1866, December 1

The Deseret News extra of this date published the following:

A NEW ERA INAUGURATED

(From the Deseret News Extra, Dec. 1)

THE DESERET STATE TELEGRAPH OPENED.

A new era has been inaugurated for the people of this Territory, this evening, the importance of which it is difficult, if not impossible, fully to estimate. The Deseret State Telegraph has been opened, and the following dispatches, dedicatory and congratulatory, have been passed along the wire between this city and Ogden. The first dispatch was forwarded by Mr. John C. Glowes, at 5 p.m., and the reply was returned by Mr. Joseph A. West, a youth of fourteen years of age.

FIRST DISPATCH

Salt Lake City, Dec. 1, 1866

To President Lorin Farr and Bishop Chauncey W. West, and the Saints in the Northern Country, who gave up freely when called upon. Greeting:

In my heart I dedicate the Line which is now completed, and being completed, to the Lord God of Israel, whom we serve, and for the building up of his kingdom; praying that this and all other improvements may contribute to our benefit and the glory of our God, until we can waft ourselves by the power of the Almighty from world to world to our fullest satisfaction.

(Signed) BRIGHAM YOUNG

REPLY

President Brigham Young,

Great Salt Lake City.

From our hearts we say AMEN to the dedication which you have just uttered, and we congratulate you, as the great mover of this enterprise, on its successful accomplishment thus far, considering it is one of the great helps in the building up of the Kingdom of our God. We trust that not only will the Saints who have contributed to this great work continue their efforts but that others will also assist in developing other improvements for the benefit of God's work.

May you long live to comfort the Saints, and by their integrity be comforted.

(signed) LORIN FARR.
CHAUNCEY W. WEST.
The wire, insulator, &c., for the Deseret State Telegraph, were brought on this past season. During a portion of the summer and the early part of fall, the people of the settlements north and south were active and energetic in putting up the poles. The wire is now stretched from this City to Logan, Cache county, and it is expected that by the latter end of next week—say, five or six days—it will be in complete working order between this point and that settlement. Two companies of men are engaged in stretching the wire south from this City. One company will work between here and Nephi, at which place they will branch off into San Pete County, the poles having been set from Nephi through Mount Pleasant, Springtown, and Fort Ephraim to Manti. The other company will commence at Scipio, Round Valley, Millard county, and continue their labors south to St. George, Washington county. It is expected that by the last of this month, telegraphic communication will be opened between Great Salt Lake City and the principal settlements north and south.

Offices will be established at the principal cities and settlements on the route of the line. Operators have been trained in the school established less than a year ago, in this city, by Mr. John C. Clowes of the Western Union Telegraph Company, for instruction in the art of telegraphy. The pupils in that school have made very creditable progress, and most of the young men who attended it are now prepared, with very little assistance, to take charge of the various offices. The Western Union Telegraph Company, through Mr. Bassett, their Superintendent in this city, has kindly placed the services of Mr. Clowes at the disposal of President B. Young, to fit up the offices and get the line in good working condition. This assistance, thus courteously rendered, will enable the young men who have been studying under Mr. Clowes, to conduct the business in the several offices without further aid.

Mr. Clowes had the honor of sending from this City the first dispatch that passed from California through to the east by telegraph, and of receiving the first dispatch sent from the east to California. He may therefore be considered the pioneer operator on the Overland Telegraph line.

There is no other people to whom a telegraph line brings so many and so great blessings as to the Latter-day Saints. While the lines which almost span the world are laden with business communications, or transmit the record of strife, disunion, and contention which reign in many parts of the earth, not only will the Deseret State Telegraph be used for ordinary business matters and the transmission of news, but it is a means by which counsel, advice and instruction can be imparted to the people of the various settlements of the Territory, from those to whom the people look for counsel and instruction, and that almost instantaneously. Up till now the urgent necessity for counsel, which circumstances have created, has been hampered by the lack of greater facilities of communication, and hence the construction of this line became imperative, as the interests of the work of the Lord increased in magnitude, and the welfare of the people demanded more unremitting and greater attention.
Should Indian difficulties again occur, there is now a means by which their inception can be at once known where assistance can be most effectively rendered, and aid can be furnished proportionately early, instruction can be given, and measures devised can be at once communicated for the safety and well-being of the settlements. Every important item of business connected with the growth of truth and righteousness in our cities and settlements; every measure devised for the good of the people; everything that may be required for the more effectual development of the Territory and the welfare of its citizens, can be flashed along the wire; and thus the remote settlements will be placed in the closest and most immediate communication with the center, where they look for light, intelligence, and wisdom to guide them in their labors to do good, and build up the work of God, temporally and spiritually.

We have, then, reason for saying that a new era has been inaugurated in this Territory, and that to no other people does the telegraph come laden with so many benefits as to us; and we sincerely congratulate our citizens on the opening of the first telegraph line built by the people of the Latter-day Saints.

The first message transmitted along it, addressed to "the Saints in the northern country, who gave up freely when called upon" to leave their homes and possessions, in '58, and started out to find new homes under peculiarly trying circumstances, cannot but be gratifying to our brethren in those settlements. And it says to all Saints, everywhere, that however dark a cloud may hang on the horizon of our future, the Great Disposer of events controls and overrules, and will protect his people, bless them above measure, and through them make his name honored and revered throughout the earth if they continue faithful to their covenants and keep his commandments.

(Mill. Star 29:38)

1866, December 11

The "Salt Lake Daily Telegraph" of Dec. 11, 1866 published the following

DESERET STATE TELEGRAPH LINE:

From Mr. John C. Clowes we gain the following particulars of his trip to Logan, Cache county, in putting the Deseret State Telegraph in operation.

Br. Clowes left the City last Tuesday, 4th inst, in a snow storm, with two wagons heavily loaded with material belonging to the line and offices on the route. Went to Centerville the first evening, fitting up the office at that place, and to Ogden the next evening, where everything was arranged in "working order."
The next evening found them in Box Elder, in communication with this city. Mr. Clowes and party were invited and attended a grand military party reporting that they did justice to the "fantastic" likewise the "supper arrangements." On Friday evening the extreme northern office, in Logan City, Cache county, was placed in communication with this place. The people throughout the different settlements were all anxiously looking for, and gave the party a hearty welcome. Mr. C. left Logan Sunday morning at 7 o'clock arriving in this City at 4 a.m. Monday, losing some five hours at Box Elder in re-arranging that office. The line north is in splendid condition, and works entirely satisfactory.

Mr. Clowes is making preparation for started south immediately, and hopes to be able to report the line to St. George all O. K. by the last of this month. The operators on the line are highly spoken of by Mr. Clowes, who considers them perfectly competent to guide and interpret the lightning fluid.

1867, December 11
Mill. Star 29/40

Besides the Deseret State Telegraph line, running through the whole length of the Territory from North to South, there are two independent lines, running from the Atlantic States in the East, via Salt Lake City, to the Pacific States in the West, and still another line completed from Salt Lake City, passing northward through the Territory of Idaho into the gold regions of Montana. Thus the chief city of Utah, is made the grand centre from which lightning intelligence is flashed in seven different channels, like "the seven eyes" or "the seven spirits of God," which run to and fro through the whole earth."

1867, January 14
The following was published in the "Deseret News"

DESERET STATE TELEGRAPH

The line is now open to Toquerville, Mr. Clowes having reached there on Sunday night and opened communication with this city on Monday. He started on Monday for Washington, Washington Co.

1867, January 15
The following was published in the "Deseret News."
HOME TELEGRAPH

We are indebted to the kindness of Pres. Brigham Young for the following:

St. George, Jan. 15, 1867, 9:30 p.m.

Pres. Brigham Young, today at 12 o'clock Mr. Stickney with his party who have been stringing the wire from Scipio, Round Valley, arrived here. When within three miles of the city he was met by the St. George Cavalry, under Capts. Pearce and Andrus, who have just returned from the southeast, having recovered the stock that was taken by the Navajo Indians, and a large party of citizens in carriages, wagons and on horseback and escorted to the city where the people had assembled to the number of about 1000 to witness the receiving of the first dispatch from their president. When the last connection was made, a salute was fired by Capt. Crosby's artillery and the St. George Brass Band, led by our old friend Chas. J. Thomas, who formerly led the orchestra of the Great Salt Lake City theatre so well, played lively airs. Speeches were made by Bishop Gardner and others and the day was set apart as a holiday for the city. The bishops and leading men of nearly all the southern settlements were here, and a feeling of universal gladness is manifest on every side. With the exception of a few trifling changes the Deseret State Telegraph is now complete and in fine working order from Logan, Cache Valley, to St. George in "Dixie." The operators take pride in attending promptly to their business, and we may safely pronounce this telegraph line a decided success. Root. Lund remains here as operator and is a young man of good ability.

John C. Glowes.

1867, January 21,


The following was published in the "Deseret News"

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE
STATE OF DESERET

Executive Office, G.S.L. City,
State of Deseret
January 21st, 1867

To the Senate and House of Representatives, convened in General Assembly: Gentlemen:

The completion of the Deseret Telegraph Line is a cause of much gratulation through the State. By its aid, the city
of Logan, Cache county, in the north, and the city of St. George, Washington county, in the south, with all the intermediate settlements are brought into instant communication. The distance between these two points is about four hundred and fifty miles. Besides the main Line, there is a branch Line running from Nephi, Juab county, through the settlements of Sanpete county, to Manti,—a distance of about sixty miles. Wherever this discovery is known and used it is prized; but by none should it be more highly valued than by the people of our State; for to none does it come laden with more advantages. Though only completed a few days, already are the benefits which result from this great enterprise making themselves apparent. It is difficult to conceive at the present of the wonderful changes that will be wrought out by the potent agency of this marvellous invention in our State. Having an extensive frontier, and being surrounded on all sides by the restless and predatory tribes of Indians, whose plundering habits are not easily conquered, the State Telegraph Line will be found peculiarly useful in connecting our widely spread cities and villages and in transmitting intelligence to exposed settlements that will enable the people to guard against sudden surprise or attack. By another season it is hoped that telegraphic connection will be formed with the settlements of Bear Lake Valley, whose people, shut in, as they are, by snow-clad mountains during the winter season, feel the want severely of some quicker and safer mode of communication with the outer world than the usual one of snow shoes. There are other settlements in our State, as well as Prescott, the capital of the neighbouring Territory of Arizona, with which it will be desirable to connect by means of the telegraph wire, and the necessary steps to accomplish this will doubtless ere long be taken.

BRIGHAM YOUNG
1867, Nov. 21

SCHOOL OF THE PROPHETS

It is purposed to open a school in the Council House, in Great Salt Lake City, on the 2nd day of December next, to be called the SCHOOL OF THE PROPHETS. In this school will be taught, in a practical manner, Theology and the Sciences in their various useful branches, such as Mathematics, Architecture, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, Geography, Grammar, Penmanship Book-keeping in all its practical details in commercial and other business transactions, etc., etc., together with Lectures on International and Commercial Law and such other subjects as may from time to time be deemed beneficial. Names of Professors Teachers, Terms, etc., will shortly be published.

This school will be under the supervision of the Chancellor and Regents of the University of the State of Deseret.

1867, Nov. 23

BUSINESS EDUCATION

In Thursday's issue we published a notice respecting the proposed establishment of a SCHOOL OF THE PROPHETS. This School is to be opened on the 2nd proxime—a week from next Monday. We are pleased to be able to announce that Bookkeeping in all its varied details, and adapted to every kind of business, is to be made one of the leading features of this School. This will afford excellent advantages to our young men, many of whom feel much interested in acquiring this useful art. This department will be under the direction of David C.___

Several sentences have been torn acquiring a thorough knowledge of commercial transactions as conducted in the large cities east, and no one in this country has had better opportunities than he to become familiar with business as it is conducted here between the country wards and settlements and this city. While President Young was Governor of this Territory and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Brother Calder, as his chief clerk, became conversant with the modes of doing business with the Departments at Washington. This knowledge he will now find useful in his new capacity of Professor. If we had sons of whom we wished to make thorough accountants, we would send them to Brother Calder, as a master perfectly capable of giving them the needed training. Young men who wish to obtain a sound, commercial education should certainly avail themselves of this opportunity and make early application to Brother C.
A meeting of the school of the Prophets was held in G.S.L. City, addressed by Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball and Daniel H. Wells.

The following was published in the "Deseret News."

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY

SCHOOL OF THE PROPHETS

This morning at 9 o'clock a meeting convened in the Council House in this city to inaugurate the opening of the classes advertised by the Board of Regency, in connection with the University of Deseret. There were present Presidents Brigham Young, H. C. Kimball and D. H. Wells, Elders Orson Pratt, Wilford Woodruff, George Q. Cannon and Joseph F. Smith of the Twelve Apostles, Chancellor Carrington, several members of the Board of Regents, with a large number of the Bishops and leading men of the city.

President Young made some remarks at the commencement, which we will publish at length to-morrow; after which he offered the following opening prayer:

O, God, our Father who lives in the heavens, in the name of Jesus Christ we approach Thee this morning as Thy children, and we come to Thee as our Father and God, even the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ and the Father of our Spirits. We thank Thee for the blessings which Thou hast given unto us, and we pray Thee in the name of Jesus to look in mercy upon us. Bless, O Lord, these Thy servants, and wilt Thou be compassionate unto us, and bless us with the outpouring of Thy Spirit as the time has now arrived when we can commence again a school here on this earth for the improvement of the minds of Thy servants, the Elders of Israel in all truth that pertaineth to heaven and earth, through the Priesthood of the Son of God, and by the learning which we have in books that hath been revealed in days of old, and in this our day. Inasmuch as we enjoy these privileges, we ask Thee to inspire the hearts of Thine Apostles, Elders, High Priests, and Seventies, and pour out Thy Spirit upon the Bishops and every servant of Thine that their eyes may be opened to see and understand things as they are. Bless all who take an interest in the improvement of the minds of Thy people, and wilt Thou instruct them by the revelations of Thy Spirit; for we realize that we are ignorant, and our opportunities to be taught in the learning of men on earth have been few.

We have had the privilege of the gospel revealed unto us through Thy servant Joseph, and of gathering from the nations, to assemble ourselves together where we can improve our lives, and instruct each other in the knowledge of all
truth. We ask Thee to give unto us the revelations of Thy Holy Spirit to enable us to commence this school of the Saints of the Most High, and we ask that the revelations of the Lord Jesus Christ may rest on those who take the charge of this school in its different branches.

Bless the Chancellor and Regency of the University of Deseret with wisdom that comes from Thee, and all who shall assist in any way in guiding and upholding this institution, that Thy servants and handmaidens may receive instruction which is contained in books, and which flows from the revelations of Thy Spirit. Bless all who shall join this school at this time, and all who shall hereafter join it.

Bless and preserve Thy people throughout the Territory of Utah, and throughout the whole earth; O Lord preserve thy people in the Gospel of the Lord Jesus; especially Thy people in these mountains, and prepare them to go back and redeem the centre stake of Zion. We ask Thee to hasten this time, and aid thy people to improve, that they may the sooner be able to build up and redeem the waste places of Zion, according to Thy word. Prosper us in these things, O Lord, and bless us in building a Temple to Thy name in this land, and in giving endowments to Thy people. Pour out Thy Spirit upon Thine Apostles, that they may be of one heart and one mind in all things, that we may be more thoroughly instructed from on High in the revelations of the Lord Jesus Christ, looking unto and trusting in Thee for the result in all things, both in the affairs of life and learning, and in the procuring of the necessaries of life for our families, and bless all the substance which Thou hast given to Thy people, and which Thou dost desire they shall enjoy upon the earth.

Bless all who manifest an interest in the building up of Thy kingdom in every land; bless the land we occupy, even the valleys of the mountains, with every facility therein contained for Thy people, and bless the whole land of Zion, even the land of Joseph, and bless and multiply Thy Saints until this land shall be filled with those who love and serve Thee. Extend these blessings to all the subjects of our Prayers. Preserve us on the earth to do Thy will on earth, and with the sanctified in glory bring us into Thy presence through Jesus our Redeemer. Amen.

The President then stated the nature of the school now being organized, and the objects in view in organizing it.

President H. C. Kimball made a few remarks, in the course of which he spoke of the necessity of good order and strict decorum being enforced among the pupils, whether old or young. He felt well about the opening of the School of the Prophets here and said if we are not all prophets, we ought to be, for it is the duty of all Latter-day Saints to live so that they may act under the guidance and dictation of the Holy Ghost, that constitutes a man a prophet.
President D.H. Wells said he felt the importance of the school now being organized, and was glad to assist in promoting it. It is the privilege and duty of the Latter-Day Saints to become acquainted with every true principle pertaining to all science and learning; and it is more incumbent upon the elders of Israel than upon any other men in existence because they are engaged in a greater work than any others,—the building up and establishing the kingdom of God upon the earth. There are men of great attainments in many of the sciences in the outside world, but it is rare that such men, through pride and the circumstances by which they are surrounded, join the church; hence their knowledge and abilities are not available in the kingdom of God. This augments the necessity for the Elders of Israel to become proficient in the sciences. Yet, the wisdom of the world is not so very desirable, being so mixed up with vain philosophy. It is for the servants of God to acquire knowledge that is really useful, divested of all folly, and bring it into active service in the kingdom of God. By listening to the oracles of God, and following in the channel that He has appointed, the Elders of Israel have the privilege of acquiring true wisdom, even that which emanates from God. He exhorted all to support the school, with the utmost of their ability and energy; and prayed that the blessing of God might attend their exertions.

Chancellor Carrington spoke briefly upon the objects designed in the commencement of this school. He rejoiced that the Presidency had seen fit to make a move in this direction, and had met with the brethren at its opening.

Professor Calder then gave an outline of the course of instruction that would be imparted and the time during each day that would be devoted to it. Every day in the week but Saturday, school will be held from 9 a.m. until 11 a.m., from 2 to 4 p.m. and from 7 till 9 in the evening. Book-keeping will be one of the first branches taught; not book-keeping in the restricted sense, which merely teaches how to make correct entries in a day book, journal and ledger, but all the branches in actual use, and as practiced in the great business marts of the world. No text books will be used; but in the school the students will have a little commercial world of their own, in which, after going through the primary department, they will be initiated into the various transactions of actual business.

The meeting was dismissed with prayer by Pres. D. H. Wells.
1887, Dec. 2

President Brigham Young at the Council House opened the school to be commenced under the auspices of the regency, the rooms were not quite completed. David O. Calder, who was to be the principal, announced that they would probably be ready in a week. President Young dedicated the school to the Lord, and the names of the pupils were taken.

REMARKS

By President Brigham Young, on Monday, Dec. 2, 1887, at the opening of the High School, established by the Chancellor and Regents of the University of Deseret.

REPORTED BY C.D. WATT

The morning is damp, and our room not very comfortable, and it is likely our exercises will be short. The Bishops and leading men of the city should all have been present.

In the early part of the year 1832, I think in January, Brother Joseph Smith, the prophet, commenced a school, denominated the "School of the Prophets." It was so called, because it was expressly designed for the education of the Elders of Israel in the science of theology, and the design was to connect with this branch every other branch of useful learning. The circumstances which led to the bringing forth of the Word of Wisdom took place in that School of the Prophets. Brother Joseph Smith had a small room over his kitchen, which, if I recollect aright, was about ten feet by fifteen, where he held the school. The members of the school were in the habit of using tobacco extensively, which became very offensive. The prophet began to reflect on this disagreeable habit of the Elders, and sometime after, how long I know not, he inquired of the Lord, and the "Word of Wisdom" was given. I was not present at that school, but I was conversant with many who were. That school broke up, as high as my memory serves me, in the latter part of February, or the beginning of March following.

We now propose starting a school which will embrace every department of a useful and practical education. It will be dictated and controlled by the Chancellor and Regents of the University of Deseret, the whole being under the guidance of the Holy Priesthood; and hence, it may properly be called the "School of the Prophets." Our school will commence in this house, and it will grow and multiply its departments as our facilities, or room for classes shall increase, for the education of the old, of the middle-aged and of the youth. I expect through the faithful exertions of the brethren, and the blessings of heaven, this institution will be greatly prospered. We should improve our minds in the knowledge of all truth that is now known to the children of men, and constantly seek in addition to this, wisdom that comes from God.
This is not a common and unimportant meeting. I expect to see nothing in this school that will be contrary to the most refined attainments. We have met to establish a school for the Elders of Israel, that they may be instructed in the things of the Kingdom of God. We expect this school to continue and extend until our faith and unison one. I am not a learned man, after the learning of this world, although I am not ignorant of the nature of the learning that should be disseminated among the human family. An education in mathematics, philosophy, and the sciences is incomplete without the knowledge of man, the design of his creation, and the object of his Creator in filling the earth for his habitation, as it was, as it is, and as it will be. The first lesson for the Elders of Israel should be the study of themselves, and to learn God, for to know God, and Jesus Christ whom he has sent, is eternal life; and then to learn how to apply our lives constantly and faithfully to His service and requirements, which will result in leading us back into His presence; for this is in reality the great object and purpose of man's existence here. From this great leading branch of a true education grow all truths in science and in art, which pertain to the world we inhabit and to the animate and inanimate substances which compose its fullness.

From the different classes in this school, persons will be selected to form a class to be instructed in theology, that we may learn to be of one heart and of one mind, both the teachers and the scholars. The First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and the Twelve Apostles will be scholars as well as professors in this high school, learning first to know the mind and will of God, and then to distribute this knowledge freely to those who are capable of receiving it, that the students may be educated in theology or the science of life—of life that was that is, and that is to come. As soon as practicable, every branch of learning essential to the attainment of a complete and finished education, will be introduced into this school. Elder David C. Welcher has been assigned the preceptorship of the mercantile branch of education in this college. He will commence at once to give lessons in the different branches of this department of learning, viz. Bookkeeping, Commercial Calculations, Penmanship, Business Correspondence, Commercial and International Law, Banking, Insurance, Exchange, Brokerage, Commission, Joining, Forwarding, Railroading, Expressing, Telegraphing, Phonography and Post Office. Other branches will be introduced as the school enlarges and the facilities for teaching increase, among which we may name Geology, Chemistry, Languages, the science of Physics, or the healing art, which will lead into the study of Natural Philosophy, Botany, Anatomy, Surgery, etc., to a knowledge of the nature and functions of every part of the human system, the causes and character of disease and the remedies to be applied. There are very few indeed, if any, who know how to administer proper remedies to the sick, for the effectual destruction of disease, and the restoration of sound health, unless they are instructed by revelation from God. Some will, doubtless, have time and
patience to enter into and continue the study of the advanced branches of Mathematics; but the more common, and generally useful branches of education, will be taught in this school, and we more particularly call the attention of the elders to these. While we are thus engaged in the pursuit of this class of knowledge we will still continue our practical lessons in agriculture, and horticulture, and in the development of the beauties of the floral kingdom; increasing the qualities of our meat-bearing animals, taking advantage of the experience of others, and improving upon all the blessings which our Heavenly Father has bestowed upon us. All these different branches of education, which will be introduced into this School of the Prophets, will be at all times under the supervision of the Priesthood, which, under the Almighty, stands at the head of all things.

In the school particularly devoted to the Elders of Israel I shall invite the Bishops, and select others from the Elders to fill the class. There are but few of the Elders in attendance this morning. They very likely think that it is a matter of no great importance, and education is but a dry subject anyhow, and the morning is wet and the roads muddy. Allow me to say that there are very few of the Elders in this room who have eyes to see the importance of this little meeting and the mighty results to which it will lead. We are not awake to this matter as we ought to be, and as I trust ere long we shall be. If we were I do not hesitate to say that we would soon be prepared to go back to Jackson County to build up the center stake of Zion, and to receive the fullness of the blessings of the Lord which He will bestow on all those who are worthy. Those who manifest a lively interest in the things of God will be selected for an education to fit them for the great work which will be entrusted to them. We have now got a fair commencement for the attainment of those blessings God has in store for the faithful. The First Presidency and the Twelve are agreed, are one in heart and mind, and are better prepared than ever to perform those great and important duties, that are resting upon us. The salvation of the inhabitants of the earth rests upon the Elders of Israel, to build up the Zion of God in the last days, and the sanctifying of the people. This is the work which is before us, and for us to prepare to perform, that we may be ready to meet the Son of Man at His coming.

We have established ourselves in these mountains, and supplied ourselves with the substantial comforts of this life, and it is now time for us to look a little more fervently for the salvation of the human family, and our own perfection. I will close these few remarks and call upon others to address you.
AN ACT CHANGING THE NAME OF GREAT SALT LAKE CITY AND GREAT SALT LAKE COUNTY

1868, Jan. 21

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah: That the name and style of Great Salt Lake City, wherever it occurs in the charter and on the corporate seal of said city and elsewhere, shall hereafter be Salt Lake City; and that all questions, rights, property and interests pending and accrued under former name and style shall be continued and deemed of the same force and virtue under the new name and style of Salt Lake City, and that the name and style of Great Salt Lake County, wherever it occurs in the records and on the seal of said county and elsewhere, shall hereafter be Salt Lake County; and that all questions, rights, property and interest pending and accrued under the former name and style shall be continued and deemed of the same force and virtue under the new name and style of Salt Lake County.

Approved, Jan. 29, 1868
1868, Sept. 19

The school of the Prophets met as usual in Salt Lake City. Orson Pratt, Geo. B. Wallace, Geo. D. Watt, Edwin D. Wooley and Amos Fielding spoke. By direction of Geo. A. Smith the rules of this class were read and a copy of them filed. They are as follows:

RULES TO BE OBSERVED BY THE FIRST CLASS OF THE SCHOOL OF THE PROPHETS.

1st. All members must be at the School punctually at the hour appointed, unless excused by the President, or can afterwards show good and sufficient reasons for their absence.

2nd. They must not take the name of the Deity in vain, nor speak lightly of His character.

3rd. They must observe and keep the "Word of Wisdom," according to the spirit and meaning thereof.

4th. They must pray with their families evening and morning and also attend to secret prayer.

5th. They must provide for their families and not abuse them, nor be quarrelsome with, or speak evil of each other or their neighbors.

6th. They are required to observe personal cleanliness, and must preserve themselves in all chastity by refraining from adultery, whoredom, and lust.

7th. They must not go after hay, go to the canyons, nor hunt their animals, nor perform any other labor on the Sabbath day, but must rest and attend meeting in the Tabernacle, in their wards, and at the Fast Day meetings, and observe the Fast days, and make their offering to the poor on those days.

8th. They must pay their tithing.

9th. If any member of this school has any difficulty with another member, he must go and be reconciled with him before attending the school.

10th. They must not find fault with, nor rebuke any of the members of the School, this being the province of the President only.

11th. In all matters, their dealings should be as much as possible with those in full fellowship in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, but they must not deal with their enemies, and in all their dealings, conduct and conversation they must strive to do as they should be done by.
12th. They should not hereafter, incur debt beyond their means for paying as they agree, and must honestly pay their debts already incurred, if they have the means wherewith to do so.

13th. That which is not their own they must not take.

14th. That which they borrow they must return according to promise, and that which they find they must not appropriate to their own use, but seek to return it to its lawful owner, and if the owner cannot be found, it must be deposited in the place designated for lost property.

15th. They must not let down their bars, open their gates, nor make gaps in their fences, through which their animals can pass to the injury of their neighbors; neither must they let down his bars, or fence, or open his gate, to let their animals trespass upon him, and in all cases they must pay for the damage done by their animals.

16th. No member of this School has the privilege of inviting his friends to attend, without being permitted to do so by the President.

17th. Whatever passes in the School must be preserved inviolate.

1868, Sept. 19

From the private journal of Elder Wilford Woodruff, one of the Presidents the following is copied: "Met with company of brethren in the Payson Meeting House to organize a School of the Prophets. It was organized by appointing Bishop Fairbanks president and Bro. Thurber, Vice President; I Coomes, Secretary; C. Simons, Treasurer. President Young spoke 15 minutes, then the rules were read and accepted."
1869, Jan. 16

The school of the Prophets met in Salt Lake City of the First President there were present Brigham Young, Geo. A. Smith, Daniel H. Wells, of the Twelve: Orson Hyde, Orson Pratt, John Taylor, Wilford Woodruff, Chas. C. Rich, Ezra T. Benson, Lorenzo Snow, Erastus Snow, Franklin D. Richards, Geo. Q. Cannon, Brigham Young, Jr. and Jos. F. Smith. The meeting was held in the old Tabernacle, Salt Lake City. Elder Chas. C. Rich made a few general remarks, followed by David Evans, Bishop of Lehi, who gave a statement of the prosperity and financial success of the Lehi co-operative store. Elder Erastus Snow gave a relation of his labors in all the counties of Utah Territory south of Utah County.

1869, March 6

At the School of the Prophets held in the Old Tabernacle, S.L. City, Pres. Daniel H. Wells spoke on unity in temporal things and the importance of having our youth educated by those full of faith in the holy gospel. President Young spoke at length on many important subjects.
1869, May 26

THE COMING RAILROAD

It has long been said that what is known as "Mormonism" ought to be overthrown. A means to accomplish this has been sought. Mobbing, expulsion from houses and lands, killing, persecution, and violence of every kind, have been tried; but they have failed. Despite of everything it has grown and flourished. At last an agency, it is thought, has been found that will bring about the consummation sought for. It is the Railroad. The opinion has been freely uttered and widely circulated that the construction of the Railroad through this country would destroy the "Mormon" organization and be the death-knell of the system. Those who have indulged in this opinion have appeared to expect opposition from us to the Railroad. They have given the people here the credit of seeing some things as clearly as they thought they saw them. They imagined they saw in the Railroad an agency that would bring us to a "civilized" standard, and they have thought that we were aware of it also, and, therefore, dreaded its approach.

How such people will be disappointed when they know that our citizens expect to do all in their power this Summer to grade the roads for the rails between the head of Echo Canon and this valley! It is gratifying to think that we have such an opportunity offered to us. No number of words would have such an effect, as the grading of this road according to contract will have, in disabusing the public mind respecting us and our views. Our protestations die upon the air; but our works live. They are the tangible evidences of our thoughts and views, and speak in a manner that can neither be misunderstood nor disputed. It may be that the world will believe after awhile that we are not afraid of our principles and system being fairly tested in the broad light of day, and that we have no disposition to seclude ourselves or to run into a corner to hide ourselves from scrutiny. We have too much confidence in our system and its great Author to shrink from any trial we may have to meet while in the path of duty.

The Railroad is coming. It is a fixed fact. We intend, as a community, to do all in our power to push it through. We need it; for we can see many advantages that it will bring to us. Some of our contemporaries say that, when it is completed, "Gentiles" will swarm into every part of Utah. But if they do, the railroad that brought them here will carry them out again. If they come here to settle and work for a living, we can have no objections to their doing so; for any man that will come to this country and make a living by honest industry, and not be speculation and fraud, will have no time to break that great commandment, "mind your own business." In every instance, with scarcely an exception, such men are good citizens.

The men to be dreaded are the rowdies, the gamblers, the patrons of drinking saloons, the speculators, the idlers, the men who, too lazy to earn their own living, expect to live in some shape at the expense of the community. Such men are to be dreaded everywhere. They illustrate the truth of the old proverb, that "idle men's brains are the devil's workshops." They hatch mischief and breed trouble wherever they go. Vice and vicious indulgences are congenial to them. Such people think the world owes them a living, and they are bound to have
it, if they have to steal it. We have no room for such characters, much less sympathy. Our hatred of their practices is open and undisguised. If we had our way, we would make short work of them. But industrious, peaceable, virtuous, law-abiding men, whatever their faith may be, are not to be dreaded. They are a benefit to a country, and we expect to see the time when such men, disgusted with the condition of affairs elsewhere, will flock here in considerable numbers.

The contract for this grading, which has been obtained by President Young, gives employment to a large class of our citizens, and keeps out from our settlements an element that would be annoying and disagreeable. It has been said that if our city and country were to be infested by such characters as have been so numerous on the line of Railroad east, it would take more men to watch our property and keep that element within bounds than it would to grade the road and perform all the labor necessary to fill the contract. This is a very truthful remark, as everyone who has traveled on the line must admit. Such characters would take delight in making this country, if they could, a pandemonium. Of course we could never submit to such proceedings, and to prevent them would require considerable watching, which, when all the consequences are taken into consideration, would be very laborious and unpleasant. As it is, there is a prospect of our not suffering, to any great extent, from the annoyances which the presence of such characters would bring. In this respect, if in no other, we should view the taking of the contract by our leading citizen as a fortunate occurrence.
1869, June 4

The following editorial was published in the "Deseret Evening News" of this date:

THE UNIVERSITY OF DESERET

The first term of this institution closed on Wednesday; the second term commences on Monday next. The success which has attended the labors of Professor Park and his assistants during the past quarter is very gratifying to all the friends of education who are acquainted with the progress of the pupils. All with whom we have conversed, both parents and pupils, express their satisfaction at the manner in which the school is managed. This institution supplies a want that has been long felt, and it is to be hoped that the efforts of the Chancellor and Board of Regents of the University to sustain it will meet with the cordial co-operation of the public. We have now the foundation laid for a first class college; if properly supported, it will undoubtedly become all that we can desire and be a renowned seat of learning. Arrangements are now perfected for teaching every desirable branch of education, and our young people have facilities extended to them which they should improve, and upon which they cannot place too high a value.

It is not the intention to have the doors of the University closed a portion of the year, as has been the case with many of our schools; but to be kept in operation continuously. The advantages of this will be readily perceived. Another evil also will be avoided, which has been a cause of serious complaint: Pupils will not be required to purchase new text books every quarter. In many of our districts there has been a new teacher almost every quarter and every teacher has had his preference for some particular reader, geography, arithmetic, etc. These changes are expensive to parents and discouraging to pupils.

Under the system which has prevailed in many of our school districts it is not a matter of surprise that children become disgusted with their studies. When a child is making fair progress, say for instance, in arithmetic and grammar, the quarter ends and the school is closed, sometimes for weeks. When it is again opened a new teacher, and with him probably new books, or if the old books are retained, the child is put back to commence at the beginning; and thus it frequently is until the very name of arithmetic or grammar becomes hateful to the pupil. Added to this is the lack of interest or the lack of knowledge on the part of the teacher.

In many places when a man cannot do anything else, he attempts to teach school. Some people seem to have an idea that if a man cannot do any other useful work, he can at least teach school. If he cannot do that, then he is utterly worthless.
Of course where such views prevail it cannot be expected that school-teaching is either profitable to the children or lucrative to the preceptor. Moreover, let a man be ever so capable, if he only intends to pursue the profession of school-teaching for a winter, he will not take the interest in his pupils that a man would who is a professional teacher and expects his pupils to remain with him through a regular course. The latter is deeply interested in the progress of every pupil; for upon their progress and acquirements depends his reputation.

We are pleased to notice that the interest in education is increasing rapidly. In many of our settlements schools are maintained that are highly creditable to the people. We hope to see good schools become the rule, not the exception, throughout the Territory. The Deseret University will soon we hope, furnish teachers who will reflect credit upon their alma mater. We have visited the University, and we think Professor Park has a happy faculty of imparting knowledge in a simple, interesting style. Grammar is made delightful by his system, and we know that all his pupils of ordinary ability cannot fail to thoroughly master its intricacies, that is if they have any disposition to learn.

It would be encouraging to the Professor and his assistants, and be of benefit to the pupils, if our leading citizens would more frequently visit the institution. Many of the young people are nervous and bashful, and the presence of strangers in the school-room embarrasses them. Upon our visits, we noticed some, who if they had been alone with the teacher, could have readily gone through their exercises, but who were so nervous that they lost their balance, became confused and could not answer questions which, under other circumstances, they could have replied to with ease. Knowledge is excellent; but it loses its principal value if the person possessing it cannot use it. Painful as it might be in some instances at first, it would nevertheless be an advantage to the pupils to have visitors occasionally present while they are being exercised. They would become familiarized with the presence of others than their teachers and school-mates, would gain self-possession and be able to use their knowledge as well in public as in private.
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1869, June 25

A Committee from the City Council, consisting of Aldermen Samuel W. Richards, Henry W. Lawrence, and Gen. Robert T. Burton, accompanied by Hon. William Jennings, waited upon ex Secretary Seward and extended to him and party a cordial welcome to the city. During the evening Capt. Mark Crozall's band serenaded the distinguished guests. In an editorial, under the caption "Our Distinguished Visitors" the "Deseret Evening News" of June 26th gives an account of this visit and the speech of welcome delivered by Alderman Richards, also a speech by Mr. Seward to the crowds assembled in the evening to do him honor.

The "Deseret Evening News" of June 26th published the following editorial:

OUR DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

June 24th

On the occasion of the visit, yesterday morning, of the committee from the City Council, consisting of Aldermen Richards, Lawrence and Burton, to welcome Mr. Seward and party to Salt Lake, a brief allusion to which appeared in our columns of yesterday, the following remarks were made by Mr. Richards:

"In the temporary absence of his Honor, the Mayor, we have been requested to express to you in behalf of the Municipality and citizens of Salt Lake City, the pleasure they feel upon the occasion of your visit to our mountain home, and to bid you a most cordial welcome.

We cannot introduce you to many of those exhibitions which in the older cities of the East interest the traveler, where wealth, art and science are combined to afford all that can be desired; but we can introduce you to the edifices and homes which our industry has created, to the variety of trees that shade our sidewalks and beautify our streets, to our gardens and orchards that yield us their delicious fruits and to the waving fields of grain that now cover our land, and all as tokens of our industry, and our success in converting the desert into fruitful fields. These may interest the sojourner for a time when he considers that less than twenty-two years have produced all that you now behold that is pleasant to look upon.

Our labors have been in view, not only of making comfortable homes for the citizens, but a place of rest for the weary traveler; for you will well remember that while now only three or four short days are required to reach us from the East by the Great National Highway which has been built, the most of us settled here when it required as many months of weary travel to perform the journey. We now extend to you, and our numerous visitors, the attractions at least of a quiet, orderly and well regulated city and an hospitable
community.

We trust that your stay with us, however brief or protracted, will be pleasant and agreeable to you, and that you will be enabled to form such acquaintances and enjoy such associations as will permit you in your future life to cherish kindly feelings towards us and ever to have a kindly word for Utah.

Again we bid you and your companions in travel a hearty welcome to our midst, and pray that your future may be a prosperous and happy one."

Mr. Seward, in reply, expressed his thanks for the kind reception and cordial recognition he had met with, which he believed to be sincere, and said he anticipated much satisfaction in his visit.

At 2 p.m., carriages furnished by the committee, conveyed the party through the principal streets of the city, to the west side of Jordan river, to the most sightly portions of the 17th and 20th Wards, to the City Hall where a number of our citizens were introduced, and fruit, cakes and wines were partaken of, and thence to the Bath House, returning by way of the Union Square, which was designated to be the terminus of the Central Utah Railroad.

THE SERENADE LAST NIGHT

Last night, at a somewhat late hour, Captain Croxall's brass band serenaded ex Secretary Seward and party at the Townsend House. The evening was clear and beautiful, and a large concourse of people, numbering from five to eight hundred, assembled in anticipation of a speech from Mr. Seward.

After the playing of "Hail Columbia" and the "Allandale Quickstep" by the band, Mr. Seward appeared, in response to calls from the crowd, and being introduced by Alderman Richards, said:

"Fellow Citizens, it would be impossible for me to speak so as to be heard by so large an audience as this; and were it otherwise proper, the circumstances under which I am traveling through the country forbid me from engaging in any kind of discussion of public or political affairs. They do not forbid me, however, acknowledging the hospitality and kindness which have been shown me by my fellow citizens. That is all I can do, and I do it with a free, kind and good heart. I thank you for the hospitality you have shown me since I came to your city. I thank you for your attendance to-night, and I pray God that the great marvel which I witness here may result in establishing a good civilization in the heart of the American Continent; and be a sign, token and assurance to mankind in every nation of the earth that it cannot fail, if it be prosecuted by industry and virtue, in advancing the
welfare of the whole human race.

Accept my thanks, once more, for this kind greeting and permit me to bid you a cordial good night."

The band played "Thou art Gone from my Gaze" when, in response to vociferous calls, Mr. F. W. Seward was introduced by Alderman Richards, and said:

"Fellow Citizens, I thank you heartily for this kind greeting. It has given me much pleasure to visit a region of country of which I have heard so much, and in which, in common with all my fellow countrymen, I have taken so deep an interest. Even the brief glance that we have already been able to bestow upon it assures us of its wealth, of the greatness of its agricultural resources, and of its rich future.

I join with you in your congratulations over the completion of the Pacific Road. Remote as you have hitherto been, both from the Atlantic and Pacific Coast, you are now brought in close connection with each of them. It is not easy to estimate the value of the benefits which that road is destined to confer upon you, upon our country and upon the world; nor is it easy to estimate the value of the guaranty it gives of prosperity to our States and of the perpetuity of our Union.

Accept, gentlemen, my best wishes for your future and my hearty thanks for this greeting."

After "Champagne Charlie" by the band, Mr. Wilson, editor of the Chicago "Evening Journal," was called for, and upon being introduced said:

"Fellow Citizens, I do not think it is exactly fair for you to call upon me, a member of the editorial profession, to speak to you, when by taking the Chicago "Evening Journal" you could hear from me every day. However, gentlemen, I can only thank you for the hospitality that the party with which I am traveling has received in this, your beautiful city; and I can say that we are all delighted with your city and with you. Allow me to say good night."

The band played Quick March, "Bull Dog," when the Hon. A. Fitch, Senator, from Auburn, N. Y., was introduced by Mr. J. M. Ellis, and said:

"Fellow Citizens, I am happy to meet with you on this occasion. It has been a great pleasure to our party to find so industrious, sober and virtuous a people here (cheers). We are gratified with the beauty of your city, and with the work of your hands, of which we have had full demonstration throughout the day. We thank you kindly for your cordial greeting to our friend, Governor Seward, with whom we have the pleasure of traveling. Good night."
The "Fairy Polka" was played when in response to loud calls of "Ellis," Mr. J. M. Ellis appeared, being introduced by Mr. Fitch. He was greeted with cheers mingled with hisses. He made a few very felicitous remarks after which the crowd dispersed.
1869, July 3

THE NEW ORGAN

On entering the new tabernacle today, we were filled with admiration at the beauty and grandeur of the great organ, now that the scaffolding has been removed and the organ case grained and varnished. Its cathedral like shape, with immense towers and symmetrical proportions, now stand our beautifully, and the entire work reflects great credit upon Bro. J. Ridges, the designer and builder. When completed the organ will compare favorably with any in the world for its beauty of design and purify of tone. Brother Ridges informs us that a large amount of work has yet to be bestowed upon it and that the octave of immense pipes in front, which are now white, will be covered with gold leaf, and that many other smaller ornamental pipes have to be placed where the green drapery is now arranged, together with some beautifully carved panel work for the pedestal portion of the case. We have heard but one expression about the organ from the many visitors who have examined the workmanship and listened to its tones: they think it a remarkable piece of mechanism to be built in this country, and that it is not inferior, so far as completed, to the eastern and foreign made articles of its class.
The addition which has been made to the New Tabernacle by the construction of the gallery, has effected a great change in the appearance of that remarkable structure. To our eye the gallery has the effect to lessen the vastness of the building and to diminish the apparent height of the ceiling. But it gives a completeness and finish to it that we admire. Standing at the Eastern end of the gallery, the building loses none of its immensity by the erection of this addition, on the contrary, we think a better idea of its proportions is obtained from that point than before. The general opinion is that the construction of the gallery will improve the acoustic qualities of the house, and that the congregation will hear distinctly in every seat; but should this not be the case, there are other improvements, which time did not permit to be made before Conference, that will correct any defects of this kind that may still exist. We venture the opinion that, before it is finished, its acoustic properties will be superior to those of any large building in the United States, as it already is the largest auditorium of which we have any knowledge.

The gallery measures in front, from one end to the other, 395 feet. At the back it is probably about 500 feet. It is about thirty-two feet in depth. It is supported by seventy-two columns. There are six stairways—two north, two east and two south. The seats at the present will be mostly temporary, there not being sufficient time to construct the others before Conference. The gallery will seat, 3,000 persons, which will afford, in the entire building, sitting accommodation for 11,000, and standing room, in addition, for between 2,000 and 3,000, making the total capacity of the building between 13,000 and 14,000!—clearly exhibiting what a united people can accomplish under wise guidance. Steps will be taken to select a corps of door keepers, and deacons to seat the congregation. In the body of the building the people will be seated as formerly; that is, the ladies in the center seats and the gentlemen on the side seats. In the gallery, the ladies will occupy the north and the gentlemen the south side. Those who take seats in that part are requested to observe this regulation.

It is the intention to have the New Tabernacle thrown open for worship at 2 p.m. on Sunday next, and it is hoped that there will be a large attendance. A small congregation would almost be lost there; besides, it will offer a good opportunity, before holding Conference, to ascertain whether the addition of a gallery has corrected any defects in sound that formerly existed.

On Thursday next, the 5th of May, the adjourned Annual Conference will convene at 10 o'clock a.m. in the New Tabernacle.
It is anticipated there will be a large attendance of people on that occasion. We scarcely think there need be any fear entertained of lack of room, though there never was a time in the history of the Latter-day Saints--no matter how large the building might be which they had to meet in--when the people could find sufficient room to hold their conferences. It would be a grand and very pleasing sight to see the New Tabernacle filled to its utmost capacity.
THE NEW TABERNACLE YESTERDAY

There was an immense gathering yesterday afternoon at the New Tabernacle. The weather was delightful, and must have been tempting even to invalids to venture out. One hour before the time appointed we say persons wanding their way with the evident design of securing good seats. The gallery seemed to be the most desirable place as it was well filled some time before the commencement of the meeting. Looking at the size of the congregation and the vastness of the building it would seem to be very difficult if not impossible to make all hear. Yet from inquiries we have made, there were few, if any, who failed to hear President Young during his entire remarks yesterday afternoon. President Smith was not heard so well from some points at the commencement of his remarks; but, as he warmed up, he was heard distinctly. While Elder Bywater was speaking there was not the same quiet maintained that had been, and it was not possible in some parts of the building to keep the run of what he said.

While President Young was addressing the congregation his hearers kept very still, and we are informed by persons who sat on the seats where they were accustomed to sit last Summer, that yesterday they heard as they never did before. The gallery had made, judging by their experience, a great improvement in the acoustic qualities of the building. The reverberation that was noticed on every previous occasion when meeting was held there, did not exist yesterday, and though there may be even now some particular parts of the house where a speaker cannot be heard very distinctly, still from all we can learn, the congregation in every part can now hear more plainly than ever before.

We trust that strict measures will be taken by the deacons and doorkeepers to prevent the walking about of children and others during the services. The moving backward and forward of young people yesterday was very annoying, and must have materially interfered with the hearing of those in whose neighborhood they walked. In a building like the New Tabernacle strict order should be enforced, or the words of the loudest speakers will be lost to a large portion of the congregation, and the enjoyment of the remainder will be seriously marred. Another point: It is a great convenience on a hot day, when meeting has been held for some time, to get a drink of cool water; and children, especially, get very restless if they can not quench their thirst. But the practice of carrying water around can be made objectionable by the excess of zeal which those entrusted with this duty sometimes manifest. They can, if they choose, lessen the interest felt in the meeting and disturb the congregation by their officiousness; this would be a greater injury than the water which they pass around is a benefit. But on all these points experience will suggest the best course to pursue.

The community is fortunate in having so cool and commodious
a place of worship as is the New Tabernacle. It is a building of which, as well as the organ, we may be proud, and when the improvements yet contemplated shall have been made, we think it will be an easy labor for a speaker to make himself heard by the congregation that shall assemble within its walls.
March 8, 1869

The Union Pacific Railroad was completed to Ogden, Jos. Hall wrote the following details concerning the event.

RAILWAY CELEBRATION AT OGDEN

Ogden City, Utah
March 8, 1869

Editor Salt Lake Telegraph.—At 11:20 o'clock this a.m. the U.P.R.R. track-layers hove in sight of this city, and from that time continued their march with great rapidity. The citizens exhibited the liveliest enthusiasm, and testified the liveliest joy, as, from the high bluffs and every commanding elevation they feasted their eyes and ears with the sight and sound of the long-expected and anxiously looked for fiery steed. Onward and still onward they came, and thousands and thousands of our citizens, both from here and from the adjoining settlements, decked in their holiday attire, gave a hearty welcome to the advent of the nation's great highway into this city. About half-past two p.m. they steamed into Ogden, when Colonel Dan. Gamble, with true Hibernian enthusiasm, run up the first flag, which, while floating gracefully in the breeze, was soon followed by numerous others. And here, let me observe, that never, to my mind, did the flags of our Union wave more gracefully, or more proudly, than on this auspicious occasion. Our excellent military brass band was soon out, and, under the able leadership of Captain William Pugh, soon sent forth their soul-enlivening strains of rich music, which, with a royal salute from Captain T. S. Wadsworth's artillery, gave the preliminary welcome to the iron-horse.

At 4 o'clock a public stand was erected alongside the track. At 5 o'clock the procession was formed under the direction of the committee of arrangements, (Colonel W. N. Fife, Captain Joseph Parry and Francis Brown, Esq.,) which consisted of the Mayor, members of the City Council, the various schools, under the superintendence of their respective teachers, headed by the band, bearing banners, with numerous appropriate mottoes, among which the following was conspicuous:

"HAIL TO THE HIGHWAY OF NATIONS! UTAH BIDS YOU WELCOME!"

Pedestrians, equestrians, and crowded vehicles now thronged the festive scene. Wadsworth's artillery having arrived, a salute of twenty-one guns was now fired, whose deafening echoes vibrated through the mountains, hills and vales.

At half past five o'clock the rails were laid to a point in a line with the Tithing Office street, five blocks north into the city. On the stand were Hons. F. D. Richards, L. Farr, A. F. Farr, Cols. D. Gamble, W. Thompson, W. N. Fife, Maj. S. M. Blair,

The vast audience being called to order by Hon. L. Farr, Mayor of Ogden City, Hon. F. D. Richards was then introduced who delivered an eloquent and soul-stirring address. He commenced by bidding the conductors and operators on the world's highway most hearty welcome, and congratulating them on the success, thus far, of this ponderous undertaking. An enterprise of such magnitude, he said, calls forth our admiration and gratitude; and it is impossible for any people to hail this auspicious event with greater joy than we do. Is it not so, my friends? It is. A prejudice has existed in the minds of some in relation to our feelings on this matter. It has been said that we did not wish to have a railroad pass through our country. Such prejudice has been proved to be unfounded. And our labors along the line, especially through Echo and Weber kanyon, are a standing and irrefutable testimony of our great desire and anxiety to see the completion of this, the greatest undertaking ever designed by human skill and wisdom. It spans the continent, and uniting the Atlantic to the Pacific, opens up to us the commerce of the nations, it facilitates and shortens the transit and trade between India, China, America, and other parts of the world, and enables us, with speed and comfort, to visit our friends throughout the Union. It will also enable the world's great men,—men of wisdom, science, and intellect, to visit these our mountain homes, and to form a true estimate of our character and position. Then I say, Hail to the great highway of the nations, Utah bids you welcome! And pray God to speed the great work, until it is completed, and may good and kind feelings animate the minds of the contractors and builders of both lines, and stimulate them to increased exertion, until the last tie and rail are laid.

It is impossible to do justice in this letter to Judge Richards' speech, which was replete with interest, and was listened to with delight, by the large and respectable audience. The speaker, who was often cheered by both citizens and strangers, concluded by paying a high compliment to the ability and energy of Capt. Wm. Clayton and his able assistants. He congratulated them on their perseverance, and the manner in which they have conducted the work in their departments. At the close of the address a salute was fired, and the boys struck up the "Star Spangled Banner." At this juncture the company's boarding and sleeping cars, which had hitherto remained alike to the south, now, with three engines, steamed to the front of the stand. Three cheers for the great high-way was now proposed and given, when the wildest enthusiasm and demonstrations of joy prevailed and loud shouts rent the air. Amid the alternate pealings of the artillery's thunder, the music of the band, and the long continued, shrill whistling of the three engines, the waving of hats, kerciefs, and other demonstrations of pleasure, rendered the occasion such that will not soon be