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GEORGE Q. CANNON,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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REMARKS,

By President BRIGHAM YOUNG,
Delivered in the New Tabernacle, Salt
Lake City, June 2, 1872

REPORTED BY DAVID W. EVANS.

I HAVE a request to make of the bishops and elders, of fathers and mothers, and of the brethren and sisters in general. There are a few points upon which I feel that I should like the people to receive a little counsel. One is, I would be very much pleased, and I do not think I would be any more satisfied than the Spirit of the Lord would, to have the Latter-day Saints pay a little more attention to the Sabbath day, instead of riding about, visiting, and going on excursions. There has been a great deal said upon this subject. We are continually teaching the people how to be saved, but they seem to forget the responsibilities that are upon them. I am as liberal in my feelings with regard to using the Sabbath for anything and everything, where duty demands it, as any person living, and believe that the Sabbath was made for man, instead of man for the Sabbath. But it is a day of rest. The Lord has directed his people to rest one-seventh part of the time, and we take the first day of the week, and call it our Sabbath. This is according to the order of the Christians. We should observe this for our own temporal good and spiritual welfare. When we see a farmer in such a hurry, that he has to attend to his harvest, and to haying, fence-making, or to gathering his cattle on the Sabbath day, as far as I am concerned, I count him weak in the faith. He has lost the spirit of his religion, more or less. Six days are enough for us to work, and if we wish to play, play within the six days; if we wish to go on excursions, take one of those six days, but on the seventh day, come to the place of worship, attend to the Sacrament, confess your faults one to another, and to our God, and pay attention to the ordinances of the house of God.

How many ears will hear this, and how many hearts will receive it and treasure it up? That is the question. Words go into the ear and are forgotten; but I say to you, Latter-day Saints, it is your duty and my duty to pay attention to the Sabbath day. When my brethren, my friends, and my family have business on hand, and manage to start it on a Sunday morning, I head them off if I possibly can, by throwing some obstacle or other in the way, or by persuasion get them to omit it on that day. As far as I can, I also persuade my own family to observe the hours of meeting. Not that I can say that my family is as fond of meeting as I am myself. I like to meet with the brethren, and I like to go to a place of worship; I like to hear, and learn and to pay attention to the ordinances of the house of God. I teach my family in these respects, and I do not know that I have any more fault to find with my own family than others have with theirs; perhaps there may be some credit due to them. But I say to the brethren and sis-

ters, in the name of the Lord, it is our duty and it is required of us by our father in heaven, by the spirit of our religion, by our covenants with God and each other, that we observe the ordinances of the house of God, and especially on the Sabbath day, to attend to the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Then attend the Ward meetings and the quorum meetings.

Another thing: I do wish that parents would urge upon their children to cease playing in the streets as much as they do. There are sufficient places of resort in various parts of the city without the boys being compelled to play in the middle of the streets. Every time I travel through the streets I see children playing in them. And will they turn out of the way for a carriage? No, they will not, and some of them will sometimes even dare you to drive over them; and sometimes people have to stop their carriages to save the lives of children. We have been more fortunate, here, I presume than in any other city in Christendom where they drive as many carriages as we drive in our city, in having so few accidents; but this I attribute to the kind hand of Providence. But we see children in the street, daring teamsters to run over them, and whether they are in a carriage, wagon, buggy, or cart it is no matter, they will not give the road for a horse team. I will say this to all Israel, to every man that carries himself discreetly—as a gentleman, if one of my boys attempts to obstruct the highway, so that you cannot drive along and attend to your business, leave your carriage, take your whip and give him a good sound horse-whipping, and tell him you will do it every time you find him in the street trying to obstruct the highway. I will not complain of you, although I can say this, I think, of a truth, that a boy of mine never did this, never. I have no knowledge of it at least. Look upon a community like ours, see the conduct of the youth in this respect, it is a disgrace to civilization; it is a disgrace to any people that profess good morals. Well, I wish to say this to the Saints, keep your boys from the streets, and from playing ball there. There are plenty of grounds for them to play upon and use at their pleasure, without going into the streets; and when we are so numerous that we have no place of resort for our boys to pitch quoits and play ball, there is plenty of ground on the earth, and we will thin out a little here and go where we can have a little more room. But we have plenty here at present.

Now, remember, my brethren, those who go skating, buggy riding or on excursions on the Sabbath day—and there is a great deal of this practiced—are weak in the faith. Gradually, little by little, little by little, the spirit of their religion leaks out of their hearts and their affections, and by and by they begin to see faults in their brethren, faults in the doctrines of the church, faults in the organization, and at last they leave the kingdom of God and go to destruction. I really wish you would remember this, and tell it to your neighbors.

And furthermore, how many Latter-day Saints, who live in this city, and are perfectly able to go to meeting, are away to-day? We have people enough in this city to fill this small building to overflowing every Sabbath, if they liked to hear the words of life. In the morning, it is true, there are many in the Sunday school, and that we recommend; but in the afternoon of the day, where are these school children? Are they playing in the streets, or are they visiting? In going to Sunday school they have done their duty so far; but they ought to be here. In their youth they ought to learn the principles and doctrines of their faith, the arguments for truth, and the advantages of truth, for we can say with one of old, "Bring up a child in the way it should go, and when it is old it will not depart from it." If we are capable of bringing up a child in the way it should go, I will assure you that it will never depart from that way. Many persons think they do bring up their children in the way they should go, but in my lifetime I have seen very few, if any, parents, perfectly capable of bringing up a child in the way it should go; still most of us know better than we do, and if we will bring up our children according to the best of our knowledge, very few of them will ever forsake the truth.

Now, I beseech you, my brethren and sisters, old and young, parents and children, all of you, try and observe good, wholesome rules! Be moral, be upright, be honest in your deal. I do not wish to find fault with the Latter-day Saints, but I assure you, my brethren and sisters, we take too much liberty with each other; we do not observe the strict order of right and honesty in many instances, as much as we should, and we have got to improve in these things. We have been hearing, to-day, how the kingdom of God is going to

prosper on the earth. So it is, that is very true. Do we think that we will prosper and abide in it, in unholiness and unrighteousness? If we do, we are mistaken. If we do not sanctify the Lord God in our hearts and live by every word that proceeds out of his mouth, and shape our lives according to the rules laid down in Holy Writ, and by what the Lord has revealed in latter days, we will come short of being members of this kingdom, and we will be cast out and others will take our place. We need not flatter ourselves that we are going to prosper in anything that is evil, and have the Lord still own us. It is very true that he is merciful to us and bears with us. "Wait another day," he says; "Wait another year, wait a little longer, and see if my people will not be righteous;" and those who will not, will be gathered to their own place; but those who will sanctify themselves before the Lord will inherit everlasting life, and continue his kindness unto us. God bless you, Amen.

OGRES WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The following letter is from one well known in Michigan, who now occupies an important position under the government:

SALT LAKE CITY, May 20.

To the Editor of the Detroit Tribune:

Just 20 years ago this month, on leaving the "dear old City of the Straits" for California, I became the correspondent of the *Advertiser*, and during all my life in the Golden State, from 1852 to 1858, I endeavored to enlighten the citizens of the beautiful peninsula as to the mineral, commercial, and agricultural resources of that State. Since that period what wonderful changes has our beloved country experienced, and what strange things have all us middle-aged men seen. Then it took me 27 days to reach San Francisco; now the journey occupies only five days. Then our latest intelligence from home was 25 days old; now it is received in the twinkling of an eye. Then everything west of the Mississippi was a desert, a *terra incognita* and Indian territory; now the whole continent, through Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada and California, is dotted over with villages, mining camps, school-houses and churches, and the entire country from Omaha to San Francisco is nearly as well settled as was Michigan from Detroit to Chicago in 1845. Then Salt Lake City was three months distant in time from the Missouri river, now it is a thriving, growing city, with churches, schools, hotels, and all the comforts of life, only four days' ride from Detroit. In these last 20 years, since I left Detroit for California, over 8,000,000 of people have settled west of you, and at the western terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad, where I sat down in the first log cabin ever erected there, in 1853, is now laid the foundation for a great and rising city; while here in Salt Lake I prophesy that 100,000 people will be found in the next five years, and half a million in the Territory of Utah.

Driven here to commence for the fourth time my life, by the awful conflagration of Chicago, I propose now to resume my former post as your correspondent, and so tell your readers, my true old friends in Michigan, of the wonders of this great inland portion of our continent. And first, let me begin by stating that for mines of silver, copper, lead, coal and gold in the southern portion of the Territory, Utah has no superior in the Union. Cheap labor, cheap provisions, cheap transportation, easy facility for the reduction of ores, enable the miners here to make a ton of silver at least at one-third less cost than in Idaho, Montana, Colorado, Nevada, or even the back parts of California. A heavenly climate in this locality, mild winters, good roads, railroad facilities advancing rapidly south, under Brigham Young's control, all stimulate the growth of the country and the development of its mines. Our old friend Capt. E. B. Ward, with his giant head and great enterprise, has seen all this, and Professors Mayhew and Griffith are now here, and hard at work selecting the best location for Capt. Ward to develop. Capt. Smith, the color bearer of the gallant first Michigan, at Bull Run, is here with his son-

in-law, to develop and sell mines bought five years since, which will make him rich enough to compete with the Buhs and Baldwins, and Chandlers of Detroit. They will return to your city and report to Captain Ward as to the mineral resources of this territory, which report will open the eyes of your people to this new field for business and speculation. Hereafter I will give you a weekly statement of the mining and business matters, and will furnish you accurate and reliable reports as to the situation, individually and politically. At present let me tell all people in Michigan that life, limb and property are as safe here to-day as in your own quiet State; that all men, women and children may come and travel all over Utah with as much safety as they may go to Kalamazoo, or Grand Rapids; and that all pretenses that blood has flown or will flow in these streets are mere exaggerations, having no foundation or truth. If you doubt this statement, ask Professor Mayhew, or Mr. Griffith, or Mr. Smith, or even Gen. Morrow, in command here. Whatever crimes or wrongs the Mormons may have committed in the past, at present a more quiet, industrious, temperate, chaste people does not exist within the Union. The railroads, telegrams, and the tide of emigrants pouring into this valley have already, (if violations of law ever took place), changed all that; and all the laws of the United States can be enforced here as in Michigan, with the consent and concurrence of all our people. In my next I will explain more.

GEO. C. BATES.

—Detroit Advertiser and Tribune.

UTAH CO. AG. AND MANF. SOCIETY.—Here is a report of a general meeting of the Society, forwarded by the secretary, Daniel Graves:

"The general meeting of the board met on the 3rd inst., according to announcement, when there was a good representation from the county. President Brigham and others present spoke of the beneficial results that would accrue from lively and energetic exertions on the part of the directory, with the co-operation of the people.

"It was then resolved that committees be selected by this board to canvass for subscribers in each settlement, to build up the county Agricultural and Manufacturing society; shares \$5 each; subscriptions to be received in lumber and other fencing materials as well as cash, &c.

"It was resolved that there be a committee of three, appointed by the President, to locate land for the purpose of a park, gardens, &c., and report as early as possible. The following are the committee—G. W. Bean, Wm. D. Roberts, S. N. Dusenberry. The committees for each settlement were as follows: Goshen, Wm. Price, James Jenkins, Robt. Till; Santaquin, D. H. Holladay, Eli Openshaw; Payson, Bishop Tanner, J. W. Moore, sen. S. Fairbanks; Ponderosa, Robt. Davis, W. Crockett; Spanish Fork, Bishop Thurber, C. H. Hales, C. Monk; Springville, Bishop Brigham, S. Boyer, S. H. Roundy; Provo, President A. O. Smoot, Bishop Tanner, Sen.; Battlecreek, Bishop Brown, H. Walker; American Fork, Bishop Harrington, Wm. Greenwood, Robt. Mott; Alpine, Bishop McCullough, W. Strong; Lehi, Bishop Evans, — Briggs; Fairfield and Cedar, Bishops Carson & Cook. These committees have power to add to their numbers.

"Resolved, that the proceedings be published in the *DESERET NEWS* and *Salt Lake Herald*.

SAVE YOUR SWARMS.—Bro. John Morgan, of Mill Creek, who is an expert in managing bees, informs us that many swarms of bees are lost on account of the owners not knowing what course to take when they swarm. They generally alight on a limb of a tree or bush adjacent to the parent hive and hang there in a cluster. By sprinkling cold water over them every ten or fifteen minutes they can be kept there till a hive can be procured to put them in; otherwise, after remaining there a short time, they take their flight to the mountains or other distant part.

We learned to-day that a gentleman of Bountiful, Davis Co., had found two good swarms of bees in the mountains near that settlement, which, doubtless, escaped through ignorance or inattention, on the part of their owners.