

FIRST IMPRESSIONS.

The Irish Coast, Scenery on the Clyde—Scottish Dialect, Customs and Modes of Religious Thought.

It was nearly ten o'clock in the evening. We had been out of sight of land for more than ten days. The rain was pouring down, the sea was rolling heavily and the decks and steps were slippery. Yet, when the cry of "light on the starboard bow" was heard, there was a general rush to see it. Yes, there it was; the great revolving light of Torrey Island, was gleaming brightly through the deepening twilight. This indicated that we were near the north-west coast of Ireland. The ship's officers said we would reach Londonderry between three and four o'clock next morning, so most of the passengers went to sleep. But not many hours elapsed till most of them were astir again. In this latitude and in this time of the year there is not much darkness. I arose about three o'clock; we were approaching Loch Foyle, the harbor of Londonderry. It was broad day light, though the sun had not yet risen. The dark clouds had cleared away, and there in all their freshness and beauty, rose the bright green hills of Ireland. Some of our Irish passengers fairly

WEPT FOR JOY.

They had left their home in early life, and now after many years, were returning on a visit. Indeed the beauty of an Irish landscape once seen, can never be forgotten. We floated gaily up the harbor, passing a British man-of-war. Then came a time of hand-shaking, farewells and promises to write as some seventy of our passengers were now going ashore. At five o'clock we were on our way once more. Soon the hills of Ireland were in the distance and nearer by rose the hills of "Bonnie Scotland." By 10 o'clock we had passed Auld Ailua Craig, or Paddy's Milestone as it is sometimes called—a huge rock that rises precipitately out of the water.

The trip up the Clyde was simply magnificent. On our right lay the county of Ayr, "the land of Burns." On the left rose the hills of Arran and of Butte. The fields were cultivated to the water's edge, and showed the effects of care and skill as we had not seen before. On the less fertile hills were clumps of trees, and beautiful castles here and there, dotted the landscape. We then came to Greenock and Dumbarton with its famous castle, said to be the retreat of William Wallace, and there, we were told, his sword and armor are still to be seen. We passed by several steel-clad men of war, and the Great Eastern, once so famous, lay swinging at her anchors.

We were now approaching Glasgow, without doubt the greatest place for iron ship-building in the world. The clamor of hammers riveting on the steel plates was simply deafening. Here in course of construction were ships of many styles for many nations; iron-clad men-of-war for Italy and Spain, for China and Brazil, and merchant vessels destined to plow the waves of every known ocean and gulf and bay. Among other distinguished vessels we noticed the City of New York and the City of Paris now nearing completion. A part of the contract is that they shall be so built as to make the voyage from Liverpool to New York within five days.

WE WERE SOON ASHORE

and then for the first time we concluded that we did not understand the English language. At least we did not understand what was said to us and they did not seem to understand what we said to them. We asked direction to a certain place, and received as an answer: "Aye man, gang awa doona wee bit, turn to the right and spier the first ane you meet." We found the Scotch people kind and hospitable and ardent lovers of their native land, of which they have good reason to be proud.

Glasgow is built almost exclusively of rock, so also are the streets, which are very clean and very smooth. We noticed traction engines drawing heavy loads, and the street cars and carriages taking the left hand track instead of the right hand as in America. We walked around in the beautiful twilight until half past ten; it seemed too bad to go to bed before it was dark.

It is said the ship building interests of the Clyde are rather dull at present. Only twenty-two vessels have been launched during the past month. What then must be the uproar and din when business is brisk. The International Exhibition now going on at Glasgow will doubtless give a fresh impetus to trade and manufactures. Large numbers of persons are constantly emigrating, especially to Canada and the United States. There is always something strangely pathetic to be witnessed on the occasion of the departure of an emigrant ship from the Clyde. But occasionally the affecting demonstrations have a tinge of the ludicrous about them. The other day an affectionate mother might have been heard bidding adieu to her son in language which was at once touching, and comical. "Oh, my wee Tammy, wull I no see ye again?" "We Tammy" was a big burly fellow about six feet three inches in height.

LAND LEAGUERS

have an existence. The controversy between the landowners of the High-

lands and the crofters or petty farmers has been long and bitter. The General Assembly of the Free Church, now sitting at Inverness, gives an active sympathy to the Highland Land Leaguers, who find able advocates of their cause in Major McLeod and Prof. Rainy. The resolutions offered in the Assembly are, to say the least, mild yet firm rebukes of the avarice of the ruling class.

The General Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland is also in session at Edinburgh. Despite their steel-plated conservatism, a new idea does now and then enter their minds. Some of them perceive that their doctrines are not altogether in harmony with the Scriptures. The Rev. Dr. Thompson of the Glasgow Presbytery and Prof. Flint admit that "There are very few earnest theological students in the Established Church," and the remarks which followed indicate that this was only another way of saying that there are few men (and they decreasing in number) of sufficient intellect to become thorough students who are "really satisfied" with the rigid dogmas of the Established Church. The debate on the Confession of Faith was earnest, and the motion of Dr. Charteris to compromise was lost by a vote of eighty-seven against eighty-two, thus showing a majority in favor of change.

It is a fact beyond dispute that well tiled churches and chapels can only be found where an exceptionally gifted preacher draws a congregation during the days of his fame. So much is this the case that many ministers show an inclination to transform their chapels into veritable palaces of varieties. The ecclesiastical banncombe of a Talmage is considered worthy of republishing here. Meanwhile it is a standing reproach against the press that its chief attention has been devoted to the institutions which exert only a vicious influence on society. Sporting statistics, unclean law-court cases and criminal sensations have in many cases almost monopolized its columns. On the other hand, "luxurious distraction is manifesting its results among the higher classes. The rich are coaxed into religious affection by music and aesthetics, but they are none the more moral on that account. The question constantly arises is it the Gospel that is offered to the people or are they being bewildered by all sorts of so-called Gospels."

J. H. W.

Glasgow, June 8th, 1888.

RELIGIOUS UNITY.

Tendency of Ritualism Towards Romanism.

DURANGO, Col., June 20, 1888.

Editor Deseret News:

Your many readers are doubtless aware that quite an agitation has been going forward in religious circles for some time past, having for its object the uniting of the many different sects of Christians. Some of the ablest and most eminent divines, both in this country and Europe have represented that so many different creeds each opposed to the other in some minor point of doctrine, were never intended by the great God, whose love for us all was such that he sent his beloved Son to be offered as a sacrifice of atonement for our sins. On this point all are agreed; though the efforts of the unionists are receiving very scant success. The principal drawback is the difficulty of formulating a creed which may be subscribed to by all professing Christians, without detriment to their present religious convictions.

Many suggestions have been made on both sides of the water; some of them well worth the earnest attention and consideration of all thinking men; but

NO PLATFORM

so far has been formed, although the Apostle's creed has been proposed, on which all are willing to stand. Can it be possible that this desire for union and the failure to accomplish it has influenced Fathers Matruin and Rivington, whose going over to the Pope is creating such widespread alarm amongst "high church" Protestants? It is a well known fact, that what is known as "Ritualism" in Episcopal churches has grown to such proportions in this country as well as in England within the last twenty years, that bishops who would be disposed to condemn it as being a sure road to Romanism, are afraid to do so lest they offend the majority, and so be compelled to resign their bishoprics. This is certainly a bad state of affairs, but not bad for the Pope. It may be of some interest to your readers to know exactly what Ritualism in Protestant service is, and why it is so prolific of proselytes to Catholicity.

Ritualistic practices by Protestant priests is an aping of the ritual laid down by the Pope from which no Catholic priest dare vary one iota under penalty of instant excommunication. It consists in the wearing of a specified uniform, and the use of certain religious emblems, the chalice and the crucifix being the most conspicuous and important. Next in order comes the holy images, as they must be called, of the Virgin Mary and of many of the angels and saints. Pious Catholics, both clerical and lay, offer their sincerest prayers, kneeling before these images. Catholic writers positively assert that prayer or worship is not offered to the images or statues before which they kneel, but that the likeness of holy men and women in their churches is only to remind them

that they should try to imitate their virtues.

I think, however, that in the following prayer, offered by

ST. BERNARD

when kneeling before a statue of the Virgin Mary, he at least (and I'm sure most Catholics will agree with me that St. Bernard was the brightest gem in the crown of Catholicity, past or present) did pray to the statue, for it is recorded that, in acknowledgment of his petition, the stone likeness of the Blessed Virgin bowed its head:

"Remember O Most Holy Virgin that no one ever had recourse to thy protection, sought thy aid, or implored thy mediation, without obtaining relief. Confiding therefore in thy goodness, I, a most miserable sinner, cast myself at thy feet, humbly begging that thou wilt adopt me for thy child, and take upon thee the care of my eternal salvation."

This prayer is as much a part of the Roman ritual today as is the wearing of vestments by the priests when offering the holy sacrifice of the mass, and of course good Ritualistic Protestant priests never omit it when saying their daily office.

It is a well known fact that the entire force of the Protestant Episcopal clergymen of New Jersey have threatened to stampede in a body to Rome, and have actually sent a deputation to the Pope to negotiate for holy orders. But it is said the Holy Father insisted on their going singly and as little children or not at all.

There can be no doubt, if the agitation for the union of creeds goes on as it has begun, it will result in a complete victory for the Pope. If unity is necessary in Christian worship,

THE POPE

will claim to be the head. He alone claims and is not afraid to exercise supremacy over the highest as well as the humblest of his subjects. He claims to be the vicegerent on earth of Jesus Christ, and as such must be absolute dictator of both faith and morals. His recent action in condemning certain sinful practices of his most devoted and loving children in Ireland, gave rise to a storm of dissent before which other rulers might have quailed. But the Holy Father, conscious of his exalted position and great power, remained invincible to either threats or flattery and had the pleasure and satisfaction of witnessing the unconditional submission of the most stubborn opponents of his lost "bull."

AUTHENTIC.

FROM JUAREZ, MEXICO.

Grief for a Great Man—Prosperity of the Colony.

JUAREZ, Mexico, June 14, 1888.

Editor Deseret News:

The sad news of Apostle Erastus Snow's death reached here by last mail, and universal regret and heartfelt sorrow pervade the hearts of the people here at the receipt of the painful intelligence. In letters received from him dated May 21 he said he expected to visit us about the 18th of the present month, his new house recently erected here being ready to receive him.

The people have been living in fond anticipations of again receiving his wise and fatherly counsels and instructions, from which they have profited so much in the past. But our Heavenly Father has ordained otherwise, and we feel to say, "Thy will be done." May God bless Brother Snow's family and comfort them in their sore bereavement and great loss. The writer has for more than twenty years labored under the direction of President Snow, both in the sterile "Dixie" of Southern Utah, and in the far-away land of Mexico.

Even when his powers began to fail, Brother Snow made hard trips into the Sierra Madre Mountains, looking for timber, etc., riding on horseback much of his time; and we never heard him murmur, having always an encouraging word for others, and surmounting difficulties that would have caused other men to fail. "To fail" in the hour of trial was a term unknown to the great organizer and frontiersman, and his example was strength to all around him. Truly a good and great man has gone to his rest and reward. But so long as life and memory hold sway his name will be spoken with love and affection by those who truly know his great worth and appreciate the goodness of his great and noble heart.

JUAREZ IS IMPROVING

rapidly, considering the circumstances; more rapidly than any frontier town we have ever lived in. Quite a number of neat cottages, built of adobes with shingle roofs, have recently been erected; fences and water ditches have been greatly improved, and shade trees adorn most of the principal streets. President E. Snow's home is quite an ornament to the town, being two stories high with gothic roof and dormer windows. It stands in a central position and can be seen from all points of the compass.

Our schoolhouse is nearly ready for the roof. It is 24x40 feet in size, and has eighteen-inch adobe walls, with three large windows in each side, and when completed will be a very nice, comfortable building.

The gardens and fields are looking well and promises a rich return for the labor bestowed upon them, and as a rule the people feel much encouraged and the success of our colonists here is assured. There is still room here

for quite a number more good Latter-day Saints. Such a thing as profaning the name of Deity, up to the present time, is unknown in Juarez, and we leave our doors wide open nights as we used to do in the early days in Salt Lake and there are

NONE TO MOLEST

us or make us afraid. There are no saloons. Our meetings, Sunday schools and societies are well attended, and a general good feeling prevails; and though we are without many of the luxuries of life, still we think our position is preferable to profanity, gambling houses and the presence of the genial, pleasant, ever present Deputy U. S. Marshal, who says, "You are under arrest, sir."

A short time ago the "Jete Politico" of the country from Paso del Norte paid us a visit and expressed surprise at the great amount of work done and at the improvements made, as it is only a little over a year since we moved onto our present townsite. He expressed a desire to render us all the help in his power, for which we felt grateful. Good feelings prevail between us and all of our neighbors. Hundreds of fruit trees and grapevines have been planted.

AMRAM.

BEAVER AND NEIGHBORHOOD.

News Notes—The Beaver Woolen Mills—Minersville.

John Eardly of St. George is starting a pottery in Beaver.

Wind and dust storms have prevailed at Minersville for the last three days.

Farmers are quite busy taking in their lucern crop which is giving a fair yield.

The Utah Commission and party will not hire a special train to carry back the fish taken yesterday.

J. P. Barton of Paragonah was arrested and brought in on an indictment found by the last grand jury for irregularities in the past office.

The ball in honor of the Utah Commission last night was a brilliant success, the room being filled with the beauty and gallantry of the town.

Fort Cameron should be purchased for an industrial school. The buildings are well adapted for that purpose, and all the facilities for success are here.

A woman named Hickman was arrested in Parowan by Deputies Dyer and Armstrong on the charge of fornication. She has a young child, but refuses to give the name of its father. She is not a "Mormon." Owing to not being able to procure bonds she was committed to the care of the sheriff.

Water at Minersville is getting very scarce and some of the farmers fear losing a portion of their crops. Nothing has been done towards repairing the dam to their reservoir. The only hope for Minersville to be a successful agricultural district is to construct reservoirs on a safe and secure plan which could be accomplished if properly managed.

The Beaver Woolen mills are making an improvement by adding a new front to their main building 30x35 feet in extent. They have improved their facilities, and turning out some first-class fabrics. They run two sets of machinery and employ forty hands, comprising fourteen females and twenty-six males. The main building was originally 80-35 feet and was built in a solid, substantial manner, three stories high. In this is the main portion of the machinery, while in the rear are wash rooms, wool-room and finishing department. The water power is excellent and ample, and the improved cloth now turned out finds ready sale. The trouble today appears to be in sufficient working cash capital. The facilities the mills now have should bring the custom of the southern counties, and if properly patronized would materially benefit the district and enrich the community. What is wanted is more industries of this kind to create employment, make wealth and retain means in the country.

TRAVELER.

Minersville, June 29, 1888.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

Sabbath School Interests Discussed—Pioneer Day, etc. Stake Superintendent John C. Cutler presiding.

The meeting of the Sunday School Union was held in the Social Hall last evening. All of the city wards, with the exception of the Second, the Seventh and the Sixteenth, were represented, as also were the country wards of North Point and Sugar House.

The musical exercises were given by the Fourteenth Ward Sunday school, the opening prayer being offered by Elder William Willes. Counselor Thomas E. Taylor of the Fourteenth Ward, spoke upon the general duties of those connected with the Sunday school, advancing some very interesting ideas, chief among which may be mentioned the proper efficiency of superintendents, assistants and teachers. Among the points of efficiency were punctuality and regularity in attendance, every case of absence on the part of a teacher being accounted for by a written excuse to the superintendent, stating cause of absence, and giving an outline of work to be taken up on that day, so that the superintendent may give satisfactory instructions to the substitute to be appointed

to take charge of the class in the absence of the regular teacher. Class work should be uniform in its nature, subjects not being taken up indiscriminately, but in consecutive order. The speaker laid out a plan of subjects to be presented before the children, the chief thing to be impressed upon their minds being the divinity of the

MISSION OF JOSEPH SMITH,

the teacher gradually working out from this to all principles directly or remotely connected with it. In this way the faith of the child may be built up, the foundation for it being a knowledge of this dispensation from which a testimony of the divinity of other missions may be grounded in the mind of the child.

A very creditable exercise was rendered by Brother Henry B. Elder's class of the Fourteenth Ward, treating on the rise and progress of the work of God in the different dispensations, after which the congregation, under the leadership of Brother Thomas McIntyre, sang "Utah, the Queen of the West."

Bishop George H. Taylor, of the Fourteenth Ward, spoke in general terms of the history of the Sunday school cause in Zion, and of his connection with it. He contrasted the Sunday schools of today and their attendants, with the schools and those who took an active part in them when they were first organized in these valleys. The speaker brought up other pleasant reminiscences, and offered some timely suggestions on various subjects.

After the singing by the congregation of "My Mountain Home so Dear," Assistant Superintendent Geo. Goddard announced a grand celebration of Pioneer Day, to be carried out by the Sunday School Union on July 24th in the large Tabernacle; he stated that the congregational pieces which were sung at our meeting last night (Utah the Queen of the West and Our Mountain Home so Dear) would be rendered at the celebration by the children of the various Sunday schools in the Stake, and impressed upon the minds of the superintendents the necessity of practicing the pieces in their schools between now and that time.

OTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS

will be made with regard to the celebration before it is held. One of the interesting features of the celebration will be the presence of all who are living of those who entered this valley of July 24th, 1847, and an address will be given by Brother Richard Ballantyne, who organized, in the Fourteenth Ward, the first Sunday School in Utah 39 years ago.

An anthem was rendered by the choir, after which the meeting adjourned until the first Monday in August at 7:30 p.m.

Benediction was pronounced by Dr. Ed. Isaacson.

At the next meeting the Fifteenth Ward will furnish part of the exercises, and the congregational pieces will be, "Let love abound" and "Providence is over all."

Wyoming Waifs.

A recent discovery of gold quartz and sand carbonates is reported from the Green Mountain section, Ferris range.

Captain Conline, with troop C, Ninth Cavalry, arrived Saturday evening and remained in camp during Sunday. They are en route from Fort Robinson, Nebraska, to Fort Duchesne, Utah. They march to Green River, where they will be joined by a troop from Fort Washakie. From there they go south to their destination.

Several of our enterprising citizens are talking up a children's excursion to Salt Lake about the middle of July. The programme is to stop one day in Ogden, two days in Salt Lake and on day at Garfield Beach. It is expected that a very low rate can be secured, so that everybody will be able to attend.

J. H. Steer arrived Thursday from the Nante Agency, in Nebraska, in charge of four Indian students, who are en route home to the Shoshone agency. Three of them are sick with consumption to go home to die. It seems cruel to send young Indians away from their homes to eastern schools for a few years to be returned home to die.—Evanston Journal, June 30.

Small Fruits.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 3, 1888.

Editor Deseret News:

This city consumes a great amount of green groceries, especially small fruits, in their season. Hence it is that the growing of strawberries, raspberries, currants, etc., in the vicinity of this city, is a profitable pursuit when it is properly conducted. Poor persons who own small pieces of land in or near this city, may easily provide themselves with employment for several months in the year, and with good income, by raising small fruits.

A single acre, devoted to this crop, can be made to produce more money than ten or twenty acres of ordinary farming land will. Of course the difference in the area of the land must be made up in labor; but this the poor man can do, when he cannot raise the means with which to purchase a farm. The raising of small fruits is a form of enterprise which requires little capital, industry and good common sense being the principle requisites for success, after a small piece of land with sufficient water for irrigation has been procured.

Very respectfully, WASATCH.