

Correspondence.

KANOSH, Jan. 10th, 1881.

Editor Deseret News:

The celebration of the anniversary of the Kanosh Ladies Relief Society on Christmas Eve was one of the most pleasant reunions enjoyed by our citizens for many years past, both young and old "tipped the light fantastic toe," and at intervals refreshed the inner man with both the substantial and delicacies of the season. The Society is in a flourishing condition financially and spiritually, under the amiable and kind direction of Sister Adelia A. Kimball.

On New Year's Eve the "Kanosh Dramatic Association" gave an entertainment, the proceeds of which were devoted to the benefit of the Sunday School. The play was the "Lady of Lyons." Brother Ben Goddard essaying the arduous role of Claude Melnotte with great success, his elocution was an instructive study to our young folks. The character of Pauline was very feelingly portrayed by Miss Emma Neild. M. Beauseant was very ably represented by Brother Miles Reay, and Madame Deschappelles (at very short preparation) found dignity and grace in Miss Florence Leavitt, the other characters were all well sustained by our local artists, and gave evidence that talents which but for our association might still have been hid under a bushel.

This was followed by the laughable farce of the "Little Rebel," which brought down the house. The love scene between the antiquated coxcomb, Stephen Poppincourt (Bro. Geo. Crane) and Mrs. Wingrove (Sister Goddard), was irresistible, and would have moved the good St. Anthony. The characters of Laura and Kitty were charming and naturally portrayed by Miss Emma Neild and Miss Clara Kimball. The proceeds of the evening's entertainment will be of substantial benefit to our Sunday school, and made the treasurer, Bro. B. H. Watts feel quite rich.

We shall soon need a larger school house, as Zion's hopes increase in this settlement so fast that our last new building is already too small to accommodate them comfortably, and we are making efforts to furnish amusement and instruction for our young people by encouraging home talent, rather than patronize the transient frauds, who frequently, with bundles of recommends, and a guise of piety, are hired spies, who prey upon the unsophisticated "Mormons" till virtue crowds them out, when they go east, and under distinguished patronage, like the yelping cur of Brooklyn, they furnish sensational garbage for modern society. Poor things.

We remain yours in the gospel,
GEO. A. BIRD,
A. A. KIMBALL.

KINGDOM OF BAVARIA,
Ludwigshafen,
Dec. 8th, 1880.

Editor Deseret News:

It may be interesting to your numerous readers to see how this old country is progressing, so I take the liberty to send you a short report for publication (if worthy) in your valuable and interesting paper.

If we notice the situation of Germany at the present time, we see the land burthened with an overplus population and groaning beneath its inhabitants. Here are many large cities containing immense numbers of human beings, pent up, as it were, in one great prison house, inhaling an unwholesome atmosphere impregnated with deadly poison, many of them living in pent up corners, dragging out a miserable existence; their haggard faces and looks tell but too plainly the tale of their misery and wretchedness.

Here are chemical and many other factories employing thousands of men, paying them per day's work (12 hours) from 40 to 50 cents. How can they support their families, if they have any, on such wages? Pay rent, taxes and buy everything to eat, drink and wear? Provisions are about one-third higher than in Utah. The greatest economy and care hardly suffice to provide where they have families the cravings of nature.

So fearfully do misery and wretchedness prevail in many parts of this country that parents are afraid to fulfill the first great law of God, "Be fruitful and multiply and replenish the earth," and by desperate circumstances are almost forced to the unnatural wish of not propagating their species. While corrupted with a

corresponding depravity which reigns among this people, they are found using suicidal measures to prevent an otherwise numerous progeny from increasing their father's misery and inheriting his misfortunes. And while this is the actual state of affairs, there are in this country emperors, kings, princes and nobles living in great splendor in large palaces, having many servants, which they treat more like slaves than their equals.

I can see several reasons why the masters oppress the poor; one is on account of the overplus population, they can get labor almost at any price, and consequently take advantage of this to make themselves immensely rich. Another reason is, the masters are forced by competition to this state of things. Still another reason, and I believe the greatest, is to keep the people poor, so as they cannot rise in rebellion against them and the governments; they dare not make strikes as they are entirely dependent on their daily labor to support their families.

Let us look at the armies of Prussia, Austria, France and all minor kingdoms, let them be gathered together, and what an abundant host of persons there would be. They would be sufficient to make a large State. And what are they doing? They are watching each other as a person would watch a thief. In the city of Berlin and its immediate towns are at the present time about 100,000 soldiers, besides police to a very great number. Suppose we add their families, where they have any, and where they have not, notice the vast amount of prostitution, misery and degradation that such an unnatural state of things produces. And what is their employment? They do not raise grain to supply the wants of men, nor are they occupied in any useful avocation, but they must live, and their wants must be supplied by the products of the labors of others.

Iniquity of every description goes hand in hand, vice in all its sickening forms revels in the palace, in the city, and in the country, corruption, debauchery and abomination abound, and "the earth is actually defiled under the inhabitants thereof, because they have transgressed the laws, changed the ordinance, and broken the everlasting covenant." I believe thousands of persons in these countries desire to do right if they only knew how, but they don't see the foundation and extent of the evil, and long established customs and doctrines blind their eyes and blast their energies. If the servants of God were permitted to teach them the everlasting gospel without fear, many honest souls could be gathered from these countries, but until that time comes very little can be accomplished, in my opinion.

We have not received a reply from the government to our petition about religious liberty, although it is four months since it was sent; it seems they do not take notice of it. But we know there is a power that will make them take notice before long, for the Almighty has decreed to rend and break in pieces all earthly governments, to cast down their thrones, to turn and overturn, and break up the nations, to send forth his messengers and make a way for the establishment of his everlasting kingdom. Nations will not much longer be at ease. The troubled elements will ferment and rage, and dash with tremendous fury. The plagues of the last days are at hand, and who shall be able to escape? none but the righteous, none but the children of the kingdom of God. The days of the reign and rule of sin are numbered, and destruction will come on the ungodly like a thief in the night—unexpected; because they would not receive his messengers, but hardened their hearts against the warning proclamation, killed the prophets, banished the servants of God from among them, and will not listen to the warning voice.

In regard to myself, I can say I am proud of being a member in the church and kingdom of God, and although banished from my native country, am trying in my weak and imperfect way to promulgate the principles of the everlasting gospel among those who will listen. It is very difficult to get at this people at the present time to warn them, but it is the Lord's work and he will bring it about in due time.

Ever praying for the prosperity of the work of the Lord in this mission and throughout the world, I remain

Your brother in the gospel,
M. D. ROSENBAUM.

HEBRON, January 2, 1881.

Editor Deseret News:

We have reasons to be thankful our lot is cast in so favorable a spot in the earth. The spirit of God prevails in our midst, and we have a good community. As for our present condition, our Bishop teaches us correct doctrine and desires all to govern and control themselves. Credit is due our school trustees for being energetic and providing us a good school under the able management of Professor L. W. Peck. The Y. M. and Y. L. Improvement Associations are well attended; our officers are alive and awake to their duties. Daniel M. Tyler is President of the Young Men's Association, and Sister Lydia T. Winsor is President of the Young Ladies'. Our Sunday school is not to be forgotten, which is doing a vast amount of good in disseminating the principles of the gospel, and all good practicable habits of life. During our holidays they have presented very creditable entertainments, under the supervision of Superintendent Amos P. Hunt. We are thankful we can note during the holidays no drunkenness, no spirit of rowdiness; nothing of this kind has marred our peace. During our week of amusements our Bishop and council presented us a very nice party, interspersed with songs, speeches, etc. Other nice parties followed, by the associations, and on New Year's day our Relief Society presented a very enjoyable party for old and young, commencing at one o'clock in the afternoon. A hymn was sung and prayer offered by Bishop T. S. Terry. Brother Bowler and family of singers (recently from England) presented the second hymn. President Esther M. Pulsipher addressed a well filled house very appropriately. Grandmother Huntsman then made some very good remarks. Bishop Terry delivered a discourse on the duties of a bishop and his helps in government. After a variety of songs and speeches, all did ample justice to a feast of the fat things of the earth, which was prepared for the occasion. In the evening all joined in a social party until 10.30 p. m., and thus we passed New Year's Day.

Seemingly, all enjoyed the good spirit, which we desire to be led and guided by through the present year.

Very respectfully,
CARLOS.

MORONI, Utah,
January 5th, 1881.

Editor Deseret News:

We had quite a time of enjoyment on Christmas and New Year's nights in dancing. The young folks, I think, were amply satisfied. The musicians were Sperry brothers and Charles Morris, from Nephi.

We are having a three days' hunt, gotten up by Brothers Moroni Bradley and Andreas Jensen, the losers to furnish a dance.

Our day schools under the management of Brother Aaron Hardy and Sister Sarah J. Jolley, are greatly improving the young folks. Our school trustees are alive to the responsibility placed upon them, trying to place teachers of our own faith, that all may go as it should do.

I must not forget the labors of Bro. Cyrus H. Wheelock and Bishop George Farnworth. The former gave a very forcible discourse on celestial marriage, substantiating the same from the Bible, showing that God acknowledges it, but was displeased with adultery. Bishop Farnworth is a father amongst the people, looking into their circumstances, inculcating true principles of co-operation, home industry, tithing, encouraging the people to become self-sustaining in all things pertaining to their eternal welfare, and as an agent for the Church, I think he has established great confidence in the people.

U KNOW.

Commissioner's Fees.

BEAVER, Jan. 5, 1881.

Editor Deseret News:

It will be recollected that some months ago the Territorial Supreme Court very properly reversed the decision of the Second District Court in the case of J. R. Wilkins, vs. Iron County, for Commissioner's fees, the Court holding that counties were not bound to pay such fees. Thus far, I hold with the Court, but take the liberty to differ from the opinion ad-

ded, that Congress expected the Territorial Legislature to make appropriations for such expenses.

The commissioners are appointed by a provision of Congress, and connected with a court whose judges are paid out of the United States Treasury, in fact were mainly intended to act in United States cases. In addition they may sit as committing magistrates in their respective counties, to take such business out of the hands of the local justices of the peace, who are usually "Mormons," with whom the petty Utah clique who got up the Poland bill had no sympathy. The commissioners are not elected by the people, and hence as representation and taxation according to all American jurisprudence go hand in hand, they cannot be paid out of the people's (territorial) taxes. The doctrine of taxation going no farther than representation was one of the strong pillars of the Declaration of Independence. The Constitution of the United States is, and all subordinate laws must be, in consonance with this doctrine.

With this view, which is the only constitutional one, Congress might as well expect the Territory to pay the governor, marshal, prosecuting attorney, judges and other appointees of the government as the commissioners. The Territory did not ask for said commissioners, nor did it need them. The only Territorial business they were supposed to do was wisely provided for by the legislature before the office was created by Congress. In saying the Territory does not require the commissioners in territorial cases must not be construed into personal enmity or ill-feeling. As men, I respect them the same as other men. I speak of the office independent of the men who may hold it. I also respect the court for its general fairness (Boreman excepted), but cannot avoid considering the above opinion a gross error.

The fact seems to be that as the Poland bill was passed hurriedly, just at the close of the session, and the more it was discussed the weaker it got, through amendments and strictures, its friends in their hurry and confusion forgot to incorporate a commissioner's fee bill. Legally they must look to Congress.

D. TYLER.

HUNTINGTON, Emery Co.,
Utah, Dec. 13th, 1880.

Editor Deseret News:

Thinking a few items from this part of the country would not be trespassing on your valuable space, and that perhaps our friends would like to know that the much exaggerated (for the worse) Castle Valley is in this county, I would let them know just what kind of a valley it is, that is, in my way of thinking. To a person coming into Castle Valley with a large family, it is a hard road to travel, if he has never been over the road before; but after he gets into that portion of the valley that is settled, as I did, in October, and see the growing and ripening crops, it is something to encourage the weary settler that is looking for a place to make a home. There is some very good things about this valley for those who have no home; and those who are not used to raising corn and other tender plants; that is, the climate is good for most any kind of crops, there being no frost generally from the middle of April to the middle of October. There is also plenty of good land on Huntington Creek to sustain 150 families. A great deal of the land has been claimed by parties who have left, never calculating to come back again, thinking perhaps, as a great many are too apt to think, that as water ditches are not made, and houses ready to live in, the country is no account, and most of those that are here that have land claimed by the quarter section, seem to be very liberal, and are willing to divide up the land with new comers, knowing that a small piece of land well cultivated and improved is better for the farmer than a whole valley covered with sagebrush and greasewood, and no water ditches made. I think this will be a splendid fruit growing valley, as along all the new water ditches cottonwoods, willows, etc., start to grow of themselves the first year. Bro. Noah Guymon, of this place, has something over three thousand peach trees, from the seed, one year old, that will bear comparison with any I ever saw. This stream is some larger than Big Cottonwood in Salt Lake County, and is very easy to take the water from it on to the land. The hardest work we have at

present in ditch making is our town site canal; it is about a mile and a half long, about 100 feet of it being along the side of a steep, rocky hill. Other places of it are along steep hills, but they are mostly cleared and can be dug with a pick and shovel. Our town is situated on a nice level plain, and will be, I think, in the near future, the most important place in this county, as Huntington Canyon has got the best grade, and will be the easiest place to make a road of any outlet from this valley to Salt Lake, via Sny Leach and Utah counties. There is plenty of building timber in the mountains west of us, firewood at our disposal, and coal is all over the country, several veins of it being in plain sight up this canyon—coal that cannot be beat for heating purposes, as it is full of resin, and I believe would make No. 1 coke.

Our bishop, Brother Elias, and Brother Holingshead, have a saw mill in this canyon, but the use of lumber is such that it cannot supply the demand. Yet in the spring, we have hopes it will do a better business than it has done in the past. The people are scattered all along, up and down this stream, but the place has improved greatly in the last two months, and we have hopes it will improve greatly in the near future as our worthy bishop is going to set us an example and build on the townsite. We also have the timber on the public square for a meeting-house 20 x 30. There is plenty of room here for more settlers; the only drawback to the country is its looks, it being a dry and desert-looking valley. Men that were in here three and four years ago, herding stock, tell us that the valley was covered with a thick growth of grass, but it being a good place to winter stock, it was soon eat off by the large herds of cattle and sheep that were brought here to winter, and summer to, as long as the grass was good in the summer time. But here, as in all other places, stock must go before civilization.

There is a splendid opportunity for some enterprising man to put a grist mill on this stream, a thing that is very badly needed in this valley.

I am as ever, your brother in the gospel of peace,

WILLIAM HOWARD.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
January 5th, 1881.

Editor Deseret News:

There is apparent to-day much less earnestness in the reassembly of Congress than early in the session. In a late letter I spoke of the increasing probability of an extra session. Mr. Atkins of the House appropriation committee last night said he believed there was no need of an extra session. He said the appropriation bills would be reported without any of those clauses which had heretofore caused debate, meaning the clauses restricting the use of the army and forbidding the payment of the election marshals. He said, also that the democrats had no desire to debate the electoral count resolution, but merely to vote on it. But Mr. Atkins is only one democrat, and all are not like him, and, further, he has not a particle of right to speak for the republican side of the House. I anticipate long discussions on various measures, and believe an extra session very probable. The first few days will probably decide.

Hon. S. S. Cox will be deprived of an honor which he coveted, that of presenting the new apportionment bill. All the necessary figures are now at hand, but Mr. Cox is absent, ill, and Senator Pendleton will prepare and present the measure. Sentiment in the House is decidedly against increasing its membership to more than 300, the present number being 293. On this subject, of course, the Senate will not interfere. If presented promptly the bill will probably be passed at this session.

Justice Wood, of the United States Supreme Court, arrived here last night. His appearance is very much in his favor. He will take his seat to-day.

All the State Republican Associations in this city are discussing the question whether or not any one not identified with the republican party shall be permitted to hold office in the departments. The associations from two States—New York and Massachusetts—have already voted against the continuance in office of such persons. President Hayes has done much less than is generally supposed in the way of appointing