

Correspondence.

ST. THOMAS, May 9, 1869.

Editor Deseret News:—We are having pleasant weather, with cool breezes particularly at night. Our wheat crop looks promising. I regret to say very little cotton will be raised in the settlement this season owing to the lack of water. The grasshoppers were seen in myriads a few days ago in the air; they were all on a mission flying east. Our people in this settlement are cheerful and happy, living their religion and feeling well on their mission, particularly since the emigration of the wild ducks and geese north. Our town is spreading out on the right hand and on the left. Houses are going up and trees and shrubbery are seen in every direction. The soil is gradually becoming subdued and blessed, so that it now produces vegetables that could not or were not produced a couple of years ago. We finished our six-mile ditch about five or six weeks ago; it works well. This brings into use a very large body of land, some of it very choice. It may be interesting to some of your readers to know that brother Joseph Asa and myself have found a tolerably fair road to Junction City through the mountains, without having to cross the Virgin River. A little labor would make it a good road. St. Thomas is emphatically a very healthy, prosperous place, and immigration of the right kind plenteous. The wife of our dear friend Andy Gibbons made him a present of twins, both girls, on the fourth of this month; and there are new arrivals every few days. Our school is "A 1" and is well attended and under the management of an "A 1" teacher. It is astonishing to hear the answers of the children to Bible and historical questions, I do not believe they can be beaten.

EDWIN.

OGDEN CITY, May 23, 1869.

Editor News:—A line from this point may not be devoid of interest to your many readers throughout the country, who, to a greater or less extent have read or become personally cognizant of the rapid change transpiring in the immediate vicinity of the heretofore quiet city of Ogden. Leaving Salt Lake City at 4.15 p.m., by the Wells, Fargo & Co's line of stages, I found myself very unceremoniously dumped out at Taylor's Mills in a crowd of about the hardest looking specimens of humanity that it has been my fortune to meet with. Raining, sloppy, and a general admixture of mud, combined to render the prospect anything but enlivening under the circumstances; and I had about figured out in my mind that the programme for the night would be a pretty rough one, and that the chances were good for almost any kind of a dark deed, that would be duly chronicled, and set off with original wood cuts, in the *Police Gazette*; when Bro. George J. Taylor, ever ready to perform a good, if he does hang fire on the matrimonial question, came to my relief and offered me shelter and protection. The following morning I got a look at one of Pullman's sleeping cars, and found it all that it had been represented.

A hack-driver, for fifty cents, will finish up Wells, Fargo & Co's contract to "land you in Ogden;" and on arrival you find a thriving, stirring railway town, without the usual accompaniments to be met with in such places. Houses being built, and tents filled with wares standing on the principal thoroughfare of the city, rents at fabulous prices, and a general hurly-burly that would seem to indicate that Ogden is rapidly rushing ahead.

The Co-operative Wholesale Store, under charge of D. H. Parry, is in full blast, and doing a good business; the branch store of the 2d district is in operation, and others rapidly perfecting their arrangements for business. Altogether the co-operative affairs of Ogden are in a flourishing condition, and promise much in the future; and as there appears to be a general willingness on the part of the people to sustain and uphold the movement, there is no good reason why co-operation should not absorb the entire mercantile interest of this place and surrounding country.

Ogden boasts of three Sunday schools all in flourishing condition, and doing very much toward training the youth here, who so much need a protection thrown around them, situated as they are.

The *Daily Telegraph* appears to be ingratiating itself into the good graces of the people hereabout; and, judging from the appearances of the office and

composing room, they are making a success of their praiseworthy undertaking.

I meet many familiar faces that were wont, in the past, to illuminate Salt Lake City business houses with their genial presence.

Respectfully,

J. MORGAN.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 25, 1869.

Editor Deseret Evening News:—Dear Sir.—Some time ago I read an account in the NEWS of an accident by running teams by Bro. Hale and others, of Grantsville, which I thought ought to be a lasting lesson to all who saw or heard of it, but (although not approving of such conduct in drivers) I have lately indulged therein myself. The circumstances I propose to write that some may profit by what others suffer, if they will. Last Sunday evening I was driving down the State Road, with a light wagon, having with me three ladies. When just across the big slough I overtook a horse team with two men and two boys in the wagon. They were driving slowly along, and I being in a hurry, having a long distance to travel that night, turned to go past them, when the driver whipped up, and I fell in behind, and he again drove slow. I turned out again to go past, but again he whipped up, and I came in behind for the second time, when he reined up his team again.

Thus I tried several times to pass, and each time I fell behind he drove slower. Now, I hold it my duty never to take an offense until it is intended as such; but, becoming convinced that they were bent on imposing on me, I concluded to drive past, so I let my horses "out." I took the off side and they first turned to the left, and then suddenly turned short to the right, with the intention, as I thought, to turn me into the bank. I saw the move, and slackened a little, and suddenly turned to the left, and thus I gained the road, while they, running too near the bank, turned to the left too short and turned their wagon over bottom side up, throwing them out; more than that, the team turned over too, and thus became unable to run away.

I stopped as soon as I could to see if any of them were hurt, but seeing all of them get up, and my team being excited, I drove on. I trust the driver received a lasting lesson that will teach him to act more like a man in such matters in the future, and never again aggravate any one by tantalizing motions and gestures, even if he does have such an advantage as he then had. I know not who he was, but I hope neither men nor horses were hurt.

Yours respectfully,

WHEELER.

MOSCOW, SANFORD CO.,

Ala., May 14th 1869.

George Q. Cannon.—Dear Brother.—Thinking that it may be interesting to some of the many readers of your paper to hear from us and to learn something of the prospects that seem to present themselves to us, I consider them good and have no hesitancy in saying that it is only a question of time as to the progress of the work, and the development of the truth in the hearts of many in this land of Dixie. Some few have obeyed the truth and there is quite a number that will obey it soon. Most of my relatives, who are quite numerous, I flatter myself will receive the gospel; they have manifested a good spirit and kind feeling towards us ever since our arrival in this land. They furnished us with good horses to travel on till plowing commenced, and tell us as soon as the crops are laid by we shall have horses to ride. They say men that have left all that nature has rendered dear to them, and traveled 2,500 miles and borne their own expenses, to preach the gospel to them are worthy of all the friendship and hospitality that they can bestow. There are many noble spirits in this land, all that is necessary for them to become strong advocates for the truth is time and proper teachings; let this take place and I hesitate not in saying we will be able to turn out some valiant soldiers for the truth. Some would not come out to hear us at first on the ground that, if the gospel we preach should prove to be true, all the sons and daughters of Adam would be judged by it. We bear our testimony that such will be. If they did not hear it they would not come under condemnation for not obeying it and that they might be justified by faith; but when they began to understand that they would suffer loss for not hearing it when they had the opportunity, they have, some of them, come to the conclusion

to hear it, and, if I am a proper judge, it has caused them to think seriously. I think there is more reading of the Bible done now than there has been for the last twenty years, in this country. The priests stand at a distance crying, false prophet, false teachers, beware of those Mormons or they will deceive you and take you to Salt Lake and compel you to remain there all the days of your lives to work for twelve and a half cents per day!

But men that are not so blinded with falsehood though they may be uttered by a *Rev.*, have said to the pious priests, "why don't you meet the Mormons with the Bible and prove to us from that, that these men are preaching a false doctrine and let us all see and hear you prove this? We have been liberal with you in the way of means; we have paid you preachers high salaries, so that you could take time and study the scriptures and thereby be able to condemn error. Now, inasmuch as these strangers are willing and ready to meet you on fair grounds, that is with the Bible, we claim it at your hands that you meet them in debate, and that you may not lose anything we will pay you \$100 for your time and trouble. This we will pay you over and above your salary." On their refusing to comply with the terms offered the conclusion is that something is wrong or a screw loose in some place, and so there is, and they don't want us to tighten it for them.

On the first Sunday of this month one of the Reverends preached what some of his members were pleased to style my "Funeral Sermon." Judge the great surprise of my friends on seeing me several days after riding through the country, looking well and hearty, and as fresh as the morning rose. I could not tell my friends that the resurrection had come, but that the gentleman in his great zeal to do me good had preached my funeral sermon some fifty years too soon; and that I was sorry that he should labor under such mistakes as he did when he told the people that Christ was the last true prophet on the earth, and that all prophets after him were false and if he was so incredulous as to disbelieve John's Revelations and rank him with the false prophets and award him his portion in the lake of fire, I might consider my case a lost one, as I here testified that Joseph Smith was a prophet of the Lord, sent and called to usher in the dispensation of the fullness of times. Our school boys in Utah, 10 years old, can tell that John wrote his Revelations about 63 years after Christ.

All Christendom receives them as being genuine and true; yet this gentleman in his blind and ignorant zeal to condemn the Prophet Joseph Smith and all his followers, would refuse to receive John's Revelations, from the fact that he was after Christ. I was present and heard him, but had no chance to make a reply.

The spring is very backward, but few of the planters have finished planting, in consequence of there having been so much rain; the cotton that is up looks very small and weakly and is dying, so that the crop will stand thin on the ground if it should cease to die from this time. Some farmers talk of plowing the cotton up and planting corn instead; the corn looks as if it would make a crop if the rain would cease and the weather turn warm. It keeps so cold that vegetation grows but slowly.

The peach crop is almost an entire failure; the apple crop will be light; the wheat crop will be short, judging from present appearances. It is almost a universal cry with the farmers that the crops will be light this season. Money is scarce, taxes high. The people seem to have lost confidence in each other. I have talked with several men on this subject, and they say there is a great lack of confidence in the people, to what there was formerly. You may see this lack of confidence among all classes. There seems to be a fearful looking for something ahead; they cannot tell what. As one of old times said their hearts are failing them for fear and for looking after the things that are coming on the earth.

We are all well. Brother Matthews joins in love to yourself, President Young, George A., Daniel H., and all the Twelve.

I remain your brother in the Gospel,
J. D. HOLLADAY.

SALT LAKE CITY,
May 26th, 1869.

Editor Evening News:—The subject of cold water bathing is one which ought to be studied by our people and the practice of it often indulged in. Some people evince a degree of timidity in

regard to it, and would not hesitate to inform you that the practice of it would be likely to send you to "that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns." But I would say that if you wish to indulge in the *luxury*—as indeed it is—proceed, first by washing in water that has stood in the bath-tub all night, and afterwards with water fresh drawn. It requires a certain amount of courage to acquire the habit; but when once acquired it will be found pleasant and health-giving.

There may be some in this community with whom my remarks will have little weight, as I do not purpose introducing quotations with large M. D.'s attached to the signatures, showing the opinions of wise men, but merely to present a few arguments in favor of this subject of which so much has been said and written.

First—I consider it necessary to health and cleanliness, especially in hot weather, and more particularly for those who earn their bread "by the sweat of their brow," to have the body washed all over oftener than once a week. This can be done early in the morning and the loss of time will not be felt.

Second—It is a well known fact that the body is furnished with millions of pores, which, if kept open in a healthy condition, have not only the power to exude, but also to absorb. In proof of this there are many who can testify to having had their thirst quenched by simply washing or bathing in water. There are also instances recorded of men suffering with thirst at sea experiencing relief by bathing in salt water; and I believe it is better and less injurious to the system, especially if the water is of an inferior quality, to quench at least a portion of the thirst in this way than to take into the stomach such excessive quantities as men are apt to do whose labors require them to be exposed to the scorching rays of the sun.

Third—Daily ablutions, when thoroughly and judiciously performed, are an excellent preventative against colds and other diseases; they help the appetite, promote digestion, prevent constipation of the bowels; cause the blood to circulate, and act as a tonic to the stomach, lungs, liver, bowels, spine, etc. In fact they refresh, enliven and strengthen the whole system, and unlike other tonics and stimulants that lose their powers from constant use, they ever retain their pristine virtues. And, finally, a person blessed with good health, in connection with a clean skin, is very apt to enjoy life.

The poet Burns, in eulogizing the Scotch haggis says, that it is worthy a grace as long as his arm. I am not prepared to say whether such a space would be sufficient to enumerate all "the ills that flesh is heir to" that the devotees of hydropathy have professed to cure or alleviate; but I will mention a few in which wise and judicious applications of cold water, in connection with other remedies, receive the sanction and approval of some of the most enlightened physicians and physiologists of the present time. Namely, inflammation of the brain, headache, delirium, epilepsy, diseases of the eye, earache, rheumatism in the head, loss of smell and taste, deafness, nosebleed, difficulty of breathing, inflammation of the lungs, stomach, bowels, etc., and in most diseases of an inflammatory and febrile nature. The sedative tendencies of cold water render it an excellent remedy in cases of irritability and sensibility of the nervous system, as well as many other diseases. I do not wish to be understood as advocating the total abandonment of all except cold baths; on the contrary, I believe that tepid, warm, and, in extreme cases, even hot baths may be necessary and beneficial.

In conclusion, I would say that if men and women would devote more time and attention to the study of those laws which govern their physical existence, sickness, suffering and death would be less frequent.

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