

mind is called from the thoughts which engross it, to the contemplation of subjects which elevate and purify. The body is rested and the mind is fed. After such meetings labor is performed with greater ease and more intelligently by the people. We really need more holidays and seasons of relaxation than we are in the habit of having. The people of this Territory are a hard working race. Their labors are incessant, and no thinking man can pass through our settlements without being struck with the immense amount of labor that has been performed in the short space of time that we have been here. The common expression is one of wonder, that a people so poor as we were when we reached here, and having such a price to pay for the freight of everything that has been imported, should have built such cities and made such improvements as are seen on every hand. After the railroad gets through, and we are placed in cheap and easy communication with all the marts of the world it will be rather difficult to make some people understand how serious have been the obstacles with which we have had to contend in settling this Territory. But, at the present time, the railroad has had no marked effect upon us, and a good idea can be gained by observing, reflecting men, of the labors we have performed.

OGDEN WOOLLEN MILL

Is owned by Messrs. Randall, Pugsley & Co., and has been recently erected. To give President Young and his company an opportunity of seeing the machinery work, Bro. Randall got his hands together this morning and started the mill. To any person who takes pleasure in progress, the sight was an interesting one. The building is a substantial stone structure of 90 feet long and 35 feet wide. It has two stories and an attic. The first floor 12 feet 2 inches in the clear; the second, 11 feet 3 inches, and the attic 8 feet. The walls are 30 inches thick, and all the wood work is of the most solid character; not the slightest tremor was perceptible in the building when the machinery was at work. There are about 1,200 panes of glass in the factory. There are 360 spindles at work; two broad power looms for the manufacture of blankets, and one ready to be put to work; and four narrow looms for the weaving of cloth of ordinary width. The building, with the machinery, cost about \$51,000. The company have a good stock of wool on hand; but they are still prepared to exchange cloth for more. In old established countries a factory of this capacity would be thought a trifling affair; but in our eyes it is important. The factories show us what can be done. The clank of the machinery here and in other places where these factories are established, is a music sweet to every lover of our mountain Territory. There is independence in the sound. With such factories in successful operation all over the Territory, we could supply ourselves with the necessary articles of clothing and obviate the necessity of importing such fabrics. They will increase in number, and the quality of the cloth will, ere long, be at least equal to anything manufactured elsewhere. Our people have been careless about their sheep; but, with woollen factories increasing among us, wool will be in demand, and good clips will be sold at remunerative prices.

THE MEETING

Was as numerously attended as yesterday, and was opened in the usual form by singing and prayer. I am indebted to Elder Wm. W. Burton for the following notes of the discourses. They are necessarily brief on account of space.

Elder A. M. Musser said that we had come together for the purpose of hearing something that would be for our satisfaction and comfort. If the President and his brethren did not feel that they could do the people good, they certainly would not travel amongst them as much as they do. We were so organized that we forgot many instructions that were of vital importance to us. He advised that we should never appropriate anything to our own use that did not belong to us, a chain, a shawl, an ox yoke, or anything else that might be found in the street; but that we should really have pleasure in restoring lost property. He referred to the subject of cleanliness; also to building houses that are well ventilated, that health might be preserved. He said that our leaders were very anxious that we should pay our tithing, fast donations, and see that the poor among us were well provided for. The Saints should not let the devastations of the grasshoppers hinder them from paying their tithing. The best time to pay tithing of grain was at thrashing day. And the best time for

the sisters to pay tithing of butter, was to pay it as soon as they churned. Every man in the kingdom of God should seek to do his share of public labor. It was too often the case that a few had to bear the burden of the whole.

Prest. Young then followed. He said: I will talk a little with regard to our faith and submission to the requirements of heaven, and give my own views concerning the same. We expect to come to the perfection pointed out by bro. Musser, that our actions will be one in building up the kingdom of God on the earth. We should live so that the spirit of revelation will abide within us, that we can know the will of God just as a child may know the will of its parents. We might think that this is a difficult task. So it is; but the great difficulty that has to be surmounted by us, is to bring ourselves to a condition of perfect submission. The flesh is so contaminated with evil that it is hard for us to submit entirely to the will of God. We are not called as Latter-day Saints to submit to the rule of a wicked king; but to the rule of right to love and serve God with all our hearts. We believe we are the best people on the earth, and we know that if the Lord has any friends on earth, they are the Latter-day Saints, and that we have received the only true plan of salvation. We know also that we should leave off the practice of every sin and redeem the Zion of God. The Saints have had many gifts. Some the gift of healing; some the gift of faith and of prophecy, and some the gift of wisdom; but this latter seems to be the most scarce of all. When a family or a people will take a course to bring trouble upon themselves, we say they have on wisdom. If a child should handle a knife or razor, it would not know enough to avoid cutting itself; or if it finds poison it would know no better than to drink it. Many of this people are just like children and would not have wisdom enough to preserve themselves. The gift of wisdom should be sought after by the people, so as to order their lives in such a manner that they can build up the kingdom of God.

There is a want of forethought manifested by the people. They are ready to adopt the teaching of Jesus when he told his disciples to take no thought for the morrow. But Jesus was addressing them, and not the people at large. They had to go out and preach the gospel without purse and scrip. But suppose the whole world had received the gospel, would they not have to plow and plant and reap and provide for themselves? The disciples were provided for when they went out in the ministry. No doubt they were like the Apostles chosen by Joseph, very poor. At one time Peter came to the Savior and told him that he was required to pay tribute and he had nothing to pay it with. The Savior told him to go and catch a fish, and he found the money he needed in its mouth.

When the twelve apostles were chosen in this dispensation they were told not to labor with their hands; but to preach the gospel to the nations of the earth. Some of them before a year had elapsed were engaged in trade; they became merchants and they apostatized. Through the observance of the Word of Wisdom the Saints have been able to save money to send for the poor. They should continue to observe these principles, and to accumulate all they can so as to be better able to build up the Kingdom of Zion and be independent people, independent of every creature beneath the celestial world. We should make our own articles of clothing. Immense sums of money have been carried away from this Territory. It was plain to be seen in early days that we were being impoverished; but we were destitute of tanneries to make leather, factories to make cloth, and other conveniences. Now, however, we are in a position to manufacture many needed articles here, and there is no longer a necessity for us to send our means abroad to procure them. Ladies, make your own hats and trim them with straw trimmings and do not spend your means in buying these which are imported. Make hats for the men also for summer wear, and for winter you can make serviceable caps out of cloth or fur, though fur is too warm, it heats the head. I do not, he said, wish to find fault with the people. No people since the days of the Nephites had made the progress in the same length of time that we have made. And it is even doubtful whether they, or even Enoch and his city, had done any better in the same time.

After singing by the choir, and prayer by Elder John Taylor, who joined the company this morning, the meeting adjourned until 2 p.m.

THE AFTERNOON MEETING

Was opened by singing, and prayer by Elder Joseph F. Smith. After which

Elder W. Woodruff spoke of the Bible, Book of Mormon and Doctrine and Covenants, and their insufficiency to guide the people without the aid of direct revelation from Heaven, and showed that it was impossible to build up Zion without it. If we could go to heaven, we should see that they are of one heart and mind, and if there is any farming or gardening, or any labor to be done there that God the Father would direct it. In the same way God's servant, Pres. Young, should direct our labors here. If we are ever saved, we must become one and listen to the counsels of the servants of God, and unite together to carry out the principles that have been revealed unto us. The sisters have a great influence in society and a great influence over their children, and they have received much instruction to-day relative to making our own hats and everything else that we need. We should all unite as the heart of one man and sustain the President in carrying out these measures. Much instruction had been given to the brethren to improve their stock. We should try to raise our own silk and strive to make improvement generally. Neither bad language nor any of the evils that are to be seen in the cities of the world, should be heard or seen in our cities. It is necessary that we should be instructed in these temporal matters. If one man knows how to raise wheat without smut, he should teach others to do so. If we had obeyed counsel in laying up grain, and had seven years' breadstuffs on hand, we would have been in a much better condition than we are to-day.

Elder John Taylor spoke of the time when there was no priesthood upon the earth; when no man could be found holding the keys of salvation. We profess to have faith in God, but we have not near as much as we should have. We are a little like the old lady who, in talking to her minister, said "that she believed that if they only had the right kind of faith they might place the dishes on the table and they would be filled with every thing necessary." They agreed to try their faith; but after waiting awhile, and the dishes not being filled, she declared that she knew all the time that it was useless. He spoke of our carelessness, notwithstanding the salvation and happiness of ourselves, our progenitors and our posterity depended upon us. We are like babes, and if everything does not go right we condemn this, that and the other. We are thoughtless, and do not reverence God and his servants as we should. We as Apostles, Bishops and servants of God should live our religion, and walk in the light of the countenance of God. Many of the Saints must still have their sweet-leaf tobacco, tea, coffee, etc. We are under bondage to the fashions and customs of the age. It is time to stop saying that we will try and leave off these things; and leave off. After Elder Taylor had finished,

PRESIDENT YOUNG

Delivered a discourse which occupied thirty minutes in its delivery. It was replete with excellent instruction, and was a fitting termination to the two days' meetings.

HOME ITEMS

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY.

IN THE SOUTH.—By Deseret Telegraph we learn that the grasshoppers are in St. George, and are as far down as Virgin Hill, near the Muddy.

IN FLOWER.—The locust trees in places are in flower, as in Spring, which with the increasing foliage of fruit and shade trees, of delicate green, gives a peculiar appearance, at this season, to our shade trees and gardens.

PRESIDENT YOUNG and company left Ogden for Brigham City at 10:50 a.m., and arrived at Willard City at 1 p.m. They remained there for dinner, and will reach Brigham City this evening.

A CHAINED MONARCH.—Yesterday evening a magnificent specimen of an eagle soaring above spied a chicken in the garden of James Livingston, 20th Ward, and, "making for its prey," swooped down upon it, striking the ground with such force as to partially stun his kingship for a time. Two of Bro Livingston's little boys, about eight and ten years of age, rushed on the eagle, caught his wings, and held them extended till assistance came, and it was captured. It measures seven feet four inches from tip to tip of its wings, and is now chained in Bro. James Lewis' garden, in the 20th Ward.

GOT HOME.—Among the returns of missionaries is that of Elder Aurelius Miner, who arrived yesterday afternoon by stage.

H. W. Lawrence, Esq., and J. B. Kimball, Esq., also arrived by stage, from their business trip to the East.

WE WERE GRIEVED last night to learn that our esteemed Delegate to Congress, Hon. W. H. Hooper, had tripped and fallen down stairs

yesterday, while descending with his child in his arms, and that in saving the child from being hurt, he had a rib broken. We hope to see him soon around again.

PARDONED.—His Excellency, the Governor, has pardoned Frederick Stockfield who at the Spring term of the Probate Court in this city, was sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary, for larceny.

MORE TRAINS IN.—Captain Rawlins' train, of 31 wagons, arrived this morning, with nearly 300 passengers. There were two deaths in the company from Laramie City to this city: Sarah Johnston, from London, aged 72 years; and Ann Green, aged 74 years. The train left on the 25th of July, and laid over two days by the way, making the trip in 24 traveling days. The passengers looked cheerful, healthy, and in good condition.

Captain Chester Loveland's train, of 40 wagons, and about 400 passengers, arrived this afternoon. They had three deaths during the journey, two infants, and one aged woman. This train also left on the 25th ult., and laid over some days, during one of which the Indian hunt occurred, to retake the animals stampeded by the savages, mentioned in Captain Loveland's letter published a few days ago. The animals that were run off, and the teamsters who recaptured them and killed the Indians, looked as if they could endure the same again, and not suffer much.

ELDERS ARRIVED.—We had calls this morning from the following returned missionaries, whom we were glad once more to meet "at home":

Elder James McGaw, who left in May of 1865, and who arrived yesterday with Mr. Murdock's train. His missionary labors were confined to England, and the latter part of the time he presided over the Nottingham District. He left England on the 4th of June, in charge of the passengers on the *John Bright*.

Elder Zebulon Jacobs, who left in May, 1867, and who traveled from Laramie with Captain Rawlins' train, arriving last night, ahead of it. He labored in the Birmingham Conference, and was released to return home this summer in consequence of ill health. He looks thin, but his health is restored.

Elder John Parry, who left in May of 1865. His labors were confined to the Welsh District, over which he presided most of the time. He crossed the Atlantic in the *Minnesota*, in charge of the Saints who sailed on that steamship, of whom there were 546. He traveled from Laramie in Capt. Rawlins' train.

Elder Almon Robison, who started from here in May, 1867. He left England on the *Minnesota*, and traveled with Captain Murdock's train.

Elders W. S. Grant and Jonathan Steggel, returned missionaries, also came with Captain Rawlins' train, and are in good health.

Elder Richard Davis, of Millard, Box Elder County; and Elders Isaac Laney and Edward W. Tuillidge of this city, arrived with Captain Loveland's train. Bro. E. B. Shoebridge also traveled with this train, and acted as Clerk to the company.

A TRIUMPH.—G. D. Watt, Esq., brought to our office to day a skein of silk of home manufacture. The eggs were laid, the worms hatched, the cocoons made and this silk spun by hand, and all done in his own house. The silk is of a rich straw color, and the skein weighs one ounce. This is a triumph, and is really the inauguration of a new branch of wealth-creating industry among our people.

Brother Watt says that silk is much easier to spin by hand than either hemp, cotton, wool or flax. Go ahead, George, your perseverance merits success.

MOVING EASTWARD.—We are getting to learn more of the doings of the C. P. R. R. now that the end of the track is nearer us. The *Virginia Tresspass* says: "Three shifts of men are now at work laying track; the men are assigned to duty as follows, and go upon the jump all the time: Two men place the ties in position, eight men pass the bars to the ties, the ganger follows and sets them in place, and one man follows with a heavy hammer and spikes and fastens the rails to the ties. The graders are about 100 miles ahead, and are likely to put a greater distance between themselves and the track before reaching Salt Lake. An officer of the Union Pacific Railroad passed over the line a few days since, and after seeing the work under way, gave it as his opinion that the eastern line will reach the city of the Saints before the Central gets there."

A BIG THING.—Mark Croxall, Esq., Business Manager of the Western Union Telegraph Office, has kindly handed us a telegram just received from Sweetwater, by which we learn that Tozer and Eddy's mill has made two clean-ups of the Carlsbad ledge, the first one scattering 162 tons of rock, averaging twenty-seven dollars to the ton; the other, 90 tons (better rock) averaging fifty dollars to the ton.

A weekly mail commenced running from there to this city yesterday.

OBSEQUIES.—The obsequies of Elder Robert C. Sharkey were conducted this afternoon in the 13th Ward Assembly Rooms, which were crowded with a sympathizing congregation, who were visibly affected during the addresses. The speakers were President D. H. Wells, Elder Orson Pratt, Bishop E. D. Woolley, President Joseph Young, and Bishop L. W. Hardy.

In their remarks they deplored the fatal accident which had robbed us of the society of so upright and good a citizen, and so faithful a Saint. They sympathized in fitting terms of condolence with the bereaved family, but drew comfort from the assurance which the Lord has given us of the reward in store for the faithful. In every position, as a husband, a father, a friend, a business man and a Saint, Brother Sharkey had lived so as to secure the love and esteem of all who knew him.

The respect entertained for him was manifested by the crowded congregation who attended his obsequies.

The funeral cortege was very large.

Died:

In Captain Seeley's train, between Wagon Hound and Rock Creek, D. T., August 3, 1868, Sarah, wife of Bartel Turner, aged 63 years.

Deceased formerly belonged to Studham Branch, Bedfordshire Conference, England, and was with her husband and family on her way to Zion at the time of her death.

[*Mill. Star*, please copy.]

In Parowan, August 11, 1868, Lucy Marsden Page, infant daughter of Daniel and Eliza Jane Page, aged 25 days.

This morning, at half-past two o'clock, at the residence of his father, in the 12th Ward, George Edward, son of William F. and Mary C. Cahoon, aged 10 years, 9 months and 13 days. Funeral, will take place to-morrow at 2 p.m.