

Correspondence.

LOGAN, Oct. 28, 1877.

Editors Deseret News:

Winter has again made its debut in Cache and intimates that our fine weather has past for the season; yet we hope that November will permit much out-door and Fall labor to be performed. In consequence of the dryness of the ground, but little Fall plowing has been done, and peradventure the present snow storm may moisten the soil sufficient to prepare it for the plow. The grasshoppers having left without depositing their eggs in this valley, we look forward with assurance that good crops will again swell our somewhat depleted granaries.

In consequence of the presence of grasshoppers the present season, several of our settlements have raised only a small per centage of breadstuffs necessary for their sustenance, and will have to look to more fortunate quarters for their supply, and will have to draw from their herds of stock the requisite means to obtain it.

The health of the people generally is good, and a good feeling prevails among them. Our recent Stake organization has done much to improve their union and cement their hearts together.

The erection of the Temple, the completion of the Tabernacle, and the Woolen Factory engross our attention at present and will doubtless do so until their final completion. The work upon the Logan Temple has progressed thus far as well as the most sanguine could expect under the circumstances. The north extension is about ready for the roof, and the side walls of the Temple are above the ground; the immense thickness of the walls at the foundation requiring a great amount of rock and mortar. A saw mill will soon be running for the purpose of sawing lumber for the Temple, and preparations are being made to quarry and haul rock during the winter, and from the appearance of arrangements the work in all its departments, so far as practicable, will be vigorously pushed during the winter months. It is very gratifying to a person interested in the great work of the last days to see the alacrity with which the people take hold of the labor in question, and to witness the union that is manifested in that direction. Truly the hearts of the children are being turned towards the fathers, as is evinced by the Temple built, and those in course of erection throughout the Territory, wherein the dead generations of mankind may be officiated for, and be made partakers with us of the blessings of the gospel and the resurrection.

Yours Truly,
J. A. LEISHMAN.

[MILL CREEK, Nov. 1, 1877.

Editors Deseret News:

I have just been reading in your issue of October 24, the Reverend De Witt Talmage's opinion of the ladies of Utah. Well we take it for what it is worth; and that is, it is not worth the paper it is printed on. There is something the Reverend gentleman saw when he passed through here and that was a lot of moral, courageous, virtuous and natural women, and some pretty ones too, and that dare maintain their integrity against any odds, and are not like his, all pad and bustle and artificiality. He wants his friends and the Government to strike now, because our illustrious leader is dead. Vain and foolish man! Our religion is not man's make, neither can man destroy it. Any way we are willing to leave the issue in the hands of the Lord, who rules in the heavens and does his pleasure on the earth and who can make the wrath of man to praise Him. He talks about turning our temple into an arsenal. He reckons without his host in this matter. Our temple was built to the name of the Lords of Hosts and He is able to defend it from all the hosts of earth and hell combined.

As for polygamy, we do believe in it, and believing in it dare practise it. That is, celestial marriage; we do not believe in a polygamy of mistresses, but of wives. We women of Utah would not change places with the persons that sit and listen to the reverend gentleman's ribaldry. We particularly wish for Mr. Talmage to look at home before he troubles himself again about Utah or her women, for we

feel perfectly able to take care of ourselves; and if not, we have our husbands that will.

One word more. He says we are no better than "herds of wild animals, lower than sheep, or goats, or cows." All these are very good in their places, but of what use is Mr. Talmage we fail to see; anyhow, we know our origin, without taking the trouble of reading Darwin's works. We believe we are the express image of our God, whom we love, serve and obey.

If the "Reverend" gentleman will take the trouble of reading the book called "The Women of Mormonism," he will find out what Mormon women have suffered for the new and everlasting gospel that has been revealed in these latter days, and are still willing to suffer if need be for Christ and the truth's sake.

Respectfully,
A WOMAN WHO KNOWS.

OGDEN CITY, Utah.

Nov. 1, 1877.

Editors Deseret News:

The tremendous high mountain wind with which we have been recently visited subsided without doing damage of consequence in this place so far as I could learn, the deep snow which succeeded the "Mountain zephyrs" has all passed off again and although we have considerable mud and "mush" pools, the weather is fine and warm and the late cold storms are considered by some of the weather prophets as indications of an open winter. "So mote it be."

This evening we had a visit from Bishops Hardy and Burton, who met with the Presidency and a number of the Bishops and Elders of this (Weber) Stake of Zion, in the Second District Schoolhouse. The visiting brethren addressed the meeting on the subject of building temples, wherein the ordinances of the House of God could be administered for the salvation of the living and the dead. They urged the necessity of the people of this temple district continuing their exertions, and contributing a portion of their substance towards so far completing the temple in Salt Lake City that they can enjoy the privilege, at an early day, of attending to the ordinances for their friends who have passed behind the veil without hearing the gospel of Jesus Christ.

The Presidency of the Stake, the Bishops, and some others spoke on the same subject, and all manifested a willingness to push forward the great work until the House of the Lord is completed. The people of the Second Ward of this city have one man already engaged on the Temple; they intend to keep him as long as they can. From present indications I expect it will not be long before every Ward in this county will have one or more persons hired to work on the house which is now being reared to the name of the great Jehovah.

Colds and coughs are very common among the people of this city, just now, but I do not hear of many being afflicted with diseases of a serious nature.

SEMPER.

The following letter to a member of the family of the late President Young is now published, as expressing the feelings of many persons who like the writer, are not connected with the Latter-day Saints.

BERLIN, WISCONSIN,
Sept. 19, 1877.

Mrs. Young:

MY DEAR FRIEND.—I hope you will pardon any intrusion which this epistle seems to make, and knowing your kindness as patron and friend, I deem any farther apology unnecessary.

The announcement which our newspapers gave of the departure of your husband, President Young, from this earthly life, gave more than common thought concerning yourself and family.

While I believed the world had lost its greatest living man, which the labors of his life abundantly attest, I felt that the Church had lost its most brilliant light, and community its most model man, and yourselves a husband and father in whose wisdom and providence you could place the most implicit trust. I have no words to offer as comfort for your great loss; but, from my own heart experience in sorrows, it is a comfort to know that we are remembered in time of

trouble. And for you who believe that your separation is not forever, it will be happiness to consider that the union which has received the divine approbation here shall continue to eternity.

That God's gifts to yourself should be of that character, which could place you before all the world as one of the chosen wives of so great a man, must be a source of great thanksgiving, of wifely joy and honest womanly pride to you.

You have to remember that he enjoyed a long and useful life; that had his life continued, the future would be only a repetition of the summers and winters, a return of the same or greater pains and infirmities, but with less strength to bear them. And as it is, by his courage and abilities he has triumphed over the violence and treachery of his enemies; and by the steadiness of his temper over the caprice and inconstancy of his friends. And yet, though reason is satisfied, the heart is not so soon appeased, and when nature has received a wound, time, alone, can heal it.

Tell Howe to write down and keep all that he can remember of his father from his earliest years. It will enable him to preserve him in his mind, that his very looks and counsels will keep him from temptations, thereby keeping and leading him so that "he shall not stand among mean men." Give my regards to your children, to your parents, to Mrs. Mary B. and to others of your family whom I know. Please do me the honor to reply to this, giving me the particulars of the death and burial of the President, and also, if it is not too much trouble, send me some papers containing accounts of that event.

Now for yourself, do not grieve unduly, and believe that all comfort and all satisfaction is sincerely wished you by,

Yours truly,
A. M. T. W.Woman's Rights—Progress of Hyrum
U. O. & C.HYRUM CITY, Cache County,
October 23, 1877.

Editors Deseret News:

Notwithstanding the ravages of the grasshoppers, our people have raised abundance of the necessities of life, to sustain them until another harvest. We have raised about half a wheat crop. Our corn, vegetables, and sorghum have done splendidly. The fruit has also done exceedingly well, a very large crop of apples, free from worms. The farmers are preparing the land for sowing a large breadth of wheat for another season, as there are no grasshopper eggs deposited in the ground this year.

The Hyrum United Order Company have been very successful the past season, and if they can only dispose of the products of their labors, they will be enabled to meet all liabilities and declare a handsome dividend. It is but four years since this company commenced operations, and the results are seen all over our thriving little city. Handsome and commodious dwelling houses have been erected. Good barns, and picket fences take the place of old sheds and willow fences, and all classes of the community, as well as many of our neighbors, are benefited by the labors of our little company of united brethren. Any person passing through this town five years ago, who will go through it to-day, will see that some gigantic power has been to work, and that power is union of labor. And here let me say that if any expect to work in this Order they must be prepared to meet any and every obstacle, but if they are true and continue on, success must and will crown their efforts.

On Thursday last our Relief and Young Ladies Societies had, what I term a woman's rights meeting in the true acceptance of the term. They were honored with a visit from Miss E. R. Snow, Mrs. L. D. Young and Mrs. E. Davis. A meeting of the Relief Society was held at 2 p. m., there was a large attendance of the sisters, also Bishop McBride, Counsellors Unsworth and Nielsen, Elders Charles C. Shaw, Alva Benson, H. A. Shaw and a number of the ladies from Paradise. Also a meeting was held for the young ladies at 7 p. m., the house was crowded with young men and the parents of the young

ladies. I would like to give you and the readers of the News an account of these interesting meetings, but that is impossible, their remarks were replete with words of wisdom and counsel, which if put into practice, will enable our sisters to not only become better wives, mothers, and daughters, leading a happy and useful life here on earth, but prepare them for the lives that are to come. Many of our young people will date their reformation from these meetings.

The Relief Society has, during the past year made some thirty quilts, and donated largely for the Temple, assisted the sick and poor, and is making arrangements to build a substantial rock house, having considerable material on the ground, also much of the labor paid for. Mrs. Lijonquist, the President, has, besides superintending the labors of her sisters, and in the absence of her husband, on a mission, had a very nice dwelling house built, which proves that women in Utah can do just as well as their sisters in the east. And while our eastern friends are mourning over the down-trodden women of Utah, the women here can afford to laugh at this sensational nonsense, as they are not only politically, but morally and socially enfranchised. Do they not then enjoy truly, woman rights, in peace, harmony, and comfort?

Asking pardon for trespassing on your valuable space,

Yours respectfully,
CHAS. C. SHAW.

The Mennonites.

The St. Louis Republican has the following to say in regard to the Mennonites, who are making homes in Nebraska and Dakota:

Colonies of Russian Mennonites are dotting several of our States and Territories, as well as the bleaker and hitherto unproductive regions of Canada. Wherever the Mennonites go the earth yields its riches to their hands and bounties to their toil. The Mennonites had severe training, hand to hand with nature on the barren steppes of Russia—barren before these tillers of the soil made them blossom and bear fruit, and their skill and economy is a valuable lesson and a rich acquisition to any country in which they settle. Near Beatrice and Sutton, in Nebraska, there are two colonies of Mennonites of five hundred each. They have been visited and interviewed by a man who, five years ago, surveyed the wilderness they settled and have already subdued. They have laid out and fenced in a paradise of peace, plenty and prosperity. They brought with them some money—enough to found and build homes with. They have built houses and mills and factories, and planted trees and laid out blooming gardens, and have their land under successful tillage, and all are busy as bees. They raise in Nebraska twice as much wheat to the acre as they could in Russian soil, and are altogether more comfortable and contented in their new homes, than in their abandoned section of the old world. The visitor to their colonies says: "They will burden Nebraska with no pauper, no drunkard, no criminal." This is a good title to have, and commands respect for their opinions. Like the English and American Quakers, they are men of peace and abjure all wars and fighting. This is their distinguishing feature and the one which has made them refugees from one country to another, since the sect was founded in the Netherlands and in some of the western German provinces. They are fully able to take care of themselves anywhere, and all they ask of the world is to be let alone. The Nebraska Mennonites have already taught their neighbors valuable lessons of economy and thrift. Timber is scarce, a Nebraska coal mine has not yet been found and the lack of fuel was a serious bar to emigration. The Mennonites came in and found fuel and plenty of it to their hands at once. It is dry prairie grass, with which the soil is burdened. "Here is plenty of fuel," said they pointing to the prairie grass; "with this we have always cooked, warmed our houses and even burnt brick." They have peculiar furnaces for heating and cooking, and these have come into use among their neighbors who never knew before how to keep warm in winter. The Mennonites have, therefore, discovered and utilized the fuel to keep Nebraska warm. They also weave and make their

own clothing, and sheep-raising is an art amongst them. The keeper of two or three thousand sheep was criticised by an American sheep-raiser for his treatment of his flock, but the fleeces of the Mennonite turned out heavier and better than his critic's.

Railway in London.

Nearly all the English railways which have termini in London pass through from four to ten miles of the metropolis and its suburbs, and on that part of their lines, carry immense numbers of passengers who live in the suburbs, and are employed in the city. The stations are but about half a mile apart, and between 8 and 9 in the morning and 6 and 7 in the evening both stations and trains are crowded. Fares are conveniently arranged for short distances, and on nearly all trains you may ride by first, second, or third class cars, as suits your purse or humor.

Fares for first, second, and third class are about 5, 3½, and 2 cents per mile respectively. The best cars have rather more luxurious upholstery than the same class in the United States, but none of the classes are provided with drinking water, closets, or fire. Second-class are very comfortable, but are not at all equal to the first-class cars of the United States, whereas the fares are a trifle higher. Third-class cars are plain, reasonably clean, and considerably more than half the people travel in them. Return tickets are sold at reduced rates. Season tickets are sold, and very largely used. By these tickets it is possible to ride as much as four miles and return, daily, for about eight cents by second class. There are also trains—called workmen's trains—which start to the city at early hours in the morning, say from 4 to 6, and carry passengers at even lower rates than those named above. A laboring man may live in some suburban village ten miles from his work, and yet ride to and fro daily for about fifty cents a week. More than half a dozen prominent railways, running to various parts of the United Kingdom, have stations within ten minutes walk of the Bank of England and Royal Exchange.

The Underground Railway is one of the great enterprises of modern London, and carries immense numbers of passengers. It makes almost a complete circuit of the chief part of the metropolis which lies on the north side of the Thames. Toward the west and north-west it has some branches and suburban connections, but does not approach the suburbs in any other direction, hence its trade is largely confined to central London, but it is immense, nevertheless. Trains run every ten minutes; stations are about half a mile apart; nearly all the trains have the usual three classes of cars, and fares are a trifle higher than on the other railways. To show its enormous traffic and capacities, I may mention that on Whit-Monday it carried more than 240,000 people, yet its length, exclusive of the suburban branches, is but about eight miles. The day I have mentioned was a public holiday, and John Bull had on his best clothes, and was out enjoying his beer, and perchance taking a run into the country; hence that must not be taken as an average day's work for the Underground Railway. It is, in fact, the highest figure it has yet reached. The longest of its suburban branches reaches to Richmond, which is less than ten miles from the Bank, but this branch leads to Richmond Park and the famous Kew Gardens, and to these places they carry great numbers of people, especially on Saturday and Sunday afternoons and on holidays.

That part of this road which is under ground cost more than \$5,000,000 per mile. This sum looks almost fabulous, but the right of way was very costly, and the difficulties they encountered were tremendous. The last fiscal year the stockholders received a dividend of four per cent., which is considered reasonably good in England, where money is so abundant and the rate of interest so low. The stock is now worth about 109. Most English railways pay dividends of five or six per cent.

A young-ter on learning that the name of the King of Siam is Chu Long Korn, asked plaintively whether he is fond of such.