

thing that proves the existence of friendly feelings on the part of outsiders to this people:—when they repent of their sins, and receive the fullness of the gospel of Jesus Christ. God has said in the revelations which He has given in these days "There is no people on the face of the whole earth who do good save it be those who are ready and willing to receive the fullness of my gospel."

We have proven this from the beginning of this work. There never has been yet, with all the apparent friendliness and politeness of outsiders, a proof of good will rendered to the Latter-day Saints, except it has been a willingness to receive the gospel. Yet, notwithstanding that the word of the Lord and our experience have proven the truth of this, we have fostered these individuals in our midst for nearly twenty years. We have given them our grain, and have impoverished the Territory by paying millions and millions of our money into their hands. What have they done with it? Why, some who have been changed from poor men into heavy capitalists by the hundreds of thousands they have drained from this people, have gone away and used all the influence they could to destroy us. Did they appear to be friendly when in our midst? O, yes, you would have thought they were the most friendly and polite people imaginable. Why the Latter-day Saints never saw such manifestations of politeness, gentility and friendliness as were made by some of those we have nourished in our midst. What was the cause of this apparent friendliness? The dimes and dollars, the wheat, flour, produce, cattle and means that you had in your possession. It was the hope of gain which made them friendly, for that was the God they worshipped. But when they have made fortunes out of the Latter-day Saints and gulled them all they could they have gone and tried to destroy them.

As an individual I do not care how much a person in this place, outside of the Church, professes; if he will not repent of his sins and receive the message God has sent, I will not give him my dimes nor dollars if I know it. This ought to be the feeling of this whole people; otherwise we have got Babylon right in our midst. We have prayed a long time for God to deliver us from Babylon, and we have been gathered out, as we supposed, from Babylon; but we can soon establish a kind of young Babylon—one of the daughters of Babylon, if you will—and we can have it in our midst to our hearts' content. But what would be their feelings if they had the power? Judging from the experience of the past, their feelings would be that the Latter-day Saints should have no civil rights, no religious rights here in this land of Utah which they have sought for their own. It is true that our enemies here cannot plead like the people of Jackson, Clay and other places, that we are not the old settlers. They have not this for a plea, for the "Mormons" are the old settlers; but they have such enmity towards us that they would uproot us here as they have five or six times before if they had the power. "How do you know?" says one, "that these are the feelings entertained by the wicked towards this people?" They profess to be very friendly, then how do you know their feelings are as you describe them?" From the fact that when this people elected one of their own number as Delegate to Congress by 15,000 votes, the man whom they voted for—giving him 105 votes, sixty of which were cast in a town where there were only twenty voters—contested his seat, and fought him month after month in the Halls of Congress, being sustained while so doing, by those who profess such friendship towards us. And what was the object of this would-be delegate? It was to deprive the "Mormons" of citizenship and of the privilege of taking up the land, by influencing the government to pass a law to that effect. This was his object, and to do all the injury in his power to this people. Who supported him? These men whom you support, Latter-day Saints, and to whom you pay your money. Merchants and others in this city gave their votes to that man after you had paid your thousands into their hands. They gave their votes for an individual who would deprive you of the rights guaranteed by the Constitution of our country. Will you still continue to support such men? Will you go down here and trade with them year after year? If you do I know what the result will be; it is plainly visible. They will get a foothold here, and if they can only get numbers sufficient, you Latter-day Saints will have no civil rights here in this Terri-

tory. If a jury is to be empanelled it will be composed of our bitter enemies. If a Latter-day Saint has to be tried before the courts, it will be before those who are ready to eat him up. If there is a delegate to be elected to Congress they will seek very diligently to get the greatest enemy to this people they can find, so that if possible, he may succeed in getting a large army sent up here to use us up. Why should they do this? To make money; that is their object. They feel "If we can only stir up the government and get them to send an army to Utah it will be money in our pocket. Bless you, we don't care how much suffering it produces, or how many Latter-day Saints may be deprived of their rights; we would sell the whole of them for a dollar a-head, if we could only become rich. We care nothing about them, or their rights as American citizens." These are their feelings.

Moreover, has there not been published here year after year a scandalous paper, every number of which has teemed with lies of the blackest dye concerning us? Yet we have scarcely noticed that such a paper is in existence. Who have supported this paper? The merchants here, those whom you have been feeding and paying your money to. They are the ones who have sustained this paper. Do you suppose that a paper which is continually belching forth falsehoods of the blackest dye against you, your religion, and against the man who led you forth and planted you here, could be sustained here if the people outside of this church did not support it? If they support it, what is it for? That it may arouse the feelings of the enemies of the Saints throughout the States, and may, peradventure, result in the sending of an army here that they may make money out of it. That is what they hope to effect.

Now, Latter-day Saints, I have spoken plainly. I take the responsibility of what I have said on my own shoulders. If I have spoken too harshly I am willing to be corrected. I have spoken my feelings plainly without trying to hide them or gloss them over. I say I would rather go and kill wolves in the forests and mountains, and skin them and tan their skins and wear wolfskin pantaloons, and wolfskin coats and vests, and have everything I wear the skin of beasts, than spend one dime with one outsider in the Territory of Utah. (The congregation said "amen.") I do not know what are the feelings of my brethren on this subject, but I do know unless there is a change among this people in regard to this matter farewell to our homes again, farewell to our fine buildings, to our farms, and to the country which we now occupy as the old settlers; farewell to many of our friends who will fall victims to our enemies; yes, farewell to home and the comforts which now surround us, and we shall have to seek an asylum somewhere else, in these mountains or in some other part of this continent, through being driven again, if we, through our own foolishness, will nourish vipers in our midst. Amen.

ITEMS.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY.

POSTPONEMENT.—Owing to a severe indisposition under which Madame Parepa Rosa is laboring, the concert that was to have been given to-night is postponed till Saturday evening. Tickets purchased for to-night will be good for that occasion. As will be seen in another part of this column there will be a theatrical performance to-night.

GOT OVER.—The financial panic of last week in New York, was not of long duration, for the price of gold there to-day is 134, which is not much like a panic rate.

LOST. yesterday evening, between this office and President Young's office, a shawl. The finder will oblige by leaving it at this office. It is the property of a woman who can ill spare it.

INFORMATION WANTED.—H. L. HEMBROUGH, of Greenfield, Green county, Illinois, inquires for Mrs. NELSON RUSSELL and her daughter; and would like to know what time Nelson Russell and Mrs. Maria Russell were married, also the name and age of their daughter. Mr. Hembrough says he has something of advantage to communicate to them.

IDENTIFIED.—We understand that the man whose body was exposed yesterday at the City Hall, was identified as a person named McGarry who had been working on the railroad east, on the contract of Messrs. Nounnan & Co. No clue has been found to the perpetrator or perpetrators of the crime.

HANGING.—The following has been received by W. U. Telegraph Line:

Bear River City via Gilmer, 11th. Three men were taken out of jail at this place last night and hung; their names are Jimmy Powers, of Denver; (not the clog dancer), Jimmy Reed, (not the prize fighter), and Jack O'Neil. They were found suspended over the jail. All three were ar-

rested for garroting. They also had a notice attached to their breasts giving the balance ten hours to leave and if found after that time they would meet the same fate.

ALL GONE.—A communication reached us a couple of days ago, asking for some of the Tappahannock wheat, which, it had been previously announced, had been received at the Historian's Office from the Agricultural Department. We have been informed by Bro. R. L. Campbell that it is already distributed; but that some of the brethren in Southern Utah planted it last season, and may have some to spare.

ROUGH.—Among a great many strangers now in town there are a few "roughs," with a prospect of their number increasing. Nothing but the fact that law and order reign here keeps some of them in anything like proper bounds; and if those whose duty it is to preserve peace, enforce order and have the law respected, were to relax their vigilance, there is little doubt but these individuals would, in a very short time, show their true character much plainer than it is now seen. We would recommend our citizens to bear these facts in mind; and to keep themselves prepared to protect their persons and property, should midnight prowlers visit their places, or attack them in quiet and lonely situations.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY

CROUP.—The following simple remedy, for this often fatal disease, which we clip from an exchange, can be very easily tested, without any injurious results should it not effect a cure, and without interfering with any internal remedy that might be employed. The remedy which is said to be successful even when the patient is on the verge of suffocation, consists first "in applying water to the throat by means of a sponge or soft cloth so hot as to be very painful to the hand of the operator, instant relief being usually afforded. After this has been continued for from fifteen to twenty minutes, a poultice of linseed meal, rolled up in a cloth, is to be applied while very hot, and left on for some time. The remedies are to be repeated should the attack return; but the writer says that after a long experience he has never known them to fail."

THEY MEAN BUSINESS.—The Montana Democrat informs its readers that "The Mormons of Salt Lake are stepping forward into commerce with an earnestness that bespeaks a full appreciation of the forthcoming changes that are inevitable there from the advance of the Pacific Railroad." That is what's the matter, Major, with some folks in this region who grumble so terribly about the "Mormons" not trading with them. The people down this way have a notion of doing their own business, and taking advantage of the "advance of the Pacific Railroad," without being dependent upon others who would prefer doing it for them and reaping the benefits. As honest and intelligent a gentleman as you are, Major, would conclude that they are perfectly right in so doing.

MOVING TREES.—A large number of young trees are being moved from nurseries at present, to be planted out in orchards, and many of them are being taken from this city north and south a considerable distance—one hundred to two hundred miles. Many of these young trees are being moved with the leaves still on them. These leaves continue to draw from the tree a portion of the moisture which is in it; and the roots are not in the ground to receive a fresh supply. The result is injury to the tree, strength taken from it to an extent that may endanger its growth when planted, probably its life.

These leaves should be whipped off before the trees are moved, and this would be avoided. Nurserymen should see that the leaves are thus whipped off before the trees leave their nurseries.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY.

A SUGGESTION.—When this city was laid out in ten acre blocks, of eight lots to the block containing an acre and a quarter each, there was a beginning made for one of the healthiest, most beautiful and most delightful cities in the world. With a house on each lot, standing back a moderate distance from the street, flower beds and blooming parterres filling the space between; with beautiful streamlets sparkling and bubbling down by each broad sidewalk, under the umbrageous shelter of over-arching shade trees; with orchards of luscious fruit surrounding all, and health and beauty on every hand, our city would have been without a peer on the globe. Some conception may be formed of what it would have been had the plan now sketched been adhered to, by what it is with that plan departed from and altered. A business centre has grown up; and in other parts of the city a variety of causes have conduced to the breaking up of lots, building houses closer together, and having the original intention of buildings being placed a distance from the street considerably modified. But with the growth of our business centre another consideration springs up, which will force itself more and more upon the attention of the public. Our blocks are large—it is exactly half a mile around one—and people in a hurry dislike very much to travel a quarter of a mile when going half the distance would suffice, for this is a fast age. Hence the consideration arises of having closely built blocks bisected by passages leading between opposite sides. In a sanitary point of view, also, the subject ought to have much weight. There should be communication with the rear of stores, hotels, and similar places, and this can scarcely be afforded to each place separately where street frontage becomes so valuable as it has already done on our principal business street. A variety of reasons demand that such communication should exist. And as business and population increase these reasons will grow weightier. Sweepings, accumulations from unpacking goods, night soil, and other things will require to be removed regularly and often, that the evils to which they would give rise may be avoided.

We would recommend the matter to the consideration of our City Fathers, confident that their wisdom will comprehend the whole subject and that they will deal with it in a proper manner.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY.

SABBATH MEETINGS.—Elder Henry W. Miller occupied the morning, treating on the principle of obedience, and giving an account of the condition of the southern settlements. He expressed his appreciation of the country there, and his satisfaction at living in it. He urged the congregation to faithfulness, and bore his testimony to the truth.

Afternoon.

President George A. Smith delivered a short but interesting address upon the text "Why are we Latter-day Saints?"

He was followed by Elder Joseph F. Smith, who spoke at some length on the blessings and privileges enjoyed by the Latter-day Saints.

Verbatim reports of both discourses were made.

TO COTTONWOOD.—Local paid a visit yesterday to Big Cottonwood and Sugar House Wards, in company with Elder E. Stevenson. Driving down the State road and turning off to the east on the road that leads by the paper mill, the principal object of interest was the cocoonery erected by President Young on his farm, and the adjoining mulberry nursery and plantation. The cocoonery, which we believe is a hundred feet in length, is a plain building, built of adobies, well lighted, and in a forward state of completion, judging by the cursory glance obtained in passing it rapidly. The nursery contains a large number of trees; and the plantation occupies a tract of land which a short time ago seems to have been covered with a luxuriant growth of brushwood; now it is planted with numerous rows of young mulberry trees. There will be silk there, before long, for practical and manufacturing purposes.

Bishop Brinton received us warmly, and there was an excellent meeting in the Ward house, much of the good spirit being enjoyed. The Saints in Big Cottonwood feel lively and progressive.

The meeting at Sugar House Ward was also spirited. There is a very excellent choir here, trained by Elder A. Rogers, numbering sixteen voices yesterday afternoon. Bishop Robson stated the full choir was not present, and that the number would also soon be increased. A call for a meeting of the "Mutual Improvement Society," to commence their winter's course of instructions, was a noticeable feature at Sugar House.

The spirit and feelings manifested by the people in these wards are very encouraging.

METEORIC DISPLAY.—Brother D. B. Huntington informs us that on Saturday morning at about 4 o'clock, he noticed, while in his bedroom, repeated scintillations of brilliant light like vivid flashings of lightning. Their frequent recurrence, and being unaccompanied by any sounds indicative of an storm, induced him to arise and dress and on going out of doors he saw a grand meteoric display, there being between thirty and forty meteors in the mid-heaven a little north of the city. Upon exploding they disappeared in a north westerly direction, with the exception of one, which went to the south-west, leaving a streak of light apparently from four to six inches wide and a quarter of a mile long; before disappearing it assumed the form of the letter G inverted, which it retained for about fifteen minutes.

Correspondence.

TAYLOR'S HEAD QUARTERS,
Mountain Green,
Weber, Nov. 14, '68.

Editor Deseret News:—Dear Sir,—In a late communication I hoped we should have our monster to report in this village as well as our neighbors at Bear Lake. My wishes are about to be gratified. The monster is coming:

"Coming! Coming! Coming!
With a rattle and a roar,
Coming on to our assistance,
Overcoming all resistance,
And annihilating distance,
For a hundred thousand more."

He is approaching with giant strides. Soon "the everlasting hills" will echo his wild, impatient snort, as, breathing fire and smoke, he plunges madly through our mountain gorges to his steaming nostrils in the broad waters of the Pacific, while he seems to utter in stentorian tones the words of the poet,—

"Harness me down with your iron bands,
And be sure of your curb and rein,
For I scorn the strength of your puny hands,
As the tempest scorns a chain."

Yes it's coming, and as Patrick Henry said of the war, "Let it come!" We are preparing the way—have over a hundred and fifty men constantly employed and more coming; two steam saw mills in full blast, and talk of hiring another; three miles of grading about done and a half mile more commenced.

To give you an idea of how things are done out here, I will state that we took 33 miles of telegraph poles (35 to the mile) to place, and had them all hauled out of the cañons and distributed within a week. Who wants another railway built? Drop us a line.

With renewed assurances of distinguished consideration,

I have the honor to

KEEPAITCHIN.