

Correspondence.

Neglect of Friends—The Eastern War—Decline of Business—British Aid for the Turks, &c.

LIVERPOOL, England,
August 18, 1877.

Editors Deseret News:

In visiting among the Saints inquiries are often made concerning such and such a person, who, years ago left England, promising faithfully at the time that he would render every assistance as soon as possible to help his friends or relatives away; or at least to return the means with which perchance, he himself was furnished with to emigrate; and how many there are in comfortable circumstances at home, who, after having thus promised, seem to have entirely forgotten "the pit from whence they have been dug."

We find too, that those who have been extremely liberal with their means for many years; they have fed and clothed the Elders and took great delight in helping to their utmost to spread the truth, indeed some could perhaps be consistently censured for their very liberal use of means in this way instead of saving up for gathering; but who can say that what they did was not done with the very best desires, the purest of motives; and now having spent the better part of their lives in this country, times become harder and harder until many of these good old souls have no possible way of effecting their escape from Babylon but must remain here poor indeed. Cannot something be done for them; at least by those who are through every sense of duty bound to assist?

It would seem that the Eastern war now so fiercely raging, would help to make business lively in Britain, as one would think an active demand for many of her products would thus be created, but such is not the case; on the contrary England has not known such hard times for years, and many of her sons of toil wander about unemployed.

The iron business, which formerly gave labor to large numbers of men, has so run down, that one-half of the furnaces in the kingdom are blown out; thus the coal trade is also affected, and the result is no labor for many who earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow, and this only in one or two branches of industry.

Notwithstanding these facts, strikes are yet quite numerous, the "irrepressible conflict" between labor and capital still goes on, and amidst these depressing times we have the peculiar feature of bringing mechanics from America.

It seems that upwards of two months since the Manchester Carpenters and joiners made a strike, the masters would not yield, but sent to the New World for help, promising to pay six shillings per day, the men were promptly furnished from "the land of the free" and all but eight of the fifty who lately arrived are peaceably at work, and one hundred more have been telegraphed for. Certainly a dollar and a half per day is not much in England where provisions are so high, but how does it speak for the state of affairs in America?

With regard to England and the war there is a wide spread feeling of uncertainty existing in the minds of the prominent men of the country. The Prime Minister himself declares that Britain's position is one of "conditional neutrality," whatever that may mean, while every business interest is more or less affected, and the far-seeing ones say that the end is not yet.

Large contributions of money are made in London, daily, and forwarded to assist the Turk; so the "sick man" still exists and fights with desperation. The times are big with events, and as they cast their shadows before, men's hearts fail them, for fear seems to have seized upon all people; "and this is their condemnation, that light has come into the world, but they choose darkness rather than light because their deeds are evil," and now, "He who sitteth in the heavens shall laugh, for he will hold them in derision."

CHAS. NIBLEY.

"Carpenter," said a gentleman finding a lot of nails strewn about the floor, "if you do not pick up these nails they will be lost." "No fear, sir," said the man; "you will find them all in the bill."

Brigham Young.

Few men in this or any other age have had a more remarkable career and few were more potential in their sphere of activity. To the Mormon people Brigham Young was mediator, law-giver, and king. As Joshua of old, following in the footsteps of Moses, led the Israelites through the wilderness into the promised land, so did Brigham Young, after the death of Joseph Smith, the Mormon Moses, lead the Latter-day Saints across the trackless plains into the land of promise.

Like many of the greatest men America has produced, Brigham Young was a self-made and self-educated man.

On the banks of the Missouri the Mormon exiles were in Indian Territory. The renowned Indian chief, LeClerc, gave them a kindly welcome. The main body of Brigham's followers located on the west bank of the Missouri, six miles north of Omaha. There they built a village of seven hundred log huts and dug outs, in the midst of which was the tabernacle of the congregation. On the 14th of January, 1847, Brigham Young issued his famous revelation directing the journey through the wilderness to the promised land west of the Rocky mountains. This revelation was the precursor of the U. P. railroad. The grand importance and success of the mission of the Mormon pioneers was the beginning of a new era in American history.

The acquisition of California, which embraced the country west of the Rocky mountains, by the United States two years later, was followed by the organization of the Territory of Deseret or Utah and the appointment of Brigham Young as its Governor by President Millard Fillmore.

History must accord to him a high place as a man who populated and reclaimed a desert, founded cities, towns and villages, built railroads and telegraphs, and paved the way for the onward march of civilization across the western half of the American continent.—*Omaha Bee*, August 31.

Death of Brigham Young.

There is mourning and lamentation in the households of the Utah Israel, for a great man among them has fallen, none other than the Prophet and law-giver of a church, of which, for more than thirty years he was the great guide and light. His fame was as wide as the world, and it is safe to say that few stronger men ever lived and died.

It was in 1847, as we remember, that these people went into "Winter Quarters" at the neighboring town of Florence, which was called by that name for years afterwards. For nearly thirty years he has been the great pillar of strength to the Mormons. In March, 1849, in the rude huts and sagebrush of the Salt Lake Valley, where the city of that name now stands, a "convention" was held which organized the State of Deseret, which, in Egyptian, means "Land of the Honey-Bee." Admission to the Union was denied the Mormons, and Congress organized the Territory of Utah, and Brigham Young was appointed Governor thereof for four years. Difficulties with the government arose and have continued to this day. They did not originate in polygamy, however, since it was not until August 29th, 1852, that that institution was formally proclaimed.

In the death of Brigham Young one of the most remarkable men of this age has "passed over to the majority." That he was a man of great ability and power is conceded. His firmness of will and resolution were the striking features of his character, and he added to these qualities that sound and sturdy common sense which made him a wise counsellor in practical affairs. To this has been largely due that admirable system of organized industry which planted civilization in the wilderness and converted the desert into a garden. During all his eventful and stormy life Brigham Young never lost his hold upon the love and devotion of the Mormon people. Whatever wrongs he may have committed, and whatever may have been his errors, history will be false to truth and to itself if it should fail to record the fact that no man of his era did more for the material conquest of the continent than Brigham

Young. The maxim that enjoins us to say nothing but good of the dead is one which we have no reluctance to follow in this meagre notice of the founder of Utah. We had great respect for Brigham Young, for his ability and for his work. But for his powerful helps and aids, the Pacific Railroad that now spans the continent and binds the Union, would not have been a national blessing in this century. This is our belief. And but for his prompt and powerful co-operation, the Union Pacific company would never have conquered Promontory Point as a basis for the adjustment of the final junction of the two roads at Ogden.

We know Brigham Young through only a slight personal acquaintance, having met him only once on our second visit to Utah several years ago. In a long conversation upon existing difficulties with the government, which, for the time the personal influence of Senator Morton composed, we were much struck with his frankness and candor in regard to his relations to his own people and to the government. Brigham Young then and there impressed us with the belief that he was a terribly earnest as well as sincere man. That belief has not been changed by the clamor of his enemies. During the last ten years of his life we have not been ashamed to own him as a friend, and to receive frequent proofs of his friendly regard to return for what the Mormons and their dead Prophet called the kindness of this paper towards that people.—*Omaha Herald*, Aug. 30.

A BRILLIANT BUBBLE.—How suddenly and completely ambitious men occasionally come to grief. Two years ago a store was opened in Regent street, outrivalling anything we had ever seen for beautiful and costly dresses. The establishment was fitted up magnificently. It had salons worthy of a palace, and customers were regaled with refreshments of the choicest kind. Mr. Ahlborn became an acknowledged and worthy opponent of Worth. Soon after the Duchess of Edinburgh arrived in England. She called at the new store and bought a costly toilet. Mr. Ahlborn's advertisements occupied columns and pages of the newspapers. At the close of his first year he gave a magnificent entertainment to his employees, which he announced would become an annual festival. His spirited speech to his people on this occasion was reported in some of the journals. An illustrated paper printed a picture of the scene. Ahlborn was established. Everybody said so. Neighboring tradesmen were jealous. A crowd of people from morning till night stood round his windows, admiring the wax ladies dressed in the highest style of fashion. But Ahlborn could not hold on. One morning I passed the store. It was closed. The next day it was announced that Worth's rival had run away. Then it was discovered that he was steeped to the lips in debt. He was made bankrupt. His beautiful store was covered with auction bills. A neighboring tradesman bought the stock "at a great reduction from cost," and sold it off "at an alarming sacrifice." Mr. Ahlborn was wiped out. He was forgotten until yesterday, when his wife sued him for a divorce on the ground of cruelty and adultery, and got a decree in her favor, with the right to have the custody of her children.—*London Cor. N.Y. Times*.

"COULDN'T LIE FOR THAT MONEY."—A story is told of a young Waterville (Maine) lawyer, who was of a convivial turn, who had in his hands a number of unsettled accounts against an old settler in the vicinity, who never paid any debts until he was sued, and then only after loud outcries against the lawyers for "grinding the face of the poor." One day he came to settle a bill, when the lawyer offered to discount him a dollar and a half if he would go into the street, mingle with all the groups of people he might meet, and lead the conversation up to a certain point where he could accidentally remark that he (the lawyer) was a sharp and worthy fellow. The old man wanted the money, but finally he said impressively: "Squire, I'm a very old man, and have done many wicked things in my life; but with my views of eternity, I can't lie like that for money." The dollar and a half was recompensed without extorting any recompense therefor.

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