

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## ON THE WAY TO SAN JUAN.

NEPHI, Juab County,  
April 6th, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

Saturday the 28th ult. we left your fine city and drove eight miles to

## BIG COTTONWOOD,

where we were entertained in a right royal manner by Sister Harriet Brinton, widow of the late David Brinton, and her sons, until Monday morning. Doctor Seymour B. Young and wife, Elder John A. Groesbeck and wife and Sister Elizabeth Nebeker joined us on Saturday evening and remained with us until Sunday evening. We spent a very enjoyable time together. I met quite a few old friends here whom I had not met for thirty-five years. I lived here in 1849.

On Monday, the 30th ult., we bade farewell to our friends on the Cottonwood and journeyed to Lehi, Utah County. We passed through a continuous chain of settlements, beautiful orchards, well tilled fields and fine, cosy farm houses. The lucern was always in sight, and to it, in a great measure, I attribute the thriving condition of most of our settlements on the line of travel we are pursuing. Farms on the Little Cottonwood that a few years ago would not produce enough to justify cultivation are now yielding good paying crops.

I find the settlements crowded up to their utmost capacity, land and water all appropriated, and our young people as they marry off have no place to settle near home; hence I would say, not exactly as Horace Greely, "Young man,

## MARRY AND GO SOUTH

into San Juan County, Utah." I am going there and like company. I don't want to go even to heaven alone. I would not have you infer by this that San Juan is heaven, or even a paradise at present, but we propose to make it such in time, as the Saints have made their pleasant homes in these sterile valleys, by persistent and unremitting toil. And now the devil covets the results of our labors, or rather his pious emissaries of the clerical persuasion, and government carpet baggers, do and they think it awful that we don't quietly move out and give them possession; but then I do not feel to complain because of their treatment towards us, for it is doing us, as a people, great good. I perceive, as I travel among and mingle with the people that there is a better feeling prevailing among the Saints than I have witnessed for years past—more determined feeling to maintain their faith in God and in his work as now being established through the labors of his holy Priesthood even unto death. And thus will the Lord turn the efforts and labors of the devil and his aids for the advancement of His cause and the establishment of His kingdom upon the earth, and no power of the devil or man can prevent it.

Now, Mr. Editor, I do not wish our friends, the clergy, or our Federal officials any harm, for about forty years ago I was in the same school of sectarian folly, without hope or any definite idea of God; but having found the truth, I can afford to be generous.

The City or County of Salt Lake, should fix up some of the

## BRIDGES CROSSING THE CANALS

in the southern part of the county, below Sandy and north of the Point of Mountain; they need side rails, and one which spans a deep gulley might be widened about two inches, as it is only about eight feet in width, barely wide enough for a sober United States Marshal to drive safely over, and I should dislike very much if any of those gentlemen should come to grief through any neglect of our City or County officials.

There is also a very bad piece of road south from the point of the mountain, and north of Lehi, deep narrow gullies washed out through the melting of snow, I judge, from the near foothills; there is a mile or two of this kind of road, where every few rods you have to throw on the brake and come to a dead halt, or run the risk of breaking an axle-tree or jerking your false teeth out. Either case would be a sad affair to a poor pilgrim bound for a country where such things could not well be replaced.

On the evening of the 30th we arrived at Lehi, which is a pretty little city, well governed and quite prosperous, but like most of our towns, overpopulated, for the resources of the people are about exhausted, unless they go into manufacturing.

On Tuesday, the 31st, we passed on south through American Fork and Battle Creek, and over the great Provo Bench to the

## RENOWNED CITY OF PROVO,

with its great woolen mill, grist mills, banks, fine stores filled with merchandise from every land, and drug stores with drugs from every land—enough, if carefully used, to kill all the Saints in the land and a few of the U. S. marshals. Here I enjoyed the hospitality of my old and dear friend, President A. O. Smoot. Judge Dusenberry also showed me through the magnificent edifice built for the accommodation of the unfortunate of our race—the lunatics. Here, it seems to me, that every thing that can in any way contribute to the pleasure, happiness, comfort and convenience of its inmates has been carefully studied and provided for. The Judge informed me that the entire cost

up to date had only reached \$80,000. I certainly feel that the money has been

## WISELY EXPENDED,

and the tax-payers have need to be proud of the result. The committee, too, who have had this subject in hand deserve great credit for the praiseworthy manner in which they have discharged their trusts. If the institution had about 40 acres more land to add to its grounds it would be a great blessing.

I also called upon Professor Maeser, at the B. Y. Academy, who very kindly showed me through all the departments of learning over which he is presiding, with which I was highly gratified.

The good people of this Stake have almost completed a most magnificent building for a

## STAKE TABERNACLE,

which, when completed, will be one of the finest places of worship in the Territory. Utah County is a rich district, and signs of wealth and prosperity are displayed on every hand. Continuing my journey to the beautiful city of Springville, I again halted. For location I know of none that I consider superior to Springville, except Salt Lake. Here we were entertained in a sumptuous manner by my sister-in-law, Ann Bringham, widow of the late Bishop Wm. Bringham. In the evening the brass band came around and gave us a sweet serenade.

On the 1st of April we pursued our journey to Spanish Fork. Here we were entertained by my brother-in-law, Carl Morgenson and wife. This town has also grown to be a fine place, filled with enterprising citizens.

The following day we continued on to Santaquin, passing through Pond Town and Payson, and put up at Widow Holladay's, widow of the late David Holladay, Bishop of Santaquin. Here I met with some old friends whom I had not seen for 34 years, and spent the afternoon and evening with Brothers John M. Holladay and Henry G. Boyle, like old soldiers fighting our battles over again. Brother Boyle while preaching to save others nearly all his days, has not been able to save himself temporally. He is in a crippled condition, having lost the use entirely of one hand, and has a large family and little or no income. He has spent his best days in preaching the Gospel and gathering the people to this land, and deserves to be better situated.

The prospects for fruit and crops generally are exceedingly good through all our settlements, and the present fine rains are making the farmers to rejoice.

On Saturday, the 4th, we left Santaquin and proceeded to Nephi, 13 miles, passing through Mona, a nice little village, where everything seemed neat and orderly. At this place I overtook my teams, and found them nicely provided for. I was entertained by Brother Henry Goldsborough, in old-fashioned "Mormon" style, and spent the evening in a most pleasant manner. Brother Goldsborough, being an old timer, had many fine bits of experience to relate, almost equal to Brother Woodruff's "Chapter of Accidents."

While in Nephi I attended the

## SABBATH SCHOOL

in a very nice, commodious hall, where the Ward meetings are held. I was much pleased with the good order and large attendance. There were over 500 pupils enrolled, besides a large primary school in the vestry. I noticed many of the pupils were middle aged men—men of experience. I was told by the Superintendent, Brother W. H. Warner, that they were mostly Seventies. I noticed those having charge of the Sacrament, when they blessed the bread knelt down, and as soon as the bread was blessed, without arising, the water was blessed also. This, I think, is to save time, as the Priests who serve the water can follow up those serving the bread, and the exercises of the school soon be allowed to proceed.

I also attended the Ward meeting. I was called upon to address the Saints by Prest. Chas. Sperry. I saw some old familiar faces, among others that of Brother John Borrowman, a member of the famous Mormon battalion, whom I had not seen since the spring of 1849.

## NEPHI

is a very enterprising town, filled with a go-ahead sort of people, judging from their works, and if they had a nice stream of the fine water from Ogden Valley flowing through their town I think it would be a very desirable place to live in. There is but one well here, which, I am informed, is some 200 feet deep, and supplies but poor water; hence the people are dependent upon the water from the creek for domestic use, which at this time, I think, would be good for making adobes, as it would require but very little mud to make it the required consistency.

About 6 o'clock p. m. Brothers Harmon, Bellnap, Wardsworth and Messervy, from Hooper, and Adam Russell from Riverdale, overtook me, all well. They had remained one day at Santaquin in consequence of horses having got poisoned on some hay obtained at Payson. They will proceed by way of Sanpete, and join me at Salina.

From your traveling friend and brother,

F. A. HAMMOND.

Right Hon. John Nash, present Attorney-General for Ireland, has been appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland, to fill the place made vacant by the death of Sir Edward Sullivan on the 13th instant.

## EXPRESSIONS FROM THE PEOPLE.

## THE EDMUNDS ELEPHANT.

Editor Deseret News:

The Edmunds law, designed to catch "Mormon" polygamists only, is proving quite an elephant on the hands of the Government. To say one thing in theory, and do another thing in practice is not quite so easy an affair as may be imagined. And we find the courts, the prosecuting officers and even the Commissioners harassed to their wits' end, to catch the "Mormons" for all the law's worth, and at the same time supply a decent loophole for the escape of every other being who might perchance get a foot or a tail in the Edmunds trap.

It is not so very long ago I have understood, that the Executive intellect was taxed to its utmost limit in this direction, and the noted words "in the marriage relation" were gubernatorially inserted in the official oaths of certain candidates for offices, so as to effect this desirable protection to persons who did not come within the radius of religious polygamy. Then we found the same useful sentence in the expurgatory oath prescribed by the Utah Commission, whose action on the oath question has been so completely "sat down on" by the Supreme Court. This bulwark of non-"Mormon" liberties having been shattered by public ridicule, and judicial utterances somewhat covertly expressed, it is true, the Hon. Commissioners in their new instructions, published last evening, after, at the commencement, defining in the strict language of the Supreme Court, the classes who are debarred from voting, as "every man who is a polygamist or bigamist, and every person cohabiting with more than one woman," in the last clause flippantly "suggest" that each deputy registrar, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, should take an oath "that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and will faithfully and impartially perform the duties of his office as herein defined, and that he is not a bigamist or polygamist." The reader will perceive that notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court, and citing of its opinion so technically as above mentioned, and also the insertion in the oath for voters, of the clause, "and that I do not cohabit with more than one woman," this most important paragraph is omitted from the oath of the Registrars. Why is it that these officers, whose duties are the most important perhaps in the whole field of election, and who are required to take oaths of impartiality and fidelity, should be exempt from this very vital requirement, which is deemed such an important qualification for the voters they are appointed to register? Why is the oath to be taken by them divested of this essential feature? In leaving out the protective sentence "in the marriage relation," was it not necessary to omit the rest of the requirement? Of course it was! The Commissioners may have omitted it by mistake, but it was a most opportune blunder. The fact is this Edmunds law seems to be giving its promoters a good deal of trouble, and may do still more. "He that flees from the fear, falls into the pit, and he that gets out of the pit is taken in the snare."

It certainly looks strange, when those who are appointed to execute the law, which is to make us all moral, are exempt from its provisions. Is it because they are perfected in purity, or are they afraid to take the medicine they themselves have provided?

INQUIRER.

## A PLEA FOR THE FARMERS.

## BRIGHTON WARD,

April 15, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

Permit me through your paper to raise a voice in defense of the

## FARMERS' RIGHTS.

I know with what an eye of jealousy or contempt the would-be nobility of the land may view any effort to give equal standing and equal rights to him who lives by the sweat of his brow. It is natural that the little ones of the learned professions which have held the supremacy of rank and distinction ever since the dark ages should make powerful opposition to any attempt to place them on their true level, and to bring up the great majority to an equal standing. The pages of history are red with the bloody deeds of tyrants, perpetrated in defense of their usurped power and distinction; and why might it not be expected, that in this happy land, where no political despot dare show his face, there would be smaller despots over the distinctions of rank in society; despots over common opinion, always ruling popular sentiment so as to place themselves highest in the scale of importance?

The magnanimous of all professions hail with high gratification the efforts now making to elevate to the proper level

## THE LABORING CLASS

of mankind; but the demagogues and those of small souls among the learned professions, the hollow-hearted, the selfish, the sycophantic and those jealous of their brief importance, operate as a clog and draw-back upon all efforts in favor of equal prosperity and equal rights among mankind.

But happily for the cause of humanity, the minds of the people are rapidly awakening to a sense of their rights and their interest. And, therefore, the time is not distant when those who yet sneer with silly contempt at all laudable efforts for the equal rights of our people, will deny their scoffing, and claim that they were the earliest advocates, the leaders of the great system.

I am no prophet, nor the son of a prophet; but I wish the reader to bear

## THIS PREDICTION

in mind, and look forward to the time when agriculture will rise in strength to assert its rights, and the small-souled pulse-feelers of popular opinion will proclaim themselves the large-hearted champions of equal rights and equal honors—the reformers of the soil and the mind.

Why is it that farmers and mechanics are not regarded as equal to lawyers, merchants, doctors and politicians? Are they less useful, less patriotic, less brave, or less substantial citizens?

It must be admitted by every man of truth, that they are fully equal in these respects. What then makes the difference so common in society? It seems to me that there are but two solid reasons; first, farmers do not read enough. They do not make their trade a learned profession. They operate too much from custom or example, and too little from their own reading and reflection. Generally farmers do not watch their interests and do not claim them. To you, brother farmers, I urge, that if you would have your reputation, your rights and your interests maintained, you must

## DO IT YOURSELVES.

If you depend upon others for protection, you will go unprotected. You must take your own matters into your own hands, and manage them for yourselves. You must claim for yourselves an equal share of justice in the courts, in the legislature and in Congress. You must read and understand your interests, and assert them at the ballot box. Stand by your own dear rights, or you will not get them. Unite as brothers in the great trade which upholds our country, and claim from the Legislature whatever is due to make your occupation both respectable and profitable, and you will succeed.

At least three-fourths of our population are farmers, and therefore we have but to unite and we can carry any point. Then let us to a man be united and act together for our common good. Let us not suffer political hobbies and party feeling to divide us and thus keep us still unprotected, and our rights undefended.

In the name of your dear children whom you wish to be equal to any man's children I entreat you, for their sake, to claim from the Legislature and every other power, all that is due to the trade by which you live. Claim that your children shall go forth into the world, equally intelligent, and equally protected by the laws, with the sons of those in other professions. Raise the profession of farming to the high standing it deserves, and when you are taken from the stage of action, your sons will be proud of having descended from farmers.

Beware of him who scoffs at

## "BOOK FARMING,"

for such a man's advice would keep you ignorant, and cause you to raise up your sons for fops and sycophants to rule over them; and your daughters to prefer the mere prodigal sons of professional men to the more substantial sons of farmers.

If a candidate for office raise his voice against book farming, be assured he is a demagogue, who believes that the majority of farmers are fools, and that he can ride into office upon their ignorance. Such a man is your worst enemy; he opposes the very means which will raise your trade to its proper standing, and give the farmer an equal share of the rights and honors of the country.

That man who says my trade is to plough and therefore I need no books, no instruction, no knowledge of the facilities and improvements of others in my trade—he who talks thus to me either thinks I am a fool, or he is a demagogue or an ignorant man himself. He either knows nothing about my interest or he cares nothing for it. While every other branch of business followed by man, is improving, and increasing the means of living, and the profits of those who follow it, let us not be behind. Let us call to our aid all the help we can get from books or from any other quarter, and let us regard as our friends all persons in every trade and profession who are willing to contribute to our intelligence, standing and improvement. Let every farmer

## STUDY HIS TRADE.

and improve his mind to the full extent of his power, and the time is not distant when the large prairies that are now barren and long neglected wastes will be brought into active and profitable cultivation, waving with bountiful harvest, or set with the heavy eared corn; then gladdening smiles of plenty will cheer our domestic circle, and bloated purses fill our pockets.

H. P. LINDSAY.

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## BY TELEGRAPH.

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## AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 23.—The Secretary of the Treasury has under consideration several propositions for the transportation of a large amount of gold from the sub-Treasury at San Francisco to the sub-Treasury in New York. The transfer of about \$35,000,000 of gold coin is contemplated. Congress at last session appropriated \$100,000, which was made immediately available for the transportation of this gold. The rates submitted by the companies for this work are all in excess of the estimates made when appropriation was asked. It was estimated that the gold could be transported at the rate of \$2.50 per \$100. The lowest bid made by the companies, however, is \$3.25 per \$100. In addition to bids from express companies, there is one from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which offers to make the transfer at a much reduced rate. The exact terms proposed by the steamship company are not known. The reason for the transfer is to relieve the vaults of the San Francisco sub-Treasury, which are taxed to their utmost capacity, and also to have the gold in New York, where it would be more needed in case of a sudden demand. It is expected that the Secretary will decide on the matter within a few days.

New York, 23.—Captain John W. Brien of the steamer City of New York was arrested by a United States deputy Marshal this afternoon on a charge of violating section 5,281 of the statutes, by supplying arms and munitions of war to the insurgent forces in Cuba at peace with this government. The vessel was also seized. She chartered in March last to carry lumber to Boca Di Torra, in the United States of Colombia, and her master carried for lumber, but in reality carried, it is charged, firearms, Saborrilla, a point held by the insurgents. She took aboard 250 insurgent arms, proceeded to Rio Hachos. Her captain of the port, taking the City of Mexico to be an American vessel, sent her out to her and was captured by the crew. At Santa Marta, it is said, a portion of her cargo was discharged. The first mate of the steamer, Captain McCarthy, who figured out Mary N. Hogan in her filibuster trip during the Cuban insurrection, O'Brien will be arraigned to-morrow.

St. Louis, 23.—Dispatches from Southeastern Kansas report the heaviest rainfall since Tuesday evening in that part of the State. Over five inches of water has fallen; and the country is submerged and is a sheet of water. It is said many thousands of animals have been drowned in the surrounding country. Fields are devastated in directions, and great destruction of crops occurred. A negro settlement near Parsons was inundated and of the people were rescued only a great difficulty. Maimatoe river, runs near Fort Scott, overflowed banks and submerged a settlement from 600 to 800 population, known as North Fort Scott. Water is standing in many of the houses from the five feet deep.

St. Paul, Minn., 23.—A Fargo special to the Globe says: Prof. H. Northern Pacific photographer returned from the National Pan-American Exposition in Montana quite uneasy. Emissaries from among their lodges incited bucks to go to war against the Northern Pacific tracks. One hundred and fifty men bound north, and if the troubles times many warriors in Wyoming and the Black Hills will go to join Riel.

Denver, 23.—The heaviest storm ever known in this country in at 9 o'clock last night, and continued uninterruptedly till six this morning. Fully twenty inches fell, as the aggregate of previous falls for the entire winter. The snow is heavy. Numberless roofs have been reported, the storm is general throughout the State, but trains are nearly on time. The storm was a calculable benefit to the cattle-raisers.

New York, 24.—General Grant not go to his room from the hotel where his family and ex-Governor Stanford were, until 11 o'clock last night. Being somewhat fatigued by his exercise during the day, he had been occupied with the family, that during the evening General was wakeful until 5 o'clock, when he fell asleep and until 5 o'clock this morning. He administered during the night. It is probable that the General's family will spend the month of May or near Saratoga, and the month of August will be passed in the Catskills.

Dallas, Ark., 24.—C. L. Moore hanged to-day for the murder of W. E. Hunt. The execution was public and witnessed by a great number of people.

Winnipeg, 24.—Hercheimer's police relief command of months ago reached Battleford. The prisoners are leaving.

Washington, 24.—President Cleveland refused to exercise the power of executive clemency in regard to the sentence of Gen. Swaim, Judge Advocate General.

Winnipeg, 24.—Another Battleford dispatch, in the course of an account of the Fort Pitt fight, says that the firing commenced Factor McLeod.