

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## Credit Marks for Utah.

QUARRYVILLE,  
Lancaster Co., Pa.,  
January 11, 1877.

## Editor Deseret News:

As an utter and absolute refutation of the gross and malignant slanders perpetrated against the noble and illustrious people of

Utah, I herewith enclose a long list of reputable credit marks for the self-denying denizens of Deseret, collated from a source both authentic and conclusive, viz., the Compendium of the 9th Census of the U. S., a copy of which, at the instance of Hon. Geo. Q. Cannon, the Hon. Zach Chandler, Secretary of the Interior, sent me a sheet some time since.

Respectfully,  
A. M. MUSSER.

## COMPARATIVE STATISTICS AS PER POPULATION.

Collated from the Compendium of the 9th Census of the U. S. for 1870, by A. Milton Musser, Lancaster City and County, Pa., January, 1877.

	Paupers.	Inmate and Indigent.	Convicts.	School attendance, 6 to 15 years.	Illiteracy—can't read and write—10 years and upwards.	Printing and Publishing Establishments.	Church Ed. Soc.
United States.....	31	16%	9%	31 1-3	26%	5%	10%
Utah.....	6%	5%	3 1-9	35	11%	1%	18 8-9
Pennsylvania.....	45	17%	9 1-5	30%	10	9	18%
Ohio.....	24	22%	9%	31%	10	7 1-7	23%
New York.....	59	20	12%	26%	9 1-5	6 10-11	12%
Nevada.....	43	81	12%	3%	2%	45	
Missouri.....	14	11%	8%	33%	21%	6 1-10	11%
Massachusetts.....	55	23 1-3	11	25%	11%	10%	12%
Illinois.....	23	11%	6%	32%	8%	6%	12%
California.....	41	22	19	24%	10 1-9	18%	9%
Arizona.....				16%	56%		1%
Colorado.....	19	5%	8	22%	32%	21%	11%
Dakota.....	36	4%	9 1-5	27%	30%	10%	8%
District of Columbia.....	26	1 1-3	18	11%	44%		
Idaho.....	50%	11%	13%	10 1-5	7%	19%	5%
Montana.....	10%	10	21	10	2 1-5	16%	15%
New Mexico.....	13%	11%	9 1-3	27	9%		11%
Washington.....			9 1-3	11%			
Wyoming.....							

**Preaching and Baptizing—Prevalent Apprehensions—Falsehoods in Circulation—Hard Weather and Hard Times—Accidents and Wickedness.**

WESTVILLE, Montcalm Co.,  
Mich., Jan. 15, 1877.

## Editor Deseret News:

Since writing to you on the 23d of October, I have traveled much, preached every opportunity that presented itself, and visited families, expounding the Scripture and teaching the plan of salvation. Many believe my testimony and marvel at my teachings, saying, "How can this man handle so much scripture?" "How is it," said a gentleman to me the other evening, "you can answer every question and explain scripture so satisfactorily? I have never met with any minister before that could. When I would ask them to explain the Revelations of John, they would say, 'O that is in the future,' or 'It is a sealed book.'" I told them I could do no more than any other man of myself, but it was as Isaiah said, 22 chap., 14 verse, Romans 10 chapter, 13 and 14 verses and Hebrews 5 chapter, 4 verse. Many say the Bible is a new book to them.

I have baptized six souls since last writing, making in all twenty-eight, and others are strongly believing. Many believe my testimony and say they are afraid it is true. "But," say they, "O that awful name, Mormons!"

I have also organized a small branch here and ordained Enos L. Root a priest to take charge. The brethren and sisters here and at Broomfield and at Sylvester feel well in the work and full of the spirit and are anxious to get to Zion to help roll on the great work.

Wickedness increases all the time, and the love of many waxes cold, as Jesus said it would. No man can trust his neighbor without security, and men's hearts are failing them for fear. All are looking for some great change and they fear it is for the worse. It seems as though it is impossible for the majority of mankind either to tell the truth or to believe the truth in this age of the world. But a lie they will believe at once, and pay their money to hear it. An apostate lecturer at Big Rapids, Mecosta Co., last month and the audience had to pay 50 cents admittance to hear for a few minutes. It was stated that the women in Utah were in worse bondage than the slaves were in the South, and the lecturer was working to get means to liberate them. What a pity money will release them if the law can't. But it is the money the lecturer wants.

I received an epistle from the sisters of Glenwood, Utah, with sixty-four names signed to it, and with their protestation against the statement of their being in bondage, and I return my thanks to the sisters for their help. It has

helped me much to allay the prejudice. If the Saints would write more to their friends and relatives, it would help the cause. One of the blackest lies that ever appeared has been circulated here concerning me, and was sent here by enemies at Salt Lake City, concerning me having six wives, etc., whereas I have got only one wife, and never had but one. Other falsehoods have come from the same quarter concerning the Saints hereabout.

Paul says, 2 Thessalonians, 2 chap., 11 and 12 verses, "And for this cause God shall send them strong delusions, that they might be damned who believe not the truth, but have pleasure in unrighteousness."

It is very cold and stormy here. The snow is two feet deep. It has not thawed a particle since the middle of November. The thermometer has been down to 30 below zero. The Detroit River is bridged with ice, from one end to the other, from one to two feet thick, something that never was known before. Says the Stanton Herald, it is hard travelling to preach, with so much snow and cold weather. Times are very hard. Many are suffering, and the poor-houses are all full. True, there is a great deal of lumbering going on, but there are more men than work. In Patosha County and two other counties in the northern part of this State, many are in a starving condition. They have called on the charity of the churches of Michigan for aid, or they must starve, says the Big Rapids Herald, for there is no work for them.

There are buildings burning in every direction every few days. In Charleroi County, Mich., on the 12th of December, a house was burned to ashes and two children were burned up in it; four others were badly burned and injured by jumping from an upper window, it being the only exit on account of the fire. A few miles from here a man shot a woman a few days ago, and he is now in the Stanton jail. A man the other day fell from a pile of logs and broke his neck. I could mention many accidents and much wickedness, but I have not time. My eyes are tired of seeing it, my heart aches for my fellow creatures. Oh that they would repent, that God might spare them. But they will not, and it will get worse instead of better.

I am going to hold a two days' meeting at Sylvester, Mecosta County. The Saints from here and from Broomfield and Millbrook will be there. The conference will be on the 27th and 28th of this month. I intend going to Kalamazoo and Aligan, about seventy-five miles from here, next month, to preach and obtain genealogies.

From your brother in the everlasting covenant,

WM. M. PALMER.

## Chills and Fever—Schools—School-houses, etc.

WASHINGTON, Washington Co.,  
Jan. 16, 1877.

## Editor Deseret News:

The health of the people of Washington during the summer and fall of 1876 has been very poor, there being considerable affliction with chills and fever; yet there have been but few deaths, resulting from diphtheria, and only one death of an adult during the past year. The year 1876 has been an exception for chills and fever in Washington. I am happy to state that the health of the people is rapidly improving, and very few cases of sickness now exist, with the exception of a few remaining cases of chills and fever. I am also happy to state that as a Ward we are being awakened to the interest of Sabbath and day schools. As an earnest of this we have been taxed three per cent. to build a school-house, which by the by all admit was very much needed. It is a school-house and not a meeting-house, as appeared in the columns of the NEWS a short time since. It is fifty by thirty feet, with a basement full size of the building. There is a tier of volcanic rock next the ground, three and a half feet in width, and averaging twenty inches thick. Next to the volcanic rock is about five feet of limestone; the remainder of the walls are to be built of white sandstone, of which there is an abundance in the vicinity of Washington of a superior quality. It is expected the rockwork will be completed in two or three weeks, and is of a very substantial character.

During the summer our meetings and Sunday school were sparsely attended in consequence of sickness. The prospects in behalf of our Sunday school are somewhat flattering at present. I wish further to say that it is my firm conviction, taking into consideration the multitudes of children which swarm the settlements of the Saints in these mountains, and the active part that the advancing generation must soon assume in bearing off the great latter-day work, that these things call loudly for those who have the ability to step to the front and unite with those already engaged and make our Sabbath schools a success. They take rank among the most effective institutions for the correct and proper training of our youth, which, in my estimation, is of paramount importance.

R. F. GOULD.

## Home Papers—Improvement—Schools, Etc.

PLAIN CITY, Weber Co.,  
Utah, Jan. 16th, 1877.

## Editor Deseret News:

I am always anxiously waiting for the next copy of your valuable paper, the DESERET NEWS, and also the Juvenile Instructor, as it is called. I think it is a good instructor for people who were juveniles many years ago, as well as the young. I often think it would be much better for our community if they would patronize our own papers, rather than send outside of the Territory for the trashy literature that is constantly teeming into it. I do not mean to say that there are not any good papers outside of the Territory, but that the good papers are not always subscribed for. Some people say, "I am not able to take the DESERET NEWS, or the Juvenile Instructor." But they can go to every dance and theatrical entertainment that comes along, and spend many a dollar during the year for whiskey and nonsense. But, "We are too poor to take our papers," O yes!

We have a nice little prosperous settlement, and some of the best men in this part of the country for our officers, and the priesthood are alive to their duties in looking after the interests of the people and especially the young folks. It is very interesting to hear our President, Bro. Shurtliff, talk to the young on the subject of not indulging in the intoxicating cup, and upon the evils that follow that course. But I must here say a good word for our young men. I have not seen one under the influence of liquor all through the Christmas holidays.

The young men hold their meetings regularly once a week, and are making good improvement. The young ladies have their meetings once a week also and are doing splendidly. We have good week-day and Sunday schools. One hun-

dred and six scholars attend the day school. They are taught by two young men that belong to our settlement and are good members in the church. Our meeting house is filled to its utmost capacity on Sunday to hear the word of the Lord. We seem to take new energy with the new year, and the Saints are waking up to a sense of their duties in regard to temple building, tithing, attending meetings, etc. We have a very good community, although we have our share of grumblers.

WILLIAM ENGLAND.

## Improvement—New School-house—Sunday School Exhibition—Weather and Health.

SNOWSVILLE, Jan. 12th, 1877.

## Editor Deseret News:

Since my last communication, which is one year ago this winter, our beloved Brother Snow has sent some good men to our assistance, and among the rest, Bro. Arnold Goodliffe for our president. By his able management we have accomplished a considerable amount of public work. We have made between one and two miles of water ditch, and expect to get the water where we can use it by the first of June next. We have also got a school-house, 24x18 feet, ready for the roof.

We have a Sunday school in running order, with an average attendance of twenty scholars. The Sunday school gave an exhibition last Monday, which would have done credit to an older settlement. It consisted of singing, answers from some of the Church works, recitations, etc., which were followed by appropriate remarks by President Goodliffe, and Elder D. B. Dille and Richard Potter, after which the tables were spread with a sumptuous dinner, which the old and young enjoyed. Then the young tripped the light fantastic toe to the sweet strains of music, so ably rendered by Brother John C. Pettigill, until dark, when the elder children took up the exercise, continuing it until ten o'clock, when all turned towards home, feeling to thank God for the many blessings they enjoyed from his bounteous hand. So ended the first Sunday school examination ever held in this place, but we hope not the last one.

The health of the people is good, and they enjoy the spirit of the gospel. The winter is very open and the ground is bare. There has been about four inches of snow, but it is gone. We have had one night that the thermometer went down to zero.

I remain yours in the cause of truth.

J. O.

## George Alfred Townsend on the Utah Delegate.

I met George Q. Cannon, the Mormon delegate, this morning. He ranks as a democrat, is the editor and historian of the church, and altogether a man of discernment and sense, having the weighty care of the Mormon theocratic empire in its relations to this ever-aggressive monogamic government. He must be wise as a serpent and harmless as a dove, and he is both, yet preserving his full dignity. Many a Christian bishop might take example from his daily walk and conversation. There is not money enough in the country to tempt this idolater out of the path of his duty! Said I, "Mr. Cannon, have you any idea what president we shall have?"

"Oh yes," he said quietly, "Hayes will be inaugurated."

"If that is the case," said I, "you will not be harassed as you have been in Utah; for I think Hayes is a more worldly man than General Grant, and not so much under priestly influence."

"That is queer to me," said Cannon. "The President is not a religious man, and yet he acts under the influence of his clergy more than a religious president would. How is it?"

Said I: "He was born a Methodist. That sticks a good while. On the battle-field, under the fire of death, and in his times of illness and contrition his mind recurs to his old mother's prayers and the roaring revival sermons. So, like the old barons, when they killed somebody and went off for penance in a crusade against the Turks, Grant starts a crusade against the Mormons!"

"That may be it," said Cannon, slowly walking away.—Gath, in Philadelphia Times.

## George Francis Train's Opinion of J. G. Bennett.

Editor—Is Bennett a confirmed inebriate?

Mr. Train.—No. Certainly not. Confirmed inebriates like Senator McDougal, Dick Yates, Salisbury, and Tom Marshall could not manage a great newspaper and inaugurate the enterprise that young Bennett has done. He inherits his mother's temperament. A glass or two makes him wild. His good fellowship takes wings. He becomes suspicious, smashes the crockery, and wants to bull-doze his friends. He cleaned out the Newport Club in ten minutes with his sailors and drove them down Bellevue Avenue, yelling like a mad man. They as drunk as himself. He seems to select the day before his wedding for his constitutional spree. They say he has done this three times with his fiancée. They always fight and make up over each fiasco. He hands her a silver handled pistol begging her to blow his brains out. She declines the honor. He abases himself, promises never to do so again. She, woman like, forgives him. More elegant presents. Amounts way up in the tens of thousands! Everything now is lovely. She can cable north for dresses, and London for tresses. They pooled together all through the Newport season. The four-in-hand was glittering with diamonds. Another wedding day appointed. The party assembled, a gay and brilliant group. Where, oh, where was young Lochinvar? *Mirabile Dictu!* he was seen walking without overshoes or overcoat with a below zero temperature, up towards Snyder's! Fred May was red with fury. That ends it, said the father of the maid. The engagement is broken forever! The lovers met clandestinely. All right, once more. They kiss again and make up. They undoubtedly love each other, but Bennett loves his yacht, his gun and his polo pony more than he does woman. But his dearest May is an exception. If there is no murder in this duel they will marry. Some say they are married secretly. The Cardinal did the business.

Another change—Old May wants marriage settlements. Bennett is furious now. Money destroys sentiment. He did not intend to buy a wife, as he would a pony or a Russian sleigh. Insulting words pass. This time the engagement is irrevocably broken. Hard feelings on both sides. Bennett, in his cups again, makes comments at the club. That ignites the southern blood of the Mays. Finale—a cowhide. An editor in the snow with a tall man sitting on him like a coroner on a corpse. All the club witness the strange scene. The disgrace was a public one, and the telegrams and cablegrams told it to all the world. That is the situation, as I understand it.

Editor—Is Bennett a brave man, Mr. Train?

Mr. Train.—If he was he would not fight a duel. Nobody but a coward would seek the life of another, no matter what the provocation. They say he has proved courage on his yacht, but on shore he has never been tested. He certainly did not show fight when so brutally insulted by May. The man who will deliberately break a great moral law out of fear of a false society cannot be naturally brave. Physical courage you can buy for thirteen dollars a month in the army. Is it a brave thing for the Code to sell itself so cheap? Moral courage is not for sale in the Fish Market. Bennett has proved himself a moral coward by fighting May. May proved himself a blackguard by assaulting Bennett. Why did not the police arrest him at once and give him my cell in the Tombs? Would my coachman have escaped so easily? Are there two laws in New York—one for the prince, the other for the peasant? Had Bennett been armed there would have been a murder. Was May armed? But this is the question that agitates the clubs. Is that piano story true? *Pro Peili Cutene.*—Train's Paper.

—So many Connecticut farmers have been swindled into giving notes to traveling agents on false pretenses that a State convention of victims is to be held.

—Bishop Gibbons thinks that North Carolina is a promising field for the growth of the Roman Catholic church. He says the inhabitants are simple, religious, humble and remarkably open to the truth.