

A private dinner was given to Grant last night at the Union League Club. No formal speeches were made. Garfield was invited by telegraph but could not arrive in time.

A fatal accident occurred on the Hastings and Dakota road, at Hopkins station, Minn. A bank, in process of excavation, fell upon the men working under it, killing instantly five men.

It is considered a singular coincidence that the late Lord Chief Justice Cockburn in expressing his admiration for the new law courts building, added "I shall never live to sit there."

No competent actress in New York will accept the role of the "Virgin Mary" in the Passion Play, and but one has been secured in San Francisco. Public sentiment dooms the scheme to defeat.

A convention will be signed between the Montenegrins and Turkish authorities, and the former, on the departure of Dervish, will occupy the town under the protection of the international fleet.

On Monday, four convicts attempted to break out of the California State prison by climbing through the skylight of the main building. One, P. Gibson, was shot dead by the guards and the others captured.

The London papers are highly indignant because the *Standard* alone received an advance copy of "Endymion." Beaconsfield's forthcoming political novel. The *Times* offer £1000 pounds for proofs of the work.

The fact appears that through a blunder in making up the republican ticket, at a late hour before election, the democratic candidate has a majority of five thousand in the republican stronghold of the State, Indiana one for Hancock.

The Pullman Palace Car Co. is erecting a large five story brick building in New York, for laundry purposes in the service of their system. Two hundred Chinese are to be imported from San Francisco, and with the exception of an overseer or two, no white labor will be employed on the premises.

Correspondence.

SALT LAKE CITY,
Nov. 9, 1880.

Editor Deseret News:

It is stated emphatically by those opposed to the building of the U. E. R.R., that it will prove a financial failure. That it will surely fall into the hands of the U. P. Company. That Mr. Gould will never submit to any project that will interfere with his coal trade in this county. The last statement if true is in my estimation the strongest reason why the U. E. R. R. should be built and owned by the people. Thirty thousand people cannot afford to be dependent on one man, or one company for their supply of coal nor to allow any one man to dictate to them, not only the price of coal, but the terms upon which they can obtain it. The projectors and managers of the Utah Eastern did not commence this enterprise as a personal financial speculation, they saw clearly the opposition that would be brought against it, yet the necessities of the case prompted them to proceed and if possible open a way for the people to supply themselves with coal at a reasonable price and not be entirely dependent on one man for their supply, and have to pay any price that may be demanded, and then frequently no supply in the market. It was to obviate these difficulties that prompted them to proceed, knowing full well if the people could be made to see their own interest, they would, one and all, respond, and make the road, instead of a failure, a grand financial success.

It is estimated that 70,000 tons of coal are consumed in this county annually, for which the people pay half a million dollars, nearly all of which is taken out of the Territory. Chinese and strangers are paid for digging our coal, while many of our citizens are without employment. Can this be termed good financial policy, when we have an almost inexhaustible supply of superior quality of coal in our own Territory, of easy access, lying undisturbed, and within 47 miles of this city? Would it not be a better financial policy for the people, who consume the coal, to build a road to the mines, own the road and the mines, run them together

in their own interest, and keep the half million dollars as a circulating medium at home? Yes, but says one, the opposition will not permit you to run your road when it is built, they intend to squeeze it out, they will reduce coal down so low that the little Eastern cannot compete. Well, if they do, who will reap the benefit of cheap coal? Why, the people. Yes, but when the Eastern is squeezed out the price of coal will then be increased again. But how can the Eastern be squeezed out; the people own the mines, they own the road, and can run it to suit themselves. The Eastern has a contract for five years to deliver from 50 to 100 tons of coal per day in Park City at fair rates. Now if the coal becomes so cheap in Salt Lake City that it would be unprofitable for the Eastern to haul it, they could still fill their contracts with Park City, and be ready at any time, if the price of coal should be increased in this city to start up again, thus securing to the people their coal at fair rates. If there are 70,000 tons of coal consumed in Salt Lake County annually, one \$50 share of stock to each five tons of coal consumed this year, would build the road. For instance, suppose a man buys five tons of coal per year, for which he now pays \$8 per ton. It is thought that the price will be reduced to \$5 per ton, so that we may safely calculate on a reduction of \$3 per ton. In coal. This would be a saving of \$15 per annum to the man that invested \$50 for one share of stock, or equal to 30 per cent. on his investment, to say nothing about dividends. What will apply to 5 tons of coal and one share of stock will equally apply to any amount of coal that a man may consume.

The proof offered by some that the enterprise will be a financial failure, is that none of our capitalists have engaged in it. The facts are that the personal interest of the most of our capitalists is in the opposite direction, and it could not be expected that they would take stock in this, and, as before stated, there is no private speculation in this enterprise, it is entirely in the interest of the people. The other day a gentleman was asked to subscribe for Eastern stock. The advantages of the enterprise were set forth. "Yes," said he, "it is a grand project. Go ahead, build the road as soon as possible, start in the coal, this coal monopoly ought to be broken, it will be a blessing to the people," etc. "Well, sir, how much stock will you take?" "Oh, I can't take stock, I don't think it will be a financial success; any way if coal is reduced in price I shall partake of the advantages whether I put money in or not." This gentleman is a capitalist and is considered by many to be a good financier.

To the question, will the U. E. R. R. be a financial failure, I say no, if the people will study their own interest. It will be a financial success in many ways, the enormous amount of money sent out of the Territory to purchase and transport coal will be a circulating medium at home. Is it a wise financial policy to send out of this country half a million dollars every year to purchase coal when we have an almost inexhaustible supply of a superior quality within 47 miles of this city? Is it a wise financial policy for thirty thousand people to be dependent on one man or one company of men for an article next in importance to bread, when by a little united exertion they can supply themselves from their own resources and be comparatively independent? Let me ask, would it not be better financial policy for the people of all classes in this county to unite together, build the Utah Eastern from the coal mines to this city own the road and the mines, run them together in the interest of the people, all being mutually benefited and interested therein? I think it would. There is now an opportunity offered to the people to accomplish this object. Will they step forward and avail themselves of it? Furthermore, can it be deemed good financial policy for our merchants and men of business to allow the valuable trade of Park City, with all its resources, to pass into other hands? It certainly will, unless the Eastern is finished and direct railroad communication is opened between this and Park City, and the immense supplies of merchandise, salt and other traffic will surely go in another direction. We think this should be an additional inducement to them to step forward and aid so laudable an enterprise.

JOHN. R. WINDER.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

SPRINGVILLE, Nov. 22, 1880.

Editor Deseret News:

Permit me the pleasure of giving your readers an account of the work in Springville, in connection with the American Bible Society, accomplished by Rev. Dr. H. D. Fisher, superintendent.

Yesterday was the Doctor's appointed day for this place, and he filled up the time most efficiently as follows:

First, addressed the Sunday School of the Latter-day Saints at their meeting-house at 10:30 a. m.

Second, the congregation at same place at 2 p. m.

Third, the Presbyterian Sunday School at 3:30 p. m.

Fourth, the Presbyterian congregation at 6:30 p. m.

At the close of this last service a Branch Bible Society, auxiliary to the Utah A. B. Society, was organized with 21 members, and the following officers were elected:

President, Jno. S. Boyer, Vice President, Geo. W. Leonard; Secretary, D. C. Johnson; Treasurer, D. L. Crandball.

Additional members of Executive Committee, A. Staten, Sen., Jas. Stevenson and Wm. H. Carter.

The Executive Committee immediately took steps for the thorough canvass of the town for members and for funds to prosecute the work of the Society.

The Doctor received great cordiality and encouragement all round, and full houses greeted him at each service mentioned.

Very Respectfully,
GEO. W. LEONARD.

EAGLE CREEK, Benton County,
Tennessee, Sept. 4, 1880.

Editor Deseret News:

Since leaving home, Oct. 27, 1879, I have been laboring in this conference, in connection with Elder Hyrum Belknap and others, for the welfare of Zion and the spread of the gospel in the South.

During that time we have preached the gospel to thousands, and been the means of removing a vast amount of prejudice, which is caused principally by the opposers of truth, who have used their influence in distilling into the hearts of the people all manner of falsehoods written against the Saints.

During the summer season, our travels have been principally in Lewis and Perry counties. In the latter, on first entering, fully two-thirds of the people that gave us a hearing, believed the doctrine, and many expressed themselves that they never heard the true gospel before.

On Oct. 7th by request we published an appointment at the private residence of a Mr. Barbers; at the appointed hour a large crowd collected, among them was a learned divine, considered to be one of the best informed in the country. This distinguished visitor it appears came for the purpose of breaking up our meeting; consequently to carry out his fiendish designs he selected an eminent spot close by and labored hard to create excitement, so as to draw the attention of the people, and thus prevent them from attending our meeting. He began by relating the results that would follow if this hideous, infernal "Mormonism" was not stopped. Declared us to be a set of outlaws and infidels and predicted our speedy extinction. By this time the excitement rose to such a pitch that his hearers began to take sides. The main body were in favor of us, and told him that they did not believe in such a spirit as he manifested; that we preached the truth and he knew it, and that if he would come with kind words and prove our position to be false, they would give way.

At this moment we made an effort to put an end to the matter by kindly inviting our conspicuous opposer to come in the house and give us a hearing, but our efforts for peace were all in vain. Therefore, to avoid further trouble, we went into meeting and left them quarreling. To put an end to the matter, his congregation threatened to stone him if he did not return to his own creek, or come inside and listen to the preaching. Seeing himself in danger, he brought his spurious tales to an end and started off for home, having detained our meeting about an hour. However, all came in and everything passed off pleasantly.

In our labors we find it as it was in the days of our Savior, many believed on him, but because of the Pharisees, would not confess him

lest they should be cast out of their synagogues; for they loved the praise of men more than the love of God.

October 25th, we visited this place, where Elders W. Woodruff and A. O. Smoot and others organized a church in 1834. Those who failed to gather with the Saints have all passed off, except Brother William Malin, who received baptism as early as 1834. Since that time he has been true to the cause, endeavored to live the life of a Saint. He sends a hearty "God bless you" to Apostle Woodruff, and expresses himself firm in the faith.

October 18th, Elder Daniel R. Bateman and George Bartholemew arrived in their respective fields of labor, feeling well and in good spirits. Those who have been on missions can understand best our feelings on meeting two of our brethren direct from the home of the Saints.

The health of the Elders and Saints is good, and prospects fair for a good work being done.

The Lord has greatly blessed our humble efforts so that quite a number have been baptized, and several have gathered with the Saints.

Asking for the prayers of the faithful, and ever praying for the spread of truth, I remain yours in the covenant of peace,

LORENZO HUNSAKER.

21st Ward Sabbath School Jubilee.

SALT LAKE CITY,
Nov. 22, 1880.

Editor Deseret News:

The anniversary of the 21st Ward Sabbath School was held, as per announcement, last Sunday morning, at 10 a. m., in the Ward Meeting-house.

There was a large attendance of teachers, parents and scholars, and many from other wards. Besides Supt. Owen and his assistants, there were present Stake S. S. Supt. Geo. Goddard, and his counselors, Wm. Willes and Samuel L. Evans, Levi W. Richards, John C. Cutler, Stephen Marks and John Alford, Sunday School missionaries, Supt. T. V. Williams, from 12th Ward Sunday School, also Bishop Andrew Burt and counselors.

The singing exercises were conducted under the able leadership of Thomas McIntyre. The songs sung by the children were from the Sunday School Union song books.

The jubilee was called to order by Supt. W. D. Owen, and the school sang, "Break Not the Sabbath Day."

Prayer by Asst. Supt. A. N. Macfarlane.

"Children, do you love each other?" was then rendered.

The sacrament was administered, during which the school sang, "Look up, and put your trust in God," and "Sunday School Hymn."

Opening remarks by Superintendent Owen.

The Doctrine and Covenant class recited a revelation to Joseph Smith the prophet, while in Liberty Jail, Clay County, Missouri. Recitation, "Three Little Graves," Miss Katie Burt. Miss A. E. Nixon repeated the 124th and 125th Psalms. "My Mountain Home" was sung by Miss Bertha Bayliss, chorus by the Sunday School children. The first reader class recited a piece entitled, "Repentance." Dialogue, "The World is what we Make it," by Misses Janet Muir and Edith Tweede. Recitation, "Guard Thine Actions," Miss Alice Steers. Song (with organ accompaniment by Master Joseph McIntyre) "The Whale," by Master George McIntyre. An extract from the Book of Mormon, 6th chapter of Moroni, was recited by the Book of Mormon class. Singing by the Sunday School children, "The World is full of Beauty." Recitation, "The Independence Bell," Miss Julia Webb. Recitation, "How Cyrus Laid the Cable," Master Wallace Castleton. Recitation, "America," Short address, Superintendent Geo. Goddard. Children sang, "Songs of the Heart."

First to 12th verses of the 5th chapter of St. Matthew were repeated by the Book of Mormon classes. Short address by Superintendent Thomas V. Williams. Selection from Doctrine and Covenants was recited by John T. Jones. Recitation, "Little Kitty," Miss Annie Broadbent. Dialogue, "The Plurality of Gods," by Misses Louisa and Sarah Ann Rogers. Song, "Gather up the Sunbeams," by the children. Recitation, "If we Knew," Miss Agnes Timms. Questions and answers, on "Angels," by the school. Short address, William Willes. Recitation, "Good Advice"

by the second reader class. Questions and Answers on "Wisdom," by Masters Willie Owen and John Wilcox. Short address by S. L. Evans.

Reports were then read from the Secretary and Treasurer of the Sunday school.

A few closing remarks were made by Assistant Superintendent Macfarlane, Bishop Burt and Superintendent Wm. D. Owen.

Prayer by Wm. Paul.

The jubilee was a success, and one long to be remembered.

R. A.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
Nov. 13, 1880.

Editor Deseret News:

Since 1860 I have not known so much interest felt here in the probable course of an incoming administration as is now felt in that of General Garfield. There is no denying that the general belief of democrats is that the General will attempt to put out of sight the sectional questions which were so prominent during the administration of General Grant, and which, during the early days of the present administration, were ignored as far as possible. President Garfield, it is confidently said, will adopt such a course, write such an inaugural, and select such a cabinet as will convince all that he believes it time that unprofitable antipathies based on old sectional quarrels were forgotten. Just what reason democrats have for such a belief, if any, I do not know, but it is a fact that they are all confident.

The only scandal of the campaign which threatens to live long, and which may have important influence on future political movements and combinations, is the Morey-Chinese letter business. The Republicans of New York are publishing intimations that prominent democrats will be shown to have been knowingly connected with a scheme to fix fraudulently the authorship of the letter on General Garfield. The democratic national committee reports this morning with a statement which leaves it probable they still think Garfield the author. This is all wrong. I have no more idea that Barnum, Hewitt or Randall did anything illegitimate in the matter than that Garfield really wrote the letter. Let us have peace. There are far larger questions than this to be settled—questions which affect the whole country—and they should not be complicated by unreasonable personal quarrels.

Everything indicates a far larger number of people on President Garfield's inauguration next March than was ever before seen here on a similar occasion. Political clubs and military organizations from Pennsylvania and New York, have already engaged accommodations at the hotels and other buildings. Ohio will be represented in this city as never before. The South will send heavier delegations than at any time since Grant's first inauguration if not greater than then.

Generals Grant and Garfield will both be here about the first of December. If they come at the same time they will have a reception together; they will both be grandly received, and like the exercises connected with the inauguration, everything will be done without regard to party.

There is active work done just now in the matter of the next Speakership of the House of Representatives. The men named are Messrs. Frye, Kasson, Conger and Kelly. Probably Mr. Frye will be elected Senator from Maine, and Mr. Kelly, recognizing the fact that he has no possible chance of election, will withdraw, and the real contest will be between Messrs. Conger and Kasson. Mr. Robeson, of New Jersey, is mentioned, but he, too, has a Senatorial fight on hand, and is also a comparatively new member.

LEM.

Despair not, neither man nor maid,
Although your mouth has suffered ill,
Although your teeth are half decayed,
You can still save them, if you will.
A little SOZODONT be sure
Will make all balmy, bright and pure.
deod sw & w

1880.

A few Laws of Utah, session of 1880, for sale at this office. Mailed on receipt of price, fifty cents.

dsw