

Correspondence.

Remarkable Spiritual Movement
Among the Indians.SALT LAKE CITY,
Nov. 16th, 1874.

Editor Deseret News:

I have seen in your paper several times lately, notices with regard to the baptism of Indians and the remarkable spiritual movement which has commenced among the bands in different parts of the Territory. As I have been visiting among some of them recently and have had an opportunity of ascertaining the truth or falsity of these rumors, I thought a few particulars in regard thereto might not be uninteresting to your readers.

At Franklin, Idaho, I found the Indians feeling very sore about the treatment they have received from Major Ingalls, but their conversation gave ample evidence of the truth of the remarkable spiritual movement which has commenced among them, for almost all they could talk about was the gathering, baptism, the resurrection, and kindred subjects; they are also strongly inclined to abandon their wandering idle life and to take to farming. A similar movement has commenced and a like feeling prevails among the Indians in the western portion of this Territory, for at Deep Creek quite a stir has been made amongst them by one of their number who declares to them that he has had visions, in which he was commanded to call upon the whole of them to be baptized, and to make a big farm at Deep Creek. They are also full of the resurrection, their seer having told them that the resurrection will commence before long, and that all of them who do right need have no fear of death; if they are shot down by the soldiers it will only be like lying down at night and waking in the morning, for they will have part in the resurrection and will live forever. They are all urged to prepare to meet their Father, the Lord, and all who have not already done so, are commanded to be baptized. Indians must no longer fight one another, but they must unite and become one. The Deep Creek Indians are sending out their principal men to gather up all the scattered remnants of the tribe, that they may have a great gathering and meeting at that place in the Spring. They believe that the Lord will come in two years and a half, and that all who do not gather in that time will be left to perish. This movement has taken deep root in their hearts, and they cannot talk or think of anything else. If the Latter-day Saints were as united as these Indians are, there would be no trouble in building up the Kingdom of God, for such faith I never saw, they believe every word that comes from their Father.

Respectfully,
NEWUM-BAH.

NATURALIZATION.

THE usual mode of admittance of an alien to citizenship in the United States, after he has obtained his first papers, is as follows—

"The applicant goes to the clerk of the court and exhibits the certificate of his having declared his intention. The clerk then prepares a written deposition for the witness, setting forth his knowledge of the applicant's residence and of his good character, and another for the applicant, declaring that he renounces all allegiance to every foreign power, and particularly that of which he is a citizen or subject, and, if he has borne any title of nobility, that he renounces it, and that he will support the Constitution of the United States. The parties are then taken before the judge, who examines each of them under oath; and if he is satisfied that the applicant has resided in the country for the requisite period, and is a man of good character, he makes an order in writing for his admission. The depositions are then subscribed by the parties and publicly sworn to in court in the presence of the judge; and the certificate of the declaration of intention, the depositions, and the order of the judge are filed, and constitute the record of the proceeding. A final certificate under the seal of the court, signed by the clerk, is then given to the applicant, declaring that he has complied with all the requisites

of the law, and has been duly admitted a citizen, which certificate is conclusive evidence thereafter of the fact. In the case of a minor the previous declaration is dispensed with, but in all other respects the course of procedure is the same. The record of naturalization, if regular upon its face, is conclusive as to the naturalization of the alien, and cannot be contradicted by extrinsic evidence."

Thus it will be seen that either the certificate of naturalization, or the record of the same, is "conclusive evidence" thereafter of the fact of the naturalization of the alien.

New York Overstocked.

There is an ancient adage to the effect that "every dog has his day," and this certainly seems to be the day of the "working man." Statesmen and politicians flatter him in speeches; capitalists perforce bow down to him. It is he who commands, and all the rest obey. After all that has been said and done in favor of education and "culture," we have now arrived at a condition in which most of the educated and cultured are, materially considered, decidedly at a disadvantage with the artisan.

A young man lately wrote to a London newspaper his experiences in this country. After mentioning his thorough education and considerable acquirements, he proceeded to relate how utterly he had failed in gaining a livelihood here. A few weeks later a gentleman sent to the same paper a letter from his former groom, who had married the cook and lately sought a home here. It was a marvel of bad spelling, and certainly bore out their former employer's statements, that they were "intensely ignorant people from a purely agricultural district." But what a contrast did their experience present to that of the man of culture. The groom described rather ruefully the rate at which they had been compelled to pay for board in New York for a week or two, but then went on to tell how he and his wife were now comfortably situated and doing considerably better than they had been able to do in the old country.

It is quite beyond question that while the majority of educated immigrants can scarcely cover their necessary expenses, a prudent, sober and capable immigrant of the working class is almost certain, even in these hard times, to be before long in clover. But it is not in the case of immigrants alone that the educated are at a disadvantage. Compare the educated and uneducated classes generally, and we find the same state of things. There is the workman with wages from \$2 to \$6 a day; the policeman with \$100 a month; the man servant, with "all found," except clothes, and \$40 a month. Against these set the vast rank and file of professional men—lawyers, doctors, clergymen, literary men, officers in the army and navy, civil engineers, artists. People hear that Mr. Evarts or Mr. Clarence Seward have had some immense fee, or that an eminent surgeon has had a couple of thousand dollars for an operation, and exclaim at the amazing fortunes lawyers and doctors make; but divide up the profits of the New York doctors and lawyers among the professions, and there would be very short commons for the whole number of them. There is at the present time actual poverty, almost want, among many professional men. "Do you think," inquired a gentleman recently, "that there are times when Doctor — does not know where to turn for even \$10?" The reply was, "I know that there are times when he doesn't know where to turn for ten cents, and I have every reason to believe that the present moment is one of them." And yet this impecunious gentleman was a respectable man, of very fair ability; and with no bad habits to stand in the way of professional success.

The profession which of late has had the hardest time of all is that of civil engineers. The panic utterly threw them out of employ. Since last October there has been nothing whatever doing, and a youth might have the abilities of Stephenson and Fulton, and yet find no employment at the present time. Owing to the rich growing richer, and the consequent monopoly in a few hands, the chances of mercantile success each year grow less, while in professions the com-

petition is ever increasing. Only observe how enormous is the concentration of population in a few spots as compared with the area of the country, and how much the struggle for livelihood must be expected to every year intensify. Parents and others throughout the country who have interest with the young, will do well to warn them against indulging in the idea that a brilliant career probably awaits them here. That fond delusion wrecks too many. Young men of conspicuous ability of necessity find a vast metropolis the finest field for a career; but such are rare, and to one who succeeds by leaving the place where he has local interest and connections, and embarking in a field of such enormous competition as this is, how many are there who do not at forty find themselves disappointed men?—*New York Republic.*

At a public gathering lately in New York one of the gentlemen present was called upon for a speech, and this is how he responded:

"Gentlemen and women, I ain't no speaker. More'n twenty years back I came here a poor idiot boy, and now what are I?"

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