

abiding the laws that pertain to the celestial kingdom. Let us, then, find out the laws of the celestial kingdom as fast as we can and practise them, and if we make this the business of our lives we will find the Lord very near to us, we will find it easy to approach him and learn of his ways. We can have the still small voice to make glad our souls and open out our understandings. We should live in this spirit, my brethren and sisters, so that we may enjoy happiness and peace to-day as well as the prospect of having eternal happiness and peace in the world to come.

I pray God, in the name of Jesus Christ, to stamp these truths upon our hearts, so that we may be able to order our lives by the laws of truth and righteousness, individually and as a people; that we may live for the Lord and for the truth, and for one another—not for selfish objects, but for the glory of God and the salvation of our race.

I feel thankful this afternoon to be in the congregation of the Saints, to be numbered among the people of the Most High God, and to take part in the religion that God Almighty has revealed in this day and age of the world. I know this is the work of God. I know this by the witness of the eternal spirit in my soul. I know the peace it brings when I act in consonance with its laws. My desire is to live as becomes a Saint of God; to live as a servant of the Most High; to incorporate in my being the principles that will make men and women holy and pure, for I know that they make men and women great. I desire to live these principles, and as far as I have ability to teach them to others, for I know that in them is joy and happiness, power and might—power to the spirit and might to the body. The power of God belongs to and is with this Church. It enters into our whole being, spiritual and physical. This work is good for the body and for the soul, and if we live according to the dictations of the Holy Spirit, we will be happier, stronger and mightier in all our being, and when we come up in the presence of the Father, having been purified and our robes made white through the blood of the Lamb and our faithfulness to the cause of truth, we will be able to abide the presence of the Great Eternal without shame. May the blessing of God rest upon us, and may we be saved in the celestial kingdom of our Father, in my prayer in the name of Jesus. Amen.

Correspondence.

CASTLE DALE,
Emery County, Utah,
Jan. 26th, 1881.

Editor Deseret News:

A great many people throughout the country do not know that there is such a place as Castle Dale in Utah. We are situated about the centre of the largest coal fields known in America. There have been three crops raised here; the first was a very small one, enough just to show that grain would grow. But anything will grow here that will grow in almost any part of Utah. There were 500 gallons of molasses raised last season at this place, and 4,000 bushels of small grain. We have about ten thousand acres of tillable land, with an abundance of water to irrigate it. The people are scattered all over the land, most of them having city lots with 160 acres in them.

The only place that there is anything like a town started or that the people seem to want to get closer together is what is known as the Reid townsite; the people there have got a school-house up and a day school is in operation, taught by a lady from Fairview, Sanpete County, who takes a great interest in teaching the young idea how to shoot. There is also a school-house built on what is known as the old townsite. The site is there, but the town is in prospective. School is taught in it under the able supervision of Emanuel Bagley, Esq. We have two Sabbath schools in operation, with J. M. Peterson superintendent of the lower house and Andrew Andersen superintendent of the upper house, with about 40 pupils at each place. Meetings are held at both houses every other Sabbath respectively; we have also Thursday night meetings, which are very well attended considering the scattered condition of the people.

We have a grist mill and saw mill in course of construction by S. Jewer & Co. At present they are running a set of French burrs by horse

power, to grind Graham and corn meal, and they do a very good business. They have set the saw mill down, intending to saw out lumber by horse power, to construct the grist mill in the spring, which will be a great blessing to the people of the valley, for the appetites of the people are so good that a man with any sized family has got to be on the road about one-third of the time to keep the bread basket full.

We hear a great deal about railroads and coal. All that we are afraid of is, that they will flood this country with railroads till they become a drug on the market. One or two would not come amiss, so that we could get out in the winter and get our store goods in; but if they build so many, they will compel us to travel on them, and it will be bad. I understand there are two companies working in Salina Canyon already; how many more I don't know. When they get to running it will then be impossible to get through with a wagon. And all their cry is, Coal! Coal! Coal!

I must not forget to mention that we have a blacksmith shop just started at this place and a good workman in it, which is the best of it. His name is Jos. Boulden. Next in order are our ditches for carrying the water to our towns and farms. President Larsen and Seely have got some of the people started to dig the ditch on to the townsite; some of them intending to build there this summer. There is some talk of parties starting another ditch on the same side of the river, to cover a large tract of land to the north and northeast of the townsite; if this is done a great many new settlers can get farms. It was advised by Prest. Erastus Snow, when he and company were here last summer, that this ditch should be taken out.

We expect that large crops will be put in here this spring. All we want to make this once barren desert (it is a little better now) blossom like the rose is more men of muscle and energy to utilize the land and water and bring them under subjection.

More anon, from

E. PLURIBUS.

P. S.—I forgot to mention our stores of which we have two, or at least the places where they were, but owing to so much snow being in

the mountains there is nothing in them. Can't travel except on horseback.

E. P.

WALLSBURGH,
January 31, 1881.

Editor Deseret News:

The winter thus far has been very mild and the settlers have all got an abundance of feed for their stock, so there will be no danger of scarcity this winter. We have had the benefit of the January thaw for the last week, and the snow is fast disappearing, the foothills are getting bare and the stock are beginning to pick their own living.

The health of the people generally speaking is good, there being but one family afflicted, that of Wm. E. Stoker's. Mr. Stoker has been very ill for sometime past, at one time he was not expected to live, but he is now slowly recovering. A little boy of about five years of age belonging to the same family, died a few days ago from the effects of that treacherous disease diphtheria. The inhabitants of this place all sympathize with Mr. Stoker and family in their bereavement.

We had missionaries L. G. Hardy, of Salt Lake City, and T. J. Steed, from Farmington, come to visit us, they lectured and preached in favor of mutual improvement here on Saturday the 29th inst. Their teachings were received with a hearty welcome, everybody in the place that could turned out to hear them, and I firmly believe that all went to their homes greatly benefited in mind and spirit.

Respectfully,

J. K. PARCELL.

A Dark Night and a Stubborn Mule.

HILLSDALE, Iron Co., Utah,
January 26th, 1881.

Editor Deseret News:

Will you please publish the following in the News as there are reports in circulation concerning the incident which are detrimental to my character and can be proved false.

I wish to say that on the evening of December 28th, 1880, I started with the United States mail from the residence of Mr. Charles Dalton in Circle Valley, Pinto Co., U. T.

It was according to Mr. Dalton's time 20 minutes to 7 o'clock p. m. when I started for Panguitch, Iron Co., U. T. I had a mule attached to a buckboard, and the night being pitchy dark, and snowing in my face, I could not see the road after I had got as far as the Yeakly place, a distance of about two and a half miles from starting point. The mule being stubborn would not keep on the road, but took his own head and run over brush, through ravines, and over rocks. I could not tell where I was until after the clouds cleared away a little, when I saw where I was, and found that I was nearly a mile west of the road, I got down off the buckboard and led the mule to the road by his bridle reins. I then went to Mr. Maxy Maxwell's to try to get a light to light me on my way. I could not procure one or at least a lantern.

I then started again on the road, the mule being obstinate would not keep the road, but ran out into the brush. The clouds thickened up again and I could not see the road until I had got out of the way some half a mile from the road, when the clouds cleared away a little so that a few stars made their appearance and gave me sufficient light to see where I was. I then took my bearing for a point that I knew would bring me to the mouth of the cañon. I finally succeeded in getting into the road again, after running over rocks and brush which jolted the mail sack out of the buckboard, but I did not discover the loss of the sack until I had got to Mr. Lefevre's, a distance of 14 or 15 miles from where I came into the Cañon. I stopped to change animals, and, in examining for the sack it was gone. Mr. Thomas M. Pinney was at the station, by the way, a brother of my employer, Mr. R. C. Pinney. As soon as the loss was discovered I started back on foot to hunt for the missing sack. I traveled as far back as I recollected seeing the sack on the buckboard; being tired, I laid over to rest me. Mr. T. M. Pinney started with a fresh animal to Panguitch; he came to Mr. Tebbs at Tebbsdale. Mr. Tebbs being postmaster here, advised Mr. Pinney to return with all speed possible to help find the missing mail. He drove hard and came back up the cañon and found the sack where I came into the head of the cañon.

I did not get lost in consequence of being under the influence of liquor, as according to rumor, for I had not tasted a drop of any kind of intoxicating liquor for three years to my certain knowledge, and I wish to inform my accusers to either substantiate their accusations by proof, or stop their evil reports. This misfortune has been the means of throwing the mail behind time one trip, and may be more. I would ask you if my employer will sustain any loss, under the circumstances related, or if I am to lose any part of my wages?

Respectfully,
JAMES V. WILLIAMS.

[We should say not.]

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