

rushing in said direction. Soon all the furniture and effects of the house were moved into the streets. The fire was in the upper story of the building, and was caused by a square block of timber that was placed across the adobies. The inner edge of the block touched the stovepipe, and the outer edge the cornice of the building. The situation was awkward, as it was not possible in the first place to reach the fire with water. The boys piled snow on and round the cornices, while Bro. M. L. Ensign took position on a long ladder, and plying with sharp tools soon succeeded in making a large opening in the strong cornice, when it was discovered that the fire had a strong hold, and if it had not been checked while in a limited compass, the building would have been doomed. Had it been a frame building it could not have been saved any how. The damage done is incalculable.

A. C.

## London to Melbourne.

FOOTS-CRAY, near Melbourne, November 16th, 1875.

To Bishop J. W. Hess and Council, and to the Brethren and Sisters of Farmington:

DEAR BRETHREN AND SISTERS.—I feel that language, such as I am master of, is a very imperfect means of conveying to you my thoughts concerning you and myself. When I think of the many years it was my privilege to live in your midst, and with you learn the things of God's kingdom, I look back upon it as a dream. I find myself far, far away from home, laboring in the vineyard of the Lord, in a very different capacity to that of home, sweet, sweet home.

I am glad to tell you that we are all well, thank our Heavenly Father. You no doubt received our little notes from London, just before we sailed for this distant land. We had one of the best trips on record, both in good weather and speed, a fine ship, a good captain and crew, a large company of good and bad people. We left London, as you remember, on the 26th of August, and arrived here on the 20th of October, being from sight to sight of land 51 days, and on board of ship 56 days. 15174 statute, or 12,073 geographical miles. We sighted Portocenta, Palma and Madeira Islands on the 2nd of Sept., and passed so close as to see, with the aid of Bro. Jacob's glass, the people moving about on shore, while with the naked eye we could see the houses, gardens, vineyards, &c., very easily.

We entered the tropics on the 5th of September, the day President Geo. A. Smith was buried, and that day week (12th) we were under a vertical sun. The weather was delightful, not warm at all as I had expected. Brother Miller wore his heavy suit of home spun, and was not too warm. In one week more we were out of the tropics, and began to look to our northern sun.

A peculiar circumstance happened on Sunday, the 12th of September. Perhaps not a mile, and certainly within ten miles of the exact division of North and South, we all saw the meeting of tides in such a manner as to be visible to the eye for miles and miles, forming a ridge such as could be made by continual back furrowing. The circumstance seemed to be strange to most of the seamen.

Nothing of importance occurred until the 3rd of October, when a fresh wind came up from the S. W., which was in our favor, as by this time we had rounded the Cape of Good Hope and headed due east, thus giving us a good wind on our larboard quarter. This increased in force and became a gale, and continued night and day until the 10th. We had the pleasure of witnessing the grandest sight in the shape of high seas that perhaps ever occurs. Our vessel, very large, would lie lengthways between the vast waves, and we could look either forward or backward, and at the same instant the waves were like mountains above us, and our noble ship looked very insignificant indeed.

On the morning of the 6th we buried one of our passengers, a nephew of the owner of the vessel. He died of consumption. They fished him up in a nice new suit of canvas, cut in such a style as to deceive the fishes, making it impossible for them to recognize him, and after muttering a prayer, they let the body slide into the ocean.

During this week we were making splendid time, 300 miles per day, which counted well on our trip. On the 5th one of the sailors fell from his position aloft, near 50 feet, and would have been dashed to pieces but for striking some ropes in his descent, and thus by the merest accident prolonged his miserable existence as a sailor. I assure you if I had to choose between the life of a sailor and that of a dog in a good Christian family, I would say for every time.

Bro. Jacob's health was poor most of the way, but by the time we landed he was picking up nicely and is now first rate. Brother Thos. is the stingiest man I ever saw at sea, he never let go a mouthful of anything, from New York to Liverpool, or from London to Melbourne. He could eat anything at any time. He has had excellent health, and feels first rate. My health was never better in my life, and we all three have much to be thankful for. I was not sick at all on the last voyage, and but very little while crossing the Atlantic.

Melbourne is a marvel of a city, only 35 years old; contains 250,000 inhabitants, is very well laid out, substantially built, mostly of stone, whole blocks being devoted to business houses. Hundreds of tons of wool are in the brokers' hands all

the time, and vast numbers of men are employed in the handling of it. The times are dull, many are out of employ. Politics rack the country—free-trade vs. protection. The people, largely English, came here for the purpose of getting rich, have been in the habit of earning big wages and spending all they could get their hands upon in the most reckless manner. Horse racing, boat racing, betting, gambling of every description are in order, with lots of drinking and lewdness on every hand. Yet churches and chapels abound, religious liberty is of such a cast as to deprive it of all sanctity. You may do what you please, think what you please, it makes no particular difference. They regard it all about alike, and are extremely indifferent; but anything that pampers to their vices, or an "expose" of any system of religion whatever, on any ground whatever, is just right; they are prepared to listen to that. All classes join eagerly in the outcry at "Mormonism."

Brother Jacob left here for Sydney on the 6th of this month, and Bro. Steed left here for New Zealand on the 11th. The former is 600 miles and the latter 1300. Bro. Jacob has got some good help at Sydney. Bro. Steed will find some few good souls in New Zealand too.

I have begun the distribution of tracts in two towns near Melbourne, one ten and the other five miles, in opposite directions, and I have had two open air meetings in this town, midway between, and am thus stirring up a large district of country. I have three good men to help me, but they are a long way apart. I have fallen into good hands, and have not wanted for anything. God has been with us by day and night, by sea and land, and your prayers have not been in vain. I believe that we shall be able to do a good work, through the blessing of the Lord. I am diligently trying to cleanse the inside of the platter, and unite the Saints, and get them, though few in number, to live their religion; then I believe, with all my heart, that God will bless the world to those who are in darkness. I have received an invitation to go and preach to a sect whose leader believes in and practices polygamy, believes in revelation, &c.

We had splendid times on board ship. Our church works—Book of Mormon, Discussion on Polygamy, Voice of Warning, Spencer's Letters, Key to Theology, Answers to Questions, Utah Affairs, &c., were in every part of the ship, and read by a great many people. We talked a great deal on the deck, amounting sometimes to quite a meeting, and we were well known on board among about 400 passengers. I believe that some of the seed fell upon good ground.

I often think how little I valued my privileges in my mountain home, and I can think of numbers of my brethren now at home, who, perhaps, don't appreciate a happy home any better than I did. But as sure as you are born, all they have to do is to come out among the wicked world to feel the cold selfishness of mankind, in order to know how to appreciate a good wife or wives, and good children, and good brethren and sisters for neighbors.

We have felt pretty well while we were together, but we are now a long way apart and shall be lonesome.

I think of your fast meetings, your Teachers' Quorum meetings, your upper room meetings, your Sunday School, in fact, I think of home much easier than you thought I would. There is no place on earth where there is more chance to do good than among the Latter-day Saints in Zion.

I am going to rebaptize the brethren of the Melbourne Branch next Sunday, and try and take a new start.

I remain your brother in the Gospel of Christ.

JOHN WELLING.

## Woolen Factories and the Woolen Interests of Utah.

Editor Desert News:

As we hear much said about this most important branch of industry, and thinking perhaps it would not be out of place to make a few observations in regard to the practical workings of the same, I venture to address your readers. I believe this subject should interest all, as the success of the woolen interest in our Territory depends upon all classes of the people, and the prosperity of the people depends upon their home industries—agriculture, manufacture, &c.

Occasionally we hear considerable said about building more woolen mills, some theorists claiming that the people in this Territory should import and put up more woolen machinery, so as to be able to work up all the wool produced in Utah—others advocating that each county should own a factory, &c.

Now, what are the facts? To-day there are seven woolen factories in Utah, capable of working up over one million pounds of wool per annum, while the entire product of the Territory does not exceed one million two hundred thousand pounds, and yet we export over six hundred thousand pounds of wool each year. Why is this? Simply because our manufacturers have not a sufficiency of means at their command to enable them to secure the wool in the season thereof. Owing to the absence of working capital, they are not able to meet the contingency, hence about one half of the entire clip of wool is exported by those who are in the wool commission business, and the consequence is that many of our woolen mills do not work over half the year, so that it can be seen at a glance that it is not machinery we need, but more means and more enterprise in the concerns already started. Why should we wish to overload ourselves with more factories, when those we already have cannot run to their full capacity for lack of means? Why not put the money into those already started and insure their success, keep them well supplied with

material, and push them to their utmost capacity, before attempting to build more? Owing to our geographical position it really requires more working capital to do the same amount of business here in Utah, than it does in localities where wool houses and brokers abound.

The manufacturers of Utah cannot go and buy their raw material just as they need it. They are forced to secure the wool in the season thereof, and carry it through the entire year, or else it is exported and cannot be replaced except by importing at a great loss to the country by paying unnecessary freights, and when goods are made we have no jobbers who will take our goods and advance the cash upon them at a discount and carry them for us, thus enabling the manufacturers to keep the ball moving. No—the manufacturers must carry both their raw material and manufactured goods, and in many cases carry some thousands of dollars on their books for those of their customers who cannot always pay cash down for their goods! Thus it involves the use of a large amount of working capital, outside the amount already invested in buildings and machinery. Those contemplating building factories should take these matters into consideration, and not be misled on these points, for building woolen factories is very expensive amusement, especially when you are just able to build them, and have not the means to stock them. It is much the same in buying land and not having the wherewith to properly cultivate it, and allowing it to lie comparatively idle. Nor instance, we are informed that the Washington factor, consumed in 1875 some 45,000 pounds of wool. They could just as well have worked up 150,000 pounds in the same time, had they been able to secure it. There is not a factory in Utah, unless it is Beaver and Brigham City factories, which are prepared to secure a full supply of wool to last them the season through, on account of the lack of a sufficiency of working capital. Hence at least one half of the raw material produced here slips through their fingers and is lost to them, and their mills have to stand idle many months in consequence, and a great amount of means is thus lost by our people each year, and good mechanics are robbed of the chance of adding to the wealth of our community by the results of labor. Now to add to the number of our factories, under these circumstances, would only make matters worse. Hence, we would advise those who have a desire to invest in woolen machinery, to take stock in that already here, make certain the success of the factories already in existence, before venturing into importing more.

Some time ago our farmers fell into the same snare, in buying too much agricultural machinery. There are hundreds more of reapers, mowers and threshers than are actually needed in our Territory, not one half of them now paying interest upon the investment. Almost every farmer who had five acres of grass to cut imagined he could not get along without a mower. The same with threshers, and at present many farmers look with sorrow upon them as they lie in the corner of the fence and rust out.

Woolen machinery (to pay) must be kept in active operation. The owners can not afford to let it long remain idle. Hence the necessity of being prepared to find work for it to do, and to do so requires capital, and plenty of it. If kept busy, under judicious management, it is one of the best investments a man can make. Why is it said that Beaver and Brigham City woolen factories are the best paying institutions in the Territory? Because they are small, are mostly worked by those who own them, are supplied with the wool and other material by their stockholders, and their wares are bought almost exclusively by the said stockholders, and at such prices that they could not be sold in a cash market, it being to the interest of the stockholders to so grade their prices, as they work almost entirely within themselves. But had they to depend upon the great public for a market for their products they would find it quite a different matter. Were they situated as some others are, making a hundred times more cloth than the stockholders can consume, having to depend upon the public for their supplies of wool, and also for a market for their cloth, then they would find they would be forced to compete in quality and prices, and would have to grade their prices accordingly.

When a community raises grain simply for their own individual use, they can put on it just what price they please, it makes no difference. But if that same community should raise grain for sale in the cash market, then they must go with that market, and take the consequences. If all wool growers were stockholders in our woolen mills, and would faithfully stand by them, putting in their wool and taking cloth for pay; if all the operatives were stockholders, and put in their time and service on the same conditions; then all would be well, then the wool would not be sold for cash and exported, but our mills could be kept constantly supplied with material. But many wool growers go into the business with the intention of growing it for sale in a cash market, and have no desire to become interested in manufacturing. Hence, if the manufacturer reaches his wool, he must do it with money. The manufacturers of Utah should control the wool market here—it is their legitimate business, as when it is once gone from our Territory, it cannot be replaced without great loss to the community.

The woolen interest of Utah is growing. The foolish prejudice which long existed in the minds of many, is fast disappearing, although many still wear imported goods from a feeling of false pride, and many good men, who ought to know better, still persist in sporting imported clothes. The man who does not use his influence in favor of home productions, is not a true friend to himself nor to his fellows.

The majority of the people are beginning to see their true interest lies in supporting home industries, and none too soon, for, at the rate we have been going for some years past, this country would soon be bankrupt, and come under the hammer, to satisfy claims on our people in payment for imported merchandise.

Again I say, let us not buy more machinery than we can profitably use, but put that which we already have into more active operation, keeping our mechanics employed, engaging the attention of wool growers, controlling our wool interests, and wearing our own apparel, and with the cordial support of all well wishers of our people, and the material interests of our Territory, Utah bids fair to shine in the manufacture of textile fabrics. When she sees that time, her inhabitants will be more free from debt, and more happy and prosperous, than they are to-day.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

In this city, Feb. 13th, 1876, of inflammation of the bladder, CHARLES LUTZ, aged 67 years.

In Sacramento, Cal., after a brief illness, Feb. 5th, 1876, Captain WILLIAM FIELDS, aged 66 years.

Deceased was a native of Canada, was re-baptized, Aug. 8th, 1875; was a member of the branch of Sacramento; died in full hope of a glorious resurrection.—[COM.]

At Provo City, January 10th, GEORGE ALFRED SMITH.

Deceased was born at Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire, England, August 31st, 1804; baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in 1850, at Watford, Hertfordshire; emigrated to Utah in 1866, since which time he has resided at Provo, Utah county.—[COM.]

Millennial Star, please copy.

Of heart disease, at Salt Lake City, Feb. 12th, 1876, JOHN, son of Alfred and Maria Degray, born Oct. 18th, 1856, at Netherton, Worcestershire, England.

Millennial Star, please copy.

At Rockville, Jan. 9th, 1876, ZEMIRA, son of Lydia Lathrop and William Draper.

Deceased was born in the town of Cramme, Northumberland county, Upper Canada, Feb. 27, 1812; baptized Feb. 19, 1833, by Elder Brigham Young; confirmed the same day under the hands of Brigham and his brother Joseph Young, in Laborough, Upper Canada; removed to Kirtland, Ohio, in May, 1835; labored on the Temple in that place and was one of three to raise the spire on that building; was ordained a Priest under the hands of Bishop N. K. Whitney and Wm. Felschaw, in the winter of 1837; in July, 1838, started with the Kirtland camp to go to Missouri; but for want of means was compelled to stop in Illinois, where he married Ellen Agnes Bradshaw Sept. 15, 1838, who died Aug. 15, 1869; married Anna Ferry, Jan. 30, 1842; in the summer of 1846 was in the mobbing and house-burning at Green Plains; was ordained an Elder Feb. 6, 1846, under the hands of Elder Brady; left Nauvoo Aug. 6, crossed the Mississippi river, and was compelled by sickness to stop and remain on the side of the river until after the expulsion of the Saints from Nauvoo; in May got to Council Point, on the Missouri river; the next spring started for Salt Lake, where he arrived Sept. 20, 1848; in 1852 was ordained a High Priest under the hands of Wm. Draper and Ebenezer Broxon, and chosen counselor to the bishop of Draper, Salt Lake county, where he resided until the fall of 1863, when he was called to go to Southern Utah, and located in Rockville; in July, 1863, was appointed by the bishop of that ward to reside over Rockville branch and over the High Priests in Grafton ward; in the summer of 1869 was chosen first counselor to the bishop of Rockville ward. He always strove to do the will of God, and answered every call made without a murmur or complaint. He died happy, and left his blessing on all his surrounding friends. A. Z. D.

INFORMATION WANTED of the whereabouts of my two uncles, William and Robert Adams, who emigrated to Utah some time about the year 1858 and 1860. Wm. McMillan, Front Street, Tyne Dock, Durham, England.

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Read the following certificates:

FERGUSON STATION, LOGAN CO., KY., June 6th, 1872.

DR. J. BALL & Co., Oculists.

GENTLEMEN: Your Patent Eye Cups are, in my judgment, the most splendid triumph which optical science has ever achieved, but, like all great and important truths, in this or in any other branch of science and philosophy, have much to contend with from the ignorance and prejudice of a too sceptical public; but truth is mighty and will prevail, and it is only a question of time as regards their general acceptance and endorsement by all. I have in my hands certificates of persons testifying in unequivocal terms to their merits. The most prominent physicians of my county recommend your Eye Cups. I am, respectfully, J. A. L. BOYER.

WILLIAM BEATLEY, M. D., Salina, Ky., writes: "Thanks to you for the greatest of all inventions. My sight is fully restored by the use of your Patent Eye Cups, after being almost entirely blind for twenty-six years."

ALEX. R. WYETH, M. D., Atchison, Mo., writes: "After total blindness of my left eye for four years, by paralysis of the optical nerve, to my utter astonishment your Patent Eye Cups restored my eyesight permanently in three minutes."

Rev. S. B. FAULKINSBURG, Minister of M. E. Church, writes: "Your Patent Eye Cups have restored my sight, for which I am most thankful to the Father of Mercies. By your advertisement I saw at a glance that your invaluable Eye Cups performed their work perfectly in accordance with physiological law; that they literally fed the eyes that were starving for nutrition. May God greatly bless you, and may your name be enshrined in the affectionate memories of multiplied thousands as one of the benefactors of your kind."

HORACE B. LURANT, M. D., says: "I sold, and effected future sales liberally. The Patent Eye Cups, they will make money, and make it fast, too; no small catch-penny affair, but a superb, number one, tip-top business, promise, as far as I can see, to be life-long."

Major E. C. ELLIS wrote us, November 16th, 1869: "I have tested the Patent Ivory Eye Cups, and I am satisfied they are good. I am pleased with them. They are certainly the greatest invention of the age."

HON. HORACE GREELEY, late Editor of the New York Tribune, wrote: "Dr. J. BALL, of our city, is a conscientious and responsible man, who is incapable of intentional deception or imposition."

Prof. W. MERRICK writes: "Truly, I am grateful to your noble invention. My sight is restored by your Patent Eye Cups. May Heaven bless and preserve you. I have been using spectacles twenty years. I am seventy-one years old. I do all my writing without glasses, and I bless the inventor of the Patent Eye Cups every time I take up my old steel pen."

ADOLPH BIERNBERG, M. D., physician to Emperor Napoleon, wrote, after having his sight restored by our Patent Eye Cups: "With gratitude to God, and thankfulness to the inventors, Dr. J. BALL & Co.; I hereby recommend the trial of the Eye Cups (in full faith) to all and every one that has any impaired eyesight, believing, as I do, that since the experiment with this wonderful discovery has proved successful on me, at my advanced period of life—90 years of age—I believe they will restore the vision to any individual if they are properly applied."

ADOLPH BIERNBERG, M. D., Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Essex, ss. June 5th, 1873, personally appeared Adolph Biernberg, made oath to the following certificate, and by him subscribed and sworn before me, WM. STEVENS, J. P.

LAWRENCE CITY, Mass., June 5, 1873. We, the undersigned, having personally known Dr. Adolph Biernberg for years, believe him to be an honest, moral man, trustworthy, and in truth and veracity unspotted. His character is without reproach.

M. BONNY, Ex-Mayor.  
S. B. W. DAVIS, Ex-Mayor.  
GEORGE S. MERRILL, P. M.  
ROBERT H. THOMSBURY, City Treas.

Reader, these are few certificates out of thousands we receive, and to the aged we will guarantee your old and diseased eyes can be made new; your impaired sight, dimness of vision and overworked eyes can be restored; weak, watery and sore eyes cured; the blind may see; spectacles be discarded; sight restored, and vision preserved. Spectacles and surgical operations useless.

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