

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## The Centennial.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.,  
Oct. 28th, 1876.

## Editor Deseret News:

The approaching presidential election, which, at every place outside of Philadelphia and the Centennial, is the topic of all-absorbing interest, has, so far at least, done nothing in the way of decreasing the number of visitors. On the contrary, although such a thing seems strange, the directors of the show have actually succeeded in turning it to some account, as has been sufficiently proved on New York Day, when the well-advertised announcement that Gov. Tilden was to hold a reception in the New York State building, drew large numbers of people who thought it worth fifty cents to shake hands with the democratic presidential candidate. A repetition of this occurred on Thursday, Ohio Day, when the standard bearer of the republican party, Gov. Hayes, intended to visit Philadelphia, "not for any political purpose, but simply to see the Centennial." It was well understood, however, that there would be a reception in the Buckeye building, and so thousands of worthy Philadelphians who, weeks ago, declared themselves to be "sick and tired of the Centennial," did not hesitate to join their western brethren in the hope of getting a chance to shake hands with one of the celebrities of the day. But, alas! how often human hopes are foiled. Before it was two o'clock, the Governor came to the conclusion that it would take him several days to shake hands with the multitude assembled in front of the building, and so he politely informed his friends, in his good-natured and jocular manner, that he would have to "take a rest." Upon this announcement, which was received good-naturedly by the Philadelphians, the crowd slowly dispersed, and Gov. Hayes, accompanied by Gen. Hawley and a few friends, commenced "taking in the show."

The attendance on Ohio Day was something over one hundred and twenty thousand, and, considering that there were neither fireworks, nor tournament, nor balloon ascensions, nor any other mere popular attractions, the showing for the Buckeye State was certainly wonderfully good.

The financial results of the Exposition, up to the present time, have surprised even those among the managers whose calculations at the outset were most sanguine, the actual cash receipts being far in excess of what had been estimated. Nobody ever expected that the Exhibition would "pay," and a deficit of several millions was predicted by everyone who pretended to know anything about institutions of this character. It is, therefore, gratifying to know that the total expenditures will but very slightly exceed the total income; and also, that our international Exhibition has been more successful in this direction than either that at Paris in 1869 or that at Vienna in 1872. When we consider the superior facilities that France and Austria have for making undertakings of this kind a success, we will be justified in looking back with some pride upon our industrial show of '76 as a proof of what our nation, though young, is capable of accomplishing.

In a former letter I mentioned a subject which, at the time, threatened to lead to a serious disagreement between the citizens of Philadelphia and the Park Commissioners of that city. I mean the retention of the main Exhibition Building, which, in spite of both public and newspaper opinion, the commissioners obstinately refused to consent to. After a number of meetings, and several spirited discussions, they have finally concluded to permit the people to have their own way, and the main building will remain. Philadelphia is now to have a permanent exhibition of industry and art, at a low rate of admission; if it will pay, is a doubtful question, but our Quaker brethren will be willing to sacrifice something for the glory of keeping the main building until the next Centennial, or till it falls to pieces.

Those who have "been there" will probably take an interest in knowing what disposition is to be made of the immense hotels erected for the occasion in the vicinity

of the Centennial grounds; the "Trans-Continental" will remain as long as the main building does; so will the "United States," both of these being comparatively substantial structures. The "Globe" will be removed in sections (as the Philadelphia papers gravely state) to the sunny shores of New Jersey, where it will in future years furnish the summer residence of marriageable maidens, fashionable flirts, tourists and mosquitoes. It is important that the reader should know that it will be removed "in sections," the entire structure being some 800 or 900 feet long. The "Atlas" hotel will be sold for the lumber it contains, a chance by the way for some enterprising speculator to lay in a stock of splinters, with a view to supplying relics for the next centennial.

Now that the Exhibition is nearly over, it is easy, by a walk through the main building, to find out which of the foreign exhibits have taken best with our citizens, judging from the sales that have been made. The Swiss exhibits have nearly all been sold, but they consist mostly of little nick-nacks, tempting as Centennial souvenirs. Holland will take but very little home, and Sweden scarcely anything. The latter country has magnanimously made a present to the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, of its entire agricultural, piscatorial and mineralogical exhibit. Russia has sold one-half and Germany over three-fourths of their exhibits. Italy and Spain have made satisfactory sales. Canada has disposed of some \$10,000 worth of furs. Turkey has sold some carpets and rugs. Denmark some \$20,000 worth of pottery. Norway all her furs and filigree silverware; and China and Japan, last but not least on the list of successful tradesmen, will leave about two-thirds of their exhibits in this country.

The weather, which has for the past several weeks been remarkably favorable for this season of the year, still continues so. Overcoats, it is true, are in demand, but, fortified with one, the Centennial will furnish exercise enough to keep anyone warm and lively for the twelve or fourteen days that remain.

**Travelling, Preaching, Baptizing—  
Branch Organized—Emigrating—  
Persecution—Condition of the  
People—Their Wickedness.**

SYLVESTER, Mecosta Co.,  
Michigan, Oct. 23, 1876.

## Editor Deseret News:

My labors have been crowned with success. I arrived here on the 6th of May, and found the people very prejudiced, but anxious to hear me speak. Accordingly a meeting was appointed in the School-house, where I addressed an assembly that was very attentive. It was the first time I ever addressed unbelievers while I have been traveling. I have been traveling in the counties of Mecosta, Isabella, and Montcalm, preaching nearly every night, and sometimes in the day time, in barns, dwelling-houses and school-houses, but none would open their churches. I have visited high and low classes, have conversed with lawyers and priests, but I find the honest in heart among the poorer class, for the higher class are lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God. Still they say, "You preach the Bible, but you do not preach the same in Utah."

Well, it is like gleaning after harvest; there is a head of wheat here and there, and we must go around and pick up the scattering seed of Israel that are in the United States, which our fathers did not gather in the harvest of some years ago, or rather, that have sprung up since. There are but few in this part that have ever heard the gospel. I visit from house to house, expounding Scripture and explaining the plan of salvation, and the result is that the Lord has blessed my labors so much that I have baptized twenty-two souls, and shall baptize some more this week. I have organized a branch and Sunday school at Broomfield, Isabella Co., and appointed Justus Blood, an old Kirtland "Mormon," who was ordained an Elder there, to preside after being rebaptized and ordained, and Almirin Blood, a teacher, to assist him. I have also organized a branch here and ordained Henry Thompson a priest and set him apart to preside over the branch, and Ruth L. Herrington to take charge of the Sunday school.

The brethren and sisters rejoice in the work and are full of love and unity, and determined to serve God. The Saints here intend emigrating to Utah in the Spring, if they can sell their farms.

I have passed through considerable persecution. I have had sticks and stones thrown at me, and once was lamed for several days. The mob has lain in wait to mob me, but I was warned in time to go through the woods and escape it. I have had them spit in my face and punch me in the side. I have had to go without eating for some time and sleep out of doors. A few days ago I had preached three times at Westville, Montcalm Co., and when meeting was out there were fifteen to twenty persons waiting outside, armed with drums, pans, bells, and pistols, and they followed me nearly half a mile, cursing, blaspheming, hurrahing for "Old Brigham," as they call him, and shooting off their pistols over our heads, for one of the brethren was with me. He said it only strengthened his faith, for they were fulfilling the third chapter of second Timothy and others, and he said he could see what the Saints were driven out of the United States for—just preaching the Bible.

As to the condition of the people here, their families, as a general thing, consist of one or two children. The women generally are of a sickly look, are not of a robust, rosy-cheeked and lively turn as the women in Utah are, and the men and women are troubled with chronic diseases. There is hardly a farm or city property but what is under a mortgage, and it takes all they can get to pay the interest and live scrimpily. They work hard all summer to raise their crops, and all winter in the lumber woods. This is a vast lumbering country for hundreds of miles, and saw mills and shingle machines in every direction. Some mills have as high as sixty saws. Wages are from fifteen to twenty dollars per month. The wickedness here is great. They are quarrelling, back-biting, swindling, stealing, lying, and lawing nearly all the time, and committing adultery, one man running away with another man's wife. Three ministers had to run away for adultery near here lately. A gentleman in Lakeview told me that there was hardly a man in the village but has got a mistress. O the wickedness of this people! My heart mourns for them. There are murders and outrages in every direction. I will tell you of two that happened lately. Near Mount Pleasant, Isabella County, seven men, or rather demons, entered the house of an Indian, knocked him senseless, threw the baby out in the brush, dragged the squaw into the neighboring woods, ravished her, and let her go. The Indian is thought to be dangerously ill. They have caught six of the villains and they will have their trial this week near St. Johns.

I heard while at Millbrook of an awful outrage near St. Johns, at a county schoolhouse, a mile from any dwelling. The school mistress stayed after dismissing school, to write, when three villains came in and violated her, and because she would not agree not to expose them they cut her tongue out. She wrote their names and died; when she was found she was nearly dead. They had not caught the outlaws the last news. Talk about the Turks, we have got Turks in our own land. Paul says, 2 Timothy, 3 chap., 13 verse, "But evil men and seducers shall wax worse and worse, deceiving and being deceived."

Twelve miles from here, several houses in a village named Morley, were burned to ashes. A woman and child were burned to cinders.

Crops were very poor here this season. Wheat averages eight or ten bushels per acre, and everything else in proportion. They have the weevil, the wheat fly, which sucks the milk out of the berry, and cockle, sorrel grass, seed cheese, and rust, also potatoe bugs and cut worms, to destroy their crops. Still they will not repent. However, there are many honest in heart and they are anxious to hear me preach, so I start on a tour tomorrow.

From your Brother in the Gospel,  
WM. M. PALMER.

Dr. Channing was walking on the beach at Newport with a lady. "When I look," said she, "at the sweep of the ocean and its power, and think of the infinite range beyond, I feel myself so small as to be all insignificant. Do not you?" "My dear friend," said he, "when I look at the infinite ocean I do not think of myself at all."

**Marriage and Ball—Seminary—  
Theft.**

BRIGHAM CITY,  
Nov. 8, 1876.

## Editor Deseret News:

On Monday evening we were honored to be present at a ball given by Bro. Leonidas Peirce and Sister Genia Snow, who had been united previously in the holy bonds of matrimony. Quite a number of ladies and gentlemen enjoyed themselves in the merry dance until 10 o'clock. A better conducted party we have never seen in this town. A good spirit and a pleasant influence prevailed on the occasion. It was repeatedly remarked during the evening that the wedded pair could not have been better matched than they were. The noble appearance of the bride and her attire were the attraction of all present. It was just as it should be and one was struck by the remarks of a certain writer, viz:

"Modesty always appears graceful in youth. It doubles the lustre of every virtue which it seems to hide."

Brother Morris Young and lady, from your city were also present at the party.

A seminary was opened here on Monday morning at the upper department of the Social Hall, Mr. E. A. Box to be the principal of the same. About one hundred students were enrolled, and fifty more will be added within a week or two.

On the same day we were grieved to witness that two youths had to be brought before Mayor J. D. Rees on a charge of theft. They made an open confession and the mayor was lenient towards them in imposing fines. We withhold names for the sake of the parents and friends of the youths, whose grief and affliction are almost unbearable.

In this precinct 504 votes were polled yesterday for Cannon as Delegate.

## Two Deaths.

PAROWAN, Nov. 6, 1876.

## Editor Deseret News:

Two deaths occurred in this place yesterday between the hours of one and two p. m., that of Hannah Fish and Horace C. Smith.

Hannah Fish was born on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1805, in the State of Vermont. She moved into Lower Canada while young, was married to Horace Fish by whom she raised a family of six children. She became a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in the year 1836, and emigrated to the west the following year.

She moved to Nauvoo in the year 1840, where she remained till 1846, when she with the church emigrated west, came to Utah in the year 1850, and settled in this place in the Spring of 1853, where she has resided ever since. She had been sick for six years preceding her death.

She leaves a wide circle of relatives and friend, and was respected by all who knew her.

Horace Calvin Smith, grandson of the above, and son of John C. L. Smith, was born on the 25th of March, 1849, in Salt Lake City.

He leaves a wife and child, besides a wide circle of relatives and friends to mourn his loss. His last sickness was short and severe, and he was stricken down in the prime of life and manhood. He was a man of worth, his loss will be felt and regretted by all who knew him. He died some forty minutes before his grandmother, and before breathing his last called on her to accompany him on his journey.

JOSEPH FISH.

## Our Country Contemporaries.

Ogden Junction, Nov. 9—

An infant child of Mr. J. H. Horten's died shortly after noon to-day from small-pox. An entirely new case is reported on the Bench, of a lady who has an infant only two days old. The baby is also afflicted.

A little child of the Wheelright family, at Hooper, died last night from small-pox. There is no further spread of the disease reported in that settlement.

A heartless case of desertion occurred last night. A knight of the razor came to Ogden some months ago, and gained the affections of a

young lady, whom he subsequently married. Last night he eloped with a grass widow, going west, leaving his wife in a delicate and interesting condition to mourn over the faithlessness of man.

Beaver Enterprise, Nov. 9—

Indian corn matured nicely in Circleville this season.

Chris. Chryer, who resided for a number of years on the Sevier, was drowned a fortnight ago while attempting to ford the Green River at the San Juan crossing.

Ogden Junction, Nov. 10—

A dispatch received this afternoon from Paris, Idaho, states that Bear Lake County has given S. S. Fenn 234 votes, and 4 for Clark. The people's Ticket for the county is elected.

Huntsville sent in her returns yesterday afternoon. The lively town in the little valley gives 97 for Cannon and none for Baskin. The total vote in Weber county was 1,556, of which 1,356 was for George Q. Cannon, and 200 for R. N. Baskin. If it had not been for small-pox, Weber county would have rolled up at least 200 more for the People's Delegate.

Mr. George Hill, the Indian Interpreter, says there is no truth about the story of Pocatello's Indians digging up some clothing belonging to a person who had died of small-pox in Montana. Pocatello does not roam in the region designated. There is no fear of any of the Indians in Utah mixing with Pocatello's band.

Marshal Fife informs us that the prospects are good. There are no new developments of the disease, but several other houses are cleaned up. The Marshal feels quite encouraged; he says all the cases now remaining are doing well.

Don't get excited. We understand that a good many people at Salt Lake are much excited about the small-pox. There is no occasion for this. Ogden is not in anything like such a fix as is imagined in the metropolis, and the disease has not assumed, at any time, the gigantic proportions which an excited public imagination outside has ascribed to it. All kinds of foolish rumors have been circulated, some stating that patients just recovering and persons who had been exposed were allowed to run around the streets without precaution. All this is absurdly untrue, and the fact that the disease has not made its appearance in Salt Lake, with traffic between that city and Ogden going on continually, is pretty good evidence that the authorities of this city have adopted and enforced wise arrangements for the quarantining of the infected. All that can be done is being done, and we hope soon to report all well in the chief city of Weber.

Ogden Junction, Nov. 11—

Elder O. C. Hoskins, of Portage, Box Elder County, called to-day. He leaves this evening for the east, to visit his relations and fill the mission to which he was appointed at the late Conference.

The Utah Central mixed train now leaves at the usual time, 3.30 p. m., and does not wait for the Utah Northern. Passengers by the latter train must wait for the 6.20 passenger, or till next morning for the 5 o'clock freight train.

This morning Special Marshal Fife gave us the names of all the persons now afflicted with small-pox in this city. They foot up a total of seventeen! Of these several are fast recovering and are entirely out of danger. There are only two or three really dangerous cases in the number. Several flags are allowed to remain at houses where the patients have recovered, because sufficient time has not yet elapsed to remove the quarantine with safety to the public. Dr. P. L. Anderson endorses this and says there are now only thirteen actual cases in this city.

Provo Enquirer, Nov. 11—

On Wednesday last, Henry C. Rogers, Esq., left his numerous friends in Provo to travel to his field of labor in Southern Arizona.

Some one ruminating sadly in the Chicago Journal: "The white-gloved beau of last night, leaning over the balustrade and twirling his silky mustache, may next month be a fond husband leaning over an icy stove, and preparing a cup of morning coffee for a thin-lipped woman with a hawk-bill nose put on bias."