

to form a union of effort, of strength, of power, of faith to combine the elements together for the advancement of the kingdom and cause we have espoused, and those instructions of late have been, in a measure, upon points of a temporal character for the temporal salvation of the people. We should depend upon ourselves and upon our own resources and exertions for the things that are necessary for our temporal sustenance.

If we wish to do anything that will be a credit to ourselves, let us now in the days of peace and prosperity, show our faith by our works, and labor to bring about for ourselves and the kingdom, those things that are necessary for our own support and existence, to manufacture our own clothing, to begin to lay aside those things that are unnecessary while they are within our reach, provided that we do it of our own voluntary act for the sake of holy and righteous principles, for the sake of doing right, then we may be entitled to a small mead of praise; but that individual who only reforms when he is obliged, is not entitled to praise. When there is an abundance of luxuries here and we show that we can abstain from them and lay them aside to depend upon our own exertions, we thus gain strength and power, instead of waiting till the things are entirely shut out from us.

We desire to prove our integrity to ourselves and to our God. This perhaps is in the bosoms of all the Saints; they would like to show that they are willing to abide the teachings that come from the President to them, and to lay the foundation for bringing those things from the elements which they require. Let us endeavor to make a little calculation, exercise our intellects be active and energetic, and combine together the ability which we find in our midst; let us also combine our efforts and means as well as our faith. We are frequently in difficulty to establish some mechanical branch of business. We have thus far been frustrated in our attempts to manufacture iron, not so much for want of the mechanical skill, as in consequence of a certain unrighteous ambition which some have had to be the first to bring out good iron.

The adversary is opposed to our progress, and he will strive to subvert every enterprise, but how does it become the Saints to let the evil influence and the power of the adversary control them to that extent that if one brother cannot accomplish what is wanted, he feels in his heart that no one else shall? How does it look when a man cannot produce iron for him to feel in his heart to operate for the purpose of thwarting every other man, and for this purpose get up a division and a contention among the brethren? This is the spirit that has been in Iron county; it is a kind of rivalry that is engendered in hell. To let the power of the devil enter in and produce such feelings among Saints that ought to know better, and that ought to do better, is a disgrace to a people calling themselves the people of God.

I speak of iron to illustrate this subject because it is a case with which you are all familiar, and because it is an article of which we stand so much in need. There are other things though perhaps of less moment, in which this kind of strife does exist. There is such a thing as a commendable rivalry, a desire to excel and which tends to build up, but this of which I speak is a design to thwart the operations and to keep in men's own bosoms the knowledge which would do others good; yet they appear to delight in keeping locked up in their own bosoms that knowledge which would be of service to the community. Such persons fall far short of doing as well as they know how, or of doing all they can for the building up of the kingdom of God; all such will most likely become darkened in their counsel and lose the knowledge which they possess, for the Lord has not bestowed that light and intelligence for such a purpose. If I understand the subject, we are here to use our best ability to aid with our might and power to bring about the purposes of the Almighty in the last days. Hence when we see men continue to be actuated by such unworthy influences which we find to be both disagreeable and disgraceful, we should strive to help them in overcoming them. Perhaps we do not all think of it in this light. If we do not, let us search out and see where we do give the evil one power over us, and how he takes the advantage and causes us to do things which hedge up not only our own way, but the way of others. I do not suppose there is any person, even the most feeble but could do some things for the advancement and benefit of this people, if they could and would do as well as they know how. With all the intelligence which the President possesses, I have no doubt but he could at many times do a great deal better for the benefit of Israel if the people around him possessed more of the disposition to exercise and bring into use the knowledge and power to do good with which the Almighty has endowed them, but owing to their lack of diligence, and command over themselves they let the adversary get power over them, and that thwarts him in his purposes which he would otherwise accomplish. The Lord himself cannot accomplish as much with a people who are slow to comprehend, who do not resist the powers of darkness and who do not overcome the power of the evil one, but permit Satan to rule predominant in their bosoms and throw obstacles in their way, as he could and would with a people who not only being willing and obedient but who exhibit a disposition to govern and control their evil propensities, subdue and eradicate them from their bosoms, and give free scope and power to the intelligence, light and knowledge with which they are so graciously endowed.

Well then, we see that here is a labor that we can perform ourselves, if we will be careful and look into our own bosoms and eradicate therefrom the evil influences which we permit to come in there and darken our own counsel and minds, and be a clog in the way of the kingdom instead of helping it along.

In all measures which need our help, we should strive to see the utility of them, if possible as soon as those that have set about to do the work, and let our faith be to go about the labor required of us; let us go about it unitedly, with one heart and one voice. Then cannot we accomplish things as the Lord wants? Yes, we can, and then we shall soon see the kingdoms of this world tremble and fall to pieces. There are some portions of this community, I am aware, that feel right about the temporal progress of this kind of m.

I am speaking of these matters that you, my brethren and sisters, may lend a helping hand and let the kingdom increase, that we may all see the work of our God roll forth and increase with greater power and magnitude. Our President desires it, and so do the Almighty, and he will bestow his blessings upon his people and cause them to prosper exceedingly.

I presume there is no person living, who, if it had been possible twelve years ago to have looked forward to this time, and seen the vast increase of this mighty work and its magnitude, but would have considered it the most glorious scenery that could be exhibited to their view. No person could have imagined it, unless the Lord had shown it to him by opening the vision of his mind to see it.

We have truly attained to great blessings, still greater are before us, and we can rejoice more abundantly in the faith as we witness the development and progress of the great work in which we are engaged. We see great and important events before us, and duties to perform that are of great importance. Let us take hold of it with a will and with our whole heart, that we may progress more abundantly than we have hitherto done, which is my prayer and exhortation in the name of Jesus: Amen.

The Mines in Washington Territory.

Many of the miners in the Salmon river and Nez Perce country have written home to their friends in Oregon and California, telling some marvellous tales about the richness of those mines, and giving a minute description of the country, its towns, cities, the roads thither, and of other matters and things of interest to adventurers, together with the state of society already existing there.

The Portland Advertiser publishes the following, dated at Lewiston, the latter part of April:

"Lewiston is situated in the forks of Snake and Clearwater rivers, and is bound to be the main town east of the Cascade range in supplying the demands of the mining community, as all pack and wagon trains must pass here from Walla Walla, besides being the head of steamboat navigation, and evidently will undersell Walla Walla in prices. In a short time we look for the whistle of the steamer and all will anxiously bid her welcome. This town should properly be called Regdon, as the tents here indicate. A few substantial buildings are in course of erection, and all look forward to the good time coming, when the hardy son of toil will exchange his dust for the necessities of life in our midst, and from the nature of things your town must get the lion's share. Every day adds new faces here. Whole wagon loads of carpet-sacks and blankets arrive daily, all bound for the far-famed Salmon. I wish them good luck, but I think all will not get claims without much toil and hardship. People too heedlessly rush to places discovered, and will not sink a single prospect hole, but go to jumping mining claims, which is the cause of three-fourths of the rows in the mines. It is supposed that the other fourth is attributed to spirits if not spirits which will kill at the short distance of 500 yards.

The Salmon mines, where Florence city is situated, do not lie on Salmon river, they are on the little ravines in the hills adjoining, and are of rather a flat surface, which fact accounts for the great fall and long lying of the snow. The snow is now nearly seven feet deep, but the last four or five days has reduced it greatly. There is about thirty miles of snow up the road to travel through before you can reach the golden El Dorado. I do not honestly think the present Salmon mines to be extensive, but I do believe that on the Salmon river and adjacent country they are. Gold is said to be found paying from ten to twenty dollars per day to the hand on the banks of the Salmon. There are several thousand men in the Salmon mines with but little provisions, which must cause great suffering. Bacon, when in market, readily commanded three to four dollars per pound, flour two dollars, coffee, sugar, beans, etc., none to be had. Shovels and picks sold as high as forty dollars each, and, strange to say, even at Lewiston bacon sold yesterday at a dollar per pound, and to-day it sells at seventy-five cents. It costs at least two dollars a day to live here, and do your own cooking. Various new mines have been discovered, but the severity of the past winter has prevented any parties from starting for them.

I look upon the Oro Fino and Elk city gold districts as superior to the Salmon mines, not but that the latter will pay as well as reported, but the two former places will furnish

more pay ground, and consequently will reward with substantial pay, more men for a longer period, as the present discovered Salmon will only cover about two or three miles square. I think there will be more gold taken out of Oro Fino this year than last. Already they are working the Oro Fino mines, and persons who have claims up there are making from ten to fifteen dollars per day to the hand. Several rich quartz leads have been discovered, and are said to equal in richness any in California.

The rush to the mines in Washington territory, from California and Oregon, is represented to be great, and thousands were going thitherwards, at latest dates, with a fair prospect that the emigration would continue during the season.

The Dalles Mountaineer, relative to the rush to the E. D. rado of the North, and the demand for transportation up the Columbia, says—

"The Oregon Steam Navigation Company have the steamers Idaho, Hassaloe, and Mary, constantly plying between the Dalles and Cascades. In addition to these they have chartered all the scows on the river, and with all these facilities are unable to meet the demand for transportation. Three years since a tiny steamboat, making tri-weekly trips, was fully equal to all the requirements of the Columbia river trade.

The same paper published the following extracts from correspondence dated at Florence city, the 3d of April—

New discoveries of gold have been made south of Salmon, some thirty miles from here, which I have reason to think are as rich as these, but are only known to a few as yet. Rumors of diggings at from fifteen or twenty-five miles from here in every direction are rife, but nothing to be relied on. One claim on Summit Flat yielded one thousand dollars one day last week, three men working it.

Cold as ever—mercury 20° below freezing this morning, and snow has been falling fast all day. Not much mining will be done before the middle of May. Pack trains have at last got to the Mount in House, some fifteen miles from here, and they were much needed, for flour had risen to two dollars per pound, sugar, coffee, nails, and dry fruit, two dollars and fifty cents, and tobacco at six dollars per pound.

Don't think of coming here before the 1st of June, unless you make up your mind to walk most of the way from Lewiston. It is my opinion that merchandizing will be overdone here the coming summer, for every miner that has three or four thousand dollars is going to turn merchant this spring. So it is my intention to close out here, and go to Elk city. The mines there will last longer than these, and new discoveries have been made there of very good diggings—that is, such as will pay from twenty to forty dollars per day to the man, and will last for years. I have just been shown a piece of gold from there weighing upwards of twenty dollars and free from quartz.

A letter from the Oro Fino mines, April 6th says—

Some few miners have already commenced work but of course experience a good deal of inconvenience, as they have either to shovel or build fires and melt some five or six feet of snow from the ground. Scoury is quite prevalent here, which of course produces a brisk demand for everything in the vegetable line.

The Mountaineer of the 30th of April, announces the following in relation to the Powder river and John Day river mines—

"A large number of persons are now out on the John Day river, and the richness of these mines will soon be placed beyond peradventure. The deserted cabins of Buel Woodward and his party are occupied by a company of miners, and that vicinity is being thoroughly prospected. Special Indian agent Kirkpatrick has gone out there with a party of men, and will take measures to effectually prevent another Indian massacre. The road by the way of Rock Creek is now generally followed, and is said to materially shorten the distance to the John Day mines. Parties disposed to try their luck in these mines need have no fear of an Indian attack.

A gentleman named Lizot, just down from Powder river, reports the mines quite as good as those on Salmon river. He has with him a specimen of Powder river gold, free from quartz and weighing twelve dollars. He states that at the time he left there was five hundred persons in the mines, all doing well, and satisfied with their prospects. Provisions were very short, and unless supplies are thrown into the mines at an early day, there must be great suffering. There is a good road open through from the Dalles to Powder river for pack animals, and loaded wagons can go to within a few miles of the mines. Communication was open from Powder river to Salmon. Parties who had recently come over reported the snow from three to four feet deep on the mountains.

The roads leading out from the Dalles are literally lined with miners. At present the principal rush is to Powder river, and not less than two thousand persons are supposed to be on their way to those mines. Very many of these, most likely, will eventually reach the Salmon. The communication between these two mining districts is open.

The excitement in relation to the Powder river mines bids fare to eclipse the Salmon river furor. Parties out on Powder river are continually sending their friends favorable

accounts, and hence the confidence in the richness of these mines. There is another reason that induces very many to give them the preference over Salmon: They are of easy access, and can be worked several months longer in each season. Under these circumstances, ten dollar diggings on the Powder will pay as well as twenty dollar diggings on Salmon. The distance from the Dalles to Powder river is about two hundred miles, over a good road, with plenty of wood, water and grass the whole way. Miners can either pack through direct from the Dalles, or they can take steamboats as far as Grand Ronde Landing, from which point they are within less than one hundred miles of the mines. Either route can be traveled with ease and perfect safety.

The Dalles Mountaineer of May the 7th has the following additional news from the northern mines:

Reports from Salmon river are favorable. One gentleman's statement is so fabulous that we hesitate about giving it. He says that the parties who went in last fall, and now have their claims open, are making out at the rate of five hundred thousand dollars a day. A Mr. Stanford is responsible for this statement. There was no suffering for want of provisions, and all anticipated a glorious summer's work.

William A. Y. es, just down from Lewiston, says, that at the time he left danger was apprehended from a flood. The water was very high in the Snake river, and backed the Clearwater up to such an extent as to cause that stream to overflow its banks. An additional rise of four or five feet would lay the business portion of the town under water.

Provisions of all kinds had been very scarce at Lewiston, but one or two trips of the boats would suffice to replenish the market. Bacon had been selling at seventy-five cents, but immediately on the arrival of the Tenino, fell to thirty-seven and a half. Flour had been up to eighty-five dollars per hundred, but is now held at from twenty to twenty-five dollars.

The latest intelligence from Salmon river gold mines, stated:

That very rich diggings had been discovered on the south side of Salmon, in the Snake country. They were said to be fully equal to those in the Florence city district.

From New Zealand.

Advices from Otago, New Zealand, by way of Honolulu, had been received at San Francisco the 10th, of January.

The gold mines in the Waiopori river region were very productive, and from 1,500 to 2,000 miners were doing well.

The Middle Island was seeking for a separate colonial government, but such separation was warmly opposed by the leading journals in the North Island.

The number of sheep in the Province of Otago were 523,126, divided between 101 sheep farms, of which the largest had 32,000 sheep, and the smallest 540.

In the North Island, the warlike attitude of the natives was gradually yielding to the firm measures and personal popularity of Sir G. Gray, the Governor General.

The immigration to Otago during the quarter ending December 31st (last), was 12,527.

A STRANGER.—The *San Francisco (Cal.) Republic* announces that a wild animal was recently killed at Holden's station, on the Mokelumne, of a kind never before seen on the Pacific coast, and many doubted as to what place the stranger occupied in the department of natural history. It was, however, identified by Mr. Gruber, an eminent Naturalist of San Francisco, as the carajou, or glutton, common in some countries; but, how it had found its way to California no one could determine.

LEARN TO THINK.—Thought engenders thought. Place one idea upon paper, another will follow, and still another, until you have written a page. You cannot fathom your mind. There is a well of thought there which has no bottom. The more you draw from it the more clear and fruitful it will be. If you neglect to think yourself, and use other people's thoughts, giving them utterance only, you will never know what you are capable of. At first your ideas may come in lumps—homely and shapeless—but no matter; time and perseverance will arrange and polish them. Learn to think, and you will learn to write; the more you think the better you will be enabled to express your ideas.

FRUIT PRINTING.—The *Agronomische Zeitung* says: At Vienna, for some time past, fruit dealers have sold peaches, pears, apples, apricots, &c., ornamented with armorial bearings, designs, initials, names, &c. The impression of these things is effected in a very simple manner: a fine fruit is selected, at the moment it is beginning to ripen, that is, to take a red color, and paper, in which the designs are neatly cut out, is affixed. After awhile the envelope is removed, and the part of the fruit which has been covered is brilliantly white. By this invention the producers of fruit may realize large sums.

FATE OF DELINQUENTS.—Tell me, angelic hosts, ye messengers of love, shall swindling printers here below have no redress above?

The shining angel band replied: "To us is knowledge given, delinquents on the printer's books can never enter heaven!"