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Correspondence.

LONDON LETTER.

LONDON, Jan'y 27, 1882.

Editor Deseret News:

Dr. Johnson once said of London that it was the "best place in summer, the only place in winter," on which the blunt old critic's patriotism runaway with his veracity and he put himself on record as an admirer of that which people of taste and means now-a days are particularly anxious to avoid. For "society" in England at the present time manifest no desire to spend the winter in London, almost universally pass that season in the country, while in the summer the city is proverbially empty and all are away at the seaside or taking a tour abroad who can possibly spare the time and cash to go. So it would seem that the very people who are supposed in all countries to give expression to refined opinion take direct issue with both assertions quoted above. Perhaps times have changed since our authority smoked his pipe and discussed current topics with his boon companions in their chosen rendezvous—the old Cock Tavern—which is still a flourishing hostelry in the Strand; but what is now called the "season"—when royalty and nobility beam with undiminished lustre in the metropolis—only lasts for a few weeks in the springtime, before and after which, unless a session of Parliament is called, the veneered and polished surface of English society is not to be found on the Thames.

A fuller description of what the season presents will perhaps be in order when that time arrives.

JOURNALISM.

The newspaper in all parts of the world is one of the greatest of educators, and wherever there is a good, reliable conscientious press in that place the reading people will be the better citizens. The latter are harsh critics, however, and whenever their pet periodical gets on the wrong side of a public question its subscribers are heard from in no uncertain sound. The proverbial flightiness of American journalists needs no comment from me, while on the contrary the English stability is everywhere admitted. In saying therefore, that the papers here are more trustworthy, and better educators and more fit for the drawing room of the family than are the American dailies, I state frankly that which an impartial observation has led me to believe. The despicable practice of assailing men's character and of promulgating if not actually inaugurating slander and falsehood about any man prominently before the public, which, it may be said, is universal in America, is here scarcely noticeable. With one or two exceptions, the British press deal with men as they do with measures upon a broad, dignified, equitable plane, with no descent to spiteful and bitter villification. And while a man's unfitness for office is just as plainly made manifest, if it exists, every little mistake of his life is not magnified into an insuperable objection to him. In short, a man's motives, capabilities and general good character outweigh in the scales of public opinion what at worst could only be called indiscretions or slight errors. And the service does not seem to suffer from the leniency thus exercised nearly as much as ours. But I approach one of the weak spots in the American body politic. I will be charitable and silent.

The ravings of the American newspapers over "Mormonism" ebb and flow with such regularity and with such absence of any new feature, that they have become at last positively wearisome. It is plain the subject is only touched because it is a basis for something sensational. But when the English press take up the matter so generally as they are now doing, it must be conceded that our doctrines are being investigated and received so extensively as to cause real alarm. Your dispatches no doubt give you all current items of importance on this subject. But I will say that so far as the metropolitan press is concerned, though they frequently make mistakes and betray ignorance of the subject, in no case so far have they assailed us with any bitterness. Most of the articles are pretty fair statements of the case, and of course are opening the way for the Elders to preach where they never could before.

MOBBING JOSEPHITES.

By the way, in your issue of the 7th of January, just received, I notice a reference to the mobbing of two "Mormon" Elders in one of the suburbs of London. Allow me to contradict this statement. Frequent accounts have appeared of late of disturbances of this character, in which the "Mormons" have been roughly treated, all of which are without foundation. No "Mormons" have met with any such treatment in London or its vicinity since I have been here. In the instance referred to, the victims, I believe, were Josephites, who are working diligently, it appears, to bring upon themselves all the persecution they can.

THE LONDON POLICE.

The London policeman is a queer institution. His word is law to the ordinary mortal; and if a person unacquainted with the usages of the country, innocently, but perhaps earnestly, contradicts one of these worthies, the magistrate takes cognizance of the case, and he who thinks he has a right to express an opinion finds that he has not if it is contrary to the opinion of the helmet-headed preserver of the peace. The policeman is a sensitive soul, hence a very little hurts his feelings, and when he solemnly tells the magistrate you insulted him, though you may have a dozen witnesses to testify that you did not, his word is invariably taken and outweighs the statement of four thirteen, but then, who has the right to know what an insult is except a policeman? The magistrate is quite right, for one man in uniform is not nearly so liable to be mistaken as thirteen in civilian's costume. People do say though that before a policeman is received on the force he is taken in front of a white sheet which he is compelled to swear is black. If he has any shadow of conscience about calling white black he is not considered fit for office.

MISTRESS OF THE SEA.

Statistics made use of in a recent political speech, and that too by an English nobleman, throw some doubt upon the proud claim of Britannia to the dominion over the waves. If the eloquent Baronet's figures were correct, the marvellous improvement which France has been making in her maritime forces have resulted in the fact that she has now not only a large navy numerically, but better ships of war, swifter and more formidable than those of England, though not so heavily armored. Germany also has a growing well disciplined navy whose power cannot be despised. Notwithstanding all this England boasts just as much as ever; but the continental papers jocularly tell her to take that story and tell it to the Marines. In this connection it may be mentioned that the matter of the cession or sale of the little island of Heligoland is exciting some discussion. It is a place where every year several thousand pounds of British revenue is expended, but is merely "a sand bank tied to a rock," inhabited by a few sea bathers, a few fishermen and a great many birds. There is strong opposition, however, to disposing of it. Germany wants it and it is easy to see why. The formidableness of that nation as a maritime power can be splendidly observed from Heligoland, which, being connected with England by cable could give notice of the sailing of any vessel from Wilhelmshaven, the modern antwerp, where the German naval headquarters are situated. England is very jealous of the rising power of any other European government, and there is little reason to expect therefore that she will be so blind to her own interests as to give up that which, having once acquired she holds by no apparent right, and in holding which she derives no apparent benefit.

THE "SALADIN."

All is still conjecture regarding the fate of the balloon explorer, Mr. Powell. There can be no doubt that he has met death in some violent manner, and the fact that neither trace of him nor his balloon have been discovered, leads to the belief that he has found repose in the depth of the sea. What his experience and what his sufferings before death put an end to them will never be known. His balloon, the *Saladin* was the "Great Eastern" of air ships, and besides being large and unwieldy was also very unlucky. On one occasion it barely escaped a collision with the top of St. Paul's, and on another, its occupants being unable to control it, had to slide down a rope a hundred feet into a boat. The theory in the present case most generally received is that after the escape of the other two occupants, one of whom your readers will remember broke his leg in his leap, the unmanagable monster shot high into the air, where Mr. Powell became so chilled that he was unable to work the valves, and hence drifted far out to sea beyond the reach of the thousands of crafts, which closely watched the coasts of England and France for days afterwards. Ballooning is one of the few arts in which little or no improvement has been made since its discovery. The first explorers who ascended into the "cold, blue field and folds of air" of whom we have authentic account, were a sheep, a cock, and a duck—all unadventurous in character—sent up by the Montgolfiers from Versailles about ninety-nine years ago. Less than a month afterward a daring Frenchman made a successful ascent and since that time thousands have followed his example. While many lives have been lost, they have not been in so large a proportion as to deter the great number whose brave spirits take delight in it. This mode of travel and observation was more successfully employed during the late Franco-Prussian war than at any other time, and it is said that out of the sixty-four sent up during the seige of Paris, sixty-two accomplished their voyge in safety. For the meteorological knowledge of our planet which we now have we owe much to the observations scientific aeronauts who have been able to detect phenomena from their elevated standpoint which would be impossible to mortals content to grovel and delve nearer the surface.

ENGLISH PRISONS.

If the United States government insists upon knowing by what authority some of its subjects are confined in English prisons, as Irish suspects, questions and difficulties may arise that will baffle the shrewdest diplomatists. Meanwhile what will Jonathan do about it? Americans are languishing in jail not because they are criminals, but because it is feared that under certain circumstances they might become such.

KIRW.

Interesting about Arizona.

MESA CITY, Arizona, Feb. 15th, 1882.

Editor Deseret News:

As you have learned through others, several of us left here on January 16th to visit our brethren and friends on the San Pedro and Gila Rivers, which we have done, giving instructions, bearing testimony to Joseph Smith's divine mission, and rejoicing with the Saints, and partaking of their hospitalities in feasting and surprise parties, which were given in excellent style in St. David and Smithville. We found the former place much improved since our last visit, in John W. Campbell & Brothers' steam flouring mills, canal, and several fields fenced with wire. At Smithville, located in the Pueblo Viejo Valley, we were pleased in finding Bishop Joseph Rogers and 200 Saints enjoying life and acquiring property. Their neat little Co-op building with stone foundation and cellar, canal, and blacksmith shop, with good private dwellings, fields, etc., betoken a prosperous future for the valley and people. This noted valley is some 15 or 50 miles up and down the river from the above location, and its resources for agricultural purposes cannot be surpassed in Arizona. The silver ibed is of quicksand, and, we are told, furnishes a good current of water, though all may be taken out at any one point. Four miles below can be another, and quite as strong a stream found. This being the fact will enable settlements to be built every few miles, giving homes to thousands, and ere long the people of Pueblo Viejo Valley will form a Stake organization at the hands of the presiding authority, they being peculiarly situated at the south slope of the Mogollon mountains, which cannot be crossed in winter time without danger to life and property.

The resources of the Salt, Gila and San Pedro valleys are understood by those of our brethren who have not visited these locations, and those who have made hasty trips over railroads, expecting to sell a business that their few and hard-earned dollars would purchase at a low figure. A few such individuals have come under our notice, calling at Mesa. Such people are not the ones to settle a new country, but those who desire homes and have the interest of God's kingdom at heart, such men and women would do well to look in any of the above valleys and in time gather the fruits of their industry.

After this "paper collar gents" can come on and probably make a living by deceiving and fleecing the honest and unsuspecting out of their hard earnings. In leaving the Pueblo Vejo Valley we traveled south 70 miles to Camp Bowie, where we found Elder William Peppels and others, filling a wood contract of 800 cords at $9 per cord. We were handsomely entertained. Camp Bowie is located in one of the most popular thoroughfares for the Chiricahua Mountains. Of the once noted Apache Chief Chochise, and his followers, the legends recited are many, and one can not but feel safe in knowing that the brave Coolies is no more.

At Elder William Fife's, 25 miles further south we were kindly received and entertained by himself and family. His ranch is on the west slope of the Chiricahua Mountains in Sulpher Spring Valley, 23 miles north of the Sonora line, and 45 miles east of Tombstone. These mountains are covered with pine, and on the foot hills and in the canons live oak, juniper, cedar, ash, black walnut, sycamore, elder and cottonwood. In the valley miles of good meadows give opportunities for pasturing thousands of sheep, cattle and horses, the year round, snow never falling to lie.

In visiting Smithville and returning to S. David we traveled some 270 miles, through open valleys covered with meadows and hardly a tree or bush to obstruct the view from mountain to mountain. Water in some places rises to the surface, in other places the ranchers dig wells and draw the water with windmills and whinses, the latter worked with a "plug" mule. Cowboys and rustlers (stage robbers) are decreasing, some thirty of the number of having been used up in the past year.

One Mr. Phoenix wrote a letter to the War Department about Mormons furnishing Indians with whiskey, arms and ammunition to create trouble. Our Delegate, Grant Oury, wrote Whinester Miller, of Pempe (joining us) about the matter, which resulted in Hons. C. T. Hayden, Sharp and others signing a statement that the "Mormons," like all other religious bodies, were doing to the contrary, and were assisting to civilize the natives. To have a few friends who are not afraid to step to the front and tell the truth, almost overpowers us, being so used to abuse and misrepresentation that when the truth is told it brings great thankfulness.

As those who profess to be God's people, we are in Southern Arizona, surrounded with many opportunities to bless ourselves with homes in a good climate, where we can produce the fig and sit under the tree without any one to harm us. We trust that the present outcry of the Christian clergy operating on Congress will soon pass by carrying with it the usual number of weak individuals who would like to serve God but lack the stamina.

We need many to assist us in building up and extending the Stakes of Zion. The people of Mesa and Jonesville can truly lament the situation we are in, not having any co.-op mercantile house nor any co.-op. dairies, fields, or anything else excepting water canals, and a few pieces of machinery; not even a shoemaker, but depending entirely on outside trade, and being gulled year by year in paying two prices for flour and all kinds of merchandise; yet we are supposed to live and build up these frontier settlements. I venture to say, on my own knowledge of the moneys carried in these settlements, that one-tenth of it put in a saving fund, would start, in one year, a mercantile house. Of course, these figures could not be taken from the amount of tithing paid from the simple fact that since tithing has become a free will offering many are free in not paying much. We hope that Saints will see the necessity of being more liberal as the Gospel and its fulness belongs to God and His Saints.

The Mesa Canal has been increased from 100 to 200 inches. In prospect of increasing the water which it has not done yet, but a new cut is under construction for that purpose. Elder D. W. Jones and sons intend an extension of the Utah Canal which will bring under cultivation several sections of land, there not being more than a quarter section now reached per head of family, while it needs two quarter sections and sometimes a section to make a good farm in this valley for small grain. On the other hand 40 acres well cultivated in orchard vines, alfalfa and garden will bring more cash, less trouble and a better conscience.

The health of the people is generally good.

Your brother,

D. P. KIMBALL.

ITEMS FROM ST. GEORGE.

ST. GEORGE, Feb. 24, 1882.

Editor Deseret News:

The general topic here is the Edmunds bill, of course. Everybody asks, why Congress wants to make white slaves of free-born American citizens, and of course, nobody believes.

A mass meeting was held here yesterday, and the speakers expressed, in most spirited terms, the concern that is felt by the people. Petitions were sent from the R. S., Y. M. M. I. A., Y. L. M. I. A., and one from the people in general. No taxation without representation, and no oppression for religious belief were the unanimous sentiments.

The Grand Gulch is a subject of much discussion on the street. Will the lessees (Adams Bros.) make a success? is the question. The parties have brought the smelter from the mine to this place, and are now preparing to run out ore. Their works are situated about a mile east of this city. The majority of the stock in the G. G. is about changing hands. The future owner has started down to visit the mine, they having but just arrived from San Francisco.

The people are anxiously hoping for the return home of President Erastus Snow, as his presence is much needed here. The Temple work goes on with usual energy.

There have been several deaths lately, and there is considerable sickness among the children.

With sincere hopes that Congress will act with justice and moderation in the present excitement.

I remain, etc.,

HOMESPUN.

The greatest proof of the genuine merit of an article can be found in the amount of patronage it receives, and the thousands of testimonials respecting the Great German Remedy, prove most conclusively that it is all that it is represented to be. Mr. T. J. Murphy, who resides at No. 61 Dalyevoice street, Brooklyn, N. Y., is one of the fortunate ones. I rubbed St. Jacobs Oil all over my left leg for several days, and it cured as pretty a case of rheumatism as ever was fastened on to a man. I never had the disease before this winter. But as almost everybody else was suffering with it, I guess I had to be in the fashion. So one day I felt a nasty sort of pain creeping down my left limb, but didn't think much of it until night, when it began to make me groan. I had seen the advertisement of St. Jacobs Oil, and had heard something about it from friends. I therefore got a bottle of it and went for my left leg. I did not stint myself in the use of the Oil, but rubbed half a bottle on the first time. The first application gave me great relief, and I let up on it until the next day, when I used the remainder in the bottle. That settled it. I have not felt any rheumatic pain since. So much for that trial.

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NOTICE.

Z. C. M. I., SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Feb. 25, 1882.

THE STOCK TRANSFER BOOKS OF this Institution will be CLOSED on March 1st, and RE-OPENED on April 6th, next.

T. G. WEBBER, Sec'y and Treas.

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O.I.C. UTAH'S FAVORITE. WILLIAMS' LIGHTNING CURE. DOCTORS' TERROR POOR MAN'S FRIEND. Z. C. M. I., General Agents, Salt Lake City. For Sale by all Dealers throughout the Territory. W. H. WILLIAMS, Prop'r. Corner First East Street, Ogden. d72 6w

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THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Parley's Park Silver Mining Company, for the Election of a Board of Trustees and the transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the Company, 60 Beaver Street, New York City, on Wednesday, the 1st day of March, 1882, between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 12 m.

Transfer Books will be closed on 15th February, at 3 p.m.

L. D. BECK, Secretary.

Remember, March, the First of March Remember.

ON THE ABOVE DATE THE MAGNIFICENT Billiard Hall and South Pole Saloon will commence their business. Arrangements have been made by which each department will be entirely independent of the other.

No liquors will be sold in the Billiard Hall, and those who desire to play billiards without objectionable surroundings, can be accommodated.

The best of order will be maintained, and the proprietors will make every effort to still further popularize the institution. The new firm is Hiscox & Co., the management being in the hands of Mr. Joseph Hiscox, whose experience in the business will fitly adorn the table. Details in future advertisements.

MARCH 15th, 1882!

SPRING TIME IN CALIFORNIA.

A PLEASANT EXCURSION WILL be organized on the above date for San Francisco, San Jose, Salinas, Santa Cruz and Monterey, and return, and visit within sixty days with ample time for sight-seeing.

$62.50 for the round trip.

Tickets can be had from Agent Z. C. M. I., and Zion's Savings Bank, Salt Lake City, or from E. L. Ivins, Ogden.

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