

Correspondence.

Washington—Meeting House—The Temple—Tabernacle—Pleasant Weather.

ST. GEORGE, Dec. 23, 1876.

Editor Deseret News:

A short time ago your correspondent visited Washington, which lies five miles east of here. It is nicely located on slightly rising ground, and is well supplied with Cottonwood shade trees, but though it is some years older than St. George, it is far behind it in improvements of all kinds. Washington has many natural advantages. One is the large cotton and woolen factory, which employs a great number of the young ladies, as well as many men and women. Water privileges are good, and the Washington field, which lies south of the city some two miles, is one of the best fields in this Territory, if it was properly and extensively cultivated. Fruits of all kinds can be purchased, and the addition of a few "live" permanent settlers would be of great benefit to the settlement, as they would give strength to the town, and assist in the development of its vast resources of wealth, which only needs the "bone" and the "sinew" to produce it.

The brethren there have at last commenced to build a fine large meeting-house. When it is built they will not be under the necessity of meeting in the "Relief hall," built by the sisters, which, by the by, is a fine hall, about 18 x 40 feet, neatly finished, and was built by the energetic, amiable sisters residing in Washington. It speaks well for their progressive and enterprising spirit.

In Washington they have a good Sunday School under the direction of brother Gould, who does all he can to instruct and bless the children. John W. Freeman is Bishop, and is considered a very reliable man, and he no doubt will have an eye to the future growth of our sister city.

A large cistern is being built near the Temple in this city, under the supervision of E. L. Parry, our leading mason. On Saturdays the work of grading still goes on. The fence around the Temple block will be soon completed. Father Edson Barney, an old Kirtland Mormon, is building it, with some help.

Our New Tabernacle and grounds are now placed in the care of Thos. Cottam, and it is impossible to write one's name in the dust on the benches, as can be done in the churches of some other towns in the United States.

Judge Boreman visited our town and remained over one night. He came in quietness and departed in peace, no rejoicing, no tears, not even a sigh or a moan that he was going to leave us. The society of mining camps is no doubt more congenial to his honor than the shadows of a holy Temple, reared to the name of God.

The streets are dusty, no rain, no snow, all sunshine, and nearly Christmas. When you wish to recuperate your exhausted energies, instead of going to San Francisco, take a ride over the rocks in the Southern Stage line, spend a month here and you will be prepared for a Summer's work, that is, if the stage line and the rocks don't kill you.

AMRAM.

Hard Times at the Mines—The Country—Little Pasture—Timber Plentiful—The Mines and Prospects—Price of Provisions, Etc.

DEADWOOD, D. T.,

December 17, 1876.

Editor Deseret News:

Seeing a great many good reports in the newspapers about these parts, I thought I would try my fortune, but, alas! I can not see any chance here—out of money, out of employment, and out of provisions, and I may safely say that at the present time there are one thousand men on this creek in the same fix.

Claims are all laid over until the 5th of May, on account of cold weather. Snow, about one foot at present, fell four inches last night. I arrived in the Hills on the 10th of November. I did not see a hostile Indian on the whole trip, and every thing is quiet here.

Farming and grazing country is very scarce. On the foothills there is some, but very little. There is timber in abundance, including pine, spruce, cottonwood, quaking-aspen, oak, and birch. Every

hill well timbered. The largest valleys are something like Parley's Cañon. The main parts of the Hills are nothing but hills and hollows.

There are stampedes every day and in all directions, but very little dust comes back. The prospects are very good for quartz mines. Two mills are running at present, and one nearly completed; but the country has not been very well prospected for quartz on account of Indians being bad in the summer. The best quartz I have seen assays \$1,100, with a thirty foot vein. But there is nothing here to justify the boys in Utah coming here. I would willingly change places with them if I could, but it takes money to travel, and if any of them think of coming the best way would be for all to throw in and send one man to see, and then I think they would stay at home.

Flour is \$16 per hd., bacon 35 cts. per lb., beef 15 to 25 cts., dried fruit 35 cts., and everything else accordingly.

Your brother in the Gospel,
JACOB END.

P.S.—There are very few men here from Utah. J. E.

Cache County—Normal Institute.

HYRUM CITY, Cache Co.,
January 1st, 1877.

Editor Deseret News:

Pursuant to a call from Superintendent Samuel Roskelley, the school teachers and friends of education met at the City Hall, Logan, on Friday and Saturday, the 29th and 30th ult., and held a two days' session of the Cache County Normal Institute. Miss Mary E. Cook, Miss Emma Wells, of Salt Lake City, and Miss Ida I. Cook, of Logan, conducted the exercises. It is only necessary to mention this fact to know that our Institute was a decided success.

Teachers present: John Donaldson, Chas. C. Shaw, W. K. Reid, A. Brown, H. Mathews, J. Morell, C. Jacobson, W. J. Noble, M. Blair, C. D. W. Fulmer, Annie Doremus, Josephine Cluff, F. Turner, Mrs. Hyde, Mrs. Fanny Nibley, Susie Lamb, Willard Maughan, W. H. Apperley, Annie Mathews, John E. Carlisle and George Barber, Jun.

The two days were spent by the teachers in explaining and illustrating on the black-board their methods of teaching the various branches of education; also in reporting the success that had attended their labors since adopting the method introduced by Miss Ida I. Cook, at our two weeks session in July last.

The importance of these meetings cannot be estimated. They are as bread cast upon the waters, the benefits to be seen in the future.

The following gentlemen visited the Institute—Bishops W. B. Preston and William Hyde, also Robert Latham, Chas. O. Card, Sylvester Lowe, Henry Chandler, Charles Nibley, and James A. Leishman, Esqrs.

Supt. Roskelley was present throughout the session, and gave much valuable counsel. He is alive to the educational interests of the county, a friend to the teachers, and has their respect and confidence.

Bishop Preston encouraged the teachers in the good work, and wished them to remember that, while educating the head, they must not forget the heart. In order to educate the children of the Latter-day Saints, it was necessary that all engaged in this work should daily enjoy the spirit and blessing of the living God.

A vote of thanks to the ladies and all who had taken part in the exercises brought our very pleasant labors to a close, coupled with the request that, at the next call from our Superintendent, the ladies would again honor us with their presence.

Respectfully,
CHARLES C. SHAW,
Hon. Sec.

Result of Former Labors—Well Received—Prejudice Reduced.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.,

December 26, 1876.

Editor Deseret News:

My experience during the past few weeks has taught me that an Elder of the Church, in traveling through the world as a missionary, carries an influence with him that often makes a favorable and lasting impression upon individuals whose acquaintance he may casually

make, to part from them in a short time, perhaps to meet no more on earth.

Last winter, while traveling in company with a companion, we visited certain points in southern Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, meeting with little encouragement for public preaching, and finding an almost unlimited amount of prejudice existing against the Latter-day Saints and their religion. We, however, were generally kindly treated by those whose hospitality we partook of, though they rarely manifested a desire to investigate the truth, and I was led to fear that we were doing but little good, though I felt to persevere.

After an absence of nearly a year, I have lately revisited some of the places through which we then passed, and, in calling on or meeting with persons whose acquaintance we then made, I have been invariably received with cordiality, and every evidence of pleasure at seeing me, and have found much less prejudice, and often a seemingly newly awakened desire to know more of my principles.

Particularly has this been the case in my visiting the city of Providence within the past few days, and calling upon those whose acquaintance myself and companion made last winter. I was received as if I were a near and dear relative, particularly in one family, who insisted on entertaining me for the night, and before permitting me to depart on the following day they exacted a promise from me to call again before leaving the State. Another family were instrumental in obtaining for me, without my knowledge, an invitation to attend a feast given by some kind of an association whose precise character I did not learn, but understand it to be composed of leading citizens of Providence. The affair comes off on the 27th inst., and I shall endeavor to attend.

These families are those of well-to-do business men, on whom I had no claim for their hospitality, and I was almost as much surprised as pleased at the reception they tendered me. I have no reason to suppose that any of them seriously entertain the purpose of practically obeying the gospel immediately, perhaps not in this life, but prejudice and erroneous impressions regarding the doctrine of Christ have been removed from their minds, and when that day comes in which "he that will not take up his sword and fight against his neighbor must flee to Zion for safety," perhaps they will remember and act upon the words of "that Mormon Elder" who once visited them, testifying of the calamities that were then coming. Even should this not be the case, the query arises in my mind, will they not carry with them into the spirit world the favorable impressions relative to the truth which they have obtained in this life, and thus have the way paved for good results to be realized in a future state?

Thus an Elder may not always know at the time he is sowing how soon nor how large a harvest may result, but an inscrutable Providence will doubtless ever overrule his labors for good and manifest a good result in the due time of the Father.

Your brother,
B. F. CUMMINGS, Jr.

The Holidays and Holiday Amusements.

BRIGHAM CITY, Jan. 3, 1877.

Editor Deseret News:

Our holidays' amusements and recreations have not been few. However, they have been unassociated with drunkenness, profanity, rowdiness and street-brawls. Such things are somewhat foreign and very unfrequent within the corporation of Brigham City, which has now 2,500 inhabitants, according to the census taken last week. "The Avalanche," rendered on the stage on Monday evening, was much appreciated. There were present from your city Messrs. Geo. F. Gibbs, Geo. Dunford, and Morris Young, with their ladies. Mrs. Armeta Young, who was formerly associated with the drama here, was persuaded to appear in the character of "Pauverette," in which she acted nobly as usual. Manager A. Thorne's "Bernard" was superb. Mr. E. A. Box as "Maurice" did well. The remainder of the characters were taken by Messrs. Fishburn, Baird, and Burt, as well as Mrs. Genia Pierce, Ann Burt, and Misses Lydia Snow and Hulda

Jensen. The activity and presence of mind of the last named augurs success to her. "The Limerick Boy" as a farce closed the evening's performance and reflected credit on all who had part in it. Respectfully,
A. C.

Christmas—Corruption—Drunkenness.

Dec. 25, 1876.

Editor Deseret News:

In the midst of excited and bitter political strife, in the midst of many truths and falsehoods that are uttered by each contending party concerning the other, the charges and denials that are made, the deep-laid schemes to obtain power and dominion, the flood of hard sayings issuing from the mouths of the two parties against each other, bitterly denouncing each other's conduct, rising to fever heat and almost to bloodshed, another Christmas has dawned upon our land. How strongly should every heart beat with gratitude to its Maker for the gift of his Son, born in a stable and cradled in a manger, through whose name life eternal is freely offered to a benighted and perishing world. The present conduct of men in high places and in low ones, poorly comport with the teachings of Him who "spoke as never man spake," proving that his religion is often professed only to beguile, ensnare and rob the innocent and unsuspecting. Do such people believe that they are working out for themselves a fearful doom? No! Yet this unbelief of theirs will be apt to bring upon them a double condemnation.

According to eastern papers, what must be the condemnation of the present political parties at the final bar? Roguery, deception and fraud is the definition of their course. There may be many exaggerations published about this; still, in all probability, there is enough of truth remaining to suggest, in the economy of Providence, the propriety of important changes in this republic. The consequences of such changes might be beneficial to the people.

In another important regard, a growing evil in the land calls for the voice of both old and young to be raised against it, and that voice should be strengthened and not weakened. If Sunday-school children can be induced by their parents or teachers, or of their own accord, to raise their voices against the sale of intoxicating liquors, it not only plants the seeds of righteousness and correct morals in their juvenile hearts, that will grow with their growth and strengthen with their strength, but likewise proves a rebuke to a more mature class for their suffering such evils to exist, and the Lord, "out of the mouths of babes and sucklings may perfect praise." "Forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." If the children have been encouraged by their parents and by their teachers to speak against the evils arising from the use of intoxicating liquors, God bless their parents and their teachers for doing their duty.

GAD.

Snow—Healthy—Building, etc.

HOLDEN, Millard Co., Utah,
Dec. 28, 1876.

Editor Deseret News:

We have a fine mass of snow on the ground in this settlement, thirteen inches deep, and it continues snowing. It commenced on Thursday night last, falling very gently, and continuing so on and off ever since, with no show for clearing off at the present.

The health of the inhabitants is good, with very few exceptions.

The Relief Society of this place has commenced to build a house wherein to meet and do business, and store up grain against a time of need.

A new meeting house is talked of. Some rock is quarried and the bricks are burned already.

The distance from your city to ours is 150 miles, not 250, as was inserted in the paper some time ago.

Your brother in the gospel,
WM. PROBERT, Sen.

The Bostonians are shrewd. It is said that in order to avoid answering so often the terrible question, "Who's elected?" they have provided themselves with a printed answer, on a card, like this—"Damfino." This is always ready to hand out to anxious inquirers, even before they ask.

Our Country Contemporaries.

Ogden Junction, Jan. 3—

Joseph A. West, Esq., has resigned the office of assessor and collector of Weber County, and Gilbert Belknap, Esq., has been appointed his successor.

Two children yielded to the power of the fell destroyer during the past night. The infant daughter of the late Delecta Monch passed away, and early this morning the Peery family were called to mourn the loss of their little one.

This morning the new bridge over the Ogden river was examined by the bridge committee and some members of the City Council, and formally accepted. The Mayor drove his buggy over the bridge; being the first to cross it after its full completion, and Street Supervisor Welsh declared it open to public traffic.

The new bridge is a substantial structure, built on two stone abutments, which each rests on thirty piles. It is 108 feet long, the span, clear of the abutments, is 98 feet, with 13 inches camber, it is 24 feet wide, with a double track, and is 17 feet high. It is of the improved Howe pattern. There are 37,000 feet of lumber in it, the timbers measuring from 5x8 inches to 10x12 inches. The flooring is 4 inch plank. It contains 9,000 pounds of iron, in the shape of bolts and straining rods, besides five kegs of extra large spikes.

Mr. David Moore is the contractor for the bridge proper; Mr. Joseph Jackson did the stone work, and the city committee superintended the piling. The committee consists of Selectmen Herrick and Hammond on the part of the county, and Alderman Thomson and Councilor Canfield on behalf of the city. They pronounce the work done first-class, and are well satisfied with the bridge in all its parts.

The abutments were built for \$1,300, the bridge for \$2,800, and the piling cost about \$800, exclusive of excavations and filling up the approaches.

Ogden Junction, Jan. 4—

Officer Clark was on the hunt all night for jail birds. All of the prisoners confined in the city jail but one got away, by digging through the wall into the office of the Captain of Police. The one left gave the alarm, but the birds had got away.

Last evening Lamoni Grex, the clever young clerk at Stanford House, while near Mr. Stanford's residence, on Fifth street, slipped on the ice and fell, his face striking some lumber. He received a severe and painful wound, immediately under the right eye. If the injury had been a quarter of an inch higher, it would have cut the eye itself. Dr. O. B. Adams attended to the wound, and the patient is doing well.

Ogden Junction, Jan. 5—

About 1 o'clock this morning the watchman, Mr. C. B. Griffin, and the night policeman, Mr. James Brown, saw flames issuing from some premises on Fifth Street. The fire proved to be at the rear of Mr. John Hart's shoe shop, in a log out-house, built for a granary, but used as a chicken house by Mr. Gaines, who resides close by. The flames ran up about thirty feet, and by great exertion were extinguished with buckets of water, all present exerting themselves in a praiseworthy manner. The fire was doubtless the work of an incendiary; an evident attempt to burn the premises in the immediate vicinity of the burned building.

Mr. D. B. Lamoreaux, of Logan, says there is very little snow in Cache. The new Tabernacle at Logan will be opened for public services two weeks from next Sunday. The general health of the people is good.

Franklin, Jan. 5th.—William J. Lee, a boy about seventeen years old, of this place, was accidentally shot through the right arm and body, by William Chadwick, about 11 o'clock yesterday, at Five Mile Creek, between Weston and Clifton. While going to the cañon Lee was sitting on the front part of the sled driving, and Chadwick on the hind part with his gun; when they drove through some thick brush, the hammer of the gun caught a twig pulling it almost out of Chadwick's hand. The gun going off, the charge struck Lee, passing