

some gentlemen of this city who owned coal mines at Coalville, finding no good opportunity of bringing their coal to the Salt Lake or any other market, conceived the project of building a railroad as a means of supplying this city with their coal.

The plan was received with favor by the public as soon as mentioned, for several reasons. First, it was a notorious and often lamentable fact, that just at the time when the public need of coal was the greatest the supply was the smallest. Second, the price of fuel was considered altogether too high for a region of country almost surrounded by coal fields. Third, people who complained of either grievance were often met with rude and uncivil rejoinders and sometimes received insults for answers to respectful inquiries. These causes aroused public indignation and many persons felt willing to join in any enterprise that gave reasonable promise of a release from the disagreeable position in which the community was placed.

The measure became a popular one, and the shares being placed within easy reach, a great number invested small sums in the capital stock of the company. Many of these may have entered into the concern smarting under a feeling of injury, and with a desire to relieve themselves of the bondage of a monopoly. But the project was not undertaken in any spirit of fight.

However, the Union Pacific Company saw fit to parallel the Utah Eastern road with a broad gauge. Also to get possession of a piece of the public highway in the construction of their line, by which the traveling public were forced four miles out of their usual route, and over a country by which they could only haul half as much as by the old way, thus hindering the coal traffic by teams. Further, when the Utah Eastern had purchased rails and rolling stock in the west, with the understanding that the freight over the Union Pacific should be but \$36 per car load, and \$44 to Coalville, on the arrival of the freight the latter Company refused to transport it for less than \$85 per car load. All this does savor of fight. If there is any fight on hand, then, it is the U. P. not the U. E. which has started it.

But there is no need for any unpleasantness. The Utah Eastern road is to be built. It is a public necessity. The lesson of the past few days of severe cold and no fuel in the market, more than ever demonstrates this. If the road can be completed to Kimball's, teams can be employed to haul in coal from that point. The road can easily be kept open all winter. Farmers and others with teams will haul their own coal, and wagoners make fair wages at hauling for others. Thus there will be a certainty of supply, for the Company has its own mines. And more than that, a vast saving will be effected. The coal can be laid down cheaper than the present price. We are told that it will take 150 tons per day to supply the winter market. If only \$2 per ton is cut off the present price, making it \$6 a ton, a saving to the public of \$300 per day will be accomplished. Not only that. The money spent for the coal will be for one of our own products, and the profits on the sales will vest in our own citizens, and whether the freight be wholly by rail or partly by team, the price of or will be for home purchase and for home circulation.

We are happy to say that the rails are now on the way from Ogden to Coalville. The road must be built. No one has any right or reason to be sore about it. Has it come to this, that the people of Utah must not build a little narrow gauge railroad for their own convenience, without arousing the ire of a great corporation or some of its attachments? Are they everybody and the public nobody? Stuff. The Utah Eastern people have a right to build their road, if they can get the funds to do so; and at the same time the Union Pacific folks have an equal right to build their broad gauge, if they choose to and do it on correct principles. There should be no gouging, and no fight. Let each road attend to its own business, and if there is to be a rivalry in trade, that is all right as the world goes, and it may be just as well a friendly rivalry, as between merchants in the same line of goods, as a fight full of bitterness and desire to injure.

A correspondent whose communication appeared in our columns on Saturday, suggested fractional shares of \$10 in the capital stock of the Utah Eastern. We remind him

and the public that shares can be obtained by deposits of \$10 at a time until the amount reaches \$50, when a full share of \$100 will be issued. And should the depositor not be able to make up his \$50, he will receive credit and the benefits thereof in proportion to the amount paid.

Now let this thing be understood as it is. Salt Lake must have a supply of fuel, and at a fair price considering its opportunities and facilities. A step is being taken to secure this, and those who oppose it are the only ones engaging in a fight over it. Go on with the road.

### CAN'T BE STOPPED.

THE Union Pacific Company seems disposed not only squeeze Salt Lake on the coal question, but to hamper and hinder the progress of the Utah Eastern, by which when it is completed a supply of fuel can be secured. A verbal contract was made by the U. E. Company with the U. P. agent for the transportation of their iron and rolling stock, purchased in California, from Ogden to Echo for \$36 and to Coalville for \$44 per car load. The price has now been run up to \$85 for freight to Coalville. It was expected no doubt that the Utah Eastern people would kick at this, and thus the completion of their road would be delayed. But they have concluded to pay the exorbitant price under protest and go ahead. Good. Rush on the road and let every man who has public spirit and a little spare cash take some stock in the new road, and help the men who are endeavoring to save Salt Lake from the grasp of a soulless monopoly.

### THE ATTEMPT TO DISFRANCHISE.

THE Woman's Journal of October 9th, published at Boston, has an article on the attempt to disfranchise the women of Utah. After briefly and pointedly narrating the chief features of the case the editor says:

"It is hardly possible that so bold an attempt to disfranchise citizens, who have exercised the right to vote ten years, can be accomplished. It would certainly never have been attempted if these citizens had not been Mormons. But the right to suffrage is independent of any such accident or fact, and this should be everywhere rebuked as it deserves to be."

Correct. Lucy Stone, the talented editor has our thanks for her good wishes, and our admiration for her boldness in saying a word that can be construed as favorable to the "Mormons." It requires some moral courage to do this among the Puritans of Massachusetts. If the attempt she denounces had been made upon any other people but the "Mormons" it would be "everywhere rebuked as it deserves to be."

### THE INDIANA ELECTION.

THE news of the Democratic defeat in Indiana appears to be confirmed by the latest dispatches. The cry of corruption against the Republicans does not alter the facts nor the figures. And it does not seem as though either party has any right to a claim of purity in the conduct of the Indiana contest. However, there seem to be pretty good grounds for the charge of the importation of negroes from Kentucky into Indiana to strengthen the republican vote; The New York Express publishes a detailed account of the capture of two colored men, while on the way from Bowling Green, Kentucky, to Indianapolis. A Democrat on the train, pretending to be a Republican, wormed out of them their object and plans, and under pretence of escorting them to the Republican headquarters, took them to the rooms of the Democratic Central Committee. They talked freely—said they had been sent by Rev. A. Allensworth, who had forwarded many of their race to Indiana, during the previous six weeks, and would send many more for election day. The two darkies were then taken to the office of C. B. Rockwood, the Supervisor of Elections, when the Democratic managers said: "Mr. Rockwood, we desire to lodge information against these colored men. Either or all of us

gentlemen will make an affidavit that they came into this State from Kentucky to-day to vote on the 12th. We ask that they be placed under arrest."

Mr. Rockwood replied that he did not think he could issue a warrant for their arrest for the mere act of coming into the State for an intent. A deputy marshal present, a Republican, said he would arrest the men if a warrant could be produced, but this not being obtained he told the men they could go. Mr. Rockwood was asked if the negroes could be arrested for conspiracy and answered "No." He was then requested to reduce his decision to writing and gave the following:

"I must refuse the application, for the reason that the facts alleged do not belong to the acts prohibited. Intention to do an unlawful act is not punishable unless it is accompanied by an unlawful act."

The colored men were turned loose, and it appears that Allensworth, who forwarded them, is the Republican elector for the Bowling Green, Kentucky, district.

We repeat this incident to show how the thing is done, and how majorities are worked up by the Republicans, at the same time having no doubt that similar tactics are employed by the Democrats, proving that strategy and money, rather than the honest opinions of the resident voters, frequently carry the elections in the States.

It should be understood that although Indiana may have elected a Republican Governor, it by no means follows that the State is lost to the Democracy for the Presidential election. In 1872 Indiana went Democratic in October, and in November turned Republican by a large majority. As decided a change may take place when the choice is left between Garfield and Hancock, and many people who voted for Porter because of his local popularity, may declare next month for the Democratic nominee.

The fight will be a lively one, and the result of the October elections; while it will give spirit and courage to the Republican cause, will certainly stimulate the Democrats to extra energy and exertion. These local affairs are not conclusive indications; they are but skirmishes, the real battle is to come.

### LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM SATURDAY DAILY, OCT. 16.

#### APPOINTMENTS FOR QUARTERLY STAKE CONFERENCES.

Salt Lake Stake, Jan. 8th and 9th, 1881.

Weber and Juab Stakes, Oct. 23 and 24, 1880, and Jan. 22 and 23, 1881.

Box Elder and Tooele Stakes, Oct. 30 and 31, 1880, and Jan. 29 and 30, 1881.

Cache and Wasatch Stakes, Nov. 6 and 7, 1880, and Feby. 5 and 6, 1881.

Bear Lake and Summit Stakes, Nov. 13 and 14, 1880, and Feb. 12 and 13, 1881.

Sanpete and Morgan Stakes, Nov. 20 and 21, 1880, and Feb. 19 and 20, 1881.

Millard and Sevier Stakes, Nov. 27 and 28, 1880, and Feb. 26 and 27, 1881.

Utah Stake, Nov. 27 and 28, 1880, and Feb. 26 and 27, 1881.

Davis Stake, Dec. 4 and 5, 1880, and March 5 and 6, 1881.

Beaver Stake, Nov. 20 and 21, 1880, and Feb. 19 and 20, 1881.

Panguitch Stake, Dec. 4 and 5, 1880, and Mar. 5 and 6, 1881.

Kanab Stake, Dec. 11 and 12, 1880, and Mar. 12 and 13, 1881.

St. George Stake, Dec. 18 and 19, 1880, and March 19 and 20, 1881.

Parowan Stake, Dec. 25 and 26, 1880, and Mar. 26 and 27, 1881.

F. D. RICHARDS,  
JOS. F. SMITH,  
Committee.

October 9th, 1880.

It is reported that the Turks are placing torpedoes to protect Smyrna.

### LAND PATENTS.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,  
Salt Lake City,  
October 15, 1880.

The following patents have been received at this office and will be delivered to the proper parties upon surrender of the duplicate receipts endorsed:

#### HOMESTEADS.

479 Wm. Kidman,	1216 A. M. Stoddard,
988 Geo. J. Dent,	1218 Matthew Bezzant,
1128 Thos. W. Dyche,	1219 J. P. Steele,
1174 Jas. M. Gwin,	1223 L. Z. Wright,
1175 Wm. Hull,	1225 H. M. Bradley,
1176 John H. Moore,	1226 Jacob Workman,
Jr.,	1227 Albert Starr,
1177 Jas. G. Watson,	1229 J. Ricks,
1180 Jos. S. Ketchum,	1230 Thos. Spackman,
1181 Edwin Whipple,	1232 Edw. Bell,
1184 John Bilby, Jr.,	1233 E. Millard,
1185 John D. Whipple,	1234 J. T. Grover,
1186 S. Weekes,	1235 Henry Field,
1188 David Duncombe,	1236 W. E. Baker,
1189 K. Jensen,	1239 David Cazar,
1190 Chas. Heath,	1240 Thos. Irvine,
1192 H. H. Hoyt,	1241 Henry Draper,
1193 John R. Cooke,	1242 P. Webb,
1194 E. Woods,	1243 Peter Olsen,
1195 Wm. D. Roberts,	1246 Wm. Elmer,
1196 W. H. Ellison,	1247 Jas. Bous,
1198 A. B. Harrison,	1248 Mark Hall, Jr.,
1199 Peter C. Stephen,	1249 Jos. Lawson,
son,	1250 W. W. Elmer,
1202 S. Hibbard,	1251 J. L. Taylor,
1204 Niels Rasmussen,	1252 E. Llewellyn,
1205 Geo. C. Scott,	1253 T. Llewellyn,
1206 Robt. Palmer,	1254 Samuel Fowler,
1208 Wm. F. Williams,	1256 John W. Galley,
1210 H. Roberts,	1257 J. C. Whitbeck,
1211 E. Shoemaker,	1258 Edward Kend-
1212 Azarrah Tuttle,	rick,
Jr.,	1261 John W. Miller.

H. McMASTER, Register.

The Frost. — Frost was pretty severe last evening, and some kinds of fruit have suffered in consequence.

Alleged Burglary.—Mr. Sinclair of the Third Ward, reports a robbery from his residence of \$65 and a silver watch. The person suspected of the robbery is an individual whom Mr. Sinclair had taken into his confidence, and we hope this ungrateful fellow will be captured and his guilt made to stick.

Washington Square.—This piece of ground in the Eighth Ward, has now been put into proper shape for the accommodation of persons coming into the city with wood, hay, garden stuffs, and other marketable goods. Scales have been erected for weighing, an estray pound staked off, and all other necessary conveniences have been attended to. All this has been done by instructions of the City Council, and it is to be hoped, now that there is a proper place for the putting up of wagons coming into the town with goods, that this will put an end to the nuisance of hitching up teams in the public streets, thus rendering them, in many places, no better than common stables. The streets can now be kept clean, which as everybody knows has been a matter of difficulty hitherto. We understand it is the intention of the authorities to compel parties coming into the town with wagons, etc., as indicated, to put up on the square, than which no better place can be found in town for the purpose.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, OCT. 18.

For Great Britain.—Apostle Albert Carrington, accompanied by a number of other Elders, leaves by the morning train for Liverpool. He goes to succeed President William Budge, in the European mission, the latter having been released to come home.

Missionaries.—The missionaries called at the October Conference for the Southern States, and who have not gone to their fields of labor, are hereby informed that the company will leave this city on Tuesday, November 9th, at 7 o'clock a.m. All interested will govern themselves accordingly.

Arrived in New York. — The following special was received here yesterday:

NEW YORK, Oct. 16, 1880.

Editor Deseret News:

The missionaries going to Europe arrived here this evening, all well. They will sail next Tuesday morning. Herald please copy.

GEO. STRINGFELLOW.

McClanahan. — P. D. McClanahan, of Provo, the depraved wretch whose offenses against law and decency have been mentioned in this paper before, has been sent to jail to await the action of the grand jury. He could not get an attorney who would attend to his case, and therefore waived examination. His next place of residence will doubtless be the Penitentiary.

Traveling Agent.—On Thursday morning Brother Henry Grow, Jr., of this city, will start out on an ex-

tended tour through the Territory, as the agent for the Church doctrinal works and other publications issued at this office. This is a good chance for people to secure, at their very doors, a complete set of these books and pamphlets, which will be of much interest and value to the Latter-day Saints and to all who read them. We commend Brother Grow to the Saints, and hope they will patronize him liberally.

The Southern States Mission.—Elder John Morgan hands us the following:

Elder S. C. Stephens reports the baptism of 19 persons in Haralson Co., Ga., since his return to that field from the August conference.

Elder Jno. W. Gibson reports the baptism of three in Mississippi, and the organization of a branch of 14 members.

Elder Jas. H. Moyle reports six applications for baptism, to be attended to on the following Sabbath in North Carolina.

Elders R. A. Ballantyne, Aaron Thatcher, W. W. Fife and N. W. Taylor have been released to return home.

Dead.—C. W. Emerson, Esq., brother to Associate Justice Emerson and late clerk of the First District Court of Utah, is dead. He left here for his eastern home several months ago and on Saturday evening fell dead at Jackson, Michigan. "Charlie," like a great many others who do not understand it, hated "Mormonism," but of its disciples, just previous to his departure for the east, he was heard to say something like this: "Well, gentlemen, (addressing a number of 'Mormons') you cannot expect that I will preach up Mormonism, where I'm going, but I will say this: The 'Mormons,' as a people, are among the most honest and industrious I ever met in my life."

"How Beautiful." — These, the opening words of the anthem sung by the choir at the tabernacle yesterday afternoon, appropriately express the sentiments of all who listened to it. "How Beautiful upon the Mountains," the commencement of one of the most magnificent bursts of exultation delivered by the great poet prophet Isaiah, was set to music by the late Professor John Tullidge, a highly gifted composer of this city, and enrolled in the repertoire of the Tabernacle Choir by Professor Careless many years ago. It is never sung but it creates a sensation. Yesterday the opening solo was rendered finely by Miss Laura Nebeker. The bass solo by the male voices was scarcely heavy enough, but nevertheless the anthem was grandly sung. The orchestra, organ and voices blended harmoniously, and sent a thrill of admiration throughout the congregation. We are pleased to see the choir progressing under the direction of Brother Beesley.

#### Five Hundred Thousand Strong.

In the past few months there have been more than 500,000 bottles of SHILOH'S CURE sold. Out of the vast number of people who have used it, more than 2,000 cases of consumption have been cured. All coughs, croup, asthma and bronchitis yield at once, hence it is that everybody speaks in its praise. To those who have not used it, let us say, if you have a cough, or your child the croup, and you value life, don't fail to try it. For Lane Back, Side or Chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Department, Wholesale and Retail, Salt Lake City, Utah. 1 dsw

#### Various Causes.

Advancing years, care, sickness, disappointed, and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair gray, and either of them inclines it to shed prematurely. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR will restore faded or gray, light or red hair to a rich brown or deep black, as may be desired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giving it a healthy action. It removes and cures dandruff and humors. By its use falling hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not destroyed or the glands decayed. Its effects are beautifully shown on brashy, weak, or sickly hair, on which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in its operation, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts. It contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil or color white cambric; yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous. 3dsw