

having entered into covenant and agreement with others that their property shall be one, and be in the hands of trustees and shall never be taken out? If any of these parties apostatize and say we wish to withdraw from this community, what will you do with them? We will say to them, "Go and welcome," and if we are disposed to give them anything, it is all right.

Where are we going to find the greatest difficulty and obstruction with regard to this organization? In the purse of the rich? No, not by any means. I have got some brethren who are just as close, tight and penurious as I am myself, but I would rather take any moneyed man in this community, and undertake to manage him than some men who are not worth a dollar in the world. Some of this class are too independent. They would say, "I'll go a fishing," or "I guess I'll go a riding, where I please." Well, if I were to give out word, and say to the community, Send in your names, I want to see who are willing to go into an organization of this kind, who do you suppose would write to me first? The biggest thieves in the community. Do not be shocked at that, any of you, whether you are strangers or not, for we have some of the meanest men that ever disgraced God's footstool right in the midst of the Latter-day Saints. Do not be startled at that, because it is true. I have told the people many a time, if they want anything done, no matter how mean, they can find men here who can do it, if they are to be found on the earth. I can not help this. You recollect that Jesus compared the kingdom of heaven to a net which gathered all kinds. If our net has not gathered all kinds, I wonder where the kinds are that we have not got. I say that some of the worst men in the community would be the first ones to proffer their names to go into such an association. I do not want them there. Is this the fact? Yes it is. I understand it exactly. But if such a community could be organized, to show the Latter-day Saints how to build up the kingdom of heaven on the earth, I would be glad to see it—would not you?

If this could be done I want to say to the Latter-day Saints, that I have a splendid place, large enough for about five hundred or a thousand persons to settle upon, and I would like to be the one to make a donation of it, with a good deal more, to start the business, to see if we can actually accomplish the affair, and show the Latter-day Saints how to build up Zion. Not to make a mock of it. Not go and preach the gospel without purse and scrip, and gather up the poor and needy, and have them bring Babylon with them. Leave Babylon out of the question. Make our own clothing, but do not put seventeen or twenty-one yards in a single dress, neither be attired so as to look like a camel. It is not comely, it does not belong to sensible people, nor to any people who wish to carry themselves justly and correctly, before the heavens and intelligent men.

If the ladies want silks, we have the mulberry here, of all kinds; we have the silkworm eggs here, and we have made the silk. Go to work now and raise worms, and wind the silk, and weave it and make all the satin ribbons you wish for. We have men and women here, who did nothing all their lives before they came here but weave satin ribbons and satin cloth. This is their business, they know how to get it up. If you will raise the silk, dress yourselves just as beautifully as you please.

By and by when this people learn the value of the mulberry and the silkworm, you will see the women with their few trees in their yards and around their lots, and for shade trees in the streets; and the children will be picking the leaves and feeding the worms, and they will get up silkdresses here like those in the East Indies. The silk dresses they make there you can put them on and wear them until you are tired of them, and almost from generation to generation. We can make them here just as good. And we can have coats and vests and pants made of our home-grown material, which a man would wear for his best suit, and hand down to his posterity. When we have learned the worth of silk we will make it and use it instead of linen. We have a splendid country for raising silk, but not a good country to raise flax in, splendid for raising wool, grain, fruit, vegetables, cattle, milk, butter and cheese, and here we are importing our cheese. We ought to be making cheese by the hundreds of tons. We ought to export it in quantities; but instead of that we are sending to the States for it.

Where are your cows? Have you taken care of them? If you see a community organized as they should be, they will take care of their calves; they will have something to feed them on in the winter, and they will take care of their stock and not let it perish. What a sin it is to the Latter-day Saints, if they did but know it, to abuse their stock—their cattle, milk cows and horses! Through the summer they will work and use them, and in the winter turn them out to live or die as they can, taking no care of that which God has given them. Were it not for the ignorance of the people, the Lord would curse them for such things.

We ought to learn some of these facts, and try to shape our lives so as to be useful. Let the men make their lives useful; let the women make their lives useful. Mothers, teach your daughters how to keep house, and not how to spend everything they can get hold of. I will just say a few words on this subject. We have hundreds of young

men here who dare not take girls for wives. Why? Because the very first thing they want a horse and buggy, and a piano; they want somebody to come every day to give them lessons on the piano; they want two hired girls and a mansion, so that they can entertain company, and the boys are afraid to marry them. Now mothers, teach your girls better things than these. What are the facts in the case? If you had been brought up to know what property—fine furniture, carpets, and so on, was worth, you would take care of it, and be prudent in the use of it, and teach your girls to take care, instead of wasting it. Do you believe it? This does not hit all, but too many. I wish you would hearken to these things. I am taking up the time, and not giving to others an opportunity to address you. We have not said what we want to say to the Latter-day Saints. We ought to have a house four times as large as this, and we ought to fill it; and we ought to sit together not only four days, but a week and perhaps two weeks, and leave home at home, leave Babylon in Babylon—leave everything and come here to worship the living God, and learn of his ways, that we may walk in his paths. This is our duty, and what we should do. But there are so many who can hardly spend time to go to meeting on the Sabbath day; and they can hardly spend time to go to Conference. They have so much business on hand, so many cattle to take care of; they have money to let out, or money to borrow; they have men to see to, or something or other, and it seems as if the affections of the people are hankering after the things of this world too much, too much! Stop, Latter-day Saints, and reckon with yourselves, and find whether you are actually in the path of obedience to the requirements of Heaven or not. Some suppose that they are serving God and are on the road to eternal life, but many will find they are mistaken if they are not careful. We had better reckon with ourselves and look over our accounts, and see how we stand before the Lord. See if we are doing good, if we are bestowing our substance on the poor, that they may have food to eat and habitations to dwell in, and be made comfortable; see if we are sending our means for the poor in foreign lands, and aiding to send the elders to preach to the nations and gather up the people and make them happy and comfortable. Instead of doing this I fear that many are wandering away from the commandments of the Lord. "O fools, and slow of heart to believe!" We can get rich a great deal quicker by serving God than by serving ourselves, do a great deal better, and do a great deal more good. The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof. He is anxious, and is waiting with extended arms and hands, comparatively, to pour the wealth of the world, into the laps of the Latter-day Saints, if they will not give it away to their enemies. But now, just as soon as anything is given to the Latter-day Saints they are looking from east to west, and from north to south, to see where they can strew that that God gives them among their enemies—those who spurn the things of God, and would destroy his kingdom from the earth. I say, let the Lord keep us poor rather than forsake our religion and turn away from it! Why can not a man serve God with his pockets full of greenbacks, and not lust after them one particle? If he can not do it, he is lacking in wisdom, faith, and knowledge, and does not understand God and his ways. The heavens and the earth are full of blessings for the people. To whom do they belong? To our Father in Heaven, and he wishes to bestow them upon his children when they can receive and dispose of them to his name's glory.

We shall have to stop here. We are going to adjourn our Conference, though we have not said half what we wish to say to you and to ourselves, for we want to be co-workers together. Now let me say to the First Presidency, to the apostles, to all the bishops in Israel, and to every quorum, and especially to those who are presiding officers, set that example before your wives and your children, before your neighbors and this people, that you can say: "Follow me, as I follow Christ." When we do this, all is right, and our consciences are clear. God bless you.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A Londoner was recently sentenced to four months' imprisonment with hard labor for burning out a cat's eye and knocking its teeth down its throat.

At a show of the Highland Society of Scotland lately held at Kelso, a machine was exhibited for raising turnips from the land, taking the dirt off and placing them in the carts.

At a meeting of the British Association at Dublin, Mr Bianconi said he could better work a horse eight miles a day for six days in the week than six miles a day for seven days a week. By not working on Sunday he effects a saving of 12 per cent. His opinion on this point is of the highest importance, for he has over 900 horses, working 67 conveyances, which daily travel 4,244 miles. It is also the result of 43 years' experience.

The London *Lancet* gives the following as a cure for the bone felon, if applied in time: As soon as the disease is felt, put directly over the spot a fly plaster about the size of your thumb nail, and let it remain for six hours; at the end of which time, directly under the surface of the blister may be seen the felon, which can be instantly taken out with the point of a needle or a lance.

At the recent fearful railway accident, where an express train ran at full speed into a mineral train near Kirtlebridge, Scotland, a wonderful escape from death occurred. A sailor was lying asleep in one of the carriages that were smashed. People were killed on each side of him, but after the accident he was found still asleep, and quite unconscious that anything extraordinary had happened.

Correspondence.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 28, 1872.

Editor Deseret News:

It has been frequently asked, "What is the matter with the 'Mormons' that all outside influence is against them?" In answering a proposition, the proposition itself should be first considered, especially if calculated to convey false and dangerous ideas, which this inferential question does, because many ladies and gentlemen outsiders (as the term has been christened by non-"Mormons") respect many "Mormons" and love what goodness they find in "Mormonism." Still it may do for an old resident of Utah to give a cursory expression of his views of the situation.

To me, as learned by experience, "Mormon" life is one of industry and hard "mule sense." The people in their actual lives, are a rebuke to the idleness, shoddyism, infidelity, and gambling of an unfortunate class of migratory proclivities who, uninvited, have pressed themselves among "Mormons," and "Mormon" law and order. This law and order not helping their designs creates one pressure.

A desert, reclaimed, peopled and beautified, in its incipient state under Mexican rule, becomes in time legitimate action for American governmental appointment of Territorial officers. If those appointees are a "broken, played-out," small pursed, small calibred set, and they find that adherence to law, order and honor can alone command respect, and that American citizens in Utah are down on claim-jumping, it may possibly account for some of this influence. If such officials have no realization of the elements of wealth in the emigrated thousands of bone and sinew and talent from Sweden, Norway, Denmark, England, Scotland and Wales, of the agricultural opportunities, of the vast water powers, of the almost unlimited mineral resources, of the location in the back bone of the continent around which may culminate results in the future which shall pale the histories of the past; if they fall below realizing that this is the half-way station of Asia, and America and Europe, that from here must radiate immense lines of transportation, that the eyes of Europe and our own land are watching and awaiting, with ready capital to invest and develop; if they fall so far below the conceptions of those who pioneered the desert and presented it beautified for their gracious official acceptance, as to seek to block all developments and make of the finest position in the world a wrangling ground for religious questions; if from parson Newman to the highest judicial farce of McKean that ever disgraced a government, has grown an opposition influence, are the "Mormons" to blame? In fact, if outsiders, in endeavoring to break up law and order, in encouraging illegal marketing and liquor selling, in favoring prostitution, in establishing houses of assignation, try to blight all the fair purity of a tried people and get snubbed and beaten at it, it may well account for some pressure. There is such a thing as turning the tables.

"What's the matter with 'Mormons' and 'Mormonism'?" is one question. The other is, "What ails 'outsiders,' that they should seek to create this opposing influence and prostitute press and telegraph to accomplish it?" Is it because God has fruited a desert, and it supports a four-fold plundered people? That under their executive ability and nature's endowments it has attracted the eyes of the world? Is it because as Christians, we are united, when Christ's pre-eminent definition of his people was, "Except ye are one, ye are none of mine?" Are they angry at "Mormon" opposition to adultery, and their belief that Moses was a sane man at all times in establishing the death penalty for adultery? At a "Mormons" conception that if a man wins all of a woman that a woman is, he should acknowledge, cherish, and support her? Are they stung that "Mormon" men with bared arms and in homespun have abnegated broadcloth and jewelry, thrown shoddyism and gambling to the wall, and openly rescued and sustained thousands of poor women without one taint of harlotry? Do they try to create an influence against us, if the jewels worn in pride by an honest "Mormon" heart, bloom in health under labor and child-bearing, and shame the bedizened courtesan and kept mistress imported among us?

If outsiders "play their own women" and seek the ruin of our daughters and wives and we require them to "keep

hands off," are we to blame? If members from old convict stations of Europe, if the detectives of our cities, North, South, East and West, have "made it hot" for certain classes, and they flock, like birds of prey, for picking in Utah, and law and order catch them, who is wronged? In fine, if a crusade is instituted against a people of acknowledged industry, virtue, temperance and of great accomplishments, not only for themselves, but for others, what verdict of sympathy or help must be accorded to the elements which seek their overthrow? Z.

COMPLETED.—The contract time for the completion of the Groesbeck block of buildings expired yesterday, and Messrs Folsom & Romney were up to time, the work on those fine buildings being finished, with the exception of some painting, which is being rapidly put through by Mr. Joshua Midgley. This block is one of the handsomest in this city, and is in an excellent and central location. The four commodious stores have all been rented, and also all the basements, excepting the western one, besides most of the upper rooms. The eastern end has been opened by Mr. J. M. Joelson, furniture dealer, who occupies that part of the building from basement to roof. The stores and basements measure 20 x 70 feet, and are well lighted and ventilated. The store and basement next to Joelson's will be occupied by Messrs. Kirtley & Pitt, as a steam bakery and cracker factory. Ovens suitable for that description of business are being erected, which extend the entire width of the south end of the basement. The next division, from basement to roof, will shortly be opened by Messrs. F. Culmer & Co., as a wholesale and retail grocery and general merchandise establishment, and the store on the west end of the block by Messrs. H. Graves & Co., who will also be in the grocery and general merchandise line. L. G. Woolley, Esq., freight agent for the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and Mr. Johnson, architect, have opened offices in the upper part of the building. There are a few rooms suitable for offices still vacant, which, however, owing to the excellence of the location, and the airy and convenient character of the rooms themselves, will probably not remain long without occupants. The buildings are not only handsome in external appearance, but the interior is arranged with an eye to commodiousness and comfort that shows skill and ingenuity in those who devised the plan of construction.

It is the intention of Mr. Groesbeck, as soon as practicable, to extend the block westwards to the corner, and thence southwards about twenty rods, he being the owner of the ground for that distance down the east side of East Temple street, having added to that formerly belonging to him by lately purchasing the Stringham property immediately adjacent.

We omitted to state on the premises of Mr. Joelson a regular hoisting machine will shortly be fitted up, by which individuals as well as goods will be raised or lowered between the top and bottom of the building at will.

SANPETE.—Our traveling agent writes from Spring City, Sanpete county, Oct. 27—

"Brother Joseph Page started from Mount Pleasant, Oct. 18th, with a load of produce for Pioche, and after crossing the Salt Creek at the forks of the canyon, had to double teams with another to get out, the road being so steep and heavy. While carrying his ox chain over his shoulder to the other wagon, a link caught the hammer of his revolver, and as it slipped off the contents were discharged, a ball passing through the fleshy part of his thigh and entering again the back part of the left knee, fracturing the bone and coming out in front. He was taken by Bishop E. Kay, of Mona, and others, home to Mt. Pleasant, where he still lies in a very precarious condition, suffering excruciating pain.

"The above accident happened in consequence of the bad condition of Salt Creek canyon road; two bridges, which were carried away by the last spring floods, are left in that state, to the great injury and risk of the many who travel up and down that canyon.

"The Saints wherever I go are anxiously enquiring if the President is coming to visit Sanpete this fall; they would be much pleased to see and hear him. There are many good people in this county, whose whole soul is in the cause, and who feel that a visit from President Young and his associates would cheer and encourage them.

"While writing the snow is falling fast."

M. de Tocqueville, the brother and heir of the eminent writer and philosopher, Alexis de Tocqueville, gave in an unconditional adherence to the Republican form of government now existing in France, in a recent speech made in the centre of his own large property to the Agricultural Society of Cherbourg. He bears witness that, although the Republic is as yet provisional, manufacturing towns have resumed their old activity, and agricultural produce sells as well as in the best of times, and praises M. Thiers in the highest terms.