

Correspondence.

The Settlement—Good Land—Grasshoppers—Railroad—Schools—Organization.

CLIFTON, Oneida Co., I. T.,
June 25th, 1877.

Editor Deseret News:

Dear Sir—Clifton was settled about the year 1867, and has now grown to quite a town. All who have been here declare its situation to be a most beautiful one, and many prophesy that it will yet become a fine city. Considering the abundance of good land, good, large and lasting range and other natural resources, the invariable conclusion is, that plenty of good, industrious Latter-day Saints is all that is required to make this one of the most flourishing cities in this section of country. So those who are wanting homes and answer the above description, are invited to come along and help build up the place.

We started a co-operative store in December last, which, with small capital, under the supervision of our enterprising Bishop, Harvey Dixon, has grown very rapidly. Its business is growing, and the capital has already doubled itself. We have a sawmill in course of erection, which is just what has long been wanted, and the lack of which has held back the prosperity of the place. After this gets to running, we hope to see a change for the better in the looks of Clifton in regard to houses, fencing, etc.

Our day and Sunday Schools are in a prospering condition, and the people in general are striving to do all they can for the building up of the kingdom.

Our prospects for a bountiful harvest were good until the grasshoppers began to hatch and devour, which made the chances look gloomy. The people fought these insects with a will, and destroyed a great many of them. Then again, the flying ones came upon us, and are doing a great deal of damage.

Last Friday, the 22nd inst., we had the most severe hail storm that I ever witnessed. The hail-stones were larger than marbles and fell thick and fast for fifteen or twenty minutes, cutting grain and vegetables until it looked as if an army of grasshoppers had passed and stripped the leaves off, leaving some of the stems standing; also fruit trees were trimmed of their tender branches and nearly all of the fruit. Fortunately the storm only covered a narrow belt and did not reach the main body of the grain, being nearly spent before it got here.

By the re-organization of this ward we have Harvey Dixon for Bishop, Wm. N. Marler, Sen., first counsellor, and Joseph E. Wilson second counsellor.

Yours respectfully,

X. O. W.

In Denmark—Preaching and Baptizing—Interest in the Work.

AALBORG, April 10, 1877.

Editor Deseret News.

Dear Sir—I left my home in Ephraim, Sanpete County, October 31, 1876, for my mission to Scandinavia. Our little party consisted of ten Elders and a sister of A. M. Fork's. We left Salt Lake City November 7, and after a pleasant ride of five days on the U. P. R. R. and other roads, we were all safely landed at the Stevens House, New York, where we stayed till Tuesday, the 14th, when we stepped on board the steamship *Wyoming*, and wound our way out of the harbor of New York into the briny deep, where for the first five days we had a strong head wind, but at last fair wind and weather came to our assistance, and on the 27th of the same month we were landed in Liverpool. Here our little troupe was diminished to the small number of three. On the 28th we started for our field of labor, and after a few days of sailing and riding we reached Copenhagen December 2nd, and soon found our way to No. 14 Lorentzensgade, where we met a hearty welcome from Brother O. N. Liljquist and party. I spent a few days there in visiting some of the principal places in the city, etc.

Dec. 7th found me comfortably seated in the cars on my way to Aalborg, in which conference I was appointed to labor, under the direction of Brother K. H. Brown, of Nephi. I reached this place the same evening and was soon comfortably quartered in the old

No. 26. I at once began to labor, holding meetings and preaching to both Saints and sinners, and I must say that I have been blessed beyond my expectations. People here, as a general thing, are willing to open their houses for holding meetings, and many are anxiously enquiring after the truth of the gospel. Our meetings are crowded to overflowing. If we have a large hall it is filled, and if small it is the same, and we are often obliged to open both windows and doors so that people can stand on the outside and hear the speaker.

We are not able to fill all the invitations for holding meetings that we get. Many have been baptized. Some of the soldiers here have also concluded that it is better to serve God than the king, and have come and been baptized, while many others of them attend our meetings regularly.

The priests here are also busy at work. They preach to the people and try to get them to stay away from our meetings, and not to go and hear us. But this only makes them more anxious to see and hear us. In short, they only roll the water and we catch the fish.

Thus the Kingdom of God rolls forth, while the nations are preparing and ripening for the chastening hand of God to smite them in their wickedness.

Yours in the gospel,

J. E. CHRISTIANSEN.

A Trip to the Quarry in Little Cottonwood Canyon.

SALT LAKE CITY,
June 23th, 1877.

Editor Deseret News:

Dear Sir—We started, in company with Brother Joseph Young, Sen., A. P. Rockwood, James Livingston, superintendent of the quarry, and Conductor William Newell, arrived at the quarry at nine in the morning, and were cordially entertained. After breakfast we were shown around the building and its surroundings, through the kind attentions of Brother Livingston. We were introduced to a company of forty-one men, as they sat at dinner, and who take a respite of an hour from their hard labors. This room is spacious and will accommodate about fifty men at the table. In a short space of time we found it turned into a meeting room. By request, Brothers Joseph Young and A. P. Rockwood and myself addressed them. The remarks were well calculated to encourage them in their present lonely condition, as several weeks have elapsed since many of them have had the privilege of being at home to attend to their families. Three sisters, who appear to be acting as cooks, were also present and were entitled to our thanks and best wishes for the interest they took in spreading before us the delectable dishes. The establishment, though built of logs, seemed to have every convenience for entertaining strangers as well as the workmen, and everything about it indicates order, regularity and neatness.

After dinner, through the courtesy of Brother John Hubers, we took a ride to the Quarry in a comfortably seated vehicle. What most attracted our attention was a mammoth sized piece of granite, which had recently been separated from its native bed, and the mountain to which it was attached. There it stood like a great castle, seemingly bidding defiance to any set of competitors who should undertake to handle it, but the resolute, sturdy hands of the stalwart men said in their hearts it should come down from its lofty height, we witnessed them, and made it to turn over on its side. The following were its dimensions—length 50 feet, breadth 40 feet, and height 25 feet. We thought we would try the solidity of it, and found it to contain 50,000 cubic feet. We tried what its heft would be, and found its weight about 8,500,000 pounds or 4,250 tons. We inquired what they calculated to do with such a formidable chunk. The answer was, to divide it into pieces of the average weight of 2,500 pounds each, and found it could be sliced up into 3,400 pieces. A goodly yield from one stone.

Brother Livingston stated that daily there were from three to four car loads shipped from the quarry to the Temple Block, showing evidently that some sort of exercises in the noble art of *drilling* is going on in the Territory of Utah. Certainly these are stirring times and

the "Mormons" are making great strategical movements. There is great cause for alarm when forty and fifty men can thus handle the mountains as a very little thing, and make the everlasting hills to tremble before them.

We returned home under a due appreciation of the welcome reception, the kind attentions and good offices rendered us by Brothers Livingston, Newell and Hubert in our visit to the Quarry.

Respectfully your brother in the Gospel.

ROBERT CAMPBELL.

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

OMAHA, Neb., 9.—An anticipated change of the channel in the Missouri River, above here, occurred on Sunday. A heavy volume of water is now pouring through the cut off, which is about 600 feet wide. It will be necessary to take immediate steps for the protection of the levee on this side.

CINCINNATI, 9.—The *Gazette's* special reports that the military from Covington, who were sent to Grayson, Ky., to arrest the Underwood gang, reached Underwood's house early this morning, and captured George W. and John Underwood, and a negro. The remainder of the gang fled. Both the Underwoods have been wounded, one it is thought mortally.

CHICAGO, 9.

As an explanation of the fact that the tornado which struck Pensaukee, on Saturday evening, was first reported early this morning, it may be mentioned that the only wire running into that town is a telegraph wire, and that it was so thoroughly demolished, together with the apparatus, as to render communication impossible.

The *Post's* special from Oconto, Wisconsin, says, the following additional facts were published there: The tornado struck Pensaukee and Coutardville at 6.15 on Saturday evening. It struck Pensaukee near the wagon road bridge, and continued southward, sweeping three mills, the hotel owned by Gardner, of the Gardner House, Chicago, the school house and twenty-eight dwellings. It struck Coutardville near Lucas' farm, and passed almost due southeast, taking in a streak about eighty rods wide, and destroying everything in its course. Seventeen houses and barns were damaged in Coutardville, and the crops badly injured. The total loss is estimated at \$300,000.

The *Inter-Ocean's* Rock Island special says, John Brockman and George Snyder, with two other boys, of this city, went rowing in a hog trough, yesterday, when their improvised boat capsized, and not knowing how to swim, the whole of them were drowned.

IOWA CITY, Ia., 9.—Nathan Smith, an old and respected Quaker, of Springdale, fourteen miles from here, was drowned yesterday, while swimming in Cedar River. Two boys, who were engaged in the search for his body, upset their boat, and were also drowned. All the bodies but one have been recovered. Smith's funeral occurred to-day.

POKEEPSIE, 9.—A heavy storm of wind and rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, passed over this section this afternoon. In the town of Hyde Park three barns, belonging to John Gilbert, were blown down. The damage to fruit and growing crops is very heavy. East of here the storm is reported very severe.

BOSTON, 9.—An enormous lode of copper, lead, gold and silver, twenty feet in width, and extending for miles, has recently been discovered in Milan, New Hampshire. The lode crosses the Grand Trunk Railroad, 100 miles west of Portland.

On Sunday afternoon the new reservoir at Athol, on a hill 250 feet above the main village, into which a volume of water had just been emptied, gave way and the torrent rushed down the hill to Pleasant Street, quickly traversed the distance to the town, half a mile, and joined Beaver Brook, swelling this stream. The flood carried away several mill dams and caused more or less damage to other mill property on the banks of the stream. The roads are badly washed. The reservoir was built by contract, and accepted by the town on Saturday.

NEW YORK, 9.—Oakley S. Barker, grandson of Commodore Vanderbilt, was indicted by the general session of the grand jury, to-day, for stealing jewelry from a young

woman named Lizzie Weeks. Shortly afterwards the prisoner was arraigned at the bar of the court, and pleaded not guilty of the charge, and was remanded for trial.

WASHINGTON, 9.—The following telegraph from Ord, regarding our troops following the Indian marauders into Mexico, was received at the War Department:

San Antonio, Texas.

The following has just been received. It accords with my reply to Trevinos' letter, telegraphed to the military division, yesterday: I telegraphed Shafter that there was no necessity of following the trail of the Indians to a place where they have already been punished by Bullis, but look close for that made by the party that raided on the Neuce.

(Signed) ORD.

To Gen. Ord: Had all ready to cross, to-morrow, in support of Lieut. Bullis, of the 24th Infantry, and Hunt of the 10th Cavalry.

This morning at two o'clock, Bullis came in alone, having ridden 140 miles in 36 hours. In coming down from Fort Davis he struck the trail of the Indians from Gillespie county, half way between Pecos and the Rio Grande, just before the night of the 24th of June, and only 3 or 4 hours behind. They followed to the Rio Grande and crossed the river, drowning two horses, and on the third day, came on them as they were resting. He attacked them at once. The Indians retreated to the mountains, fighting on the way. The engagement lasted one hour. They all managed to escape; some of them were wounded. Bullis got all the horses. The 250 reported by General Clitz, as passing the point of Rock Springs, are accounted for. Eight were left on the trail, and six were killed while the Rangers were on the trail; two were taken away by the Indians and 23 captured by Bullis. He also found at the camp parts of harness taken from Johnson's on the Neuces, showing that some of the band had scattered after that affair, and had got with a party raiding in Gillespie county, probably joining them in Mexico, as they went out ten days before.

Bullis reports the Indians as Lipans, and that he saw no signs to indicate that they were near their village. Near some of the towns I have ordered the companies to stop as they are until your orders are received. The trail followed by Bullis is the only plain trail we know, and has lately been crossed, and as the Indians who made it have been caught, I will not go on without further orders, as Lieut. Bullis reports it impossible to follow the trail from where he struck them, and the scouting on the other side would have to be for the Indian camps or anything that might turn up.

SHAFTER, Lt. Col. 24th Infy.

The President and others in high official station express gratification with the intelligence received through the War Department of the crossing of the Rio Grande by the United States troops, in pursuit of predatory Indians, and of the success in recapturing stolen property and punishing the marauders. One who occupies a very prominent position in the civil service, remarked, to-day, that this action of the Cabinet was taken after the most mature deliberation as to its results, and was based upon the unanimous conviction of the Cabinet that in no other way can our border be effectively protected. Just so often as a Mexican enters our territory on theiving expeditions, just so often will he be followed across the Rio Grande, and the next time our troops follow such a party of thieves as are mentioned in to-day's dispatch, they will probably bring something besides a few horses. They will bring back some of the Indians who commit the depredations. Upon no other way can our territory be protected from the organizers of such cattle-stealing expeditions. It is considered very likely that Diaz' Government will protest against this entry of the United States troops into Mexican territory, but there is not the least probability that General Ord's present instructions will be modified. The position heretofore formally assumed by the Mexican Government that our government has no right to send troops across the Rio Grande in pursuit of marauders, whose operations Mexico herself has failed to prevent or punish, seems very lightly regarded at the State department, both on the gen-

eral principle of *lex talionis*, as these entries of United States troops into Mexico are invariably preceded by forcible incursions into our territory, and because the right to pursue and forcibly recapture one's own property from a burglar or other robber is universally recognized.

WHEELING, 9.—The steamer *Camden*, from Parkersburg, en route to Pittsburg, exploded both her boilers and sunk at the head of Fish Creek this afternoon. Wm. Barnard, pilot, and three colored men were instantly killed, and the clerk and three passengers injured, not seriously.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., 9.—A tornado occurred at Westfield this afternoon. It came eastward through a gorge of the Westfield River, and widened to half a mile, felling trees, scattering fences and demolishing dwellings, until the force was expended. It first struck a wall of the Salmon Falls paper mill, rebuilding from the recent fire, which fell, crushing in the engine house, containing two men, one of whom was seriously hurt. A family of six persons in a house heard the whirling noise and knew nothing until they found themselves on a floor several rods from the site of the house; the rest of the building was destroyed. Two buildings and a dozen barns were blown down. The crops and trees were much injured. At Chicopee Falls the wind destroyed several barns and sheds and spoiled many trees.

PORTLAND, 9.—The news here this morning indicates the purpose of Joseph to meet or act with those on Spokane. Such a move will imperil all the upper settlements on the Palouse.

It is evident that the volunteer cavalry in large force ought to be put in the field to reinforce General Howard and stop this uprising before it assumes larger and more definite proportions. Such a force under his command will do the work. They know the country and the Indians.

The alarm spreads disaster through the whole upper country, and must soon bring distress upon the immigrants. There is imminent danger along the borders now. Business will be suddenly paralyzed.

It is a movement for quick and vigorous action, such as our people know how to take. It can be stopped in a few weeks, if the military command will arm the mounted volunteers who will enlist here in service in regular organization for the field.

NEW YORK, 10.—The *Times'* Cleveland special says, the first public exhibition of the Lay Torpedo were given, to-day, in presence of the Chinese Ambassador Yung Wing, and Yung Yuen Poo, one of the professors in Hartford School for teaching Chinamen the English language. The Chinese Government is especially interested in torpedoes, as she has never fortified her harbors, believing her gods would protect them against all foreign foes. There is a very large war fund existing in the coffers of the empire, and if this torpedo meets the anticipations of the inventor, China will doubtless prove a heavy purchaser. The inventor is now in China. The experiments, to-day, were satisfactory.

The *World's* San Antonio special says, yesterday, at 4 p. m., a train en route from Chihuahua to San Antonio, laden with specie, was attacked by thirty-five white and Mexican highwaymen, on Seco Creek, fifty-two miles from here. The train contained twelve wagons, and there were twenty men with it. After a desperate fight the robbers were driven off, losing several killed and wounded. The Major Domo of the train, Frank Gremisger, and a Mexican, were killed, and several others of the train people. No such outrage has occurred since the war.

The *World* says that the Japanese are waking up to the importance of improving the breeds of horses and minor animals, and a commission was recently sent from Yokohama to this country deputed to purchase the best blood stock that could be obtained for money. It has already sent back from California a consignment of three thoroughbred horses, two fillies, and two large draught stallions. It is not improbable that the Japanese commissioners may put in an appearance at the Cobham sales in England, next year. Fifty pure merino rams and a like number of ewes have also been safely landed at Yokohama.