

## IN GOTHAM.

A Letter from a Salt Lake Man in New York.

Aston House, New York.  
October 5th, 1887.

## Editor Deseret News:

In the heart of this great city which itself is the heart of the business and I may almost add the political world also, in America, I address you a few lines to let your many readers know how things are in the east. This is considered "the city," while the west is called "the country." New Yorkers are lightened and comparatively anglicized. Much of the English tone is noticeable in society here, and a respect for eastern ideas and customs extends to Europe, and England in particular.

Although this is rarely acknowledged openly, it is not disguised from the observant visitor. English expressions,

## ENGLISH FASHIONS.

English styles, English methods in business prevail, and much of the English slowness also begins to manifest itself in some quarters. They walk slower in the streets, drive slower in the parks and are more dignified in manner generally, than they were ten years ago. In earlier days they seemed to be always on the run, and in that unbecoming haste which characterizes people who lack method and refinement, they rushed through each item of business and from place to place, at the risk of running over every person who was strange to their city and customs. Things are very different now. A great improvement has been made in many ways. The city is more orderly. The more unruly citizens have come up, however, through the fiery ordeal of "clubbing," administered by the burly officers of the New York police force, but it appears to have done them good. Some people talk of the Salt Lake police, but such people cannot have seen the New York force. Each policeman in Gotham carries a club, and for ease of execution, he swings it, perpetually in his right hand by a string, whence it descends upon the unsuspecting culprit of the unruly. The first thing a man in liquor hears from the municipal government is

## A SHARP RIP

on the ribs or a blow on the back, and if that does not settle him, he gets it on the head and in the neck, till he is more willing to be carried off than the police are to take him. The charge does not need to be "drunk and disorderly," but a plain "drunk" is enough to cause arrest and punishment. Consequently an inebriate is rarely ever seen upon the streets.

It would take several communications of a column length to tell of all the places of interest now to be seen in New York. The Park is much improved, and supplies a very attractive resort every day till 11 p. m. and on Sundays in particular, is well patronized. The art gallery and museum, and especially the statuary are very fine. The menagerie, too, is good.

By the by, they have a new monkey there now. A chimpanzee of the most "manly" appearance moves to and fro in the palatial cage provided for him. He eats at a table, uses a knife and fork, spoon, napkin and plate. He is the attraction Sunday afternoons. I once heard a discussion as to whether a company would go and see this specimen of prehensile aristocracy, or visit a church to hear a learned doctor discuss Methodism. They argued pro and con, and finally, as I expected, the chimpanzee conquered and captured the audience. Some of the visitors afterwards told me they were as well edified by the movements of monkeydom, as they could possibly have been by the learned lessons of the sensational Divine.

But this is not always the case. I have heard many

## MANY INTERESTING ADDRESSES

by prominent men belonging to the various churches, among them Dr. Talmage, who declared that God was about "to cast over this nation the plumb-line of His eternal righteousness." He cited the fate of the ancient cities which had been condemned and punished for their iniquity as illustrations. The seats of the Brooklyn Tabernacle were filled to overflowing, besides several rows of standing visitors. The doctor has appointed an assistant pastor to visit the flock. Talmage preaches morning and evening on Sundays, and lectures on Friday evenings. This is exercise enough for him. He is very original, and his earnest manner entertains the audience, as much as the matter of his discourse interests and edifies them. He has a large platform with no pulpit, railing or table in front of him. A small table stands back against the wall, on which he scatters his notes. He delivers his discourse without notes, which is quite a feat, seeing that it is already in the hands of the newspapers for publication. He speaks from different parts of the platform, and when excited he uses his hands and arms, and I may also say his legs quite freely. Once at a critical point when I was present, he jumped up from the floor with both feet. The movement did not seem out of place, however, with the remark he emphasized.

It is Talmage's originality coupled with his earnest manner, that makes him popular. There are speakers here whose oratory is more embellished with figures of speech, and whose

ideas are more profound, but none that I have heard on religious subjects who can so thoroughly enthrall their audiences, and carry them with them to the close.

Doctor Parker, of London, uses fine language, is dramatic, and eloquent but he has not the volcanic power of Talmage; he is too cold, mechanical and studied in his manner to ever carry the American public on a wave of enthusiasm. He may do for quiet, steady Londoners, but not for bustling, impatient Americans.

I must defer descriptions of

GEORGE AND MCGLYNN,

their manner and methods, till some future time, when I will also describe other scenes in this metropolis, and may touch on the political situation as it presents itself to a Western visitor.

The latest conundrum, (which will soon be a che-tout) is: "Why would the Episcopal Church refuse President Cleveland Christian burial? Because he's not dead." C. W. S.

## IN KENTUCKY.

Social Scenes Among the People—Prospects of Missionaries.

BLAINE, Lawrence Co., Ky.  
October 4th, 1887.

## Editor Deseret News:

Everything seems peaceable in this vicinity at present, and we have had the pleasure of attending several reunions and associations where we have learned considerable in regard to the manner in which they are conducted and the modes and habits of the people generally.

On approaching the grounds of a

## GRAND REUNION,

we saw men, women and children all in a stir. They seemed to be very much excited over the grand time which they contemplated "baving in joining in with the soldier veterans. At 9 a. m. the salutes of cannon caused about 100 veterans to fall in rank and march to the tune of the melodious music of a snare drum, which sounded something similar to a tin pan. They continued parading till noon; then they partook of their meals in the old soldier style. The first thing in the afternoon was music by an old veteran, who sang and played on the violin a song called the "Texas Ranger." They continued their exercises by singing and giving orations till about 4 p. m. and then dispersed for their homes feeling happy over the grand time in which they had participated.

We also attended a two days' Baptist Association, and thinking a description of the proceedings would be interesting we will endeavor to point out a few of the leading features. The first thing we saw on approaching the place was the "Grand Art Bazaar" where there was a large crowd of people waiting to have their pictures taken—especially girls and boys, a great many of whom were in their bare feet. On advancing a few paces farther we saw the religious class of people sitting on seats which had been made by rolling logs together and laying rails across them. Here we stopped and listened till noon, to the speakers who were preaching.

Before they will baptize members into their church the latter must have their sins remitted by going to the "mourner's bench" and "getting religion." When they become Christians in every respect and are in a saved condition, they may be baptized.

We also visited the

## HORSE SWAPPING

grounds where there were about the same number of people as there were at the place of preaching. They also seemed to be having a good time. Here they brought all the worn out plugs in the country, thinking they could get good ones in return. Perhaps some would trade a dozen times, not knowing what they were doing on account of being so far under the influence of liquor.

Just before breaking meeting on Sunday, the preacher told the people when they felt the spirit working upon them to shout. But if it did not work upon them to keep their seats. They started in quietly but when the "crowning point," as the song said, was reached, they commenced to jump and howl, scream, cry and sing. It was quite interesting to us Utah boys who have never been acquainted with such worshiping, but used to seeing things carried on decently and in good order.

In passing through a field immediately after leaving meeting

## A YOUNG LADY

came out of the house and wanted us to distinctly understand that "Mormons" were not allowed to pass through their premises. Her uncle, a member of our Church, was with us. He tried to reason with her in regard to the matter, but as she had been to church and had received an overflow of the "spirit," she would not listen, so after bearing all the abuse we could stand, we passed on and have not gone through their field since.

Crops have been made short here on account of the severe drought. Water is very scarce; stock almost perishes for the want of it, and the people in some places are put to great inconvenience.

We are prospering in our labors and making many friends, some of whom are leading citizens of this part of the

country. Everything seems to be quiet at present, and prospects for doing a goodly work are glowing. There have been 20 souls added to the fold this summer in this immediate vicinity, and we expect others to come forward in the near future.

Our Conference will convene on the 22d and 23d of this month in Boone County, West Virginia, where we contemplate having a good time in meeting with the Elders and receiving instructions from President Morgan.

Ever praying for the welfare of Zion, we remain your brethren in the Gospel of peace,

P. H. HURST,  
J. F. LAMM,  
N. G. SOWARDS.

## IN WISCONSIN.

Old Time Saints Reclaimed and a Branch Built Up.

WARREN MILLS, Jackson Co.,  
Wisconsin, October 5, 1887.

## Editor Deseret News:

Conference has just been held, at what is and has been known for many years as the "Mormon Settlement," in Jackson County, Wisconsin, among a remnant of the followers of James J. Strang, nearly all of whom are now reclaimed. Conference convened Saturday and Sunday, October 1st and 2d. There were present the presidency of the mission and conference, together with a number of Elders from Utah.

The subjects discoursed upon were appropriate and timely. The Spirit of God held manifest sway over all as the speakers dealt forth words of warning and instruction. Much time was allotted during conference to discouraging upon the subject of authority. It was shown positively that none had a right to preach unless they were "called of God as was Aaron."

"Is true the 'Josephites' make a faint and feeble claim in this direction. They also make puny pretensions to having received it through legal descent. Evidently the third verse of the seventh chapter of Hebrews has escaped their deceptive calculations. The Apostle Paul in speaking of the

## MELCHISEDEC PRIESTHOOD

in the most plain and pointed language says, positively and conclusively, that it is "without father, without mother, without descent, having neither beginning of days nor end of life."

The president showed in an intelligent and comprehensive manner, how the various factions had broken off—how they had struggled to establish their spurious claims—how they lived and died ignominiously and unrepentingly, thereby substantiating the words of our noble Prophet: "It is not the work of God that comes to nought, but the work of man."

Again, the Prophet Daniel in referring to the little rock that was, in the latter days, to be cut out of the mountain without hands, says, that it fell upon the image, threw it down, broke it into pieces, and did not permit any part of it to remain whole; but the gold, the silver, the iron, the brass and all became smaller than meal, which upon the blast of a violent wind, was by force carried away, and scattered abroad, but the stone increased to such mammoth proportions that it filled the whole earth. From this we understand that it should increase in magnitude continually, that nothing should retard its progress.

## THE VERY NAME

"Reorganized" Church, comes in conflict with this prophecy of Daniel's. Daniel predicts that it should grow from the commencement, and says nothing of a dissolution. Yet in order to reorganize or reconstruct—a dissolution is imperatively requisite.

During the past summer our labors have not been unfruitful. Many honest hearted souls have expressed themselves desirous of going down into the waters of baptism, which ordinance has been performed with all the solemnity due to that sacred stepping stone to salvation. Much good has been done and much prejudice allayed in this section since this field was opened.

A thriving little branch of twenty-six members has been organized at this place and we find ourselves, in fancy, if not in reality, among the Saints at home. As a natural result, we have persecution to meet, and opposition to contend with, throughout the various parts of the missionary field. Yet we accept this as a portion of our inheritance, and like Paul of old we answer "We are not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ for it is the power of God unto salvation."

We may say farther with this great Apostle, "Though we preach the Gospel, we have nothing to glory of, for necessity has laid it upon us," and "Woe is unto us if we preach not the Gospel!"

Since conference

## A SPECIAL MEETING

has been held for the purpose of appointing us to our mission fields of labor. Elder James L. Wrathall and myself have been selected to go to Northern Illinois to open up a new field. What our success or reception will be time alone will determine.

Since I left my home, nearly six months ago, time has apparently sped more swiftly on its course towards eternity than ever before. And with it has come testimonies that I dare not recant.

Ever praying for the welfare of Zion I remain your brother in the Gospel of Christ.

JNO. E. HANSEN.

## CONFERENCE IN GEORGIA.

A Joyful Meeting of Elders and Saints—Successful Labors.

SENEY, Polk Co., Ga.,  
October 4, 1886.

## Editor Deseret News:

During the last few weeks the Elders throughout Georgia have been like "fish out of water" in thinking of the ecstatic pleasure of meeting each other, President Morgan and the Saints in conference, appointed to be held near Seney, Polk County, Ga., and when they received the encouraging word that conference would convene on the 1st and 2nd of October, they were filled with joy and bade their fields adieu.

On Saturday, October 1st at 2 p. m. our meeting opened with Elders H. G. C. Rich, John M. Browning, Lars P. Madsen, Frank Stratford, Samuel G. Spencer, and J. J. Ballantyne, and about 40 Saints present.

As Presidents Morgan and Spry had not yet arrived, Elder Rich called the meeting to order. Singing. Prayer was offered by Elder Madsen. Singing.

## ELDER BALLANTYNE

gave his interesting experience in preaching the Gospel in Lumpkin County, Ga.; had been successful in baptizing some in his field, and they rejoiced to know that God had given them the privilege of hearing the Gospel in its purity.

Elder Rich followed, and gave some plain instructions unto the Saints, in regard to cleanliness. Gave them to understand that it was mockery in the sight of heaven to live in "dirt and uncleanness," and then ask the elders to administer unto them. He reminded them that the Spirit of the Lord would not "dwell in unholiness and tabernacles."

Elder S. G. Spencer occupied the remaining time, by giving his valuable experience in opening up a "new field" near Augusta, Ga. He felt encouraged in his labors and, in connection with Elder Bendish, had baptized a goodly number. Future prospects were exceedingly favorable.

Closing hymn: "Let those who would be Saints heed."

Benediction by Elder Stratford.

Sunday morning's service opened at 10 a. m. and was called to order by President Wm. Spry. After singing, prayer was offered by Elder Ballantyne. Singing by the congregation.

Elder Browning, of Ogden, gave an address describing his labors and expressing his feelings.

Elder Madsen, of Mt. Pleasant, gave a strong testimony of the truth of the latter-day work. He was followed by Elder Stratford, who spoke to the edification of all present. He referred to the manner in which the world clung to the "traditions of their fathers," and ignored the teachings of Holy Writ. He thought the history of the past should be a warning unto them, but it seems as though they would learn by no other way than the children of Neph did.

## PRESIDENT JOHN MORGAN

said he had listened with great interest to the remarks and testimonies of the Elders, and hoped all would be profited by them. He explained with great plainness how the Saints brought upon themselves condemnation by building obstacles across their own paths. When they cease to avail themselves of obeying the principles preached unto them, they are damned; hence the necessity of advancing.

Singing, "Do What is Right."

Benediction by Elder Rich.

The afternoon service was called to order by President Spry.

Singing.

Prayer by Elder L. P. Madsen.

Singing, "O Ye Mountains High."

The time was occupied by Elders A. R. Smith, David Brannon, President Wm. Spry and President John Morgan. The latter gave the Saints to understand how closely the doctrines of God were counterfeited by the adversary.

Singing.

Benediction by Elder Browning.

A meeting was held Sunday night, and Conference adjourned. The reports presented showed 30 baptisms and 14 children blessed since last October conference.

The Elders were assigned to their various fields of labor; Elder F. Stratford and S. G. Spencer start for a new field, while the others labor in the present fields; and the Saints and Elders parted, with their spirits light and cheerful.

H. C. C. Rich,  
Clerk of Conference.

## SETTLEMENTS IN MEXICO.

A Region of Abundant Resources and Fine Prospects.

JUAREZ, Mexico, Oct. 2, 1887.

## Editor Deseret News:

La Ascension is about sixty-five miles from here, northward, and about three miles from there is the "Mormon" colony of Diaz, near the centre of one of the finest tracts of farming land in America, but a great deal of it is without the necessary water to irrigate it, though in places good crops are raised without irrigation. Those lands are where the river overflows during the rainy season, and they retain sufficient moisture to mature the early crops. The grazing land around Diaz is excellent as it produces several varieties of grass, and stock does very well in that vicinity. Wood is rather scarce, the largest supply being Mes-

quite roots which makes a very warm fire, almost equal to coal.

## THE TOWN OF DIAZ

is laid out in squares with wide and airy streets and some good adobe houses have been built with shingled roofs. Quite a spirit of improvement exists among the inhabitants, some of whom have considerable means to work with, which will enable them to develop resources more speedily. The townsite has no running water in it; the people have to get their supply by digging wells, usually striking water at from eight to twelve feet from the surface. Some believe they will yet be able to strike flowing wells. The town is in what is called the "free zone," and the people have a light percentage to pay on imported foreign articles of merchandise. We live in hopes of seeing a fine, prosperous town at that point built by Latter-day Saints.

About thirty miles south of west lies the Corallitas purchase, in, or rather surrounded by, the Sierra Madres. The road to it at present is very rough from this place, and has cost us up to date a little more than \$2,000.

## CORALLITAS

is situated on the headwaters of the Piedras Verde River, and is surrounded by an immense body of first-class timber. The timber grows low on the foothills, furnishing material for building and fencing at your doors almost. The land is thought to be capable of producing first class wheat, and at the upper settlement probably corn. Seven miles below, corn has done well this year. Grass is abundant all through the Corallitas basin and stock does well in that region. In upper Corallitas at present there are only four families; from 25 to 50 more families could find good facilities for making homes, and as the country develops we think even more than that number may eventually choose homes in that region of country. Lower Corallitas contains about eight families at this date, all of whom seem to be in a prosperous condition and have good hopes for the future, as all the crops have done well this year.

## OUR RAINS

this year commenced on the 4th of July and continued almost daily until the 28th of September, and the grass is now knee high all over the country, and loads of hay can be seen in the streets of Juarez about a 1/2 hour in the day. The prospect is that we will be able to secure plenty of that valuable product to feed our teams during the year. We are also busy harvesting our corn crop, which will be more than double the amount that we had last year.

Some little building is going on and we can truly say we have not an idle man in the place and a kind peaceful spirit prevails all our settlements in the Republic of Mexico.

Of course we have many drawbacks here. The protective tariff is high and it is difficult to get supplies from the states. But I am of the opinion that the tariff will yet prove a blessing to us. Wool is only 12 cents per pound, and cotton can be grown in abundance here if suitable lands were obtained for that purpose, thus requiring only sufficient capital to build a factory and supply it with proper machinery to furnish all the clothing we will need at very reasonable rates. Our foothills contain abundance of oak bark, which is said to contain the best tanning properties, and hides cost from \$1.50 to \$2 apiece. Common States shoes cost \$5 per pair, and all Mexican made shoes are of an inferior quality.

## IMMENSE PROFITS

can be made by those who will invest in that profitable and useful labor.

During the last five weeks some of our people have made from four cows 60 pounds of good butter and 60 pounds of good cheese; and cheese delivered at the railroad brings 25 cents per pound. A few cheese factories would certainly pay a large dividend. True this is the bright side of the question, but the above are facts for all that. True also, the colonists have a hard time at present in obtaining clothing, etc., but that would all change if a few enterprising Utah capitalists with faith and energy would come here and invest means in developing our resources, thus is a short time increasing their wealth and becoming benefactors to their poorer brethren and sisters by furnishing them employment.

We have had wise and able men here to direct, but they have lacked capital to develop the country. But ere long we feel certain the scene will change, and these colonies, though small at present, will grow and flourish like the green bay tree, and Juarez, Diaz, Corallitas and other places will contain thousands of good Latter-day Saints.

The Juarez people contemplate commencing the erection of a schoolhouse to be 21x40 feet and to be built of adobes; also to make another ditch on the west side of the river to irrigate about 500 acres more land. At least the ditch will irrigate that much when it is completed; it will be about five miles long.

AMRAM.

A dispatch dated Nogales, (A. T.), October 12th, says: It is feared that many schooners and small craft have been lost on the ocean; also that the greater portion of the cities of Mazatlan and San Blas is destroyed. Many wealthy people are rushing to the scene of the disaster.