

OUR IMMIGRATION.

THE immigrants who have already arrived here this season, with those who will soon be here, have had a very different experience in traveling to those who came to this valley in the early days of its settlement. To the first settlers the trip across the plains was, in most instances, one of unmitigated toil and hardship. They had no luxuries, and but few conveniences, to render the journey a pleasant one. Having been ruthlessly deprived of their possessions and compelled to leave their homes they had to come as best they could, and but very few, even of those who had been most wealthy in Nauvoo, had it in their power to supply their families with shoes, an article so necessary to comfort in our inclement winters. Every year the difficulties of the journey have been lessening. Under the guidance of experienced captains, and having the starting point at the Missouri river, and the liberal aid of teams and teamsters and provisions from this Territory, the trip has, of late years, been made comparatively pleasant and comfortable. But this season the distance traveled by teams has been so short that to the most of the immigrants it has been the pleasantest portion of the journey. The ox teams have reached this city from the terminus in twenty-one days—a mere pleasure trip when compared with the time occupied in former years.

The fatigues of the journey were so great in the first years of our settlement that it was thought they had the effect to deter many persons of weak faith, who might not have liked the country, from leaving; and some of the people have thought that kind of experience was so necessary to prepare Latter-day Saints to live here that they have never had much faith in the early completion of the railroad to this city. But it will soon be here, and while the facility with which persons can go east and west by it may be a temptation to leave to such as are inclined to apostatize, it furnishes on the other hand an equally ready means of travel to the faithful who are abroad to come here. So that whatever disadvantage may accrue to the people who immigrate by it not being tried as they were who came of old, is more than counterbalanced by the advantages which it brings. There is much happiness in the reflection that this great work is the Lord's, and is not dependent upon the wisdom and management of the Latter-day Saints and their leaders for its perpetuity and success. Whether the railroad is built or not, whether it comes through Salt Lake City and thence south of the Lake, or leaves the city and goes north of the Lake, makes no difference; our people are happy in the knowledge that it will be all right, and that everything connected with it will be overruled for good and for their prosperity, if they will only do right. Many have wondered at the indifference manifested by our citizens respecting the railroad and its route. This is the explanation of it. Let the companies build it where they please, and they will still construct it where it will suit us and be to our advantage.

There is one feature in our settlements in this country which must strike observant men who visit them, and that is, the absence of poverty. The people everywhere are above want. They may not always live in the best of houses, be surrounded by the luxuries of life, and be able to dress in the most fashionable style according to New York or Parisian tastes, yet they carry about with them an air of comfort and independence; they are not harassed by anxiety as to how they are to obtain food and the other necessities of life. This is very perceptible throughout our Territory. When it is remembered that large numbers of these people, who are so comfortable and thrifty, came here totally ignorant of the art of making a living in a new country like this, their condition appears yet more remarkable. New York reporters have, in some instances, this season, alluded in disparaging terms to the appearance of our immigrants when they landed. We look for nothing better from a certain class of unthinking, ignorant writers when they speak of anything "Mormon." But to read some of their statements a person unacquainted with the subject would infer that the immigrants to Utah who had landed at their port were much inferior to the non-"Mormon" immigrants who come to settle in their city and neighborhood. Yet with these people, so inferior in their eyes, we are building up a thriving, flourishing State! If this can be done with what they view as such unpromising materials, what will be accomplished by the rising generation, born and bred here and accustomed from childhood to battling with the difficulties incident to our country? Surely, if the people who come here, are such as these writers describe them, great credit must be due to a system which makes of them industrious, reliable, honest, self-sustaining and wealthy citizens.

The secret of this success would be partly explained to any unprejudiced man who should have opportunities of

seeing the pains which are taken to instruct the people who come here and to initiate them into the art of obtaining a living. In other places the immigrant lands and finds himself among strangers, few, if any, of whom take the least interest in his welfare. If he be unacquainted with the language, his fate is in every way pitiable. There is none to take him by the hand, to sympathize with him and to speak words of encouragement and hope to him, or to give him reliable advice as to how he had best proceed. True, measures have been taken in some places, New York for instance, to protect and assist the immigrant, but they are found to be inadequate. But how different is it in Utah! Here the people work in unison with the authorities in rendering their foreign co-religionists the aid they require. There is no class to oppress; but high and low do all in their power to encourage them and to give them the benefit of their experience. The results which have been wrought out we already see; they are patent to the world; and from them it is easy to perceive that ere long the Latter-day Saints will be the most comfortably situated and the wealthiest people on the continent.

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

The Montana Herald, of the 14th ult., contains a lengthy account of an exploring expedition under John L. McClellan. The explorations extended from the Sun River on the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains to the British Line. While prospecting in the vicinity of St. Mary's Lake, two of the party—Captain McClellan and Eli M. Jones, discovered a most beautiful region of country, which is supposed was never before gazed upon by civilized man; and as their was not a vestige of Indian trails visible, it is believed by the explorers that they were the first—either civilized or savage—who ever set foot upon it. Flowing into Belly River, at the mouth of St. Mary's Lake is a large stream whose banks are lined with groves of cottonwood. Captain McClellan and companion traveled up this stream for sixty miles, when as they were emerging from a wide valley covered mainly with timber and swamps, they beheld the walls of a rocky cañon rising perpendicularly to a height of from 100 to 200 feet, while half a mile ahead of them, the prospectors saw a succession of falls and rapids rising to a height of a hundred and fifty feet. Desiring to scan more closely the natural beauties of which they had obtained a glimpse, the two men proceeded up the right bank of the river to the foot of the falls. Upon arriving there a scene of wonderful beauty presented itself to their view. The falls were three in number, like stone steps cut, in the solid rock, and were respectively twenty-five, thirty-five and forty feet in height, and separated from each other by gentle rapids one hundred yards in length. The width of the upper fall was about fifty feet; of the lower ones seventy-five feet. When standing at the base of the falls they were at a loss to tell where the water came from. They could perceive a snowy conical peak towering above but far behind the upper fall. Determined if possible to see all the wonders, our explorers climbed to the summit of the falls and there beheld a most beautiful heart shaped lake about fifteen miles long and from five to ten wide. The lower point was at the falls; the re-entrant angle directly opposite, and five miles distant. In the angle last named, and upon each side of the lobes of the heart, extending a distance of fifteen miles into the mountains was the snow capped peak which they saw from below, rising perpendicularly from the water's edge a thousand feet high. On the southern side of the lake was a heavily timbered slope, culminating in a high mountain range; on the north side, an extensive and beautiful prairie. They followed the north bank of the lake to its highest point, where a large stream empties into it. They traversed the banks of this stream for about fifteen miles, when making a record of the fact on some trees, they started on their return—bade farewell to the lake, swam the river and returned to camp.

An important discovery in telegraphy is said to have been made a few months ago by Messrs. Dugan and Coleman, the former of Booker Ford, the latter of Memphis, Tennessee. These gentlemen have invented a battery very simple in construction, and yet so effective, that by its means an inexhaustible supply of the electric current can be generated at a very trifling cost. In the new battery neither jars nor fluids of any kind are required, the current being generated in, and drawn directly from mother earth. The details of the *modus operandi* are not yet fully made known, as the discoverers are applying for a patent; but the materials used are simply a sheet of zinc and a sheet of copper—to the latter of which the wires are attached—which are buried about two feet deep, with four inches of earth between them.

For some months past the operators in the Bolivar office have dispensed with all kinds of fluids, all messages having been sent from that office by means of the buried battery. This discovery must save a vast amount of means to telegraph companies, and by reducing the working expenses of their offices, will in all likelihood lead to a reduction of the tariff on dispatches, and thus prove a general benefit.

Correspondence.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 31, 1898.
Editor Deseret News:—Dear Brother:—Since I wrote you on my arrival here, July 17th, I have been busily employed with President John Brown, assisting in the emigration. To me this has been a school of experience, in which I have learned much of human nature, and the operations of my own heart, and I trust to profit by what I have experienced in this year's emigration.
We have booked and transferred at Omaha nearly four thousand souls for Utah, from all parts of the States and Europe, and amongst this motley mass of people, coming, as they did, from all nations with their varied traditions and notions, huddled together on shipboard and in railway cars under adverse circumstances, I did not hear an oath, nor see a drunken, nor disorderly person. The conductors of the companies were all good men, and above all, fathers to the people, which accounts in a very great degree for the good order, and harmony which prevailed among our emigrants.

The last company left here on the 29th and Bro. H. B. Clawson and wife, accompanied by W. C. Staines and David O. Calder, left Omaha by the express train to-day at 4 p.m. all feeling well, and satisfied with their labors in the east. We saw them off to the west, and wished them God speed and a safe journey to the home of the Saints.

Much credit is due Messrs. Snyder & Hoxie, General and Assistant Superintendent of the U. P. R. R. for the prompt and courteous manner in which they complied with our requirements in relation to the emigration. Mr. Morgan, the Station Master, and his assistants also rendered all the assistance in their power to expedite business and make our people comfortable.

Bro. Brown and myself leave to-morrow for St. Louis, by rail, to resume our labors in the ministry. The Saints are all anxiously awaiting our return. We trust the Lord will assist us as He has done hitherto in blessing them and bringing many of the honest in heart to a knowledge of the truth. Bro. Brown joins me in kind love to yourself and all inquiring friends.

DAVID M. STEWART.

CURIOSITIES OF AN ORIENTAL CENSUS.—The census of the northwestern provinces of India for 1895, embraces some very curious statements relative to the professions of large numbers of the population. There are two hundred and twenty-six who describe their calling as "flattering for gain." They are descendants of a class who, in the times of the ancient Mogul Court, preceded the dignitaries of the palace, or foreign princes visiting the country, and sang aloud praises of their title and valiant acts. There are also enumerated four charmers, eight hundred and fifty-one jesters, two hundred and fifty-nine mimics, one hundred and thirty-three hangmen, twenty-nine professed mourners, nearly four hundred and eighty thousand beggars, and thirty-five "sturdy beggars." The latter class are represented as residents of Agra, and belong to a peculiar sect. It is said they watch a well-dressed person until he reaches a solitary locality, and then solicit alms of him in a threatening manner, with a penknife in the hand concealed from the eyes of others. Two-thirds of the population devote themselves to agricultural employments, and nearly a million and a quarter are connected with the cotton industry. The matrimonial statistics exhibit the fact that the Hindoo holds, according to their religious ordinances, married off at ten years of age, often earlier. The rule of age on the husband's side seems to be, that he shall exceed his wife's by half as much, even twice as much, and he is not less than one-fourth older than she is at the period of marriage. It is believed that the great mortality among the adult population is largely attributable to these early marriages. In some castes there is a great disparity of female children, compared with the males, owing to a barbarous practice of the parents, who often murder their female children as soon as they are born. The Thakors and Abiers are said to be especially addicted to this inhuman custom. But little care is manifested for girls, while no paternal sacrifice is too great for the welfare of boys.

AMERICAN ICE IN INDIA.—"Carlton" writes to the Boston Journal from Allahabad, India:

The dark colored Hindoo, in a white gown, with a white turban, in shape like a soup-plate, on his head, who stands behind my chair at the table says, "American ice, Sir?" as he drops a lump into my tumbler. Looking out from the verandah to the next house I see a sign just put up—"American ice." Stepping over I find the agent of the Tudor Ice Company, who has been fifteen years in India. The Company have begun to extend their operations to the interior. Heretofore the cities up the country have been supplied by machine ice, which has been used by the Europeans, but which the natives will not purchase. They are afraid that it contains something which will make them unclean, but the American ice is pure, and they have no scruples about using it. Mr. Brown has orders from Jubbulpore, Agra, Lucknow, Delhi, and other cities along the lines of railway. Travelers send letters, requesting him to have a supply at the station on the arrival of the trains. They look upon it as a luxury, but as an article that cannot be dispensed with. In this climate it is a tonic. Men do not exert themselves and get overheated here, as in the United States, and then cool off by drinking ice-water, which under such circumstances brings on cholera morbus; but they keep off the cholera by reducing the system to a lower temperature. It is romantic to quench your thirst and cool yourself off in the heat of India with cold imprisoned three years ago—with the frozen waters of Wenham Lake and Fresh Pond, over which the boys and girls of Hamilton, of West Cambridge, Belmont, and other towns, skated in the clear, cold days of that Winter season.

The State system of education in New Jersey is supported by a direct tax of one dollar a head on children under fifteen years of age.

I have seen those who were as full of all sorts of learning as the heavens are of wind; they are just the things to cut up into weathercocks.

I don't hanker after bad luck, but I had rather run the risk of it than to trust too much in the professions of men.

BLACK HAWK HEARD FROM.—The following telegram from Bp. Johnson, of Springfield, to President Young, has been courteously handed to us:

President B. Young:—Black Hawk and wife arrived at my house last evening; he wishes me to ask you if he is at liberty to travel as usual, and all be right.
(Signed)
A. JOHNSON, Bp.

MORE TRAINS WANTED.—S. B. Reed, Superintendent of construction of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, telegraphs President Brigham Young that he wants five hundred or more trains to commence, in ten days, to haul and distribute ties and lumber.

CONTRACTS LET.—We understand that the contracts for supplying Camp Douglas with barley, oats and coal have been let to Showel & Bro., and to N. Boukoffsky and James Kiskadden, Esqrs. Showel & Bro. will supply 250,000 pounds of barley at \$6.99 per hundred pounds; Mr. Boukoffsky, 250,000 pounds of oats at \$7.10 per hundred, and Mr. Kiskadden 10,000 bushels of coal at 85 cents per bushel.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES BY STAGE.

From the East—L. Reggel, Jas. O. Neill, D. W. Branson, Jacob Schneckenburger, Tom Pitt, From the West—D. W. Kleinbary, Wm. B. Kane, Peter Gross, A. Brickmar, Joseph West, George Boyd, Jr.
From the North—Hon. John Cunniff and wife, Hon. Gilmore Hays, George P. Stone.

NEW TO-DAY.

Boots and Shoes—Dunford & Sons. Juvenile Instructor notice. Boots and Shoes—J. L. Bunting. Special notice of G. W. Davis. Just opened a large stock of Groceries—D. Stuart & Son.

Special Notices.

ANOTHER REDUCTION in the price of SUGAR at GEO. W. DAVIS', Choice Gunpowder TEA and prime Rio COFFEE, at GEO. W. DAVIS', 3 doors north of Kimball & Lawrence's. d216-3

MONEY SAVED.—New goods, we have opened a complete assortment of groceries, dry goods, dishes and glass ware, school books, shoes, and all kinds of merchandise suited to the market. We will sell at reduced prices for cash or produce. d21.
ROSS & BARRATT.

WANTED, a few cords of Mountain Mahogany Wood at this office, for which a big price will be paid in ready pay. If

WANTED.—One hundred and fifty cords of red pine wood at the Paper Mill. If

WANTED.—At this office, clean white cotton and colored rags. People in the city who wish to dispose of them will please bring them on Mondays and Fridays.

THEATRE!

Lessees & Managers.—H. B. Clawson & J. T. Caine. Of the Eminent Tragedienne, MISS ANNETTE

INCE!

Who will appear, in her great personation of

BIANCA!

In the Tragic Play of

FAZIO; or, the ITALIAN WIFE.

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1898.

Will be presented, the Thrilling, Tragic Play, in 5 Acts, entitled,

FAZIO;

OR,

The Italian Wife.

BIANCA, The Italian Wife. MISS ANNETTE INCE

Giraldi Fazio..... Mr. D. McKenzie Duke of Florence..... Mr. J. S. Lindsay Bartolo..... Mr. J. C. Graham Theodore Falsetto..... Mr. J. E. Hyde Antonio..... Mr. E. D. Crowther Gonsalvo..... Mr. J. B. Kelly Piero..... Mr. S. W. Dyer Theodore..... Mr. H. Haines Auro..... Mr. R. Matthews Dandolo..... Mr. C. F. Atwood Aldabella..... Miss Adams

To conclude with the laughable Farce of

On and Off;

OR,

DANDUCKETT'S PICNIC.

Mr. Peter Danducketty, Mr. P. Margetta Mr. Alphonso De Fontenville..... Mr. J. C. Graham Mr. Charles Langton..... Mr. J. M. Hardie A. B. Piccolo..... Mr. E. D. Crowther Viola..... Mr. C. F. Atwood V. L. Olin..... Mr. J. B. Kelly Letitia..... Miss Alexander Mrs. M. G. Clawson Servant..... Miss Evans

Thursday Evening, Sept. 10th.

BENEFIT OF MISS ANNETTE INCE!

Sheridan Knowles' beautiful Play of

LOVE,

OR, THE COUNTERS AND THE SERP.

at 7.30 DOORS OPEN at 7.45 o'clock. Performance commences punctually at 8.

JUVENILE INSTRUCTOR

I have a few BOUND volumes of the First Volume of the JUVENILE INSTRUCTOR for sale; price \$4. Those who wish to purchase the Second Volume, bound in cloth covers made expressly for the INSTRUCTOR, can leave me their orders, as I have a few that will be ready for sale within a month. I can also furnish covers to those who have preserved the Second Volume and wish to have it bound.

GEORGE Q. CANNON. d246-tf

NOTICE

IS HERRY GIVEN TO ALL WHO ARE INDENTED TO THE DESERET NEWS, OFFICE for Subscriptions, etc., that Payment of the same after this date, is to be made to GEORGE Q. CANNON, the present Editor, April 1, 1898.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

JUST OPENED

AT

KAHN BRO'S, Dry Goods!

A LARGE STOCK OF

Merchandise

Comprising

CHOICE TEAS,

SUGAR,

COFFEE,

SPICES,

RICE,

CANDLES,

SOAP,

LYE.

And Complete Assortment of

FANCY GROCERIES!

Also Opened,

1000 Pieces of

PRINTS,

DOMESTICS,

HICKORY,

TICKING,

DENIMS,

FLANNELS

And Full Assortment of Fine

DRESS GOODS & NOTIONS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY

We request the Wholesale and Retail Trade to give us a call.

PRICES THE LOWEST IN THE CITY!

KAHN BRO'S.

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UTAH MANUFACTURE!

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT

E. B. TRIPP'S Old Stand, first door north of Kimball & Lawrence's Store, East Temple Street,

Where you will find a first class Stock of

CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS & SHOES,

Of the Best Quality,

And at the Lowest Cash Prices, suitable to Railroad and Canyon hands.

Particular attention given to the manufacture of BOOTS of the finest quality of French and German Calf and Kip Skins.

A Good Fit and the best of work guaranteed.

PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

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JAS. L. BUNTING.

—:—

JUST OPENED!

—:—

D. STUART & SON,

A Large Stock of

GROCERIES,

TEA,

COFFEE,

SUGAR,

SPICES,

TOBACCO,

&c., &c., &c.

Which we offer to the Public

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

City and Country Merchants are especially invited to call and examine our Stock.

EAST TEMPLE STREET,

Next Door to the Western Union Telegraph Office, (late "Dixie Store.")

d246 2m

500 Packages

OR

200 Kegs Nails

AT

MULE AND HORSE SHOES

AT

10,000 lbs. Choice Bacon

AT

LARGE LOT OF

California Blankets & Cassimeres

AT

WALKER BROS.

—:—

FINEST GUNPOWDER

AND

HYSON TEAS

AT

WALKER BROS.

—:—

Splendid Assortment of

DELAINE & FLANNELS

AT

WALKER BROS.

—:—

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S

BALMORALS & SHOES

AT

WALKER BROS.

—:—

Our Assortment is complete in every department, and we are prepared to offer our large and varied Stock at unprecedented Low Rates, and all will well to call and examine.

WALKER BROS.

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY

1,000 MEN

WITH

300 Teams,

To WORK on the GRADING of the

Central Pacific Railroad

WEST OF THE PROMONTORY. On the NORTH SIDE OF SALT LAKE

Parties wishing Contracts can have them at the rate of 33 to 37 cents per cubic yard, according to the nature of the digging. Work to be measured and payments to be made Monthly, less payment, only to be reserved until the contract is fully accepted. Applications must be made to

EZRA T. BENSON,

Logan, Cache County

LORIN FARR,

Ogden, Weber County

CHAUNCEY W. WEST,

Ogden, Weber County

EZRA T. BENSON will be on the ground to let Contracts on and after the 10th inst. must be prepared to go to work forthwith they wish Contracts.

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DUNFORD & SONS!