

Correspondence.

The Sick Healed—Well Received—A Little Opposition—Baptisms—Poverty of the People—Ruins—The Country.

TUBAC, Pima Co., Arizona,
March 4th, 1877.

President B. Young.

Dear Brother—We have been in this little place a little over two weeks, studying the language and talking to the people as opportunity offered. My brother, brother Garff and I came here first, with the intention of staying here a couple of months to study, and organize a branch of the Church if we could.

We arrived here on Wednesday, and on the Sunday following I was sent for in haste, by a man who wished me to hear his confessions, etc., to prepare him for death, as is the Catholic custom. I explained to him that I was not a Catholic priest, neither believed in that religion, but I told him who and what I was, and that, as the disciples of our Saviour, we prepared men to live as well as to die, etc. He asked me to administer to him, saying, he had faith in what I said, and that he would be healed if it was the will of the Lord. I went for my brother and Garff, and we administered to him, and he was healed by the power of God, and in two or three days he was at his work, the same as ever, and he has since been ready, at any time and any place, to testify that he was healed by the power of God by the administration of his servants.

Since that time we have frequently been sent for to administer to the sick, and the Lord has had respect for the administrations of his servants, and the sick have been healed.

Bro. Trejo came here a few days since, after having spent a few days in Sonora, visiting two or three settlements. He was kindly received and listened to with interest, with but one exception, where an effort was made, by a relative of the padre, to create disturbance. Since he came here we have held several meetings, and yesterday he baptized the man (Ramon Sardina) to whom we first administered. Several more have applied for baptism, some of whom, I think, will go into the water as soon as they are well enough; they having been very sick, and some of them that have been healed had been sick for many months.

We expect to organize a branch of the Church here immediately, and hope we will be enabled to benefit this people, and bring the blessings of God upon them. They are all very poor, having neither cows, horses, houses nor lands, and but very little to live on. It is truly a mystery how they live at all. They live for days, and I do not know but weeks, on parched corn. They are willing to divide their last meal with a stranger. They are industrious, but ignorant, it being seldom you find one that can read. If there were a few settlements of our people near here, it appears to me from what I see and what they say, they would flock to them by hundreds. I speak of the Mexicans. They have been so long scourged by revolutions in Mexico that they, many of them, have become discouraged, and reduced to poverty and degradation, and they listen with pleasure to the principles of truth. Yet, under their present surroundings and influence, it seems hard for them to throw off their old ideas and customs at once, and go into the waters of baptism.

They say to us, "How we wish we could get to the settlements on the Little Colorado." In and about this place most of the people have been scared off by the Apaches, so that the country is just beginning to be resettled again.

There are the ruins of whole towns here, where there are not now any inhabitants, but Americans and foreigners are coming in and taking possession. There are places here large enough to accommodate forty or fifty families, with plenty of water and wood, feed, etc., and a good climate, but no saw timber. This country is better than the north part of the Territory, from the fact that the land is as good, if not better, and the water is good and regular, and the climate, I think is more pleasant. The principal drawbacks are Apache raids and lack of saw timber.

There is abundance of mines here, some of which are very rich, also a tolerably good market for produce. There is also plenty of

game, deer, antelope, mountain sheep, turkeys, wild hogs, etc.

Brothers Pratt and Terry are in Sarie, Sonora, working among the Mexicans to learn the language. They get their board, washing and mending, etc., for their labor. Wages are very low here and it is seldom a person can find a job of work. We are doing very well, and I think learning as fast as we could expect under the circumstances. We intend to pay a visit to Magdalena, which is quite an important town in Sonora, where we hope to be able to raise up a branch. We intend to make this place (Tubac) our headquarters for some time yet. After visiting Magdalena we expect to return to San Xavier and Tucson, hoping to be able to accomplish something in each of those two places, as there is quite a number in each place considerably interested.

This afternoon we have baptized two more persons, one woman and one man. The woman we baptized this afternoon has been desiring baptism for several days, but being too sick and weak to walk to the water, we thought best that she wait a few days, until she might gain strength, but, as she did not improve much in health, she determined this afternoon to be baptized anyway. We were obliged to carry her nearly all the way to the water, three or four hundred yards, but after she was baptized, her sickness left her, and she walked all the way back to the house, and is now well, except that she is very weak. We have also married one couple, the man being in the church, but the woman not yet, but desires to be baptized immediately. There are also some children to bless. The prospect is favorable to do a good work here, and make a start that will spread both north and south.

Yesterday several gentlemen, passing through this place, heard of us, stopped by the way side at a house, and requested us to explain the doctrines of our church to them, which we did, and they went on to Sonora feeling well, and will doubtless speak well of it wherever they go.

Praying for the blessings of God upon you and all the faithful,

I am,
Your brother in the gospel
of peace,
J. Z. STEWART.

Meetings—Emigrating.

ISANTI, Isanti Co., Minn.,
March 12th, 1877.

Editor Deseret News:

I am well and so are the brethren that are with me here and the Saints in general. We have very good meetings, generally well attended. Last Sunday, the 11th, we had a meeting in Baldwin at 9 o'clock. We partook of the Lord's Supper, and bore our humble and sincere testimony to the work of God. Elder J. B. Judkins was honorably released from the presidency of Farmersville branch of the church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, with permission to emigrate to Zion, and a vote of thanks was tendered him for the faithful performance of his duty as presiding elder in said branch. His father, Newell Judkins, was ordained to the office of an Elder to succeed him. Brother J. B. Judkins intends to leave Babylon on Monday, the 26th, to meet his relations and friends in Zion.

After our sacrament meeting we had a general meeting, and a good spirit prevailed. But after the meeting an old gentleman, a bachelor, opposed us and ridiculed our doctrine, especially what is commonly called polygamy. Father John Stretch and I replied to him, and I told him if he would try and fulfill the first commandment that we have any account of that God gave to mortals here upon the earth, then I would reason with him further, which rather alarmed him. But he could get no sympathizers.

Your brother and fellow-laborer in the kingdom of God.

B. P. WULFFENSTEIN.

Concerts—Improvements—Schools—Preaching, etc.

MALAD CITY, March 19, 1877.

Editor Deseret News:

We are improving by degrees. Last Saturday evening, the 17th, a concert was held by the Malad City choir, under the leadership of Professor David P. Jones. It was

one of the best concerts ever held in the Malad. The hall was crowded to overflowing. The hall, too, has undergone considerable improvement of late, inside and out. Scenery has been put up for the convenience of the choir and the dramatic associations to hold their concerts and theatrical performances. The Saints enjoy themselves exceedingly and are thankful, day and night, for the restoration of the gospel. A great many of our young men have renewed their covenants before the Lord and joined the "Young Men's Association." They feel well and are willing to do all they can towards building up the kingdom of God and preparing for the second advent of the Messiah. Our Meeting-house is too small to contain its attendants on Sunday. The choir makes our meetings very attractive and the Sunday school is well attended. Our donation for the Temple is \$4,000. We are now very busy building a dairy, and a blacksmith and carpenter shops.

Co-operation is everything here at present. We sustained a very heavy loss last year through the grasshoppers, but we think to put in a heavy crop this spring again. Nothing venture nothing win. My health is good. I am your brother in the gospel,

DANIEL DANIELS.

Labors of the Elders.

SAN LORENZO, New Mexico,
March 18, 1877.

Editor Deseret News:

In company with Brother John Maughan and Wm. J. F. McAllister, I arrived here five months ago, I and Bro. Maughan with a portion of our families. We passed through the camps on the Little Colorado, where we were warmly received and aided on our journey. The object of our mission was to the natives of this country, some having received us in a friendly manner, and a number having been baptized through the labors of Elders Ammon M. Tenney, of Kanab, and Robert H. Smith, the latter formerly of Logan. The Zunis are hard working, self-sustaining, law-abiding Indians, having many sheep, goats, horses, donkeys, and good work cattle. They raise plenty of wheat and corn and produce a good article of peaches. They number between three and four thousand, live in towns, with houses built in the Mexican style. Many of them speak Spanish. They have four villages, and in the winter nearly all go to one village, except those in charge of their stock. When the moon is full they dance all night, but have rather improved on the northern style of Indian dance. They have a sort of gambling that inspires them. In fact they feel that they are a long way ahead of all others of the Indian race. We have warm friends amongst them. The enemies of God's work have done all in their power to hedge up the way of our mission. We feel assured of success, and this because of the signs and the powers of darkness raging against us. About eight weeks ago, Elders Burnham and Tietan arrived here, and have located in a beautiful valley, called Savoy, amongst the Navajos, fourteen miles north-west from this place, and we have been assisting each other in building, &c. I had frequent visits from a portion of the Navajos, and some Zunies to locate in this valley, which I told them we would do when some help came. Since our location there they feel much pleased, and some of them are very desirous to build and raise grain and be like us.

As far as my knowledge goes, all of the Navajos are pleased at our being in their midst. The abominations of the wicked white man have spread disease amongst them to a fearful extent, more especially amongst the Navajos who are adjacent to the forts. We are kindly received by our Spanish friends at this place and have commenced to put in crops and have laid off a small town, and hope to be able to build some houses for our comfort. We have a share of the land and water until the land comes into market, when there will be plenty for all.

Three of the sons of Brother Jeremiah Hatch and my sister Elizabeth have arrived and are feeling well. Two of the boys have families. These young men are full of faith, and are willing to work for the cause of Zion. We expect to build together and work and board in the Order, having one interest, and that we trust will be for all.

We have just returned from a three weeks' trip to Fort Wingate, where we have been getting in logs for lumber on shares. We hauled some of the largest logs ever sawed in New Mexico. Water in this country is scarce, but there is plenty for family use and stock, and to me it seems strange, as about this time the water comes out of the sides of the mountains where it is perfectly dry for months, and increases so that it can be used for three months for irrigation. Yesterday, at the usual date, water was discovered in the usual place, and all of the Spanish neighbors, women and children, visited the place with great joy and praise. We are about equal in numbers, and all hands went to preparing the water ditches and making new ones, whilst some were in favor that all should cross themselves in praise to Deus, but we told them we thanked our God in prayer and praise at our houses night and morning. We, of course, have to argue and preach against many traditions of this superstitious people. They become friendly, as they see we practise what we preach, and our neighbors preach of our honesty, virtue and labors, till we are known far and near, and at times they defend us in a very able manner. We are acquiring the Spanish language. The smaller children have acquired it so well that they can speak and understand almost everything, whilst our women can converse with them on almost any subject. Our children are greatly admired by our Spanish friends, and every pains is taken to advance us. I feel that I shall soon acquire the language when I can spare a little time to attend to it. I frequently wake up in the night and find out the meaning of words that impress me with force, and by referring to the children I can learn them. We are 155 miles from Brother Lot Smith's camp, 168 west of Santa Fe, and 40 from Fort Wingate east.

Elder Boyle writes me that a company will leave Arkansas in April for New Mexico or Arizona.

With kind love to all my numerous friends in Utah, and asking the faith and prayers of all the Saints that we may obtain homes for many and fill our missions with honor, from your fellow laborer in the New Covenant,

L. H. HATCH.

By Telegraph.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 4.

The excitement and feverishness which characterized speculation on the stock exchange, yesterday, were entirely absent to-day, and a firm and improved tone was exhibited in the dealings. The more confident feeling which prevailed was due to many causes, prominent among them was the intelligence that a prominent capitalist, said by some to be General H. H. Baxter, and by others to be Senator Jones, of Nevada, had come to the rescue of Mr. Trenor W. Park and made arrangements to enable that gentleman to tide over his temporary embarrassments. It was also stated that the loans made by banks on the stocks had been taken up by brokers. Favorable reports from the meeting of railroad magnates in session at an up-town hotel, indicated that a satisfactory settlement would be effected, and tended to strengthen the shares of the trunk lines.

Before the Stock Exchange closed, it was definitely announced to the callers at Park's office that all claims against him had been settled, and the closing quotations showed that Panama stock was held at 100.

Christian K. Ross, father of Charley Ross, the missing boy, was at the police headquarters, to-day, making inquiries. A boy, answering the description of his son, was reported to be in San Francisco, and a correspondence has passed between the chief of police here and the authorities there in regard to the matter. Ross still believes his child lives, and has not given up all hopes of his recovery.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., 4.—Henry Johnson, supposed to be the leader of a band of burglars, before the commencement of his trial, to-day, sought to escape by descending forty feet from a window in the Court House. He used a small piece of twine, and had hardly proceeded four feet when it broke, allowing him to fall to a brick pavement below, receiving serious injuries.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 2.

The Telegraph's Pera special says Turkey has just received the text of the protocol. A grand council of ministers is appointed for Wednesday to consider if peace is desired, but war preparations continue. The national feeling is strongly averse to the acceptance by the Porte of any dishonorable conditions.

The Post's special from Berlin says Prince Bismarck has tendered his resignation of the Imperial Chancellorship. Herr Comphansen will succeed him in that position.

Bismarck's resolve is attributed in diplomatic circles to the mortifying results of the spring session of the Reichstag, the growing complications with south Germany and the strong personal feeling that his popularity is rapidly diminishing throughout the country. Comphansen's nomination will certainly be regarded unfavorably by the whole of Prussian Germany, and in fact Bismarck's resolution to retire cannot but be esteemed as a most serious calamity to the empire.

HAVANA, March 24.—Gen. Martinez de Campos has issued a proclamation promising pardon to every person surrendering before the 1st of May, who has not committed any extraordinary offence connected with the insurrection. Any one surrendering after the 1st of May will be subject to the charges to date. Prisoners made after the first of May will be shot, if such decision of an impromptu court martial is approved by the commanding general of the district wherein the capture was made. The prisoners taken before the 1st of May will be treated as heretofore.

LONDON, 3.—A. Oakley Hall walked in Hyde Park, yesterday, with a middle aged lady.

A Belgrade letter, received from a wealthy merchant of Bosnia, states that the Turks perpetrated cruelties rivaling those in Bulgaria, in the villages of Partch, Busovatchia, Podogovic and Valeschitz.

The Queen's Theatre, Edinburgh, Scotland, was burned about midnight; no one was hurt.

ST. JOHN'S, N. B., 4.—By heavy freshets in this section the mill dam at Gaspeneau was carried away, and James Caldwell and E. Morton were drowned. Mills and bridges at other places were damaged, and serious loss of life is feared.

LONDON, 4.

The school-house in the Norwegian village of Ellingsa, has been burned, and sixteen children perished.

A New York druggist has six calls per week from women who want to suicide. He gives them powders in place of poison, and they are terribly sick, desire to live, and some of them marry rich coal merchants.

Landlady (to boarder, who has passed his cup six times): "You are very fond of coffee, Mr. Smith." Mr. Smith—"Yes, ma'am, it looks as if I was, when I am willing to swallow so much water for the sake of getting a little."

Professor of chemistry: "Suppose you were called to a patient who had swallowed a heavy dose of oxalic acid, what would you administer?" K. (who is preparing for the ministry, and who only takes chemistry because it is obligatory): I would administer the sacrament."

"Sing Sing!" shouted the brakeman, as a Hudson River train slowed up to that station. "Five years for refreshments!" yelled a passenger with short hair and braces, as he rose to leave the car in charge of a deputy sheriff.

It isn't Chinese cheap labor that's going to ruin us; it's the disposition to lean up against the sunny side of the fence and let some other fellow speed the plow.

THE Life of President Brigham Young, Mailed to any part of Utah, for \$2.50. Address

JAMES DWYER,
w3 Bookseller, Salt Lake City.

LAWs concerning Pre-emptions, Homesteads, Timber Culture, etc. Price 15 cents. Two copies 25 cents. For sale at the DESERET NEWS Office.

LAWs concerning Naturalization, Citizenship, Elections, Supervisors of Elections, and United States Marshals at Elections, in pamphlet form. Price 15 cents. Two copies, 25. For sale at the DESERET NEWS Office.

\$80 A MONTH SALARY IN ADVANCE and expenses paid. Address Johnsen & Co., 119 Nassau St., N. Y.