

## Correspondence.

HOTEL FOUR SEASONS,  
Munich, Bavaria, April 22, 1873.  
President Brigham Young:

Dear Brother—On the 10th inst. I wrote to you from Athens. We completed our visit in that memorable capital, and read up in the news received just as we were leaving Constantinople, and closed our correspondence to date. The Turks and Greeks have failed to agree on a plan to exterminate brigandage, as we learn from the *Levant Herald*, a paper published in English in Constantinople. The Greek government is doing all it can to make travel through the country safe. We were assured by the authorities that it was safe; that if we wished to visit the field of Marathon, Eleusis, the Straits of Thermopylae, or Corinth, if we would give one day's notice, they would furnish a guard of soldiers free of cost. We saw proper not to run any risks, as we were told that the brigands had simply fled across the line into Turkey, and passed back and forward at their pleasure.

It is considered quite a treat to visit the Acropolis and other ruins by moonlight; the evening we visited the ruins the moon was nearly full, and shining clear and bright. The fifteen standing columns of Jupiter Olympus display their architectural modesty very soothingly to the eye by moonlight. The 16th column, which was blown down in 1852, or, as the guide said, was thrown down by an earthquake, was composed of fifteen pieces, and in all was some 58 feet high, and about six and a half in diameter. When the 124 pillars of this temple were all standing, the architrave in place and the marble roof in perfect order, as it was when completed and dedicated by the Emperor Hadrian, it must have been a magnificent structure; and it had been about 600 years in building. The view of the Acropolis by moonlight was very pleasant, as also the view of the city, which has been mostly rebuilt in the European style within the last 30 years. The Greek government keeps a night and day guard around these old temples, and is making numerous excavations in different parts of the city and vicinity, having disintombed parts of the ancient walls of the city, numerous burial places and tombs, baths, and the stadium of Lycurgus, discovering statues, monuments, and ornamental work, with inscriptions, from which they can determine dates, and names of parties and other interesting facts. A building is in course of construction, into which it is designed to gather such of the more valuable of these marbles and other works of art into a national museum of antiquities, which will give additional advantages to the student of archaeology.

Much of Greece would be very fruitful, if it had rains, but it is a very dry and hot country in the summer, but said to be very pleasant during the winter. Where water can be procured for irrigation, it produces a great variety of choice fruits, vegetables, and ornamental trees.

We steamed from the harbor of Piraeus on the evening of the 12th. We had a nice view of the Straits of Salamis, remembered as the site of the defeat of the fleet of Xerxes by the Greeks in the Persian war. We changed from the steamer *Wien*, at Syra, to the *Mars*, and about midnight on the 17th we arrived at the *Hotel de Ville* in Trieste, Austria. The Austrian Lloyd steamers, in which we have traveled since leaving Brindisi, Italy, are slow, but safe and well conducted. Although that company run eighty steamships, many of them large, all freight and passengers are put on and off in small boats and barges, which is a slow process, and very disagreeable and often dangerous to passengers when the sea is rough. We should have gone ashore at Cyprus and other points, had it not been for the danger of being upset. Our steaming upon the Adriatic, Mediterranean, Ionian, Aegean, Archipelago, and Sea of Marmora and their tributaries was about fifteen days.

On arriving at Trieste we received the *WEEKLY NEWS* of March 5th, 12th, and 19th, and a *Herald* of the 22nd, with letters from our families. On the 18th we drove through that commercial town, which shows manifest signs of prosperity and a live business, it being the principal commercial outlet of the

Austrian Empire, and is said to contain 105,000 inhabitants.

On the 19th we traveled through a very fine country, highly cultivated, to Verona, in Italy, where we spent the Sabbath. Verona is one of the four fortified places formerly termed the quadrilateral, and is fortified for miles with every skillful device that the military engineers of Austria could suggest, and was supposed to be impregnable. From a high point in a beautiful garden in the city, we saw the field upon which was fought the battle of Solferino, which resulted in transferring all these forts to the newly formed Kingdom of Italy. The country is very handsome, fertile and well tilled. We visited a Roman amphitheatre about 1,700 years old, which still contains seats of Verona marble sufficient to accommodate over 20,000 people, and when complete must have been ample, including standing room, to accommodate 70,000. The gates of the ancient city, portions of the wall, and some old palaces also remain of the Roman works. The town now contains less than 70,000 inhabitants, but its complication of forts, walls, arsenals, barracks, magazines, embankments, palaces and churches renders it a place of considerable interest.

Our journey from that place to this was accomplished in seventeen hours by rail up the river Adige and its tributaries over the Tyrol-Alps at the Brenner Pass, and down the river Inn and its tributaries. The road is excellent, the cars comfortable, and the route naturally very favorable for a road over so mountainous a region. The beauty of the mountain scenery would reward a lover of the picturesque for a journey through it, as it contains rich and highly cultivated valleys and mountain sides until they are so steep as to make it necessary to stake the soil down or terrace it, above which an immense forest of timber crowned with snow. Numerous cascades and waterfalls add beauty and variety to the scenery.

While in Greece I was conversing with some gentlemen who spoke English, in relation to the Americans and English sending missionaries there to convert them. They inquired, "Why don't they send their missionaries to the heathen, and convert them to Christ? We are Christians already, and what sense is there in their spending their time and money to convert us over again? We are agreed now and have one religion, and that the ancient Greek church. If we follow these American and English missionaries, we shall have no religion and be in dispute with each other, and what good can that all do us?" According to the provisions of the Greek constitution no person has a right to proselyte from the Greek church; all have a right to enjoy their faith, and teach it to any one not of the Greek church; but as all Greek children are baptized into the Greek church, the field for missionary labors in that kingdom is very limited.

I visited St. Paul's church, which is the cathedral of that kingdom, and is a new and handsome building. Though small in comparison with St. Peter's in Rome, it contrasts favorably with it in not being infested by beggars.

Sister Schettler, wife of Paul A., came to our hotel to-day; she had been visiting her friends for about two weeks, and is in good health and spirits.

Munich is a live city. The streets are clean, well paved, and many of them wide and handsome. It contains many public edifices, all permanent, and many of them handsome buildings. Its public institutions are numerous, with ample pleasure grounds and groves around it. Bavaria is a Catholic kingdom, Louis II its ruler, but it forms a prominent part of the newly organized German empire. School buildings, and buildings for universities and seminaries of learning are numerous. Hospitals, museums, libraries and theatres, on a grand scale are also here. Roman Catholic churches are numerous, and many of them are quite ornamental and, we are told, rich in relics.

GEO. A. SMITH.

P.S.—After spending a few days in Vienna, I have thoughts, if I can reach it, of visiting Moscow and northern Europe.

"Whopping-cough" is the editorial orthography for it in Minnesota; whence we infer that they have had a bad spell of it there.

## MINUTES

Of a Conference, held in the St. George Tabernacle, May 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, 1873.

FRIDAY, May 2d, 10 a. m.

Prayer by BISHOP EDWARD BUNKER.

PREST. ROBERT GARDNER said that President J. W. Young's state of health was quite feeble, and he would not be able to attend Conference to-day, but hoped to see him improve, so as to be with us during a portion of the meetings.

ELDER MARIUS ENSIGN exhorted to obedience and faithfulness.

ELDER JOHN B. PACE referred to the atonement of Christ, and the effect of the same upon the human family, and dwelt on some of the first principles of the gospel.

ELDER LEVI W. HANCOCK bore his testimony to the truth of the gospel.

ELDER A. P. WINSOR felt glad to see the young men, sons of old veterans of the cause, step into their steps, and take hold to build up the kingdom. Quite a number of the brethren, who were called on the Colorado mission, had passed through Pipe Springs, feeling well in spirit, and determined to fulfil their mission.

Benediction by Father WM. G. PERKINS.

2 P. M.

Prayer by BISHOP WM. SNOW.

ELDER WM. WILLIS spoke on some of the beauties of music and poetry, the refining and happy influence of music in our families, and on the benefits and blessings derived from obedience; also alluded to the benefits of our Sunday schools, and urged the necessity of fostering and encouraging the same.

ELDER CHARLES PULSIPHER spoke on the benefits derived from obedience and assured the people, that those who remained at home and were engaged in building up Zion, were better off materially than those who had gone to the mining camps to make money.

ELDER CHAS. SMITH said he had just returned from Salt Lake City, and had seen some of the follies of man exhibited there. Spoke of the little value there is in earthly things compared with our salvation. Said it mattered not what a man possessed; before God all men were alike and would be judged according to their merits. Said at the late General Conference, it was urged, that our young men learn trades and make themselves useful. Showed the advantages of trades and the necessity and great demand for skilled workmen, as wealth increased among the people, and men who were wealthy and wished to gratify their tastes, would want the most skillful mechanics to do their work.

BISHOP EDWARD BUNKER endorsed the remarks of brother Chas. Smith, in relation to the importance of our young men learning trades. Spoke of the different degrees of glory and distinction there must needs be, on account of different degrees of faithfulness and worthiness of the people. Alluded to the revelation on Celestial Marriage and spoke of the duty of the brethren to enter into that holy order; and not only believe, but practice what they believed; for by so doing, the Lord would bestow and multiply blessings upon them.

Benediction by ELDER JACOB GATES.

SATURDAY May 3, 10 a. m.

Prayer by BISHOP MCARTHUR.

PREST. GARDNER stated to the conference that the health of Prest. J. W. Young had slightly improved, although he was unable to be outside his room as yet.

ELDER JACOB GATES said we hailed with gladness the brethren who were properly appointed and authorized as home missionaries.

ELDER M. P. ROMNEY alluded to the dealings of God with the nations of the earth, the increase of recklessness among the people of the world, the increase of murder and other wickedness, as well as accidents and destruction of lives and property by the same.

BISHOP L. W. ROUNDY related some items connected with his exploring expedition beyond the Colorado river. After crossing the Colorado he traveled to Mo-in-koppy, about 50 miles. Seven miles beyond the Colorado is the Navajo Spring. From there it was nine or ten miles to the Bitter Spring. From the latter point it was ten miles to some holes in the rocks, containing water. Feed was

good in that region. Traveled down a valley a quarter of a mile wide, went through cedars about three miles from there, being the first timber after leaving Buckskin mountains. Mo-in-koppy was a place a good deal like St. George Valley, many springs breaking out under the hills. Land limited, partly impregnated with salts. Where he first struck the little Colorado river, scattering cottonwood trees were found; bottoms a quarter of a mile wide, wider higher up, timber also better. Proceeded up the river, camped near some falls, bottoms two to three miles wide, with considerable timber. Beyond the San Francisco mountains was a range of well timbered mountains. Went in sight of the Oriba village of the Moquis Indians. The Moquis family lived on the river, but had been obliged to take to the hills for protection on account of the Navajos and Apaches. Came across the Butterfield mail road and also to where the R. R. was staked off. Their guide told them that on the Little Colorado the climate was always mild, snow fell but little and thawed immediately. Described a snow storm, which they encountered in the Pines at the San Francisco Mountains. South of San Francisco Mountains the country was very broken. Came across a very wild timbered country near the San Francisco Mountain, saw some turkeys, but failed to see the walnut and hickory timber supposed to be there, nor any water, nor land fit for settlements. Thought that on the Little Colorado the climate was warm and favorable and the facilities for settling were very good. Cottonwood timber abundant, land rich, grass and water plenty. The Little Colorado was not quite the size of Virgin River, water a little brackish, but better than that from the former river. The distance from the Little Colorado to good saw timber on the San Francisco Mountain was from fifteen to thirty miles. Thought that as a stock country the region near the Little Colorado was very excellent. Distance from ferry in Colorado to Little Colorado River, about 125 miles. Said the Moquis were anxious for our people to settle there, and said that many of their people were desirous of settling with our people. Referred to the principle of celestial marriage and bore testimony to its divinity. Exhorted to faithfulness and obedience.

Benediction by ELDER D. H. CANNON.

2 P. M.

Prayer by BISHOP D. MILNE.

The General and Local authorities of the Church were unanimously sustained by vote, with a single exception.

BISHOP T. J. JONES referred to the accidental death, by shooting, of a little son of Bro. Wadsworth, of Panacea.

BISHOPS GEO. H. CROSBY and R. S. ROBINSON made a few remarks, encouraging the Saints to faithfulness.

BISHOP ROBINSON said that he had been out to the western valleys, and many of our people were working for the "Gentiles" for very low figures, when, if they had remained at home, minding their own business, they would have done better for themselves, besides building up Zion.

BISHOP JOHN W. FREEMAN exhorted to obedience and bore his testimony to the truth.

BISHOP DANIEL D. MCARTHUR exhorted all the people to show in their daily walk and conversation, by their example from day to day, that they were saints in very deed. Said that inasmuch as our material circumstances as a people had so far improved as to call for skilled workmen, to erect fine houses and beautify them, it was necessary that our young men learn trade and prepare themselves for usefulness. Said that there was a time, when a mechanic in this Territory, by relying entirely on his trade, could not make a living, but times had changed and prosperity was now crowning the efforts of the people and they were permitted to beautify Zion.

ELDER D. H. CANNON said, that if we had the Spirit of God in our hearts, we should know of ourselves, whether a man, speaking to us, was endowed by the Spirit of God, or spoke of himself. Said, we as a people, were too apt to be unsuspecting and confiding, and some of us were sometimes the victims of impostors, who intruded themselves upon us.

Benediction by BISHOP J. T. WILLIS.

SUNDAY, 10 a. m., May 4, 1873.

Prayer by BISHOP HENRY EYRING.

ELDER JACOB GATES spoke of the necessity of having the spirit to edify the people; referred to various promises of God, some fulfilled and some yet to be realized. Alluded to the individual responsibility of every son and daughter of Adam. Exhorted those who were appointed to hold responsible callings among the people, to magnify them and seek for wisdom and power from above. Spoke of the abuse of power by some of the brethren, who had been appointed to exercise a brief authority, showing that the gospel taught us to rule by love and persuasion, instead of using a tyrannical and arbitrary power. Said that there was too much carelessness and indifference among the people in regard to the most vital part of our religion, and that we had progressed but little in the last forty years, compared with what it was our privilege to do. Alluded to the order of Enoch and the little knowledge we had in relation to the details connected with that system and order. Said there was no doubt that in due time the Lord would reveal to us all the particulars, when we had become fitted and prepared for that order of things. Encouraged the people to plant cotton, raise wool and sustain the factory.

ELDER JAMES L. BUNTING encouraged to faithfulness and renewed energy; especially our young brethren ought to feel like relieving their fathers and the authorities who had labored faithfully a great many years and were burdened with many cares. Spoke on the importance and benefit of marriage.

President ROBERT GARDNER spoke on the subject of co-operation. Said, in the first place, co-operation in merchandizing was established to keep away outsiders, had no interest with us and who were merchandizing and amassing wealth out of the hard earnings of the people. Co-operation in merchandizing was designed to benefit the many, by dividing the profits with them, inasmuch as they had invested their means in such institutions. Said co-operation could be abused and made a monopoly, therefore those who had the management of co-operative companies ought to seek the interests of the people, as that was the chief object of its establishment.

Benediction by ELDER HARRISON BURGESS.

2 P. M.

Prayer by ELDER ZEMIRA DRAPER.

BISHOP WM. SNOW illustrated the necessity of paying our tithing to keep up our public works, build the Temple and make other improvements necessary for the building up of Zion. Encouraged the young men to learn trades and thereby lay a foundation for their future prosperity.

ELDER JOHN MANGUM, from the Pah-re-ah settlement, represented the people of that place, and said that they were a prosperous little community of ten to twelve families.

BISHOP W. D. PACE encouraged to faithfulness and expressed his confidence in the teachings of our religion.

FATHER W. G. PERKINS blessed the people in the name of Jesus, and implored upon them the blessings of health and strength and every other needful and desirable blessing.

ELDER JACOB GATES again urged upon the people of the South to sustain the Washington factory.

The Home Missionaries, as appointed at former Conferences, were unanimously sustained. The name of Levi W. Hancock was added to the list.

PREST. R. GARDNER urged upon the people of the outer settlements, as far as Beaver, to haul their tithing produce on labor and team tithing and Temple donations, to avoid paying out produce for that kind of work. Also recommended that in all settlements where good mills were it was better to send the flour and save the hauling of smut and dirt as well as mill toll on the wheat. Wanted the Toquerville, Virgin City and Rockville Wards to haul, the coming week, 10,000 feet of lumber from the Buckskin Mountain mill. Wanted the Bishops to collect what donations were subscribed for the making of