

While awaiting the preparations of the ship to receive the passengers, I took several of the Saints to our London meetings. I received letters from home and answered them.

May 28th—I went on board the ship Hudson and met President Cannon with several valley Elders.

Wednesday, June 1st, 1864, London docks, ship Hudson, today I received from President George Q. Cannon a ticket of passage and berthed with Thomas O. King in the second cabin.

Thursday, 2nd—The three or four days last passed I have been so busy that I have not found an opportunity of going on shore to make a few light purchases and say a few adieus to friends, and upon looking up June 3rd, found the tug boat pulling us through the dock gates at 12:30 p. m., and continued onward until three miles below Gravesend, where Captain I. Pratt cast anchor at 5:30 p. m. The government officials came on board and ticket in hand each passed for examination as per regulations, to prevent stowaways. After all had passed the official officers, President Cannon and some of the brethren who were with him left the ship per the tug boat, and returned to London, amid the cheers of those on board.

The constant downpour of rain all day long, and the crowded state of the ship's deck, had suggested that it was not best to hold the usual farewell meeting on board, to present the emigrants with the officers proposed for their acceptance, and to receive the general instructions usually given. The appointments were written with instructions to have them present to the Saints after the ship was under way at the first opportunity. A council of Elders was called and the ship's company divided into fourteen wards: president, John M. Kay; first counselor, George Halladay; second counselor, John L. Smith; assistant counselor, Matthew M. McCune, and Alexander Ross, secretary James Brown, steward, and Charles Goodwin, captain of guard. President of first ward, Wm. Moss; second ward, John Tuddenham; third ward, Thomas Clifton; fourth ward, Timothy Mets (Dutch ward); fifth ward, Ulrich Forrer (German ward); sixth ward, James Howard; seventh ward, Samuel Nelsen; eighth ward, Thomas C. Patten; ninth ward, Ludwig Mottz (German); tenth ward, George Webb; eleventh ward, George Harrison; twelfth ward, William Sanders; thirteenth ward, Thomas O. King; fourteenth ward, John H. Miller. Instructions were given necessary to be carried out for the comfort and convenience of all. Captain I. Pratt said to President Kay and council, "Now we are cleared I will do all in my power for your comfort."

Saturday, the 4th—At 3 a. m. the steam tug came along side and towed the Hudson out of the river Thames, while the sailors are busy arranging the canvass, etc., for use. In the forward part of the ship are 160 emigrants not belonging to the Saints, mostly from Ireland, whom Captain Pratt by our request had partitioned off to themselves. In the evening the presidents of wards met in council to report, which is to be continued each night until other arrangements are made. All seems to be moving satisfactory and feeling well. The steam tug left us off the town of Margate.

Sunday, 5th—At 12:30 p. m. the Saints

assemble on deck and an interesting meeting was held, and instructions were given by President Kay and council, when Secretary Ross read the appointments and instructions left by President George Q. Cannon, all of which were voted for without an opposing voice. President Kay spoke cheerily to the Saints, followed by other brethren, all giving counsel for each one to be faithful, humble and prayerful. Captain Pratt expressed his satisfaction at the company and his willingness to do anything he could for our comfort. On favorable days the different choirs meet on deck and pass some time in singing songs of Zion in English, German and Dutch, which helps to pass the time agreeably.

On the 8th we came across a pilot boat upon which our pilot, Mr. Peshby, left us. I had considerable conversation with him and find him a gentleman without the stiff formalities usually put on. Numbers of the passengers wrote letters to friends left behind. Some are beginning to feel the effects of the waves and some think they are pretty sick. All seem ready and willing to assist one another.

An noon on the 12th, all who could get out met on the poop deck and were addressed by President Kay and council, directing all to be kind and assist all who were poorly and out for fresh air, and especially for all to keep as clean as possible. Many items were touched upon calculated to keep feelings of peace and union and to remember to serve the Lord truly whether sick or well.

On June 13th we passed Land's End. The English channel, 320 miles in length, ends at this point. We now enter on the broad Atlantic ocean.

JOHN L. SMITH.

[To be concluded next week.]

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN ITS RELATION TO CRIME.

Will you kindly give space in your valuable paper to the enclosed? It is a portion of an article by the Honorable John Hipp, presented to the State Board of Charities and Corrections of Colorado. It is one of the most recent utterances upon the subject of the title of this article, and is a good summary of the effect of alcohol upon the human system and its results upon crime, as well as of the beneficial effect of prohibition legislation. The article is as follows:

In the treatment of this subject I beseech you to do as I desire to do myself, viz: to consider this question without prejudice or bias, fairly and impartially as a jury in a box or as a scientist in his laboratory, dealing with the phenomena of nature as they appear to him in his experiments. Men drink liquor, whether beer or ale, whisky or brandy, wine or spirits, for the alcohol that it contains and for the effect of the alcohol upon the nervous system. No man would drink either beer, whisky or wine with alcohol removed from it.

The alcohol that is found in intoxicating drinks varies from four per cent in the lightest beer and ale to fifty-three per cent in the stronger brandies and whiskies. Its affinity, as determined by the most careful experiments of the best chemists and physiologists both in

Europe and America is for the brain, and it affects particularly the albumen, which is found in the blood and brain, so that the results of its use can be readily determined under the microscope. So well known is this fact that a physician, in conducting an autopsy, can determine from the texture and condition of the brain whether the subject were a moderate drinker, whether he occasionally became drunk or whether he died from delirium tremens. It is as true today as when the record was made in sacred writ that they that tarry long at the wine have wounds without cause, have babblings, have redness of eyes and woes more than can be told. We need but to look at the bloodshot eyes, the swollen face, the idiotic expression of the countenance of the drunkard to see the dreadful warning God has given against the use of alcohol, and with one exception, no other sin mars and sears its victim as does strong drink.

This being the effect of alcohol upon the human system, it explains why every feeling of honor, of parental love, of reverence for that which is pure and good, is destroyed. We can fully understand the cause of the horrible crimes that fill columns of our daily press and swell the number of victims of the liquor traffic into thousands and tens of thousands annually. We are also prepared to accept the testimony of the wardens of prisons and penitentiaries and the judges of courts, that from three-fourths to nine-tenths of all crime is brought about by the use of strong drink.

In 1670, Chief Justice Hale, of England, said: "The places of judicature I have long held in this kingdom have given me an opportunity to observe the original cause of most of the enormities that have been committed for the space of twenty years; and by due observation I have found that if the murders and manslaughters, the burglaries and robberies, the riots, the adulteries, fornications, rapes, and other enormities that have happened in that time were divided into five parts, four of them have been the issue and product of excessive drinking."

Judge Noah Davis, of New York, says that ninety per cent of the criminal business of the courts is caused by the liquor traffic.

The report of the State Board of Charities of Massachusetts traced four-fifths of the crimes of that commonwealth to intemperance.

The inspector of the Massachusetts state prison in 1868 said that four-fifths of the number committed the crime for which they were sentenced either directly or indirectly by the use of intoxicating drinks.

The committee on intemperance in 1874 propounded this question to the keepers of jails: "What proportion of those who have come under your cognizance have been the victims of drinking habits and associates?" From many replies I select the following: "If by the term criminal is meant persons convicted of any offense against the law, sixty-five or seventy-five per cent." "Nearly all." "Fully nine-tenths." "Fully twenty per cent of the summary convictions of one year are absolutely for drunkenness, exclusive of a large proportion of the residue attributable to drunkenness." "About three fourths."