

CORRESPONDENCE.

Travelling—Preaching—Opposition—
Election excitement.RIVERTON, Fremont Co.,
Iowa, Dec. 2, 1876.

Editor Deseret News:

Myself and Elder Wm. F. Reynolds left Salt Lake City, Nov. 7, on missions to the States. We traveled in company with Bishop Rowberry and the European missionaries to Fremont, Nebraska, forty-seven miles west of Omaha, at which place we commenced our labors. We were two days and a half from our beautiful city to this place, and enjoyed our ride very much. We remained here four days and talked with the people at their firesides, two of whom promised to start for Utah as soon as they had fulfilled their engagements already made.

We then came on to Council bluffs, stopped over one day. Prest. Little being in the country we did not see him.

We arrived at this place Nov. 15, obtained a school-house, and held a public meeting the following Sunday, and gave out appointments for week-night meetings. This caused the priests to howl and although they had not occupied the house for church purposes for a long time, they gave notice at the close of one of our meetings that they would hold meeting there the next Sunday morning. The same gentleman had taken notes at our former meetings. We attended and heard him try to prove that the days of prophets and miracles were past and were no longer necessary, and caution the people to beware of false prophets, who would, if possible, deceive the very elect. When he closed we gave out an appointment for the evening. At first we thought we would not notice his remarks at all, but after consideration, we decided that I should reply to him.

Evening came, the house was full, and I spoke to them for upwards of an hour. We had the best order I had seen in any of the meetings we had attended. Before closing I gave out an appointment for a week-night meeting, not wishing to give them another chance of getting before us. On our way home a gentleman told us he had heard Mr. Miller discuss with several ministers before, "but," said he, "he has got the greatest whipping to-night he ever got in his life."

They next got some apostates to attack us, which they did at the close of a very orderly meeting, and for telling lies they can beat the Salt Lake. Their conduct was most shameful. Several of the religious societies hereabouts are holding protracted meetings, and in giving notice of a second quarterly meeting the other day, the printer made it to read second quality meeting. In the midst of all the opposition we have had to contend with, the Lord has been with us, and his Spirit has rested down upon us, while we have, in our humble way, sought to lay before the people those principles which alone can save and exalt man in the presence of God.

There is much excitement here about the late election, and both parties say they are ready to fight it out on this line, if it cannot be settled to their satisfaction, and it is thought by some that neither of the candidates will ever take his seat as President of the United States. We have conversed with merchants, ministers, lawyers, and all classes of society, and all agree in saying there is trouble at our very doors. May God bless his servants in this land and give them power to warn the people before the trouble comes.

Very respectfully yours,
EDWARD CLIFF.The Steamer—New York—Storm at
Sea, etc.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26, 1876.

Editor Deseret News:

At 3 p.m., November 14th, Bishop Rowberry, George Atkin, Chas. D. Evans, Wm. Stokes, George Barber, Jno Tracy, Richard Steele, Thomas Barrett, John Proctor, Jens Jensen, John C. Christiansen, and Bent Jensen, set sail for England on the steamer *Wyoming* of the Guion line. This ship has 91 employees, her registered tonnage is 3,729 tons, and her engine 600 horse power. Her consumption of coal

per day is 65 tons, rate of speed 14 knots an hour, extent of passenger accommodation 1,220, length of vessel 366 feet. The company own eight vessels. Freight from America, cotton and grain, from England varied.

Our starting point for England being New York, I will say a few words about that city. Its Central Park is very fine, and its Museum contains sculpture from the finest artists. The figure evincing the highest artistic design and workmanship is generally conceded to be that of the Babes in the Wood. The city itself contains even finer public buildings than I expected to see, and the Post Office building, the finest in the city, is a magnificent structure, and evidences a style and workmanship that deserve the highest praise.

The pilot bade us farewell at 3 p.m. On Wednesday, the 15th, the sea became very rough, and continued so until Saturday night, when the barometer stood at hurricane point, the storm carrying away two of our sails. This dreadfully tempestuous sea tended greatly to impede our progress, and to delibitate the health of all on board, on account of the impossibility of taking exercise. Captain Jones, commander of the vessel, says it is rarely that he ever witnessed such a sea. The captain is a fine seaman and has received high testimonials from passengers for his presence of mind in great danger. He prevented a collision between this and another vessel off the islands of Newfoundland a short time since, which gave him a high character as a sailor.

One of the finest sights I ever beheld is that of the ocean in its majesty of terrors. The surging waves dashing madly against the vessel, as though they had conspired in battle array against its progress, she meanwhile struggling like a thing of life for very existence, the labored breathing of the engine reminding me of some huge leviathan struggling for life amid the tumult of contending elements, the impulse of whose breath seems quickened by every mad stroke of the surging billows; the ship, at one moment, riding triumphantly over huge waves, and the next instant seemingly engulfed in the yawning abyss beneath, impart to man a lesson of his own insignificance that nothing else I can think of can inspire.

The company arrived at Liverpool in good health on the morning of the 26th. The brethren on board unanimously tendered a vote of thanks to Bishop Rowberry for the kind services he had manifested in behalf of the company during the entire journey.

We now turn our attention to our respective fields of labor, praying that we may be successful in winning souls to the kingdom of God, such as shall be eternally saved.

We found Bro. Carrington and lady in good health and spirits.

Your brother in the gospel,
CHAS. D. EVANS.A Dream—Relics of War—Preaching—
Branch Organized—Opposition—
Good Prospects, etc.HAYWOOD VALLEY,
Dec. 4, 1876.

Editor Deseret News:

I left the State Indiana on the 22d of September last, in answer to a call to preach in this locality, and in fulfillment of a desire to visit this country.

Previous to joining the Church of Jesus Christ, and while boarding at Sister Heywood's, in the 17th Ward, I dreamed that President B. Young requested me to go to Rome, Ga., and I would, in the vicinity of the town, find something that would confirm me in my belief of the Gospel. At breakfast next morning I related the dream, more in a spirit of joking and humor than anything else, but I could see Sister H. placed a different construction upon it.

On my arrival in Illinois, I received a letter, forwarded to me, but written to Brother George Teasdale, requesting some one to come here and preach. A gentleman, whose acquaintance I made while in Indiana, gladly advanced me the requisite amount of money to bring me here, and so I find my dream literally fulfilled, after ten years of time elapsing; for if I stood in need of any more convincing proof of the divine nature of this work I have had it.

On my way to this point I tra-

velled through the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, part of Alabama and North Georgia, and almost on a line with the route travelled by the armies during the late war. The evidences of their work had not entirely disappeared—lines of fortifications, old forts, weed grown and dismantled, long lines of white tombstones, ranging through the National Cemeteries at Louisville, Nashville, Murfreesboro, Chattanooga, and Mission Ridge; forest trees that yet retain the evidence of cruel war in broken limbs and shattered trunks; towns that once were filled with men and animals, directed and led by the finest military talent the century has produced, now lie dead and lifeless, with only lone chimneys, that seem to stand sentinel over the desolation around them, a people not yet recovered from the terrible scourge of war, and looking forward with dread to the future.

Surrounded by such scenes, my mind reverted to the prophecy of the great Latter-day prophet, Joseph Smith, who, almost half a century ago, predicted that a terrible war would come on the nation, dividing the North against the South, terminating in the death and misery of many souls, and the Southern States should call upon Great Britain for assistance—that the slaves should rise up against their masters and be marshalled and disciplined for war; and before me I had the evidence of the literal fulfillment of the prophecy.

In the present political tangle do we not see the shadow of the cloud that shall soon cover the land, and is the situation any more cheering in the East? On my arrival here I found a church building open for me to preach in, appointments were made and many came out to hear, some having already heard our Elders preach, and thereby being led to investigate, had minds open to conviction. The result so far has been an organization of a branch of seventeen members, who, with their families, in all numbering about fifty souls, purpose emigrating the coming season. The opposition has been bitter, as it usually is, relying upon misrepresentation and lies to counteract the truth, but the honest in heart obey the commandments and realize the blessings of Israel's God.

We have a good church building, controlled entirely by the Saints, and hold regular meetings on the Sabbath day. Next Thursday is fast day, which we purpose observing. The Saints who have come into the "bonds of the covenant" realize and testify to the truth of the work with an earnestness that does my heart good. Our prospects are good for many more additions and a good work.

Trusting we have the prayers of the righteous in our behalf,
Very respectfully,

J. MORGAN.

Dist. Town, Chattanooga Co., Ga.

"Hub of the Universe"—Its Build-
ings, Culture, Philosophers, and
Philosophy.

SALEM, Mass., Dec. 3, 1876.

Editor Deseret News:

Though I rarely remain one night in Boston, my labors often require that I should pass through it in going from one part of my field to another, and I frequently improve such opportunities to spend an hour or two in sightseeing and observation. By a young man of a reflecting turn of mind, who, like myself, was born and reared among the mountains in far-west America, a great deal may be learned, by observation alone, in the city of Boston. Her business blocks and public and private edifices illustrate the highest stage of perfection to which the architect's and builder's art has attained. Her manufacturing produce the finest fabrics and most splendid wares. Her institutions of learning are among the most celebrated in the world. Her mechanics rank among the most skillful, her artists among the most famous, her philosophers among the most profound. In short, in her is seen the highest perfection to which the civilization of the nineteenth century, the most glorious and perfect the world ever saw, has attained. Her inhabitants manifest an air of "hubbishness," plainly evincing their pride in her reputation. Yet when viewed by one possessed of a knowledge of the gospel of Jesus Christ in its purity, particularly by one who has a testimony concerning the fate which will shortly be visited upon

the nations which reject the gospel how vain do all her boasted accomplishments appear! The profundity of her philosopher's disquisitions and theories is mere foolishness when compared with the truth as it is in Jesus Christ. The proverb of Solomon, concerning the key to all true philosophy, "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom," simple and plain as it is, is not made use of by her metaphysicians in their efforts to account for things as they are, for life and its source and for the phenomena of nature and the universe.

It is easy to prove their theories false, for every philosopher, and, in "modern Athens," their name is legion, has his pet theory, making nearly or quite a theory apiece for the "legion" and as any man can comprehend that not more than one theory can, by any possibility, be true, the chances are not more than one in a "legion" that there is a true teacher in Boston who can give a true theory concerning the topics that so much interest philosophical and religious people, and that so vitally concern and appertain to the welfare of the human race, here and hereafter. This conclusion is far from a flattering one to Bostonians, notwithstanding the sheen of their accomplishments, learning and civilization, but it rests on a mathematical foundation and hence is an immutable truth.

Though man, with his finite, undeveloped faculties, may not be able to comprehend eternity, nor all the facts or truths that have a bearing upon his existence and present state, yet, by putting his trust in God, repenting of his sins, and being duly and properly baptized for their remission, he can obtain the gift of the Holy Ghost, which will reveal to his mind the truth of the doctrine of Christ, and many treasures of wisdom which he never would find, save by the guidance of that Spirit, and which will amply suffice for him here and prepare him for greater hereafter, according to his faithfulness. How beautiful is the religion of Christ! How simple and easy to comprehend are its first principles! But, like a diamond in the midst of gaudy baubles of glass, it is heeded by but few.

Your brother in the Truth,
B. F. CUMMINGS, JR.

A Plea for Our Boys.

SALT LAKE CITY,

Dec. 18, 1876.

Editor Deseret News:

No observing man can help reflecting seriously upon the necessity of something being done for the welfare of our boys. It is highly essential that they should be employed, or we may expect the most disastrous effects.

Idleness is the promoter of vice. In vain may we strive to educate them and to provide for their moral benefit if they cannot be employed when they have obtained their education at school and are ready to learn some profession or trade. It would seem as if we were just beginning to feel the effects of our disobedience to the counsels of the Almighty in our suicidal policy of neglecting to sustain home manufacture, and, by pandering to our ignorance and paltry pride, doing all we can to sustain the outside world, to build up the alien and the stranger, rather than our own brethren, our own flesh and blood, our kindred and our friends. That we have done so is evident. These are hard truths, but it is useless to deny them, and unless there is a determined reformation our children that we profess to love will go idle, and instead of being a comfort and honor to us will be the opposite, the natural results of idleness. For the old couplet—"Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do," is just as true to-day as when it was first written.

In the name of common humanity let us stop patronizing foreign manufactures. We can obtain at home furniture, clothing, &c., that will answer our purpose, and in many instances that is in no wise inferior to foreign manufacture.

We appeal to you fathers, we appeal to you mothers, as you love the future prosperity and well-being of your posterity, stop buying imported goods as far as it is possible, and thus make the first determined step in favor of being self-sustaining—thus lay a foundation for the employment of your children and children's children. It is a duty we owe to each other, to our

children, to our God, never to purchase an article of foreign manufacture when we can obtain it manufactured in our own peaceful valleys. Thus, by all being determined in setting our faces "like a flint" against sustaining foreign manufacture, there will soon be plenty of employment for our boys.

There are but few of the unthinking who imagine for a moment the value or influence of good and benefit we wield in the sustaining of home industry. For instance, those who purchase the blankets, cloth, or linseys made at our own factories are helping to sustain the sheep raisers, increasing the demand for wool, then the pickers and sorters, the carders, spinners, weavers, fullers, and the pressers. Some of the wool has to be dyed—this calls for the dyer. Factories must have a superintendent, foreman, book-keepers, and salesman. These factories are generally conducted on the co-operative principle, the shares owned by our own brethren and friends, whose hard-earned savings are devoted to the true interest of all nations, home industry. Thus we all help to sustain when we sustain home manufacture. Then when this cloth is made up at home, it calls into requisition the tailors, male and female, furnishing employment not only for man but for the widow and her children. This benefit is felt by all classes of industry that we sustain by our patronage; the tannery, the store, sheep, furniture, factories, and in fact all home productions will grow and flourish, furnishing employment for thousands if we will be determined to sustain them by our patronage, and we ourselves may be proud of the influence we wield when it is in the right direction.

The great success of all nations has been in their home industries. Not only in finding employment for their generation, but in bringing wealth and capital for home. But in vain might we build factories and tanneries, filling them with the best of machinery and employing the best talent to produce the best articles, if the bulk of us were determined to bring goods from abroad, rather than patronize home manufacture. Is it not an act of injustice to the rising generation when we send east and west for goods that can be, nay, that are, manufactured here at home, that should occupy the time and talent of our own posterity, instead of them standing idle for something to do? When they are fourteen years of age, they should have obtained an ordinary education and be prepared to learn some branch of industry, by which they may sustain themselves and their future families. We plead for the boys. They will favorably compare with the boys of all nations. They are willing and earnest to work. Let them have the opportunity, by encouraging home productions and making a demand for labor at home, that we may keep our boys around us. By striving all in our power to furnish labor for them we shall prove ourselves their best friends.

URIEL.

New Meeting House—Temple Dona-
tion, etc.CLARKSTON, Cache Co., Utah,
Dec. 19th, 1876.

Editor Deseret News:

THE DESERET NEWS comes very regularly and is much appreciated by those who subscribe for it.

Our late school teacher has left us for parts unknown, at least unknown to us, leaving some debts unpaid. This is the fruits of hiring strangers to teach our schools, although they may profess to be good brothers.

Since our new bishop, Brother John Jardine, late of Wellsville, has come among us, new life seems to take hold of the people. A few evenings ago we met together in the School-house to consider the subject of building a new meeting-house, which is much needed here. The next morning the men were out to make the road to the quarry. The rock is now steadily finding its way to the spot selected for the building. I think we shall have most of the building material on the ground by spring.

The weather is and has been very fine for some time, cold nights but sunny days.

Last evening there was a meeting held here for the purpose of taking up a donation to build a temple in this valley. The brethren nearly to a man responded very liberally.