

# Correspondence.

TOMES CREEK,  
Surrey Co., North Carolina,  
March 1st, 1880.

Editors Deseret News:

On the 18th ult., we had the pleasure of meeting with President John Morgan and Elder M. F. Cowley. On the following Thursday and Friday nights, meetings were held and on Saturday and Sunday a two days' meeting. Saturday the attendance was small, but Sunday the meetings were well attended, there being a great many strangers present, many of whom are what they call "Hard Shells," and "Iron Side" Baptists, and they are certainly well named; however, an excellent spirit was enjoyed throughout the meeting. Elders from Utah, President John Morgan, M. F. Cowley, J. H. Moyle, Alex. Spence, and N. W. Taylor. Local Elders, Wm. Hill, and Wm. Shelton.

Saturday morning Prest. Morgan delivered a discourse on the restoration of all things, explaining in a most forcible manner the necessity of apostles, prophets, etc., and the blessings and powers the Church formerly possessed. Dwelt upon the restoration of the gospel, and the earth to its primitive state.

3 p. m.

Elder Cowley delivered an interesting sermon, showing how prone men are to believe that which occurred many years ago, but will not believe in the things with which they are surrounded, that the people are perfectly willing to believe in ancient prophets, but not those who live in their own day, as has been the case in all ages. Spoke of the necessity of the same organization that existed in the primitive church, and of the promised blessings following the believer.

Sunday, 11 a. m.

The sacrament was administered, after which, Prest. Morgan addressed the congregation, speaking of the necessity of Elders relying upon the Spirit of God to guide them in their ministry. That those who wrote the Bible were guided by the same spirit, and that no person had the right to pervert the word of God. Contrasted repentance, according to the ways of the world, and the gospel of Christ, and continued his remarks upon the first principles.

3 p. m.

Prest. Morgan presented to the authorities of the Church as sustained at the last general conference held in Salt Lake City, with Elder John Morgan as President of the Southern States mission; Elder Jas. H. Moyle as President of the North Carolina Conference, and Elders Alex. Spence and N. W. Taylor as traveling Elders; as Presidents of Branches, Wm. Hill and Wm. Shelton, all of whom were unanimously sustained.

Elder Cowley addressed the congregation, dwelling at length upon the necessity of our having the same organization that existed in the Church in the days of the Savior, of the restoration of the gospel, and the necessity of our having the Holy Spirit to guide us in understanding the truth; in conclusion he bore a faithful testimony.

Monday another meeting was held and an excellent spirit prevailed, but Tuesday we were deprived of our cheerful and interesting companions. President Morgan's visit to North Carolina, though short, has awakened some of the Saints to a sense of their duty, and many believers are strengthened in their faith, and fresh zeal and determination has been infused into the hearts of us Elders. There are thousands in North Carolina who have not heard the gospel sound, and an ample field is already opened, for two more energetic elders.

The work in North Carolina is moving onward; during the last half year 16 were baptized, new fields opened, one family emigrated, and two more will in May. Many express themselves as being strong believers, and will undoubtedly some day be identified with the Saints.

Very respectfully,  
JAS. H. MOYLE.

SPRING CITY, March 20,

Editors Deseret News:

I noticed in your issue of the 16th an article entitled Chloralism, which I think is very proper and timely, for it is certainly a fact that we are living in a fast age, not only with

regard to the utilization of steam, electricity and locomotion, but also in the use of what are called common medicines, for it matters not what the disease is, chronic or acute, the medicine that gives immediate relief is the medicine sought after, hence the use of narcotics and anodynes, which numb the nerves and ease pain. Thus, instead of effecting the desired object in removing the present disease, they are sowing the seeds of some other disease, likely more to be dreaded than the one for which they were administered.

I am happy to state that the disease diphtheria, which has been lurking in and around our city for the last three months, is about subsided, much to the credit of our city authorities for the prompt measures they have taken to prevent the spread of the dreaded foe.

The health of the people is good excepting a few slight colds. Meetings have been recommenced, and schools commence on Monday. Snow lays about 14 inches deep, and dissolves very slowly, frost being heavy through the night. J. S.

## The Accident at Minersville.

MINERSVILLE,

March 20th, 1880.

Editors Deseret News:

On the 17th inst., we had quite a sad accident occur here, the particulars of which, in brief, are as follows: Willie Goodman, a son of Brother Wm. Goodman, was out hunting ducks on the river, with John Zabriskie and three other boys. They were all at a fence preparing to kill some ducks on the other side. John Zabriskie had just loaded Willie's gun and was in the act of handing it to him as he (Willie) was getting through the fence, when the gun was discharged, its contents entering the inside of Willie's right thigh, passing directly through and leaving an ugly flesh wound, about six inches in length and half as wide, on the back part of the thigh. He was conveyed home and medical aid dispatched for.

Dr. Smith, of Beaver, arrived about 2 o'clock the next day, and soon proceeded to dress the leg, assisted by your correspondent. Nothing was found in the wound, all having passed clear through, neither were any bones broken. The patient

is doing as well as could really be expected, and has received every attention of his family and friends.

The priesthood have administered to him and in the "silent watches of the night" Willie has called his mother to his bedside and pointed her to God, having faith that his mother's prayers would be accepted and answered from above.

That young lads should not have fire-arms we all know, and this misfortune is a solemn admonition too frequently received and too insufficiently heeded.

BAY,

## NOTICE TO SETTLERS.

SALT LAKE CITY,

March 17, 1880.

Editors Deseret News:

That no misunderstanding or conflict of opinion may arise, among those who contemplate moving to the settlements in Arizona, it has been deemed expedient to call attention to the following notice as published a short time since in the NEWS.

"All persons who contemplate moving to the settlements on the Little Colorado river and its tributaries, in the Territory of Arizona, should take along with them sufficient flour and other supplies to sustain them until crops can be raised. The grain raised in those new settlements during the past year is becoming scarce, in consequence of so many going to that country last fall and this winter, and depending on the settlers for their bread. Flour cannot be procured for anything but money, and must be hauled from 250 to 350 miles."

Also to call attention to the statement of Elder David P. Kimball in his letter of March 4th, writing from the Salt River settlements and published in the NEWS as follows:

"Some have understood that they should carry one year's provisions; they ought to know otherwise, for I plainly stated the price of flour, beef and pork. There are mercantile houses in nearly every town and village in Arizona, where everything can be had in that line, and that which is necessary for people to subsist upon in the line of provisions can be produced from the earth. Machinery of all kinds can be had from San Francisco."

Whilst the foregoing is true as re-

gards the settlements on Salt River and in that portion of the Territory, which are some 200 miles from the settlements on the Little Colorado River and on another line of travel, the first notice is also true—the facts therein stated having been obtained from a reliable source. It will be well to fully understand the situation as to the two sections of country.

Respectfully,

L. JOHN NUTTALL.

## BATTALION PENSIONS.

BEAVER, March 16, 1880.

I am frequently asked by letter and otherwise, whether the widows and orphans of the "Mormon Battalion" and other Mexican soldiers can draw pensions. As to the battalion, the answer is no. The same with all others except such as whose husbands and fathers served during the war. Their three months' extra pay with proper proof may be drawn. There have also been some efforts made during the present session of Congress to extend the pension act to all widows of soldiers who served in the Mexican war, but as yet I have not seen any account of the amendment becoming law. By publishing the above, you would confer a favor on me and those interested.

Yours truly,

DANIEL TYLER.

## A QUESTION FOR IRRIGATORS.

Editors Deseret News:

As scientists disagree concerning the amount of land that one cubic foot of water per second will on an average irrigate, and as science and calculation sometimes err in the face of facts, I wish to ask some of our practical brethren who actually control, divide and measure irrigating streams, to give the public information as to the actual area which one cubic foot of water per second does usually irrigate according to past experience.

Observations taken by the United States Signal Service Department of the average amount of rainfall in the different rainy States in this latitude, go to show that from nine to twelve inches of rain waters the country during the three irrigating

months. That being so, one cubic foot per second during ninety days would water or cover as many square feet one foot deep as there are seconds in that time. (Ninety days—2,160 hours—7,776,000 seconds.) There are 43,560 square feet in an acre, and dividing 7,776,000 by that number we have a trifle over 178½ acres as the area that this volume of water should irrigate if properly distributed. In gallons this amount would be about 450 per minute, or a trifle over two and a half gallons per minute per acre. Will our farmers tell us whether these figures represent facts in practical irrigation or not?

JOB SMITH.

March 8th, 1880.

## What's an Editor.

Josh Billings is so confoundedly obstinate in adhering to the truth that we insist he should be abolished. Look at this: "An editor is a mule whose business is to investigate nuse papers. He writes out editorials, grinds out poetry, inserts deaths and weddings, sorts manuscripts, keeps a waste basket, blows up the 'devil,' steals matter, frites other people's battles, sells his paper for two dollars a year, takes white beans for pay when he can get it, raises a large family, works 19 hours out of 24, noz no Sunday, gits dammed bi everybody and once in a while gits whipt bi somebody, lives poor, dies middle aged and often broken hearted, leaves no money, and is rewarded for a life of toil by a short but free obituary puff in the nuse papers."

## Women Masons?

It has long been known, of course, that "the hand that rocked the cradle ruled the world," but it is only recently that the discovery has been made that a Woman's Needle has preserved the Masonic secrets of five thousand years ago. The emblems of the craft, showing that the most ancient of the Egyptians were Masons, has been found under the Needle of Cleopatra. Unlike the Masons of to-day, however, it is also evident that the highest ladies of the land were recognized to a full fellowship in the order. This is suggestive of future possibilities to women.—Woman's Words.

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