

## Correspondence.

## Railroad Mass Meeting.

COALVILLE, Utah,  
Nov. 28, 1876.

Editor Deseret News:

One of the largest mass meetings ever held in this place, met in the schoolhouse last evening, Mr. Robert Salmon in the chair, for the purpose of considering the propriety of building a narrow gauge railroad from this place to Salt Lake City to carry the coal and the products of other industries that would be created by the building of such a road to market.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Nounan, Hawley, Eldredge and Cluff and others who earnestly advocated the building of the road and spoke in remarkable language denunciatory of the "freeze out" policy of the "hydra-headed monster monopoly" of the U. P. R. R. Co., who have endeavored to injure the S. Co. R. R. and the coal interests of this locality, from the time their own coal was brought into the Utah markets, both by unjust discrimination in favor of their own coal, by charging high rates of freight, and until recently, when they almost discontinued supplying cars altogether, furnishing as limited a number of cars as was necessary for a small show of decency.

A committee was appointed by the chair, consisting of Messrs. Nounan, Cluff, Smith and Boyden, to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of this meeting on the questions before it.

The committee retired and returned, when the following resolution, &c., were read and adopted unanimously by the meeting—

"Whereas, The Union Pacific Railroad Co., by their selfish and unprincipled conduct, as shown upon our repeated occasions, in their persistent refusal to furnish sufficient means of transportation for coal mined in this section of country, in order to prevent it appearing in markets where their own coal is offered for sale, show, beyond the possibility of a doubt, their undisguised intention to create a monopoly of the coal business, to the exclusion of all other dealers, and that in an article of commerce almost as necessary as bread; and

"Whereas, For the accomplishment of that end, we are satisfied that no means, however illiberal, unjust, or unscrupulous they may be, will be spared, nor will any consideration as to the amount of impoverishment and ruin that may be precipitated upon us, be any barrier in the way of their never-to-be-satisfied monopolizing tendencies; and

"Whereas, In all probability the U. P. R. R. Company will employ, to a large extent, Chinese labor in mining the coal, thereby throwing a large number of our citizens out of employment, and that in consequence of the carrying power being in the hands of the railroad company, they will work against, and endeavor to make other mines than these worthless to the owners. In arriving at this conclusion we are justified by the selfish, unfair, and mercenary treatment of other mine and property owners at Rock Springs and other points on the line of railroad east, who have been in the way of the establishment of their grasping avaricious policy; and

"Whereas, Any further application to or dependence upon a corporation apparently so soulless as the U. P. R. R. Company have proved themselves to be, and whose only object appears to be to satisfy an inordinate desire for the acquirement of wealth by means that are questionable; and

"Whereas, It is absolutely necessary for us as citizens, and all other people who are interested in the general welfare and public good of our Territory, to unite and build a railroad from this place to Salt Lake City, upon which to carry our Coal to market, thereby preventing a body of hungry monopolists from controlling the coal market, and forcing such prices and quality upon it as may best suit their rapacious pockets; we therefore

"Resolve, That we will use our best endeavors to assist in constructing a narrow gauge railroad from this place, by the most feasible route via Park City, to Salt Lake City, as early as practicable, and we do hereby earnestly solicit aid and assistance from Salt Lake,

Tooele, Utah, and Davis Counties, to help in the early prosecution of an enterprise so evidently necessary for our protection against a power that can apparently only be moved by an appeal to their selfishness, an enterprise that will no doubt be remunerative to investors, give employment to hundreds of our miners, and open up an extensive trade in lumber, charcoal, &c."

A committee consisting of the same gentlemen was appointed to correspond with other parts of the country interested in the matter, and report at the next meeting to be held on Monday, December 4th, 1876.

THOS. L. ALLEN,  
WM. HODSON,  
Secretaries.

Our Garrison—What the Sons of Mars are Doing—The Democratic Mass Meeting Postponed—"Flopping Back" in the Departments—Approach of the Congressional Session—Needed Improvements in the Capital, etc.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
November 25th, 1876.

Editor Deseret News:

Although Washington is by no means a commercial city, the widespread and general stagnation of business incident to the existing unsettled and unsatisfactory state of affairs is severely felt even here; and the arrival of several companies of regular troops, about a week ago, was hailed with pleasure by not a few of our merchants, without regard to politics, because their presence would, in a measure at least, enliven trade, and bring some change to the empty tillers. Warsmen are proverbially liberal in their expenditures, and as the greater part of the officers and soldiers now here came from South Carolina, where they had had little or no opportunity to spend their money, they came well supplied with lucre and showed a most gratifying disposition to part with it. Washington has always been a favorite "post" with officers of the regular army, no less than it is an envied "station" for those of the navy; and it is very evident that the gay sons of Mars now here are in no hurry to depart, but rather consider it a fortunate chance that called them from the dismal swamps and dreary pine forests, replete with rattlesnakes, fever and ague, and similar delectable delicacies, of South Carolina, to the broad avenues, bright skies, and cosy drawing-rooms of the national capital.

That they will find occupation of a more serious nature than to attend dress parade and escort fair ladies, seems extremely doubtful. It was feared by some that the great democratic torchlight procession, which was to come off here on Thanksgiving eve, the 29th inst., would result in bad blood and possibly riot. There is a class of "fighting" democrats here, as in all other large cities, who would like nothing better than a "row"; and this class is always sure to turn out in full force on an occasion like this. On the other hand the republican colored element down in the "Division" is not averse to a rum-pus when opportunity offers; and, in the present excited condition of public feeling, it is almost certain that there would be contact and conflict between these two elements. Hence, it was a very wise precaution of President Grant to order troops here to preserve the public peace, if necessary; but since the democrats have abandoned their idea of the procession, and propose to remain at home and eat their thanksgiving turkey in peace, that danger is past and no trouble need be apprehended.

It is both curious and instructive, as giving an insight into human nature, to take a stroll through the Government Departments and observe the change that has come over the employees since the election of Mr. Hayes is considered as reasonably certain. The day following the election, it was suddenly discovered that a large number of the young gentlemen had been ardent admirers and supporters of Mr. Tilden all along; that while "playing off" as republicans, they had been good democrats all the time, and were glad that a change had come at last and that they could express their genuine opinions freely and without danger of dismissal. Some even went so far as to say that they had actually voted for the democratic candidate. But alas! Doubt and

suspense came, and what had been spoken openly the day before now became a confidential whisper only. More doubt and more suspense, and these same young gentlemen were on the "ragged edge" lest some one should have made a note of their utterances and report their heresy at headquarters. The "flopping back" again was a weary and delicate process; but it was accomplished, and they are all good republicans once more.

Within ten days Congress will assemble, and a most exciting session may safely be predicted. A large number of Senators and members are already in town; among the latter "Sunset" Cox, who is understood to be a candidate for the Speakership of the House, but whose chances will not compare with those of Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, or Mr. Morrison, of Illinois. The house of Senator Blaine, on Fifteenth Street, is being put in order, as he has telegraphed that he will be here in a few days; Senators Logan, Hamlin, West, Patterson, and Edmunds are here already. Both the Senate chamber and the hall of the House of Representatives have been renovated, and the heating and ventilating apparatus, which was very defective, improved; new carpets have been put down, and the spittoons have been screwed down to the floor, so that members, in the excitement of debate, will not hurl them at each other. The gilt eagle over the Speaker's desk, and just under the reporter's gallery, has had new claws put on (the old ones were broken the last day of the session by the reporter of the New York Herald dropping a seven-pound inkstand upon them), so that the bird is as good as new and ready for anything that may turn up. Of other improvements I may mention that automatic revolving fans are to be provided at each desk, to enable the members to keep cool; that patent coiled springs have been placed in all the chairs, to enable the members to shoot out of them with the requisite degree of dexterity to catch the speaker's eye; that a three-ton drop-hammer, operated by the exhaust steam from the heating apparatus, has been substituted for the gavel of that officer, so that he may be certain to enforce silence by prepotently drowning all other noise!

Of social events, few worthy of record have yet happened; but the excitement of the political situation will lend not a little spice, and some vinegar, to the affairs of the beau monde and society generally. Former seasons have been brilliant, but tame—in everlasting repetition of forms and fashions, with a fair share of "prunes and prisms;" but this winter we shall have less of that and more intellect and intrigue; more unscrupulousness, perhaps, but fewer "flats." People of leisure will come here from all parts of the country to watch the proceedings in Congress; there will be balls and parties, marriages, receptions, and divorces; in short, everything that makes a city attractive and life pleasant. To truthfully chronicle these events as they occur shall be the duty of your correspondent; and if present appearances are to be trusted, there will most assuredly be no lack of material.

L. B.

## By Telegraph.

## AMERICAN.

CHICAGO, 2.—The Times' Washington special says Fish's resistance in the cabinet yesterday causes the republicans gloomy forebodings concerning the presidential question, and the President's back-down is accepted as an indication that only constitutional methods henceforth will prevail. It seems that Fish was moved by the receipt of angry expostulations from New York business men against the propping up of Hayes.

Evarts, in the latter part of the campaign, expressed to the President that the opinion and better sentiment of the country was greatly adverse to the forcing process. He doubted much the propriety of Hayes accepting the place even, if tainted by the suspicion of fraud.

NEW YORK, 2.

The Times Philadelphia special says the grand jury, to-day, found a true bill against Henry Marcus, ex-councilman, Samuel Josephs, ex-member of the legislature, and Geo. McGowan, chairman of the

democratic city committee, who were arrested previous to the late election for having in their possession bogus tax blank paper, with which, it is charged, they intended to flood the city and State and perpetrate great frauds at the election in favor of Tilden and the democratic ticket.

OMAHA, 3.—The excitement over the movement of the democrats, yesterday, in petitioning for an injunction to restrain the republican electors from casting a vote, is very great and increasing. The leading republicans claim that there is no danger; that the district court of this county has no authority over the electors, who are federal officers, acting under the laws of the United States. Efforts will be made by the republicans, if necessary, to carry the matter to the supreme court of the State. A hearing is set for four o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The most powerful lawyers in the State are engaged on both sides. Strenuous efforts are being made by both parties in regard to the extra session of the legislature, called for next Wednesday, the republicans to have a quorum and the democrats to prevent one being present.

NEW YORK, 3.—Mrs. Irene House, who was recently acquitted for the murder of her husband, has become insane, and committed to the asylum.

ST. LOUIS, 3.—Ex-Senator Carl Schurz, John Henderson and other prominent men of this city forwarded a letter to the president of the United States Senate relative to counting the electoral vote, with the request that he lay it before the Senate. They say the present condition of the country calls for some action which shall settle the political disquietude. The clause in the constitution respecting the canvassing of the electoral vote is quoted, and pronounced indefinite and liable to divers constructions. The attempt to canvass the vote in joint session of Congress is deprecated as certain to raise partisan issues and develop a strife, which may prove disastrous to the country. The letter then proposes as a remedy that the whole matter shall be transferred to the Supreme Court of the United States. It is urged that this is the only tribunal from which a fair and impartial decision, and which will satisfy the whole people, can be obtained. To effect this the letter proposes that the two houses shall improve the three weeks preceding Christmas in framing and agreeing upon a constitutional amendment placing in the Supreme Court the duty of canvassing the electoral vote. Most of the State Legislatures meet immediately after the holidays, when the amendment could be submitted. The letter holds to the opinion that the amendment would be ratified without delay, so that it could be made a part of the Constitution, and apply to the present election. Both of the presidential candidates, it is urged, would recognize the wisdom of this course, and both the republican and democratic legislatures would ratify it. The letter dwells at length on the wisdom of removing the important matter from the tribunal likely to be affected by party strife.

SAN FRANCISCO, 3.—A Victoria press dispatch says the civil, military and naval authorities, yesterday, held a consultation concerning the defenceless state of the colony. It is understood that application will be made to the Dominion government to provide the steamer Sir James Douglas with an armament and place her under orders. The naval authorities also said the local government have represented in strong terms to the Dominion and Imperial governments the defenceless condition of the colony in case of war with Russia or the Fenian invasion.

NEW YORK, 4.—The World's Washington special reports an interview between Hewitt and the President, brought about by the letter through Fish, in the course of which, he expressed, in a most decided manner, his conviction that, owing to fraud and intimidation, there had been no fair or legal election in Louisiana, and the electoral vote of that State should not be counted. Whether the President has expressed this opinion in his message, he did not say.

In another Washington despatch the World says, too much encouragement must not be drawn till the week is out, however, and the lower chamber takes the first decided step in the democratic campaign for constitutional rights. The gen-

eral effect of the interview on both sides has been reassuring. The President sent for his message and read portions of it to Hewitt, and the information upon the subject leads to the impression that there is expected upon both sides a desire to convey official as well as personal views of parties to the visit. No incident for months past has caused so much comment here as Hewitt's visit to the White House.

The Herald's Columbia special says a conspiracy to eject the democratic members at any cost, was discovered last night, through the disclosure of a person in the secret who informed Hampton of it in time to permit steps to be taken to thwart it. A number of roughs from Charleston and other cities were to be introduced, a few at a time, to the House, under Mackey's pass. They were to be blackened like negroes, so that in the dim light they would be undistinguished from colored men. As they came they were to take the seats of the colored men and boys who were to go out as quickly as the others came in. After all were in and the colored republican members had withdrawn, at a signal, Mackey was to order the sergeant-at-arms to arrest Wallace, the democratic speaker. This would be resisted, and simultaneously the negro members were then to rush to the assistance of the sergeant-at-arms, opening fire on the democrats, who, thus taken by surprise, and at a disadvantage, would fall an easy prey. This knowledge was communicated to Hampton from a source entitled to perfect credit, and he at once made Ruger acquainted with the details.

Other plans of the republicans to murder the democrats and give the State to Hayes and Chamberlain were discovered. To-day is looked forward to with great anxiety and horrible anticipation. The ante-chambers and executive and committee rooms and other offices are filled with special constables to be used to-day in ejecting the democratic representatives. Ruger and his aids have been telegraphing constantly the entire night. The democratic executive committee are similarly engaged. Both of them communicating, it is supposed, with Washington. The indications are that there will be a collision to-day between Chamberlain's constabulary and citizens on the streets, if it does not take place in the House.

While the United States marshals were guarding the illicit whiskey establishment seized on Saturday a disturbance was created in the rear thereof. The police were called, and when they entered the rectifying house the marshals and police were locked in; then it swarmed with men and an entrance was effected into the distillery. The marshals returning to their posts were hurried into alleys and hallways by bands of roughs and held there till the removal of the liquor had been effected; then the whole crowd disappeared as quickly as it had gathered, and when the police arrived they found not a soul upon the streets.

COLUMBIA, S. C., 4.—After the houses were called to order, Speaker Wallace announced that as there were one hundred special constables in the State House to eject the democratic members, and as he feared such a movement would be resisted and bloodshed would ensue, he adjourned his House to meet at Carolina Hall, where they are now in session. The republicans then went into secret session in the State House. The town is full of people, and great excitement prevails.

CHICAGO, 4.—The Journal's Washington special says Ferry will not be displaced as president pro tem until a few days before the present session terminates.

## Inauguration of the Next President.

Following two precedents the President elect of the United States will take the oath and enter upon his duties at noon on Monday, the 5th of March next. The precedents are in the case of President Monroe, who was re-inaugurated Monday, March 5th, 1821, and Zachary Taylor, who was inaugurated on the same day of the week and month in 1849. The record in the case of Monroe is incomplete, but in the case of Taylor the journal of the Senate shows that on Friday, the 2nd of March, 1849, Mr. Polk, the President, sent a com-