

Correspondence.

ST. GEORGE, June 10, 1873.

Editor Deseret News:

The announcement of the death of our beloved brother, Joseph W. Young, has no doubt cast a gloom upon his many friends in this Territory, and abroad, and a short account of his late labors, last sickness, and death will, I think, be acceptable to them, as well as to many others, who were less intimate with him.

Brother Joseph Watson Young, the son of Lorenzo D. Young and Persis Goodall, was born January 12, 1829, at Mendon, Monroe Co., New York. His early history, as well as his many labors to the time he left Salt Lake City for the south, I leave to others, who are better versed than myself to illustrate.

He moved to St. George in April, 1868, with a portion of his family, whom he located in the fall of the same year at St. Joseph, on the Muddy. The same fall he removed the remainder of his family to St. George, where they remained until the spring of 1869, when he located them also at St. Joseph. After tarrying a season on the Muddy, that portion of his household returned to St. George on account of poor health.

His labors at that time and until the vacating of the Muddy settlements were chiefly directed to advise and counsel with the brethren who were located in that region and to encourage them by his words and actions in their many arduous labors. He also devoted considerable time in traveling with Pres. E. Snow among the settlements of the Southern Mission, and was always ready and on hand to lighten Pres. Snow's burdens and to be a chief supporter to him under all circumstances.

His devotion to the cause of Zion is too well known by his many friends to need confirming, and when I say that few men have ever equalled him in earnest and sincere devotion to the cause of truth, I express but the sentiments of those who were most intimate with him.

In the winter of 1869-70 he attended to his labors in the Territorial Legislative Assembly.

In December, 1870, the Muddy settlements were vacated and he removed to St. George.

In May, 1871, he moved part of his family to Glendale, in Long Valley, and in connection with his brother, John R. Young, erected a saw mill about five miles from that place.

The settlers of Long Valley are largely composed of former residents of the Muddy, and Brother Joseph W. feeling naturally attached to them, on account of former associations, devoted much of his time in counseling and advising them in their labors connected with the settling of Long Valley.

In May, 1871, at the Conference of the Southern Mission, he was appointed President of the St. George Stake of Zion. From that time to the close of his mortal career he devoted his time to the general interests of the Southern Mission, the finishing of the St. George Tabernacle, and latterly the building of the St. George Temple.

In February, 1873, President E. Snow, who through the many cares resting upon him, had become much impaired in his general health, was released for a season from his labors and permitted to travel in Europe. Bro. Joseph W. Young was appointed to labor as President of the Southern Mission and Superintendent of the building of the St. George Temple.

At the late April General Conference he was appointed one of the assistants to the Trustee-in-Trust of the Church.

His health has been quite feeble for the last six months.

In the month of March of the present year, he went to the Colorado river to locate a ferry and superintend the making of a road to the crossing of said river, to enable the missionaries appointed for the Colorado Mission to pass over without difficulty. Exposure at that time and a multiplicity of mental cares connected with it brought on the sickness which finally terminated his eventful life. He returned from that journey quite unwell and on Wednesday, April 23d, he was taken with a chill and had quite a high fever that night.

By Saturday, April 26th, he considered himself so far improved that he ventured to start for Pipe Springs, accompanied by Bro. Richard Bentley, to meet some of the brethren on their way to the

Colorado Mission. On Sunday he arrived at Pipe Springs and was again taken with a severe chill, which confined him to his bed most of the time he tarried at that place. Prompted, however, by his indefatigable spirit he counseled considerably with the brethren in relation to their journey across the Colorado and other matters.

On Tuesday, April 29th, he was moved into his carriage and on Wednesday he arrived at St. George.

During the Conference which was held on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th days of May, he was quite unwell and unable to be out of his room, although he devoted some time in advising with the brethren about Conference matters.

During the week after Conference he rather improved and he rode out in his carriage three times, but on Sunday evening, May 11th, he had another attack of fever and severe pain in his head. On Monday, May 12th, Dr. S. G. Higgins was called in, who pronounced the fever a bilious remittent one, connected with neuralgia of the head, caused from injuries received years ago. Bro. Higgins, from that day until the day of Bro. Joseph's death, used every endeavor and means to relieve and restore him to health and soundness, and performed in every respect the part of a faithful physician and brother. Divine Providence, however, had decreed otherwise, and all means seemed to fail to bring about his recovery, so earnestly hoped for by his many friends.

Credit is also due to many of the brethren who watched over him day and night and used every effort by faith and works to benefit and nurse their beloved friend and brother.

After Bro. Joseph had suffered considerably from pain in his head, it all at once left that part of his body and settled in his right thigh, knee and leg, accompanied by swelling and great soreness. At the same time he suffered from an aggravated form of diarrhoea or dysentery, also erysipelas on his face and head, but it was soon subdued by the application of proper remedies. The protracted sickness reduced his flesh very materially, so much so that it became painful for his friends to look upon his emaciated limbs.

He expressed often a desire to be removed to a cooler climate and had been promised by the doctor, family and friends that he should be moved just as soon as he gained strength enough to make it safe.

On Wednesday, June 4th, his brother, John &, and Brother Wm. M. Black arrived from Long Valley. Brother John R. had not been long with him, when he expressed an anxious desire to be removed from his room to some cooler locality. Dr. Higgins did not consider it safe then to undertake it, but was willing, just as soon as the patient recovered his strength sufficiently to make it safe. Brother Joseph, however, entreated his brother John, holding one of his hands in both of his, not to keep him any longer in his room, as he did not think he could live if kept there much longer. In consequence of this he was removed into his carriage on Friday evening, June 6th, and taken as far as Washington that night. Sister L. Young, Brother John R. Young, A. F. Macdonald, Wm. M. Black, M. M. Snow, and Geo. F. Jarvis accompanied him.

During Friday night he rested remarkably well and at 30 minutes past 5 on the morning of Saturday, June 7th, the party proceeded on their journey, feeling much encouraged and quite confident that he would be able to endure the journey. Some miles before reaching Harrisburgh he showed signs of great fatigue and from that time he failed rapidly. After reaching Harrisburgh it became evident that he was dying and at three p.m. he expired, apparently conscious to the last, although unable to utter any words. His remains arrived about 9 p.m. at his home.

On Sunday, June 8th, at 3 p.m., the body was brought to the St. George Tabernacle, where a large concourse of people had assembled. A very impressive discourse was delivered by Elder A. F. Macdonald. As it was expected that the wife and some other relatives of Bro. Joseph's, who live at Long Valley, would come in to have a last glance at his mortal remains, the burial was postponed until the next day.

On Monday, June 9th, at 7 a.m., a large number of the Saints assem-

bled and a procession was formed under the direction of Bro. A. P. Hardy, as follows:

St. George choir in wagons.
Corpse in wagon, pall bearers, (M. M. Snow, John M. Moody, Wm. G. McIntire, Richard Harris, C. L. Walker and E. D. Woolley, Jr.,) three on each side of wagon, on foot.

John R. Young and R. Gardner and A. F. Macdonald of the Presidency of the Stake.

The family in two carriages.

The Patriarch—Wm. G. Perkins.

Presidency of the Seventies—H. Herriman and Jacob Gates.

High Council.

Bishops and counselors.

Public hands.

Citizens in carriages and wagons.

The procession consisted of forty carriages and wagons, containing about 400 persons, and 100 persons on foot. Having arrived at the grave yard, the choir sang and prayer was offered by Pres. Robert Gardner. The choir then sang an anthem, after which the procession returned in the same order to the public square, and, after singing from the choir, dispersed.

Very truly yours,
HENRY EYRING,
Asst. Historian Southern Mission.

PROVO, June 18th, 1873.

Editor Deseret News:

Last night the citizens of this place were startled from their early sleep by the tolling of the meeting-house bell; the alarm being given in consequence of the danger of the river cutting through the north approach of the Provo River bridge. The citizens turned out with teams and hauled some large trees to the point endangered, which were rolled into the stream to break the action of the water on the bank. At 2 o'clock this morning it was decided by the county road commissioner, James W. Loveless, under whose direction the work was conducted, that it would be safe to leave the work until daylight, when labor will be resumed for its further security. Had the break been effected the bridge would have been on dry land in a few hours, as the full force of the waters is directed at this point. The prompt action on the part of the citizens saved to the county many dollars and probably some life, as fording or ferrying Provo River while at its height is an undertaking fraught with great danger.

A. J.

NEPHI, June 16, 1873.

Editor Deseret News:

Pursuant to an appointment made by Supt. R. L. Campbell on his recent visit South, a large number of the citizens of Juab county met at this place on the 15th inst., in the meeting house, for the purpose of organizing a Teachers' Institute. A preamble and constitution similar to those drafted for other counties of the Territory, were subscribed to and a permanent organization was entered into by a number of those present.

The following officers were elected—T. B. Lewis, president; Thomas Ord, vice president; Wm. May, recording secretary; Wm. A. C. Bryan, corresponding secretary; Wm. Newton, of Mona, asst. recording secretary; Heber Hartley, of Levan, asst. recording secretary; Martha J. Lewis, asst. corresponding secretary; Edwin Harley, treasurer.

A marked interest was felt, although we were disappointed in not having Supt. R. L. Campbell with us, business having called him away.

Juab county is small as regards numerical strength, but she is big with interest for all that pertains to building up the commonwealth. She is especially energetic in the discharge of the duties required of her, and is wide awake upon educational interests.

We now have two schools, one of which has one hundred and twenty-five pupils enrolled for summer.

T. B. LEWIS,
Sec. Pro tem.

The following is a copy of a letter from Hon. Thomas Fitch, dated Lyons, France, May 23—

"The situation of this city is so marvelously like that of Salt Lake City, that it compelled us to think of home, and thus thinking, I seize a few moments from these busy days of sight-seeing and travel, to say that the journey has enabled Mrs. Fitch to once more defeat the pre-

dictions of the physicians, and that with renewed health we shall probably return to America.

"We left New York on the *Algeria*, April 9th, had a pleasant trip, reached Queenstown on the 20th, made a run through Ireland, a weeks' stay in solid, grand, busy, cold, damp old London, a fortnight's sojourn in gay, insincere, dancing, singing, not very good Paris, and now we are en route for Marseilles, Nice, Mantua, Genoa, Milan, Venice, Pisa, Florence, Geneva, and so back to Paris; which place we expect to reach again about the 1st of July. We may then return home at once, or we may remain during July and August, in England and Scotland, and cross the Atlantic in September.

"From the hill of Notre Dame, overlooking this beautiful city, we looked this afternoon across green fields to the distant hills of Savoy, beyond which the snow-crowned Alps are outlined against the sky, and exclaimed as in a breath, 'The Valley of Salt Lake.' I looked involuntarily down for the roof of the turtle-backed tabernacle, and if I could have seen anything resembling it I should have felt not quite sure whether we were on the hill at the head of East Temple Street or not."

BY TELEGRAPH.
AMERICAN.

NEW ORLEANS, 17.—A meeting of white and colored citizens was held last evening at 27 Carondelet St., and adopted a preamble and a long series of resolutions, the gist of which is contained in the following—

Whereas, Louisiana is now threatened with death in every vital organ of her material and political being, and,

Whereas, her dire extremity is but the fruit of unnatural division among the children of her soil and by adoption, and,

Whereas, we have an abiding faith that there is love enough for law among her sons to unite them in a manly and unselfish struggle for her redemption; be it therefore,

Resolved, first, that henceforward we dedicate ourselves to the unification of our people; second, that by our people we mean all men, of whatever race, color, or religion, who are citizens of Louisiana, and who are willing to work for her prosperity; third, that we shall advocate by speech and pen and deed, the equal and impartial exercise by every citizen of Louisiana of every civil and political right guaranteed by the constitution and laws of Louisiana, by the constitution and laws of the United States, and by the laws of honor, brotherhood and fair dealing.

The other resolutions specify the right to attend all places of amusement, to travel on boats or railroads, to hold directorships in banks or other corporations, to send their children to public schools or colleges, as among the rights which should be accorded to all, without distinction of race or color. They also appeal to the landed proprietors to divide their land into small farms, that negroes may be allowed to purchase them, and appeal to the negroes to purchase land and thus not only enhance the value of the land but give them a direct interest in the prosperity of the State.

The resolutions pledge the signers to the abandonment of all parties and prejudices of education, which may tend to hinder their purpose for the unification of the people of Louisiana, and in view of the numerical equality of the white and colored elements of the population, declare that they will advocate an equal distribution of offices of trust and emolument in the State, demanding as the only condition, honesty, diligence, and ability, and this not because of the offices themselves, but simply as an earnest and proof upon their part that the union that they desire is an equal union and not an illusive conjunction brought about for the sole benefit of one or the other of the parties to that union.

The resolutions are signed by G. F. Beauregard, chairman; I. N. Marks, C. C. Antonie, G. H. Kelso, Charles K. Thompson, Jas. I. Day, August E. Bohne, Aristole Mory, L. C. Rondanez, William Randolph, committee.

A committee was appointed to call a mass meeting when deemed proper.

WASHINGTON.—The President will return in time to hold a cabinet meeting. It was the intention of

the Secretary of the Navy to keep secret for the present his negotiations for the *Tigress*, but now that the fact has been made public, it is said at the department that there being no authority to purchase, the arrangement contemplates the lease of the vessel for a specified time. In addition to commander Green, and Lt. Commander White, Lieut. Geo. F. Wilkins has been ordered to the *Tigress*. First asst. engineer Melville will be senior engineer.

BOSTON.—The 98th anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill is being observed by the closing of the banks and insurance offices and many mercantile houses, and a good display of flags.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—A letter has been received from a teacher in the Kiowa camp at Fort Gills, which says a very friendly feeling exists on the part of the Indians towards the general government, which will be increased on the restoration to them of Santa and Big Tree.

The President has appointed the following under the civil service rules, board of examiners for the Treasury Department—Stephen J. W. Tabor, 4th auditor; Wm. H. Armstrong, Internal Revenue Bureau, and Charles Lyon, secretary's office.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Rev. Dr. Stone delivered a sermon last night on the Chinese question, taking the ground against their exclusion and persecution.

SAN FRANCISCO, 17.—The board of supervisors last night finally postponed consideration of the mayor's veto of the pigtail and laundry ordinances for one week.

NEW YORK.—The *Post* says a meeting of directors and agents of fire insurance companies in this city is about to be held to consider the expediency of assuming any further risks in Boston. Many companies have already determined to do no business there, on the grounds that the fire engines and water supply are insufficient.

Two hundred and forty Mormons arrived from England to-day for Utah.

Judge Benedict overruled the demurrer made to the indictment of Geo. F. Dunning for embezzling \$115,000 from the sub-treasury, on the ground that it was drawn under a repealed act of Congress. The Judge held that both the act of 1823 and that of 1866 which supersedes it, cover the offence, being simply a difference in penalties.

BOSTON.—Mrs. Quincy Shaw, daughter of Professor Agassiz, has contributed \$100,000 to the museum of comparative zoology, in which her father is so deeply interested.

LITTLE ROCK.—The court house with all the records of Green county were burned on the night of the 12th inst.

THIRTY REASONS.—The following, from the *Chicago Commercial*, will do for local consideration, if not application, just at present:

The late David Paul Brown, of Philadelphia, made an argument in favor of prohibition, in which he most completely set aside all "constitutional" and financial objections, and gave the following thirty reasons why intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, should be prohibited by law:

1. They deprive men of their reason for the time being.
2. They destroy men of the greatest intellectual strength.
3. They foster and encourage every species of immorality.
4. They bar the progress of civilization and religion.
5. They destroy the peace and happiness of millions of families.
6. They reduce many children and wives to beggary.
7. They cause many thousands of murders.
8. They prevent all reformation of character.
9. They render abortive the strongest resolutions.
10. The millions of property expended in them is lost.
11. They cause the majority of cases of insanity.
12. They destroy both the body and the soul.
13. They burden sober people with millions of paupers.
14. They cause immense expenditures to prevent crime.
15. They cost sober people immense sums of charity.
16. They burden the country with enormous taxes.
17. Because moderate drinkers want the temptation removed.
18. Drunkards want the opportunity removed.
19. Sober people want the burden removed.
20. Tax-payers want the burden removed.
21. The prohibition would save thousands now falling.
22. The sale exposes our persons to insult.
23. The sale exposes our families to destruction.
24. The sale upholds the vicious and idle at the expense of the industrious and virtuous.
25. The sale subjects the sober to great oppression.
26. It takes the sober man's earnings to support the drunkard.
27. It subjects numberless wives to untold suffering.
28. It is contrary to the Bible.
29. It is contrary to common sense.
30. We have a right to rid ourselves of the burden.