

cause some to murmur, while others would not be affected. He drew a vivid picture of the condition of the people of the plague-stricken districts and the famine afflicted countries, while we in Utah have been tasked to find a market for the rich abundance of earth's fruits. God has blessed us with our surplus of breadstuffs has been so great that it became almost burdensome. He exhorted parents to see to the proper culture of the mind of the young and educate them in the principles of the gospel; touched on the subject of the flood; spoke on marriage and of wives and concubines, as spoken of in the scripture; on the light of science which is being revealed; the knowledge of the ancients being restored, and the mighty truth in the science of creation represented in the structure of the great Pyramid of Egypt.

Conference adjourned for three months.

Singing and benediction.
JAS. BYWATER,
Clerk of the Stake.

Land Patents.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE;
Salt Lake City,
April 29th, 1879.

The following Patents have been received and will be delivered upon surrender of the duplicate receipts:

HOMESTEADS.

- No. 52 Alexander Kidd
413 Joseph Bateman
598 Christopher Gardner
790 William Gibson
794 Naomia R. Holman
825 William Woolstenhulme
834 Goudy Hougou
845 Marianne Myrick
846 John M. Germer
854 William Box
871 Richard Hall, senior
880 Walter Walker
881 Thomas H. Wright
886 Erik Ludwicksen
918 Lars Hansen
919 Mary Jane Cotton
920 William Neeley
924 Thomas Fryer
925 John Germer
926 Benjamin Chadwick
927 Robert Henderson
929 Martin Lorranssen
930 James Jones
931 Nathan C. Springer
936 John Hammer
942 Magdalena H. Hougard
955 George P. Aldous
957 Helena K. Coray
960 John Douglass
964 William Matthews
965 Elizabeth Russell
973 Thomas Featherstone
975 Richard Thorne
981 Isaac Zundel
983 William C. Anderson
984 George Peacock
986 Matthew H. Daley
991 Thomas Boynton
992 Philo T. Farnsworth, jun
998 Thomas Horne
994 John Albiston
995 Charles B. Angent
996 Andrew J. Johnson
997 George Trinnaman
998 Henry Russell
999 Francis Sharp
1000 Nathan Staker
1001 Jens Frandsen
1002 John Johns
1003 Jonathan Johns
1004 William Watterson
1005 Andrew Allen
1006 Hans Paulsen
1007 Niels L. Christensen
1008 John Coats
1009 William Evans
1010 Willet Harder
1011 Hans Anderson
1013 Benjamin F. Stewart, sen
1014 Benjamin F. Stewart, jun
1015 Barry Wride
1016 Luther M. Palmer
1017 Phillip Marx
1018 William H. Perry
1019 Hans Otterson
1020 Jonathan C. Crapo
1021 Henry Garfield
1022 Ira N. Hinckley
1023 Hans J. Shultz
1024 Henry Goldsbrough
1025 Frank E. Chambers
1026 John C. Lambert
1027 Leonidas H. Kennard
JOHN B. NEIL, Register.

The Norristown Herald observes: "A St. Louis clergyman says the theatre will teach no man to die. But a man doesn't go to a theatre to learn how to shuffle off his mortal coil. And yet he can learn something about dying at the theatre that he can acquire nowhere else. He can see a man die in great agony and three minutes later appear before the curtain and thank the audience for their kind attention."

Correspondence.

General Grant Approaching the Golden Gate—Another Oriental Legation—American Foreign Legations—Etc., etc.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
April 22nd, 1879.

Editors Evening News:

General Grant is making a summer line towards the Golden Gate. The Department of State has late intelligence from him in Siam. Mr. Sickles, U. S. Consul at Bangkok, sends a dispatch describing the gorgeous Oriental style in which the letter from the Supreme King of Siam to the Ex-President was presented. It contained an invitation from his Majesty to General Grant to visit the kingdom as a guest of the government. The letter was encased in royal purple satin. The consul further announces that the project of sending an embassy from Siam to the United States has been finally agreed upon. This will make the number of oriental legations at Washington three, the Chinese, Japanese, and Siamese. The Turkish legation has been, or will soon be discontinued. Why these countries should send legations to Washington, or why we should send legations to these or any other countries cannot be explained from a practical or economical standpoint. Our relations with foreign countries are commercial, and not diplomatic. We need at a few foreign capitals and large cities, able commercial agents, but foreign embassies are a useless and semi-barbaric appendage. Our minister to Turkey is now in Tennessee, our Russian minister is in Italy and all of our foreign representation, so far as their utility is concerned, might as well be at home with their sisters, cousins, aunts and mothers-in-law. General intelligence, the press, and the cable, have taken the management of international affairs out of the hands of a few accomplished individuals, and modern diplomacy consists solely in social civilities and etiquette in which our provincial, unaccomplished, self-made representatives make a deplorable bungling display. European countries, as a rule, send to Washington their least attractive and least accomplished diplomatists. They know that they will have nothing to do, and to be assigned to the United States legation is regarded by the average European gentleman as a kind of banishment from the centre of civilization to the frontier of barbarism. They make little distinction between the United States, South America, and Mexico, and would rather have "a year in Europe than a cycle in Cathay." Of course the average European view of the United States is not the correct one, and they are gradually learning something about us on the other side of the water, but their education would be much facilitated if instead of the useless ambassador we should have only able commercial agents or consuls.

Mr. Wilson, the United States consul at Brussels, in a dispatch to the Department of State, reports the meeting of the Belgian Society of Political Economists, at which the commercial policy of the United States was freely discussed. More or less desire was manifested to return in Europe to the protective policy. The significant problem that formed the staple of discussion was how to overcome the almost boundless resources—agricultural and mineral—of the United States. It is not deemed practicable to affix a high tariff on American products. The large increase of exports from the United States can hardly be checked by any restrictive measures. A reduction of wages seems the last resort.

C. A. S.

SPANISH FORK,
April 29th, 1879.

Editors Deseret News:

The event of the departure of the five missionaries from our settlement to Europe has been a source of considerable animation in our midst during the past week. On Friday evening the Y. L. M. I. A. gave a surprise party in honor and for the benefit of the brethren called to go abroad. Arrangements were made with the Bishop to invite them to his residence, from which place they were by him conducted to Bro. Morrison's Hall, where they found in waiting upwards of two hundred of their friends and rela-

tives with tables spread with plenty and variety for all. That the surprise was complete was demonstrated by some of them appearing—well, without their Sunday suits on. After the repast was over, and the boards cleared and removed, the choir sang a glee, and the missionaries each expressed himself in terms befitting the occasion; then came toasts, sentiments and the reading of poetry composed for the occasion, followed by a presentation of six dollars to each of the five future messengers of peace to the world, this amount having been placed in the offering plate during the entertainment, and dancing followed until all were satisfied to retire.

On Sunday, the day of departure, a large escort, comprised of the people in general, accompanied the brethren to the depot, from where, after many a hearty shake of the hand and heartfelt God bless you, they sped on their long, and it is hoped prosperous, journey.

G. H. B.

TOM'S CREEK, Surry County,
North Carolina,
April 17th, 1879.

Editors Deseret News:

We are still at work in the old State of North Carolina. Up to date we have held about 40 meetings. The people take it upon themselves to notify each other, and we generally have a good turn out. And the best of order has been observed throughout. We have appointments now made up to the 2d Sunday in May. We are not able to do much preaching now during the week, as the days are getting longer. The people work hard, and it would be 8 o'clock or half after before they could assemble if they would, so we try and have two meetings on Sunday, one at 11 o'clock and one in the evening, commencing at half after 7.

We have had the privilege of bearing a faithful testimony to many hundreds of the people, but none have yet embraced our principles, but many have an inquiring spirit, and we think that some will yield by and by. We think it very strange that so much must be said and so little done on their part. But we must learn to do our duty and leave the result in the hands of God. Everything is behind the times, perhaps from 100 to 150 years as compared with western life. The people go slow, very slow, so we must not be surprised if they do not act on the spur of the moment. The weather has been very changeable, and the people say that all the early fruit is killed. Apples bid fair to be a good crop at present. We enjoy good health and spirits. God has blessed us and we realize that we could not do much and nothing acceptably without His Spirit to assist us.

We often think of Zion, and cannot help but wish, once in a while, to be there among our brethren and sisters. But we want to do as the servants of God direct. It is raining and has been for several days past.

Brother Spence is also well, and we are one laboring with our mights to do good.

May God bless you and all His faithful Saints is our prayer.

I remain, etc.,
JONAS N. BECK.

Sandwich Islands Mission.

LAIE, Oahu, Sandwich Islands,
April 11, 1879.

Editors Deseret News:

Dear Brethren—Our semi-annual conference of the Church on these Islands commenced on Sunday, the 6th inst., President S. M. Molen presiding. Foreign Elders present: S. M. Molen, John S. Woodbury, W. D. Alexander, Benjamin Cluff, Jr., and Jos. H. Dean; Bros. H. P. Richards and Jacob Gates, Jr., being unavoidably absent on other business.

The attendance of native Saints was large, filling our meeting house to overflowing. Our Conference lasted three days, with three meetings per day. A very good spirit prevailed and all seemed well paid for the trouble incurred in leaving their homes and travelling to this place.

The following statistical report of the Church on these Islands for the last six months is as nearly correct as we can make it from the branch reports made up by native clerks, who are not always as diligent and correct as they should be. In the

main, however, the following is correct: Number of Elders 391, Priests 190, Teachers 163, Deacons 125. Male members (without the priesthood) 1275, female members, 1773. Total membership over eight years of age, 3917. Children under eight years, 491. Total membership, adults and children, 4408; baptisms 230; excommunicated 19; deaths 65.

The government census taken Dec. 27th, 1878, showed the total native population of these islands to be 44,088. It will therefore be seen that over one tenth of the native population are members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

The missionaries from Utah now here are: S. M. Molen, wife and child, J. S. Woodbury, H. P. Richards, Jacob Gates, Jr., W. D. Alexander and wife, Benjamin Cluff, Jr., and Jos. H. Dean, wife and child. Spiritually, we all feel well, but Bros. Molen, Alexander and Cluff have been quite sick of late with a kind of dysentery. We are all in hopes, however, that they will soon be well and hearty again. With these exceptions I believe the health of the brethren and sisters is good.

On the 4th inst. Bros. Richards, Gates and myself were arrested and taken before the native police judge of this district for the non-payment of taxes. The law of this Kingdom provides: "That all able-bodied men shall pay a tax of five dollars per year; school teachers, firemen, and clergymen of all Christian denominations excepted." We told his Honor we were exempted by the law, and if he did not so decide we should appeal to the supreme court of the kingdom. He said, in substance, that we were fanatics and money seekers, and were no more clergymen than he was. He decided that we should pay the tax, which we did with the understanding that if the case on appeal was decided in our favor the money was to be returned.

We feel satisfied that he and the tax collector had it arranged between them to defer prosecuting us until within a day or two of our conference, thinking that we would rather pay the tax and attend conference than to leave it to make the appeal, which has to be made within five days, at Honolulu. Bros. Richards and Gates, however, started for Honolulu immediately, (33 miles) to lay the case before the proper authorities, and to make arrangements for the appeal, which explains their being absent from conference. They returned on Wednesday, having made the necessary arrangements. The case is to be argued on the 22d or 23d inst. We feel confident of getting a decision in our favor. If we are decided to be Christian ministers we will be exempt from taxation. Otherwise we will have to pay \$5 per year, from this time on.

We intend starting to make sugar again on Monday. We will probably run for about three weeks, when we will again have to stop for want of cane. We are again suffering for want of rain, none, of any consequence, having fallen for over two months. We are afraid that the drought is not yet over. We are anxiously awaiting the next mail, which will bring us the news of Conference at home.

Respectfully,
Your brother in the gospel,
JOS. H. DEAN.

SAMARIA CITY,
April 23rd, 1879.

Editors Deseret News:

Samaria is situated southwest from Malad City, and is located in the most pleasant spot in Malad Valley, and has the best facilities. It has a range of mountains in its background, upon which in the summer time you may see hundreds of horses and cattle grazing. To the east and in front of the city is a lake, which abounds in fish, and is surrounded with tall waving grass and grain, which makes a very picturesque view.

Samaria was first settled by Bro. John E. Price and a few other families, in the spring of 1868, but to-day it has a population of about 300 souls, and is still increasing very rapidly. During the last two years the people have put up about four miles of fence, which incloses thousands of acres, known as the West Field. The land is irrigated from two ditches, one of which is about three and the other about eight miles long. Both streams come from springs, and are not entirely dependent on the mountain snow.

The water is plentiful here, so far, and if the people are not troubled too much with the grasshoppers, they must, in a few years, become the most prosperous and self-sustaining people in the valley; for they do not depend upon anything but their own resources and diligence for their means of living.

A branch of the Malad Co-op. Store has been established here, which is conducted by Brother Richard Morse. They also have a small co-op. sheep herd, which is in a prosperous condition. It is the present calculation to have a grist mill built on the Warm Springs, three miles from Samaria, which will be able to run nine months during the year—all the time when the water is not being used for irrigation.

The inhabitants of Samaria are chiefly Welsh, with the exception of a few English and a few American families, most of whom have come from the coal and iron works and had not seen farming before they came to this country. But having been converted, and having obeyed the gospel in their native land, and their faith being strong in the promises of God to the faithful, they came to this country for no other purpose than to serve God according to his will and mind, let come what may; therefore they went to work with a willing heart and a determined mind, with perseverance and long-suffering, so that to-day they are not afraid to compare their knowledge of agriculture or grazing or any other industrial pursuit, with some of their more experienced neighbors. I have lived among them as a school teacher for the last four years, and I can conscientiously say that, as a community, they are the most industrious and thrifty people with whom I have ever come in contact.

Samaria, as a branch, is under the leadership of President Samuel D. Williams, who is a kind-hearted and well-meaning man; laboring under the jurisdiction of our worthy Bishop Geo. Dunford, who is doing good among the people, and has already done a great deal of good in this valley.

During the last three years the day school in Samaria used to be in session only six months in the year, but henceforth, owing to the great increase of children it is probable that the time will be extended to nine months. A summer school has been started here this year by Willis D. Evans, who has taught here for three terms. We also have a good and well attended Sunday School, under the superintendence of Brother Richard Morse, who, as a father of a family, as well as a father in Israel, offers every inducement to the youth to lead their young minds in the paths of truth and virtue.

The Y. M. M. I. Association was organized here by Brothers B. F. Cummings, T. H. Wilde and Lucius Snow, Jan. 11th, 1878. Brother David Bowen was appointed president. The Y. L. M. I. Association was organized by Sisters Eliza R. Snow and E. Davis, Oct. 16th, 1878. Sister Annie Bowen was appointed president.

The sisters of the relief society were also reorganized by Sisters Eliza R. Snow and E. Davis, Oct. 16, 1878. Sister Mary D. Price was appointed president.

The different organizations have both separate and joint meetings. In the joint meeting we generally have some exhibitions, and in the winter time we come together often and fully enjoy ourselves. The good of the above institution is already apparent.

We do not wish for our brethren and sisters in the south to think that, because we live in this northern country we are behind in working in and for the kingdom, for it is not so.

Yours in the Gospel,
W. D. EVANS.

A farmer in the neighborhood of Doncaster was met by his landlord, who accosted him thus: "John, I intend to raise your rent." To which John replied: "Sir, I am very much obliged to you, for I cannot raise it myself."

A Dublin professional man addressed an artisan, who was waiting in his hall, rather brusquely "Halloa, you fellow, do you want me?" The answer was prompt, "No, yer honner, I am waiting for a gentleman."