

## LECTURE.

Despite the unfavorableness of the weather the announcement of Col. Conwell's lecture Monday evening caused many to flock to the Tabernacle, and by the time the speaker was announced, the building was comfortably filled.

Mr. Conwell, in commencing remarked that from his previous experience as a lecturer he had come to the conclusion, that where people are eager to attend a lecture, they are more intelligent, moral and religious than those who manifest no interest therein. He was gratified to see before him an audience of over 3,000 persons, who had trudged through the wet on such a night to attend the lecture. It spoke well for their intelligence.

For the past ten years his time had been taken up in travelling through the world; he had learned that though a man might travel from place to place, the world over, in search of happiness, there still remained in his nature a yearning for some place he never could find; hence he believed that the destination which God had put it into the heart of man to seek is not on earth.

Mr. Conwell said there were different kinds of travelers. Most of those who go to Europe from the East, are men who have seen little or nothing of their own country. He did not think the remark would apply to the people in Salt Lake City. In the East the minister of a church very often conceives that his health is failing and that his disease is of so peculiar character, that nothing will suffice as a cure except a trip to Europe, and it often requires two or three trips to effect a cure. Of course the flock is expected to pay his expenses. There are other travelers, among whom is the young lady with her "Grecian apron" on behind, who is especially successful in lightening the burdens of her parents by lightening their purse. There are also Yankee traders, several specimens of whom had come under his observation. This species of Americans are, of all travelers, the least appreciative of the beauties of nature and God's handiwork. One of these individuals remarked on his return to America after a trip to Europe: "I do not care a darn for the rocks and the hills and that kind of thing; I'd rather see the beef 'critters' and the cows and the calves." He met another who had searched through Germany and Sweden for a good water privilege; but who finally got disgusted with his ill-success. Then there are men of his, the lecturer's, own class,—literary men; but the greater part of the Americans who are seen abroad are men of mediocre attainments, who go abroad and write long articles to the papers; and it is from such that the American public obtain their ideas of European scenery. Americans cannot travel in Europe, said the lecturer, without being influenced by its scenery; and if they have not in their hearts a due appreciation of American scenery, they will soon become more European in their tastes than they are American.

It is a universally accepted fact that a people reared among the mountains, partake in a great measure of their surroundings and become high-minded, deep souled, and of a rugged character; while those who are born upon level plains become hot-headed, like the sun at noon-day. They become proud because there are no mountains they can scale, and become lazy, like the sluggish, indolent rivers that course through their plains; and it is in the providence of God, that men have changed their location—going from the north to the south, and from the south to the north, from mountain to plain and from plain to mountain.

Alluding to American scenery the lecturer said, it would bear favorable comparison with any, in any country in the world. He had met many Americans in the course of his travels and had seen them go into extacies about the scenery of Italy, Ireland and elsewhere; but when questioned whether the scenery they so much extolled did not resemble some place in New Hampshire, Vermont, New Mexico or Utah, They were obliged to confess they had never traveled in those States. Scenery owed many of its charms to its associations, any many objects which attract the traveler's attention would be passed by as unworthy of notice were it not that they are the objects about which the poet has written and loved to dwell upon; and he was of the opinion that the scenery of Europe, divested of its associations, would be tame indeed in comparison with that of the United States.

Mr. Conwell created considerable amusement by a narration of several

anecdotes of personal adventure in Prussia, France and elsewhere. He used to pride himself considerably on his French, and conversed in that tongue during a voyage with a traveling companion, with the idea of surprising the Parisians when he should arrive there; but to his great discomfiture he found that his French was not the French spoken in Paris. He got himself into several awkward scrapes by his inability to make the people understand him. On one occasion, strolling from his hotel, he happened to lose his way. He entered a hotel to make inquiries, but none seemed to comprehend what he said till, at last, a couple of fellows, with marvelous politeness, desired him to follow them. After leading him down one avenue and up another they gained an unfrequented street, when his conductors adroitly threw a cloak over his head and divested him of his watch and money. Happening, however, to have a pistol, he pulled it out and commanded the scoundrels to halt. Whether they understood his English or not, he could not say; but his exclamation had a powerful effect upon them, for they immediately stopped, dropped the booty and decamped. On complaining to the police he was asked by them why he did not shoot the villains? Simply because his pistol was not loaded! (Laugh.)

Another adventure befell himself self and party, while in Rome. He thought Rome was the most detestable of all places on the globe. No sooner had their party entered Rome than they were set upon by the Pope's spies and dogged every where they went. There was among the party, a certain Doctor of Divinity, who, growing tired of such constant espionage, determined to get rid of the spies. The Doctor was determined to give them the slip: he started to run. He ran up one street, and down another, then came to a sudden stop, but found the fellows still close at his heels. It was such treatment as this that made the lecturer take a great aversion to Rome, and all the attractions of the Coliseum failed to charm him.

In the course of his lecture Col. Conwell riveted the attention of his hearers by his vivid portraiture of the destruction of Babylon, the offering by Abraham of his son Isaac and the seizure and crucifixion of the Savior. "Distance however, lends enchantment to the view," whether we look into the future or the past, and he firmly believed that this nation would yet make a history which will give its mountains value with the future people of the earth. "The question arises with you," he said, "whether these mountains have not an ancient history. Perhaps one of the most interesting things in connection with it, is that their history has not been written." He believed there was an ancient history connected with this country, and that a more civilized people than Indians built the mounds in Nevada, Washington and Oregon Territories and the ruined cities of Central America. "Perchance," said he, "kingdoms rose and fell upon the spot where you are now, and the spirits of the ancients are here to instruct and inspire you on these same plains where once stood their cities."

He had said before that people of mountainous countries were generally of a rugged character. It was not for him to judge the people here. He came here a short time ago with many prejudices; but if the people here are to be judged by their works, they are a wonderful people and he was astonished. He saw another proof here of his theory about the influence of mountain regions on the character of those inhabiting them, and was convinced that these mountains have yet to perform a great part in the history of the world. The people might think they get nothing from the high peaks that surround them, and some of the citizens had told him they had become an old story; but it does not make any difference whether they are noticed or not; the God of nature teaches men whether they listen or not, and mountains will make impressions on men's hearts. Said he: "It is to the mountains of the West that I shall look when my hairs are grey, for the safety of the nation."

Referring to religion, the speaker said that, while he believed in his religion he would adhere to it, and respect those who adhered to theirs. "If," said he, "your religion be from God, the world will yet come to you for the truth." He believed that a man who would cross the barren, sterile deserts between here and the States in the East for the sake of his religion must have been inspired. "You have chosen a spot," said he, "where, if you remain

you cannot fail to be a noble people, and in the Rocky Mountains, the backbone of the continent, in its natural view, he expected some day to see the great backbone of the nation in a political view."

## FOOD CURE.

Ripe fruits and berries, slightly acid, will remove the ordinary diarrhoeas of early summer.

Common rice, parched brown like coffee, and then boiled and eaten in the ordinary way, without any other food, is, with perfect quietude of body, one of the most effective remedies for troublesome looseness of bowels.

Some of the severest forms of that distressing ailment called dysentery, that is, when the bowels pass blood, with constant desire, with vain efforts to stool, are sometimes entirely cured by the patient eating a heaping table spoon at the time of raw beef, cut up very fine, and repeated at intervals of four hours, until cured, eating and drinking nothing else in the meanwhile.

If a person swallows any poison whatever, or has fallen into convulsions from having overloaded the stomach, an instantaneous remedy, more efficient and applicable in a large number of cases than any half a dozen medicines we can now think of, is a heaping teaspoon of common salt and as much ground mustard, stirred rapidly in a teacup of water, warm or cold, and swallowed instantly. It is scarcely down before it begins to come up, bringing with it the remaining contents of the stomach; and lest there be any remnant of poison, however small, let the white of an egg, or a teacup of strong coffee, be swallowed as soon as the stomach is quiet; because these very common articles nullify a larger number of virulent poisons than any medicines in the shops.

In case of scalding or burning the body, immersing the part in cold water gives entire relief, as instantaneous as lightning. Meanwhile, get some common white flour, and apply it an inch or two thick on the injured part, the moment it emerges from the water, and keep sprinkling on the flour through any thing like a pepper-box cover, so as to put it on evenly. Do nothing else, drink nothing but water, eat nothing, until improvement commences, except some dry bread softened in very weak tea of some kind. Cures of frightful burns have been performed in this way, as wonderful as they are painless.

Erysipelas, a disease often coming without premonition, and ending fatally in three or four days, is sometimes promptly cured by applying a poultice of raw cranberries pounded, and placed on the part over night.

Insect bites, and even that of a rattlesnake, have passed harmless, by stirring enough of common salt into the yolk of a good egg to make it sufficiently thin for a plaster to be kept on the bitten parts.

Neuralgia and toothache are sometimes speedily relieved by applying to the wrist a quantity of bruised or grated horseradish.

Costive bowels have an agreeable remedy in the free use of tomatoes at meals—their seeds acting in the way of the white mustard or figs, by stimulating the coats of the bowels over which they pass, in their whole state, to increased action.

A remedy of equal efficiency, in the same direction is cracked wheat—that is, common white wheat grains, broken into two or three pieces, and then boiled until it is as soft as rice, and eaten mainly at two meals of the day, with butter or molasses.

Common sweet cider, boiled down to one-half makes a most excellent syrup for coughs and colds for children—is pleasant to the taste, and will keep throughout the year in a cool cellar.

In recovering from an illness, the system has a craving for some pleasant acid drink. This is found in cider which is placed on the fire as soon as made, and allowed to come to a boil, then cooled, put in casks, and kept in a cool cellar. Treated thus, it remains for many months as good as the day it was made.

We once saved the life of an infant which had been inadvertently drugged with laudanum, and was fast sinking into the sleep which has no awaking, by giving it strong coffee, cleared with the white of an egg, a teaspoonful every five minutes until it ceased to seem drowsy.—*Hall's Jour. Health.*

A little girl lost her head by cracking a torpedo with her teeth.

## LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

**THE UTAH CENTRAL RAILROAD.**—We are indebted to Hon. W. H. Hooper for a copy of a bill reported in the House of Representatives, January 19th, 1870, by Mr. Wheeler from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, granting to the Utah Central Railroad Company a right of way through the public lands for the construction of a railroad and telegraph, which was read twice and ordered to be printed.

**TESTIMONIAL.**—We take pleasure in laying the following testimonial before our readers:

CONSTRUCTION TRAIN, U. C. R. R.  
Salt Lake City, Jan. 11th, 1870.

Bro. John W. Young:—We, the brethren employed in laying track on the Utah Central Railroad, take this present occasion of congratulating you on the speedy and successful termination of the greatest enterprise of the age, which we feel is mainly due to the energy and spirit displayed by you.

We also take this opportunity of making known to you the admiration we feel for you, as a brother and a gentleman, and for the devotion and gentlemanly manner in which you have looked after our comfort and happiness, and also for the example you have set us as a servant of God.

In the absence of our ability to present any other testimonial that would be an adequate return for your kindness to us, we hope you will accept the will for the deed.

Praying that the blessings of God may rest upon you and yours, we remain your brethren in behalf of the men:

William Watson, John Altham,  
John Stubbs, Isaac Wadell,  
James Tombs, Thomas Lewis,  
John McCarthy.

**THE LATE GOVERNOR DURKEE.**—We learn through the Omaha *Herald*, that the remains of ex-governor Durkee, reached his late home at Kenosha, Wisconsin, for interment on the 17th inst.

**"GO FROM HOME TO HEAR THE NEWS."**—The St. Joseph (Mo.) Weekly *Herald* publishes the following reliable item:

"A delegation from Utah has arrived in Washington to look after the proposed legislation in Congress, concerning that Territory. They allege that if Congress pass measures to punish polygamy it will produce civil war in that Territory. This they wish to avoid by urging Congress not to adopt any extreme legislation.

**ANOTHER NEW LAW.**—A writer in the La Crosse (Wis.) *Leader* recommends the Legislature to pass a law that "no child shall be born without the child's consent." This law if passed, would be just about as sensible as certain bills now before Congress regarding matters and things in Utah. Won't the Wisconsin Legislature please pass it and let us know how it works, especially so far as it concerns parents.

**MAIL MATTERS IN CACHE.**—In another column will be found a communication from the Honorable Peter Maughan, respecting the carrying of the mails. We understand that to try and remedy the evil complained of, the people of Cache County have spent a large amount of money in telegraphing. We have heard for some time, complaints about the carrying of the mails to that county and have ourselves been a sufferer from the delays. We trust that Colonel Wickizer, our special mail agent, or in his absence, his deputy, will give this matter the necessary attention, that the evil may be speedily remedied.

**MILITARY PARTY.**—Last evening the officers and members of Companies A, B and C, of the 3rd Regiment of Infantry, Nauvoo Legion, with a few invited friends, enjoyed a very pleasant time together in the 20th Ward School-house. The party was in every way a decided success. We understand that a similar party will be given on the evening of Friday next for the remaining companies of the regiment, the command being far too large for all to assemble on one evening.

**INFORMATION WANTED.**—Elder John Holmberg, a missionary from Utah, now presiding over the Skane conference, Sweden, writes, under date of December 20th, asking for information of a young Swedish sister named Carolina Josephina Soderholm, who emigrated in 1866. Her parents are very anxious about her, having heard that she, last spring or early in the summer, was married to a man named Wm. Miller, a German, and that the latter has since left her and left the Territory.

Neither of these parties is known to us, but if this notice meet the eye of Sister Soderholm or Miller, as the case may be, she had better immediately write to, and relieve the anxiety of her parents.

**THE WORK IN SWEDEN.**—By letter from Elder John Holmberg, now laboring in the Skane Conference, Sweden, we are pleased to learn that in that part of the country, perfect peace prevails among the people; the elders enjoy the privilege of preaching almost everywhere, strangers attend and occasionally a few are added to the Church.

**POSTPONED.**—A breech presentation; the great event is postponed till the 1st of April.