

Correspondence.

The Centennial—The Heat, etc.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1876.

It is nineteen days since the cool winds listed to blow upon Philadelphia, or fan the hot cheek of the International City in Fairmont Park. The situation here is both ludicrous and tragic. Visitors move about but little, most of them remain on the settees in the various buildings, in liquid or vaporic state, while the mortal casualties from the intense heat are estimated at one thousand during the past week! Horses drop and die while drawing the over laden street cars; the night brings no repose, and the baleful influences of the heat upon those whom it does not immediately strike down, but who are suffering from debility or chronic and febrile diseases, cannot be estimated. It is not remarkable, then, that the great mass of visitors have decided to defer their visit until the cooler months of October and November. Those who are here at present are evidently on a tour of duty rather than of pleasure, and are composed in great part of teachers from the public schools, clerks from the United States Government offices and others who have a short vacation in the summer, but whose avocation will recall them before September.

There is a feature of the International Exposition that puzzles me. Why should the nations which may to-morrow be at each other's throats make public displays of their military points, peculiarities, and strength, presenting elaborate models of their fortifications, arms and equipments? It had always seemed to me that the policy of a nation should be to conceal her fighting strength or forties from her neighbors, and in the event of war, receive them as much as possible in ambush. The maxim, "*Secres pacem, para bellum*," is doubtless true and applicable to individuals as well as peoples; but it is difficult to see the policy of giving a possible enemy all the means and measures of preparation. France, Russia, Spain, Brazil and the United States, have very complete military and naval exhibits, consisting of accurate models of fortified places, ports, gunboats, arsenals, pontoon bridges, arms, camp and hospital equipments, etc. Of these, those of the United States, France, and Spain are in buildings erected by their respective governments, while the Russian and Brazilian displays are in Machinery Hall. The Spanish Government building is located in a remote portion of the grounds, at the foot of George's Hill, and, for this reason it has failed to attract the attention which an inspection of its contents will repay. The exhibits are the contribution of the Royal Academy of military engineers, and comprise a complete and interesting display of the fortifications of Spain and her military establishment. Immediately within the entrance of the door is a model of the Barbette gun, it is planted within a miniature fortress and is generally called a siege gun, it being too heavy for field maneuvering. Upon each side of the door are figures for the display of the uniform of the various branches of the Spanish army. There are exhibited a number of models of fortified posts in Spain, designed by the officers of the Spanish army and executed by the students of the Royal Academy. One of these models is a remarkable specimen of the skill of these cadets. It is a representation of the seat of war in Morocco, in 1858. It shows the line of march of the Spanish troops during the campaign, the location of the camps of all the armies, and is a very perfect representation of the military situation during the continuance of hostilities. A model of the city and fortifications of San Sebastian, in the northern part of Spain, is shown, also a model of a model stronghold, supposed to be impregnable. The plan is that the infantry shall first engage the enemy, on the plain below, when, if they are forced to retire, they may fall back upon a more elevated position, where they will be supported by casemated guns, and their retreat, in case it should become necessary, covered. As a last resort they have the top of the tower where are planted the heavy barbette guns. A representation of the aqueduct of Segovia, which is thirteen miles long, and still in a remarkable state of preservation, is shown and is similar in form and construction

to another, which formerly existed in Spain, but has long since fallen into decay. A feature of the Spanish army shown here is its train of pack mules, used to carry small field artillery, as well as the paraphernalia of the camp, to those mountain fastnesses which are inaccessible by other means of transportation. A pontoon train like those in use by the United States army is exhibited, consisting of the boats and planks required to lay a bridge in the shortest possible time. The display of small arms is meagre, but they are very elegant in shape and finish. Sabres and swords, stiletos, dirks, are very tastefully arranged upon shields covered with purple velvet. One portion of this building was designed to exhibit the natural history of Spain, but the collections are yet very incomplete, consisting of a few birds and cats. The display of the varieties of woods indigenous to Spain is here, the most conspicuous being cork.

To the visitor who has become somewhat familiar with the Exposition, its faults and imperfections are apparent. In the main building, nearly half a mile from her government building, Spain has a very creditable display of coal, ores, cereals, etc. Why her display should be divided in this way, fatiguing and confusing the visitor, is "something that no fellow can find out." But this is not the case with the exhibit of Spain alone. The exhibit of some other countries are scattered around without the appearance of method. Perhaps at our Ducentennial, our great grandchildren will be less ambitious to occupy more space than any previous Exposition, than to present the world with a compact display that may be seen with best advantage by the largest number. C.

Faith and Works.

Mankind are required in the Gospel to manifest their faith in God by their works. This is a natural principle, all our labors or manifested works being the result of our faith. Without this principle everything would be at a standstill. A very little reflection will show us that this is evident and that faith is the great motive power that leads to action in all mankind. In the doctrine of Jesus Christ he taught the necessity of faith and works to put his disciples in possession of the knowledge of God. Not faith alone, but also works. "He that will do the will of the Father shall know of the doctrine." So then faith leads to action or works by which we enjoy the knowledge of God and are released from the bondage of darkness, superstition, ignorance and death. If we truly have faith that God is a rewarder of those that diligently seek him, it is natural to demonstrate it by works. The doctrine of Christ, "who gave himself for us, that he might redeem us (the Saints) from all iniquity, and purify unto himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works," is eminently a practical one, by which those who are heirs of salvation obtain the knowledge of God, are taught of his ways, learn to walk in his paths and become his peculiar people, being taught of him through the inspiration of the Holy Ghost, the Spirit of Truth. It follows of necessity that the works manifested by the disciples of Christ, the Saints, by which the Father is glorified, must obviously differ from those manifested by the world who know not God, because the ways of God are not the ways of man, neither are his thoughts their thoughts. It is impossible to learn anything to any advantage but by our experience. We demonstrate the correctness of true principle by practice. It is our faith in God and Jesus Christ that leads us to adopt or accept the doctrine of the Father. Understanding they cannot look upon sin with the slightest degree of allowance, leads us to repentance and to walk in newness of life, adopting the principles of the everlasting covenant. Then, becoming like little children in our feelings, we submit to baptism, being buried with Christ in baptism in the new birth by one who has the authority from the redeemer to act in his name with his sanction, after which we receive the Holy Ghost by the laying on of the hands of his authorized ministers, the apostles, prophets, or elders, who are called of God through the Holy Spirit to this work. Thus the blood of Christ is applied and we are born again,

heirs of everlasting life by water, blood and the Spirit, cleansed and sanctified from all sin by the blood of the "Only Begotten," we become the children of God to be taught of him the mysteries of the kingdom of heaven and be prepared to enjoy eternal life in the world to come, even immortal glory! Thus our faith is manifested by our works and through our obedience we are put in possession of the Spirit of Truth to guide us into all truth and work the works by which God the Father is alone glorified, by which we depart from the vanities and follies of the world, working the works of righteousness, become his peculiar people, vessels of honor, fitted for the master's use, trusting him where we cannot trace him, concentrating our love in him, faithfully carrying out his instructions, proving him in every respect to be the same to-day, yesterday, and forever, an unchangeable God, full of love, mercy, and kindness, in whom we may safely trust now and forever. URIEL.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Normal Institute.

HYRUM CITY, Cache Co,
July 22, 1876.

Editor Deseret News:

The school teachers of Cache county met at the First Ward schoolhouse on Monday the 10th instant, and organized the Cache County Normal Institute, Miss Ida I. Cook Principal.

Teachers present—Logan, Willard Maughan, Annie Doremus, Mattie Blair, Josephine Cluff, Lydia Crockett, Caroline Olsen, L. Hyde, Millville, Mary M. Henrie, Hyrum, Charles C. Shaw. Providence, J. H. Brown, C. D. W. Fuller, Annie Matthews. Paradise, Henry A. Shaw. Wellsville, W. K. Reid, Fanny Nibley. Mendon, John Donaldson. Hyde Park, F. Turner, Lars C. Peterson, Permella Drury. Smithfield, W. A. Noble. Richmond, Edwin Smith. Newton, A. P. Welchman. Clifton, Lucetta M. Marley. Franklin, Susie L. Gosling.

The object of the two weeks' session will, I think, bring about the desired result, viz., a uniform method of teaching throughout the county.

On Friday, the 21st, the labors of the Institute were brought to a close. Mr. Reid, on behalf of the members, presented Miss Cook with a very handsome bound volume, "History of the United States," a gold necklace with locket attached, also a written testimonial, which was signed by all the members of the Institute.

Miss Cook made a suitable reply, and said it had taken her by surprise. She thanked every one present for their kind feelings and regard.

The following gentlemen visited the Institute: Bishops Preston, Roskelly, Danes, Hammond and Jordan, also M. Thatcher, C. Nibley, James A. Leishman, C. O. Card, and W. H. Appleby, Esqrs.

The Institute was adjourned subject to the call of the County Superintendent. Superintendent Roskelly is alive to the educational interests of the county, and he has the respect, confidence and esteem of the school teachers.

Very respectfully,
CHARLES C. SHAW.

Houses Struck by Lightning—The Twenty-Fourth.

BRIGHAM CITY,
July 25th, 1876.

Editor Deseret News:

On the evening of the 24th inst., the house of Robert Wilson, in this town, was struck by lightning, causing all the inmates therein to be knocked down, and Mr. Wilson was pitched a distance of eight feet by the shock. The house was shaken roughly and the north gable gave way, which caused every finish in the rooms to be unfinished. Mr. Wilson was slightly injured on his neck.

The house of Bro. Orme, at Call's Fort, was also struck by the fiery element from above, on the morning of the same day, but not much injured.

A grand ball was held on the 29th anniversary of the pioneers entering the valleys of Salt Lake, in the upper room of the Social Hall, just finished, and ornamented for the occasion, and we had a very agreeable time there. The

room is 33 by 63 feet, and was well filled by ladies and gentlemen. The day was otherwise celebrated, although in expectancy of sultry weather, processions of a formal nature had been suspended this time.

Respectfully, A. C.

Y. M. M. I. A.—Sickness—Crops—Schools and Meetings—Fourth and Twenty-fourth.

SPRINGDALE, July 16, 1876.

Editor Deseret News:

I noticed in your last issue a report of the travels of Brothers Hardy and Young in the interest of the Y. M. M. I. A., in which it was stated that there was no organization of the kind in this place. I wish to correct the statement by presenting a portion of the minutes of our organization, as follows—

Dec. 29th, 1875. The follow citizens of Springdale met at the house of E. Homer for the purpose of organizing a Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association, namely, E. M. Greene, S. K. Gifford, E. F. Greene, E. Homer, A. Gifford, O. D. Gifford, D. K. Greene, E. M. Greene, E. C. Durfee, G. A. Palmer, J. M. Palmer, J. W. Palmer and B. K. Homer. House called to order by E. M. Greene. After appropriate remarks by E. M. Greene, and others, an organization was entered into as follows—Edmund Homer, president; Alpheus Gifford, his assistant, and D. K. Greene, secretary.

Meetings were well attended, each member showing a desire to improve in all good, until the busy time of the year came on, when it was thought best to adjourn for a short time. I believe it is the intention of the President to commence meetings again soon.

There has been considerable sickness in this Ward for some time past, a kind of lung and throat disease, commencing with a cold. The disease has been quite severe, but I believe no case has proved fatal. We have had one good shower of late, but not enough to start the grass much. Our crops are growing finely, in spite of the dry season, as our mountain stream is more than sufficient for the land. We have a Sunday school in operation, under the superintendence of D. K. Greene. We also have a day school just started. Our meetings are attended with interest. We have learned that in union there is strength.

The 4th passed off finely, and the young people are anxiously waiting for the 24th.

Very respectfully,
S. K. GIFFORD.

Sunday School Celebration.

LOGAN, July 22, 1876.

Editor Deseret News:

By request of Sup't Moses Thatcher, the superintendents, teachers, singing masters, and many of the Bishops belonging to the various Sunday Schools of this valley, met to day in general convention at 11 a. m., in the Logan bowery.

Meeting was called to order by Sup't Moses Thatcher. After the usual singing and prayer, the different schools of the valley were called upon to represent their present condition. Nineteen out of the twenty-one Wards were represented, and most of them reported very favorably. Some needed more teachers, others wanted more copies of the *Juvenile Instructor* in their schools, but taken on the average the schools were in a very good condition.

After some deliberation as to the best method of adopting a uniform system of instruction throughout the valley, it was resolved that a committee on rules and regulations be appointed. E. M. Curtis, A. Noble, A. Clark, R. Latham, J. H. Brown, — Welshman, and J. E. Hyde, were appointed; a committee on musical instruction were also appointed to systematize and regulate the singing of the various schools—Wm. Knowles, A. Noble, J. B. Nash, A. Clark and H. Haslum, were elected.

During the meeting the convention was addressed by Elder G. L. Farrell, Bishop W. B. Preston, and Sup't M. Thatcher, all of whom gave excellent advice and instruction concerning the governing and controlling of the children of the Saints, that good and holy principles might be implanted instead of evil and bad ones. The meeting was a spirited and interesting one, and all present felt determined to

renew their vigor to help educate and instruct the children of the Saints. Good seeds were sown and scattered broadcast throughout the valley, and will be by the many superintendents and teachers that were present. They will grow and mature in the hearts of the young, and good fruit will be the result of the labors of the Elders and sisters met in convention this day.

I feel assured that much more good would result from such meetings, could we have them oftener, say twice a year, instead of once.
J. O. H. Sec.

Baptisms—Good Prospects—Dull Times.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 19, 1876.

Editor Deseret News:

I am just in receipt of a letter from Elder David Evans, of Lehi, informing me of the organization of a branch of the Church in Monroeton, Bradford Co., Pa., where he and Elder Eli H. Pearce, of Brigham City, have been laboring for some months, with considerable success. They have baptized sixteen persons, ordaining three Elders and two Priests. The branch numbers eighteen members and there are yet a number to be baptized. Those that have embraced the gospel are feeling well, their faith is confirmed by the signs following—"The blind see, the deaf hear, the lame walk, and the gospel is preached to the poor." The boys are doing well. Though weak in and of themselves, they are made strong by the power of the Holy Ghost. They have been threatened with "tar and feathers" by some of the orthodox of Bradford and Tioja Counties, but thanks be to God they have been cared for and shielded from harm. The boys are so modest they really adopt the injunction, "Let not your right hand know what your left hand doeth," but the news is so good, so encouraging from them, that I felt impressed to pen the news for the NEWS, so that friends in Utah might hear what the Lord is doing for his servants.

I have just received a call from Elder John Taylor and wife, from Plains, where there is quite a large branch, lately organized through the instrumentality of Bros. Pearce and Evans, of which I think you had an account in the NEWS some time ago. Bro. Taylor presides over the branch and is a man valiant in the truth. He informs me that the Saints of his branch are well and feeling well. The Saints of the Hyde Park branch feel well and are rejoicing in the truth. Why don't the brethren formerly connected with this branch, who are now in Utah, write to friends according to promise? If they only knew what good they accomplished in writing they would honor their promise. Will they take the hint? Bro. F. A. Lecor and family, with whom Bros. Evans and Pearce are sojourning, are exerting themselves in aiding the brethren to advance the interests of the kingdom in that section of country. Bro. Lecor was baptized some years ago by Elder Orson Pratt, when Bro. Pratt preached through this section of our State.

Times are fearfully dull throughout the whole of these mining regions. Thousands of families are in need of the necessities to sustain life. Men's hearts are failing them in dread of the future.

Yours, as ever, in the gospel of Jesus Christ,
E. HOWELL.

Y. M. M. I. A.

VIRGIN CITY, July 16, 1876.

Editor Deseret News:

According to the request of Bros. Hardy and Young, a meeting was convened in the Virgin City meeting house on May 25th, for the purpose of organizing the young men of Virgin City in a mutual improvement association. After receiving some good instructions from Bros. Hardy and Young, we proceeded with the following organization—Bro. James Jepson, jr., was chosen as president, William W. Willis as his first and Ira Bradshaw as his second counsellors, Estelvin Owens secretary and James W. Bay assistant.

Of the thirty families we have thirty-six members already belonging to the association. We have a punctual attendance at our meetings, which we hold semi-monthly. We have an appropriation of over a thousand dollars made by the