of the brethren who labor in foreign lands is great. They part from all that is near and dear to them, spend their own money to go to their fields of labor, support themselves, hire meeting houses, buy tracts, thanking any one who will receive one and read it, travel from house to house trying to find listeners to their humble testimonies. Yet they rejoice in all this, but those who are enjoying the blessings of God at home in the midst of plenty, by rendering some assistance to the Elders would lay up treasures where returns are both large and sure.

One more item and I will close. On Feb. 26, the Elders visited a sister in Skive who was baptized about eight years ago. She was confined to her bed having been sick since March 1891, and confined to her bed for the past two months or more. She asked to be administered to, which was done, and she was healed by the power of God and on the same day able to attend to her household duties.

A REPLY TO DR. FAUST LETTER.

[Correspondence of the DESERET NEWS.]

In a recent issue of your paper is a correspondence by Dr. Faust, of Salt Lake City, and for reckless assertions Mr. Faust goes beyond anything that I have seen for many a day. I am not a resident of Utah at present, but have spent some twenty-five years of my time in that Territory, therefore am not ignorant of the situation. I wish to call Dr. Faust's attention first to the horse. He ventures to say that the horse did not bring your Territory \$10,000 last year. "Step to your doors," he says, "and see the electric cars, and you will see that his occupa-

tion is gone." Now in Salt Lake City alone facts will prove that Mr. Faust is mistaken. Let the gentleman step to his door, and he will see the horse driven hither and thither, in every direction. There is not a mercantile house in Salt Lake, or any other city, that can carry on its business without the much abused horse. Now I will venture to say that there are more horses in use in Salt Lake every business day than on the farms and ranges of half a country county. I last year saw the horses that drew President Harrison and party in the carriage along the streets of your city, and I thought those animals exhibited much intelligence; and yet Dr. Faust would have us believe that the occupation of the horse is gone. Now, Mr. Editor, I propose to show that the gentleman is short in his estimate as to what the horse did last year of something over a million dollars. He says: "How much did they bring into the country last year?" I presume he means your Territory. The farmer plows his ground with the horse; he harrows or drills in the grain by the same power. Hay season comes along; the farmer hooks the faithful animals to the mower, cuts his hay, rakes it by means of the horse; the animals draw it to the barn or yards, and in the majority of cases the horse is attached to the hay derrick. By his strength the hay is elevated to the stack. By this time the harvest is on, and the horse does all the work there again; in fact, he produces bread for the people. We farmers think the horse has an occupation.

The item as to cattle in Mr. Faust's article is also erroneous, but I will leave the answering of that to some one now in the cattle business.

Next he says he farmers kick at the sheepmen. It is true they have kicked, and not without cause, in the past. Sheep herders have not respected the rights of the settlers, but would range their flocks almost to their very doors, and, after consuming all feed, would pass on to the next place, leaving the dairy cow nothing to eat. But be it said to sheepmen's credit, they are now more considerate of others' rights than was the case a few years ago.

Next Dr. Faust goes for the farmers for what they do not do, and fail to give them credit for what they do. Because the Utah farmers cannot compete with those of Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois, in the production of pork, he calls them "a lazy lot." It is astonishing that an old timer like Dr. Faust should make such a declaration. It would be of little avail for the Utah farmer, with his small irrigated farm, to raise corn for the production of pork, when his friends in the above named States can raise corn for twelve to thirteen cents a bushel.

Then he makes a bad break by blaming the home farmers because the corn, peas, pickles and fruit on the grocer's shelf are imported. I ask, why don't the sheepmen manufacture their wool into cloth, and then into coats, pants and vests? It is because they have their hands full in the care of their flocks.

I will venture to say that should Dr. Faust and others build canning and pickling establishments in every town of the Territory, the farmers would soon produce the raw material. As well might he say, why didn't the farmers

raise sugar beets before there was a factory? The reason that sauerkraut, tripe and preserves come from the east is because there are people there in that business. As well might the merchants of Montana cry shame on the farmers of that State upon the arrival of Utah fruit. Has it ever occurred to Dr. Faust that the merchants of Brigham City alone exported last season thousands of dollars' worth of unpreserved fruit? Why was it shipped in this uncondensed condition? Because such men as Dr. Faust lacked enterprising and capital to establish canneries. Though the farmer's pay is the smallest of all avocations, yet it will not do for all to quit farming and go sheepherding. Some one must farm; for we cannot exist on mutton alone.

T. A. DAVIS.

HENDERSON (Cherry Creek post-office), Idaho.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE RAILROADS.

A short time ago we published the complaint made by the Chamber of Commerce before the Interstate Commerce Commission against the railroads engaged in transporting freight to and from Utah for charging excessive rates in violation of law. The Transportation Bureau of the Chamber, represented by Mr. S. W. Sears, is the moving agent in this suit, and it is made in the interest of all our business firms and indeed of the entire people of the Territory. We now publish, below, the answer of the railroads to this complaint:

BEFORE THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

The Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce, petitioner, vs. The Union Pacific railway, the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, the Rio Grande Western railway, the Southern Pacific company, the Burlington and Missouri River R. R. Co., the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. R. Co., the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. R. Co., defendants.

The Southern Pacific company, one of the defendants above named, for answer in its behalf to the petition of the above named petitioner, herein filed:

First—Admits that it, this defendant, is a common carrier, and is engaged in railroad transportation.

Second—Denies that the rates specified in the schedules or tariffs of charges or any of them, put into effect by defendants or enforced over their lines for the transportation of various kinds or classes of freight therein mentioned, or from Sioux City, Iowa, on the north, and Kansas City, Mo., on the south, or all or any Missouri River common points, or from San Francisco, Cal., to Salt Lake City, are unreasonable or unjust, or in violation of the first section of the act to regulate commerce, or at all; or for the reason that actual cost of movement of freight over the defendant's lines, or including the elements of cost that can be properly charged against the movement of freight from Missouri River common points and from San Francisco, California, to Salt Lake City, Utah, does not exceed one half of one cent per ton per