

Correspondence.

The Centennial Fourth Celebration.

PHILADELPHIA 7, 1876.

Editor Desert News:

This has been an eventful week in Philadelphia. The Centennial Fourth of July celebration, that has been anticipated for years, took place with appropriate form and ceremony, under the eaves of the old Independence building, in which the signers made their names immortal by affixing them to that remarkable declaration. The time-worn original declaration itself was there, and the mayor of the city held it up to the gaze of the shouting multitudes, and Richard Henry Lee, a grandson and namesake of one of the signers, read it with earnest, unaffected elocution. Bayard Taylor read a poem which I think will long survive the occasion and the century, and Hon. Wm. M. Evarts delivered an oration which, but for its great length, would serve as a perfect model for all orators of the future. As for the music, choral and orchestral, I presume it was worthy of the great occasion. Oliver Wendell Holmes had written a hymn of welcome to all nations, and his Majesty Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, presented a hymn, "Greeting from Brazil," composed at his request by A. Carlos Gomes, court musician of Brazil; but music on an occasion of this character should not be of a high, classic, or difficult order. Musical sounds, unlike poems and orations, die in the atmosphere with its vibrations; music is not played for posterity, hence the musical selections for large popular assemblies should be of an easy, familiar character that will give the greatest pleasure to the greatest number. When they are not of this character, it has been proved, again and again, that they will not be heard; the buzz or clamor of ten thousand voices will neutralize or drown the finest strains. During the performance of the "Greeting from Brazil," the Emperor came to the front of the stand, held his head to one side, and with his hand to his ear, in vain effort to hear distinctly the music. Among the distinguished personages on the stand were the Vice President, Gen. Banks, General Sherman and Sheridan, Governor Hayes, the republican candidate for president, Sir Edward Thornton, the minister from England, as well as many other distinguished foreigners.

We were celebrating our escape from British bondage (not such a bondage after all), and the British ambassador was on the stand, but no sentiment in Bayard Taylor's noble poem excited so much enthusiasm as that in which the poet referred to our English origin, English tongue and traits.

It is useless to attempt a description of the civic torchlight procession on the evening of the 3rd, or of the grand military parade on the 4th of July. Great processions and parades, like great battles, can be seen only at points and in sections and can scarcely be seen in this way when the pageant is in the narrow streets of a great city. Far more interesting than the half organized bands of citizens, bearing torches, banners, and devices, or than the perfectly organized and disciplined military, is the dense mass of spectators that fill the windows, trees and sidewalks, and, surging back and forth, encroach upon the streets, and obstruct the passage of the cars. There is something fearful and sublime in an immense crowd, in this juxtaposition and condensation of humanity, heterogeneous in condition, age, sex, morals, life, aspiration and degradation; and yet most of them live through it, and emerge as individuals; a few men lose their pocket-books, and a few women lose their virtue. I saw the military parade, as it passed, from the top of an ice wagon. A column of ten thousand superbly uniformed and disciplined troops marched, almost every company headed by a band of music. The southern military organizations attracted much attention and won plaudits by the perfection of their discipline and by the ardor with which they joined in every patriotic demonstration. The weather was excessively warm, many were entirely overcome by the heat, and some of the companies were followed by servants carrying buckets of water, from which the soldiers drank at every halt.

On the evening of the fourth,

there was a grand display of fireworks from Lemon Hill in East Fairmount Park. At 8 p. m. there was a general illumination with colored fires, which could be seen for a great distance, next there was a grand ascension of fire balloons, dropping at intervals in their aerial flight beautiful fire bouquets of many colored lights, and then the heavens clouded by an approaching rain were made resplendent with signal rockets. The next display was an allegory representing the birth and growth of the United States, in which the names of the thirteen colonies were written in letters of fire. A grand explosion, like a volcanic eruption, of bombs bursting high in air and falling in every variety of colored stars, a flight of meteor and maroon rockets, a beautiful figure of red, white and blue lights, representing an immense cascade, and a fusillade of bombs, dropping ruby, purple, emerald, sapphire, gold and silver stars, next followed, and then came the pyric piece representing Washington surrounded with American flags. All these displays were enjoyed by the tens of thousands who were in the park, but it had commenced to rain and this had a dampening effect upon the fireworks and upon the spectators, and it was found necessary to abbreviate the programme. The flights of parachute rockets, the old "Liberty Bell," the conjunction of the north star and southern cross were given under the disadvantages of a brisk rain. The display was concluded by the presentation of an immense pyric temple representing the rise and progress of America. This temple was 54 by 112 feet and the dome was 152 feet in height surmounted by the Goddess of Liberty pointing with one hand to the American eagle. Altogether this display, which cost, I have been told, \$10,000, was very beautiful and dazzling, but the occasional blinding flashes of lightning from the overhanging clouds made the human pyrotechnics appear rather tame.

Meetings—Encouraging Prospects—Temperance Movement, etc.

SALEM, Mass., July 5, 1876.

Editor Desert News:

I have now been laboring in the northeastern part of Massachusetts for over four months. Most of the time there has been just enough encouragement to keep me in the State, and several times I have been on the point of leaving for "fairer fields and pastures new," but the spirit seemed to prompt me to exercise patience and wait to see what good would come of my presence and labors, and it would seem from present appearances that my continual thumping on the shell of skepticism and bigotry, that encrusts the New England people's minds has resulted in a break of such magnitude in the village of Groveland that a good room in a private house has been placed at my use for meetings, and a large hall in South Groveland is at my service, besides small openings in several other places where I hold small meetings occasionally with more or less encouraging prospects.

I have held three meetings within four days, and have three or four appointments ahead; on the whole a more encouraging outlook than has before presented itself in this State to me. Most of these eastern towns have a piece of ground reserved for the use of the public, called a common, usually covered with grass and ornamented with trees, settees, &c. They are very nice places for out-door meetings, and ministers of various denominations hold meetings on them instead of in churches, during the warm weather. Thus I am comparatively independent of church trustees and hall owners, so far as meeting rooms are concerned, as I can hold out-door meetings, which are both pleasant and fashionable in this section, whenever the spirit of the Lord directs me to.

The tidal wave of religious revival meetings and preaching, which swept over the country during the winter, has now subsided and is being followed by temperance revivals, and the organization of temperance societies and reform clubs. Strenuous efforts are being made in all parts of New England by ministers and philanthropic people, to make a grand success of the temperance movement. More or less good is doubtless being done, but the results are small in proportion to the effort, and but a small part of the good done is likely to be per-

manent or last longer than the excitement does.

There is much talk of amalgamating the Congregationalists and Presbyterians in New England. The organs of the respective sects, that I have read, decidedly favor the arrangement on the ground of economy in church expenses, as half the ministers now employed could do most of the work, and the congregations of the respective sects throughout the country are becoming too small to hold together in some instances; in others they are so small as to make the minister's salary, &c., very heavy burdens.

A practice once considered very objectionable, is now rapidly coming into vogue, that of ministers of various sects exchanging pulpits, temporarily, with one another, as for instance, a Baptist minister preaching to a neighboring Methodist minister's congregation on the Sabbath, while the latter preaches to the Baptist people.

Respectfully,
B. F. CUMMINGS, Jr.

S. A. GRANT & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, desire agents to sell their manufactures on the Pacific Slope, and offer extra inducements to those who are out of employment, and who desire a first-class business with good profits.

DECEASED.

In the Sugar House Ward, July 22nd, 1876, of old age and general debility, EDWARD GABBOTT.

Deceased was born February 28th, 1808, in Layland, Lancashire, England; embraced the Gospel in 1837; was baptised by Elder Heber C. Kimball; emigrated to Nauvoo, Illinois, in February, 1841; was ordained a member of the 4th Quorum of Seventies while there, and was expelled with the Saints in 1846. He remained one year at Little Pigeon Creek, near Council Bluffs, arriving in Salt Lake Valley, September, 1848. He resided in the 7th Ward, Salt Lake City; was a teacher in that ward for a number of years. In 1868, he moved to his farm, in Sugar House Ward, where he was at the time of his death.

Deceased was respected by all who knew him as a strictly honest, upright man, full of integrity and a firm believer in the Divine Mission of Joseph Smith, having a knowledge of the truth of the work in which he was engaged, and died in full faith in the hope of a glorious resurrection. The funeral services were held at his late residence, on Monday, July 24th. The ceremonies were conducted by Bishop William Thornon of the 7th Ward. Brief addresses were delivered by Bishop Thornon, Elders John Van Cott, and Thomas McLelland and others.—Com.

Millennial Star, please copy.

At Payson, July 16, 1876, ELIZA, wife of Hugh Wilson, aged 42 years and 11 months, leaving a husband and four children to mourn her loss.—Com.

ESTRAY.

STRAYED into J. Adams' lot, south-east of Lonsdale's Gardens, a red COW, branded on right hip; a shot round the round horns. The owner can have her by applying at the above address and paying damage done.

JOSEPH ADAMS,
20th Ward, Salt Lake City.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE in the estray pound at South Cottonwood, the following described animals:

A brown and white STEER, about three years old, white head, brown around the eyes, c on left ear, b and d on right ear.

A large OX, about nine years old, color, blue and white, most of white about hind parts, crop off and slit in left ear, L on right ear, visible.

A brown COW, white under belly, on legs, rump and forehead, about nine months old, and is a BULL, which, if not claimed, will be sold on Saturday, 4th of August, 1876, at 10 a. m.

J. R. MILLER,
Poundkeeper.
South Cottonwood, 25th July, 1876.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession the following described estrays:

One red COW, 7 or 8 years old, star in forehead, speckled brisket, small white spot under belly, brand on left hip, under half crop off and slit in left ear.

One black COW, 7 or 8 years old, four white legs and white under belly, white spot on left side, small white spot on top of tail, bushy tail white, b on left hip, under half crop off and slit in left ear.

One red and white spotted yearling HEIFER, large white spot in forehead, branded on left hip, under half crop off and slit in left ear.

One dark red yearling STEER, branded on left hip, under half crop off and slit in left ear.

One black COW, 5 or 6 years old, white under belly, white spots on hind legs, dewlap out u ward, or p off right, or p a d half crop off left ear, branded with a figure four on left hip, thus, 4, and a kind of A B C combined on right hip, bush of tail white.

Which if not claimed, will be sold at the District Pound, in Moroni, Sanpete County, July 3rd, A. D. 1876, on Monday at two o'clock p. m.

J. L. JOLY,
District Poundkeeper.
Moroni City, July 30th, 1876.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession the following described stock:

One dark, yellow or mouse colored MARE, 5 or 6 years old, branded W with a half circle over it, on left thigh, star in forehead.

One dark, iron grey HORSE COLT, 2 years old, branded W with a half circle over it, on left thigh, two white spots in forehead, which, if not claimed will be sold July 31st, 1876, at 10 a. m., at my corral.

JENS HANSEN,
District Poundkeeper.
Manti, July 20th, 1876.

Administrators' Notice.

ALL PERSONS INHERITED TO THE Estate of Jesse Louder deceased, will please come forward and settle. All persons holding claims against said estate will also present their claims for settlement, as the administrators desire to adjust the affairs of said estate.

JOHN PARKER, Administrators.
AN LOUDER, Administrators.
Virgin City, Jan. 17th, 1876.

TO JOHN HUTCHINS.

YOU WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that we have expended in labor for you Eighty Dollars (\$80.00) on the Midway mine in Cphir Mining District. That unless the same is paid within ninety days from the date hereof, together with our costs, your interests in said mine will be forfeited to us by law.

H. D. CONVERSE.
CALVIN KIRK.
I. L. GREENWALD.Cphir Mining District,
Sept. 29th, 1875.

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wtf JAMES DUNN, Supt.

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