

thereof. And seeing this light upon which we dwell with that glory by and by, let us be ourselves also to enjoy it, for we cannot attain to that which is to come. I love the society of brethren and sisters and to meet with them from time to time. I love to listen to my brethren discoursing on the principles of the Gospel. We need food for the sustenance of my body. I thank God for the privilege of being in the midst of the Latter-day Saints, of hearing the voice of truth, of listening to the teachings of the prophets and of being nourished and strengthened thereby and stirred up to obedience, to faithfulness and to charity, learning to comprehend truth and striving to live it, so by and by I may, with you, be admitted to come up and enjoy the bliss of the glory of the Eternal Kingdom.

May God help us to live in the love of His Spirit, and may we that are gathered in this house this afternoon, with all that pertains to us on this side of the earth, have power to overcome every evil, and live the life of the celestial kingdom, that we may be fit to dwell in the presence of the Great King and abide forever, through Jesus Christ, our Lord and Savior.

ized, by the sanction of the Bishops, on the 12th day of February last, with about 30 members. Said association is gotten up for the purpose of conducting amusements, in accordance with the spirit and letter of the circular of the Twelve Apostles and the rules of the society are 12 in number.

The society is managed by a board of five directors, from which number a president, a secretary and a treasurer are elected. Marshal Clark is the able president of the society. The society has since its commencement wrought a great amount of good; it has changed the tone and morals of the youth here remarkably; most of all the refractory youth, and such as would not join the Y. M. M. I. A. have joined in this last named society and live up to the rules as far as I have ascertained. The club numbers to-day over 70 members. The surprise party tendered our esteemed president, F. Spencer, a short time ago, was under the auspices of this society. The association held a party in the Social Hall on the 1st of April, as a token of esteem to one of its members, L. P. Christensen, who was called on mission to Europe at the last General Conference, and quite a neat little purse of means was made up to him on the occasion by the members.

The good and timely counsels and instructions by Apostles Lyman and Smith of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles, given here at the last Quarterly Conference have not been forgotten. A good many Saints here that have been slack and careless have at this last Conference been aroused from their lethargy, and a marked change for the better is noticeable.

Ever praying for the welfare of Zion and her interests,
Respectfully,
VICTOR.

MOAB, Emery Co., Utah,
April 7th, 1881.

Editor Deseret News:

The land in this valley is all taken in quarter sections, and there are about 16 families here, and it is concluded that this valley will sustain 100 families when it is all put in cultivation. It is a distance of 20 to 25 miles to wood and timber. There are 3,000 acres of good land here, which we are satisfied is well adapted to crops of almost any kind. There is a good chance open for a man to put up a grist and saw mill here, and we also need a good blacksmith and shoemaker, who would find plenty of employment and ready pay. Our climate has proven very healthy so far. The Grand River abounds in fish of various kinds, some of them to the tune of 30 to 40 lbs. weight, and there is an abundance of deer in the mountains near at hand. The best time to visit this country is in the months of June or July. We are now putting in crops, and the trees are putting on the robes of green. The health of the people is generally good.

Yours in the gospel,
RANDOLPH STEWART,
W. A. PIERCE.

DESERET, Millard Co.,
April 22, 1881.

Editor Deseret News:

The forward spring has done for Deseret what it has generally failed to do in years gone by, viz., to give us our equal share of rains, the result is that the face of all nature looks green, which is not the case with the faces of our people. The early crops look more forward than usual, and our prospects generally for grain raising are flattering. Our worthy Bishop, Bro. Jos. S. Black, has got the spirit of the railroad boom, and is furnishing labor on his contractor our brethren who are not otherwise employed.

Mines in our close vicinity are developing into a "big thing," and it is confidently expected in the near future that there will be a thriving camp within 35 miles of us.

Deseret has some athletic sons who on Monday last by appointment met in Fillmore the "Invincible" Kanosh Clippers, for the purpose of playing with them a matched game of base ball, nine innings. A number of wagon loads of the good people of Kanosh turned out and witnessed the game, and the public square in Fillmore, on the occasion, presented quite a holiday appearance. The "Invincible" Clippers got their first innings. The game closed after several hours play, with nine innings played by the Clippers and eight by the Desereters, when the score stood: 10 tallies for the

Clippers, 37 tallies for the Desereters.

Considering that the Kanosh Club has claimed the championship of the county for six years past, this was a pretty bad defeat for them, and quite a feather in the cap of the Desereters. We had no idea that we were smart enough to beat the "Invincibles," until we tried them this time, and while we are no way ambitious to "hear from any of the clubs of the adjoining counties," we will be most happy to give the Clippers another bout if they are dissatisfied.

Respectfully,
DESERETER.

CHRISTCHURCH, Canterbury,
New Zealand, March 25, 1881.

Editor Deseret News:

I arrived in Auckland, New Zealand, which is the only port called at in this country by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, on January 14th, along with Elders William M. Bromley and John S. Ferris, after a very rough and disagreeable voyage from San Francisco to Honolulu. The first five days we experienced heavy south and southwest winds, or I should say terrific gales. On the morning of December 24th, between 2 and 3 o'clock a.m., we shipped a heavy sea, which washed overboard two of our seamen, who were lost, as it was impossible for mortal man to do anything for them when once they were in that angry sea. During the night, part of the hurricane deck rail, one boat and the ship's bell were washed away. You can imagine, perhaps, what kind of a time we were having on the great Pacific Ocean during the holidays up to the morning of the 30th, when it calmed down, but not completely, however, until we were in sight of the Sandwich Islands.

We landed at Honolulu at 4 p.m., sailed from Honolulu at 10.25 a.m., December 31st, and had fine, pleasant weather, with light trade winds to Auckland. We were made welcome by the Saints of Auckland, and although we were strangers in a strange land there was a familiar spirit with them, and they bid us welcome with a hearty good will and a "God bless you brethren, we are glad to see you," and we at once felt at home with them.

After resting a few days we found it was necessary to divide and take up our fields of labor in the following order: Brother Wm. M. Bromley to remain at Auckland, Brother John S. Ferris to go to Napier and join Brother John P. Sorensen and travel and labor with him on the North Island, myself to come here to Christchurch and join Brother Batt and labor with him until he was released, on the Middle Island. Accordingly on the morning of the 27th of January Brother John S. Ferris and myself took passage on the steamer Rotorua for our respective fields of labor. We arrived at Hawks bay about 2 p. m. 29th, which is the bay on which Napier is situated. I there bid Brother Ferris adieu. I was then alone indeed among strangers; none of whom I had ever seen three days previous. I was nowise backward in letting them know who I was and what my business was, and I bore my testimony to the passengers aboard that ship, and was treated well by everybody.

We arrived at Wellington, the capital of New Zealand, Sunday 30th at 3.30 p.m. and laid over 24 hours, after which we proceeded on our way and arrived at Port Littleton Tuesday morning, February 1st, where I was met by Brothers Batt, Wallace, Sullivan and Miles, also Sisters Eledia Larsen and Ellen Frampton, all of whom escorted me to this place (Christchurch) and have done all they could to make my stay here as comfortable as possible and in fact to make me feel at home. Thus you see my lot has been cast amongst friends, while I see by the papers Brothers Sorensen and Ferris have had some pretty rough times at a place called Palmerston. We have had a little of it here, but nothing like as bad as they.

On the 13th of February Brother Batt and myself advertised to preach at a place called Cranmer Square in this place, but were met by the police and told by them that they had orders to forbid us preaching there. We obeyed the order and started off, when the crowd of Larikins that was there commenced to hoot and call us names, etc. Brother Batt and a brother by the name of Knight had to give themselves up to the police before the mob would disperse or leave them. I got off, through their not knowing

me, without any trouble. Since then we have held our meetings in private houses and have had no trouble. However, the main reason that we held our meetings in private houses is because the owners of public halls will not rent them to us, and as I have told you, they will not allow us to preach in the open air in this city of Christchurch. Nevertheless the work is gradually progressing. I have baptized one member since I have been here, and there is a good deal of enquiry going on amongst the people, and we are allaying prejudice more or less every day.

If those Elders who have been holding out such flattering prospects to some people in this vicinity in regard to emigrating them, would either send the money, or if they cannot do it, write to the people and tell them honestly that they cannot do anything for them, they would confer a favor upon them to my certain knowledge.

Very respectfully,
N. H. GROESBECK.

BEAVER, April 18, 1881.

Editor Deseret News:

As I have heretofore taken the liberty to report the proceedings of the courts whether "for better or for worse," (in many cases the latter), it would seem that I should say something in relation to the proceedings of Judge Twiss at the March term of the Second Judicial District.

It will be recollected that while I could not agree with all of his views in the Cannon vs. Campbell case, which was of the utmost importance to the citizens, I took the view that his was probably an error in judgment, at least I fondly hoped so, as all humanity is liable to err. I was not prepared to believe that after over seven years of constant boring, that we were to have repeated the same injustice with a new hand at the bellows. I understand his Honor does not profess to be immaculate, nor does he seem thus far to have a religious axe to grind, but aims at simple equal justice to all. So far as his proceedings at the March term are concerned, I learn from jurors and the community generally that it has been by far the best ever held in the district, and it is believed that he has done more business, (and certainly done it more satisfactorily, than Boreman did during his two four-years terms. He very properly made the way of the transgressor hard, nothing short of which in my view would have checked the increase of crime among our ranger hoodlums, who had been warned and forewarned in public and in private, what would be the result of hanging around saloons, drinking, gambling and driving stock from the range and selling, when the public knew well enough, but were perhaps unable to prove, that it was not their own.

Much credit is also due the juries, although in one or more cases of higher crimes they erred as to the degree, but as it is admitted the civilized world over, that "if there is any thing in the world the Deity does not know, it is what kind of a verdict a jury will bring in." I do not feel inclined to criticize them too closely, besides I understand in the Parker murder case that it is firmly believed by some at least, that Dalton was not alone in the crime, and that time will develop that fact. Of course this does not change the law which would make him equally guilty, but may have had a bearing with the jury who are supposed to know more of facts than of law. Our jury system allows so many challenges that the few men who understand law are easily challenged off by attorneys, and the humble yeoman is left to do the best he can with facts.

A portion of the convicts have highly respectable parents and I sympathize with them. I also sympathize with the "boys" or young men, as such, but I have no sympathy with their crimes, and as their punishments are light, compared with similar offenses in many of the States, I hope they will profit by the present and reform their lives. If they do so their youth will, to a great extent, excuse them, and the chance is before them to become useful and respected citizens. I have here no reference to those of mature years who have perhaps led the young into crime, and fled from other parts to escape justice, yet, I would be glad to see even them reform, but of them I have little or no hopes.

I understand that during the term of court referred to, everything tended to the suppression of crime,

including the very able and successful pleadings and efforts of the prosecuting attorneys, Judge Van Zile and Z. Snow. While, as in the present case, courts and attorneys attend to their legitimate business and do not seek, like Boreman and others, to endeavor to regulate purely Church matters, they will find the community, and among them your humble correspondent, every ready to aid them in every honorable way, and if they have not, they will learn that aside from the law of 1862, which was made expressly to suppress the religion of those who made the country, all that is desirable in it, their efforts will, as they ever have been to magnify the law, be seconded, and no pains will be spared to bring offenders to justice, irrespective of religion or party prejudice.

I had thought, as every citizen has a right to do, to criticize some portions of the ruling of the United States Supreme Court in the Miles case, but for want of space will call it up hereafter. The reversal of the judgment below is, in my opinion, as it should be; but there are other points I consider dangerous to the peace of society, not only in Utah, but throughout the country, although intended to apply to one religious denomination, who it would seem, the Court, like many of our misinformed and misguided citizens, has a pick at.

DANIEL TYLER.

A greenback state convention will be held at Columbus, Ohio, on June 15th.

About \$15,000,000 6 per cent bonds have been presented for conversion into 3 1/2 per cents.

There is a fight between Kilpatrick and the friends of Osborne for the Chilean mission.

John G. Palfrey, at one time editor of the North American Review, died yesterday in Boston, aged 85.

Chinese officers and crews have arrived in the Tyne to man six steel turret vessels built there for China.

A colt with seven perfectly formed feet was born at Normal, Ill., last month. It is thought the animal will live.

Every county in the State of North Carolina was represented at the prohibition convention held at Raleigh, Wednesday.

A Shasta, Cal., dispatch says: Yesterday Sheriff Smiley, of Trinity County, came upon a man who robbed the stage in Shasta County on the 18th inst. The robber refused to surrender, and drew a pistol, when the sheriff fired, wounding him mortally.

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