

are in a better condition to ship coal to Salt Lake this winter than ever before. A tyrannical monopoly, backed by a railroad whose policy has always been to throttle every enterprise that did not contribute its entire earnings into their treasury, aims a death blow at the coal industry of Summit county, and like a snake winds its coils tighter around the capital city of the Territory as its rightful prize. Will the people affected sit quietly down and see its inhumane end accomplished without any attempt to thwart it?

Who are the sufferers by this? The poor, the laboring classes. Scores of laborers in Coalville are depending for their living upon digging the coal. In Salt Lake City there are hundreds of families who will find it difficult this coming winter to obtain the food and fuel necessary for comfort. These are the people who are paying \$1.50 more than they ought for every ton of coal they buy. Where does this money go? Into the pockets of a grinding monopoly. And who subsidized this monopoly, built its roads and by its patronage enabled it to get this "immortal clunk?" The people. Who supports these small-souled men, whom we have mentioned, who are leading out in this movement? The people, by their compulsory patronage.

And it is the people of our two cities who ought to rise in indignation and, if there are any available agencies, crush these men and their monopolies back into their rightful places, completely boycott their organizations and free themselves from their costly coils.

There must be and there is a solution to this problem, and the people of our two cities must find it.

Sixty-five thousand dollars will make connection with the Utah Central at Park City, and we can supply your city with every pound of coal you need at a saving of at least \$1.50 per ton from what you are now paying. How much would this saving for one year lack in paying for the connection?

We will not in this article attempt to outline a solution of the problem, but we appeal to the people of Salt Lake City, who are as deeply affected by this movement as we, to unite in crushing this bloodsucker. If any other road will give us an outlet for our products we will so completely boycott the Union Pacific that they will not have traffic enough to pay them to run a hand-car through this valley. No matter what rates they may give. Should patronage be given a road that pursues such a pernicious policy? Would not the people in the Territory be justified in encouraging a freeze out, even though they had to go back to their ex-car transfer? We think so.

We are aware that we are not the only ones that have suffered from its unjust discrimination. Every town where it did not meet competition it has served in the same way. Its rates are not based on equity and the cost of transportation with fair profit, but they figure on just the maxim they can exact. It is a "high license," not a "rate."

We invite discussion on the subject. With unity of action on the part of the people, aided by a staunch support

of the press, a solution of the problem can be found.

(Signed) EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
Members of the Coalville Board of Trade.

THE CONFERENCE.

The Sixty-fourth Semi-Annual Conference which closed yesterday, Sunday, October 8th, has indeed been an occasion of great joy to the Saints, as was anticipated by the News that it would be. The visitors were favored with delightful weather and the attendance, particularly during the last day, was much larger than many had dared to hope beforehand, considering the hard times. This may well be taken as an indication that the Gospel is dearer than all to the majority of the Saints and that the material interests are to them, as they should be, only a second consideration. As long as this is the case the Lord will surely bless His people.

A great many subjects were touched upon by the speakers, comprising those of a practical nature as well as doctrine. The instructions given by the leading brethren as to temporal affairs were exceedingly timely, and those who will carry them out will find by experience that they were prompted by the Spirit of the Lord. As has often been remarked, the Gospel includes everything that pertains to the welfare of man, and a true servant of God has his mind open to all that may promote this welfare, be it for time or eternity. Those who are truly imbued with the principles of the Gospel show this by giving heed to and acting upon such instructions. In fact, by practicing the precepts of religion pertaining to temporal affairs, such as relate to our conduct towards our family, neighbors, friends and men in general, the mind is prepared to grasp truths of a higher order. Only those, in other words, who do their duties conscientiously, comprehend clearly the doctrines of salvation for the living and the dead, and all other principles of the kingdom of God.

The fact that a great change of sentiment towards the Saints is noticeable throughout the nation at large was dwelt upon by several speakers. It is pleasant to reflect upon this circumstance. The Saints bear animosity towards none and cannot but rejoice when the old-time enmity towards them shall be conquered by their magnanimity. But it is more than pleasant to reflect on. It is a testimony to the truth of the predictions by the servants of the Lord, according to which the hearts of men shall be softened from time to time towards this people. And it serves to strengthen our faith in the power of the Lord to rule even the hearts of men and thus to carry out His purposes.

The subject of missions at home and abroad which was so ably discussed, among other important subjects, in the opening discourse is one that deserves the greatest attention of the Saints. The suggestions given were exceedingly timely and worthy to be carried out in every particular. If this is done they will prove an impulse to missionary work the effects of which will be visible wherever the Church has planted the standard of the Gospel.

Not the least feature of the gatherings was the soul-inspiring singing and music rendered by our celebrated choir.

Taken all in all, the Conference just closed was one long to be remembered as one of the profitable and instructive meetings of the Saints of the Most High.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

The Brigham Young Academy is now in its eighteenth year. Its course during the past has been marked by a steady growth, in spite of difficulties that institution of its kind seldom have to contend with. Up till its sixteenth year, it had not a dollar of assistance outside the tuition fees, and yet it grew—grew as fast as the Territory and as the demands made upon it for higher education. The following table will give the reader some idea of its growth from the point of attendance:

	5th year.	10th year.	15th year.	17th year.
Kindergarten.....	30
Preparatory School..	108	148	152	217
Commercial College..	61
Academic Dept....	37	49	79	22
Normal Dept.....	17	26	76	323
Total.....	152	233	307	683
No. of Teachers.....	7	9	12	26

These figures represent the enrollment at the opening of the first semester in each year named. The enrollment during the present semester is 417 with admits, and 25 more without admits, making an enrollment of 442. The faculty has been increased by five teachers, making thirty-one regular teachers, besides eight special lecturers. The large increase in the force of teachers is explained by the fact that three years ago the academy began to offer four-year courses, whereas, before that time it had been unable to offer more than two-year courses; as also by the fact that various new features were added to the curriculum of studies.

It will be observed from the statistics given that the academy is plainly developing in two important directions; first, as an institution of normal training; second, as a business college. Many of the students are boarding this year for \$2.50 per week, including washing. Probably more than half of them are renting houses and boarding themselves, being convinced that even this low figure can be reduced. Expenditures from another standpoint are cut down. The student here is free from many temptations of social life and is under no obligation to spend money to keep up with the fashions.

The principal, Benjamin Clift, Jr., B.S., B.M.D., has, until the close of the fifth week, taught classes in Pedagogy and Psychology. He is at present traveling for the purpose of studying educational methods in the various colleges and universities in the United States, and will resume his labors again at the opening of the next semester. Joseph B. Keeler, M. Acc., stands at the head of the Commercial College; teaches Parliamentary Law, the Theory of Accounts, and devotes the rest of his time to the personal and private criticism of students' work. N. L. Nelson, B. Edg., teaches one class in Grammar, two in Rhetoric, and one in Elocution. George H. Brimhall, B. Edg., in connection with Prof. Keeler,