

THE DESERET NEWS: WEEKLY.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PRESIDENT YOUNG'S TRIP SOUTH.

Sept. 22, 1868.

This morning the drive was made to
FAIRVIEW.

This is a romantic country through which to travel, and the situation of this settlement is most picturesque. But it is in an exposed position in times of Indian difficulty. It is surrounded by what in this mountainous country we would call low bluffs, which are covered with a thick growth of cedars, and it is open on the north to trails through the mountains which are easy of access to and commonly traveled by the Indians. But the locality is a valuable one for an outpost. Indians making a raid upon any of the settlements of Sanpete, and attempting to escape to the North, can be headed off and intercepted here by the use of the telegraph line, as they must pass out of the valley in the vicinity of this settlement. They have a good, substantial fort here to be used for defence in case of necessity. The meeting was held in an unfinished stone meeting house, and Presidents D. H. Wells and Joseph Young and Elder Woodruff spoke to the people.

MOUNT PLEASANT.

The drive to this place was accomplished in about 45 minutes, and we had the finest demonstration and the most numerous turn out of adults and children that we have had outside of Salt Lake city. These people are comely and very healthy looking, and the children are bright and intelligent. With such a generation as we see growing up here it is easy to perceive that there is a great future for Sanpete. We selected the following inscriptions from the banners which the children carried—"The Priesthood of God rule for ever;" "Legal Heirs to the Priesthood;" "We will be ready for the Glorious Future;" "We will obey our Parents and Teachers;" "Purity is the Pride of Israel;" "Mount Pleasant Female Relief Society, organized May, 1868."

A very fine arch of evergreens was erected across the principal street, and evergreens had been brought from the mountains and planted at intervals on each side leading towards the arch, on the top of each one of which little flags of "red white and blue" fluttered, making a very pretty and gay appearance. On one side of the arch the inscription was "Welcome to Mount Pleasant" with the bee-hive in the centre, the whole tastefully arranged and beautifully painted. On the other side were the words "Our Mountain Home." One of the flags carried at the head of the Sunday School was very elegant; it is the finest we have seen in the Territory. In the centre was the figure of Wisdom instructing a child. The inscription on it was "Mount Pleasant Sunday School, organized July 30, 1865." Upon the arrival of President Young at Bishop W. S. Seeley's, the children sang, under the leadership of Elder George Farnworth—whose exertions have done much towards making the Sunday Schools here a success—"We thank thee, O God, for a Prophet," etc.

These Sunday Schools should receive the hearty encouragement of parents. We were sorry to hear that there had not been that interest manifested by parents and others in the progress of Sunday Schools that should be expected from the great benefits they are calculated to bestow on the children. Superintendents and teachers should not be left to do everything themselves; for, however zealous they may be, their zeal will wear out if they find their labors are not appreciated by parents.

THE MEETING.

An avenue of evergreens was planted from the street to the bowery, where at 4 p.m. a very large congregation had assembled. Elder Geo. Q. Cannon, Presidents D. H. Wells and Orson Hyde and Elder Joseph W. Young were the speakers.

Sept. 23, '68.

Early this morning we visited the cabinet shop and furniture factory of Bro. Paul Deliin at Mount Pleasant. This establishment is a credit to the place, and we think Bishop Seeley and the people are justly proud of it. Bro. Deliin is a young man, and had but little means with which to commence his operations. However, he had skill, perseverance and a determination to achieve

success, and he has built up for himself an extensive business. His furniture is as good as can be made out of the materials that can be obtained in this country, and he makes it a rule not to let exceptional work go out of his shop; it has another merit, it is cheap. The consequence is he has orders to fill from all parts of the country. He has sent furniture from his shop as far north as Pleasant Grove, Utah county, and as far south as Parowan, Iron county. He contemplates making a considerable addition to his premises this Fall. The benefits of such a factory are perceptible in almost every house. The people's taste is gratified and conveniences of a good quality are multiplied around them.

We rolled out from Bishop Seeley's hospitable quarters at about 9 a.m. and drove to

SPRINGTOWN.

This is the place at which President Orson Hyde is located, and from its appearance it would scarcely be thought that it had been so recently abandoned by its inhabitants to obtain greater security at more densely populated settlements against the attacks of the Indians. A two hours' meeting was held here, during which Elders Joseph F. Smith, John Van Cott, Joseph Young, Wilford Woodruff, Geo. Q. Cannon and Pres. D. H. Wells addressed the people. After partaking of the hospitalities of Pres. O. Hyde and the citizens of this place we drove to

FORT EPHRAIM.

The reception here equalled that of Mount Pleasant. There were two arches, between which the people were drawn up on each side of the road. As the carriages drove between these living walls the playing of the bands, of which there were three: a martial and two brass bands—one of the latter the Mount Pleasant band, which has traveled with us since our arrival in the valley—the waving of flags and banners, the firing of the cannon and the glad welcoming of the people formed a scene that was most exciting and will not soon be forgotten by those who witnessed it. The meeting house, a fine stone building, and a large stone school house and the bowery, are within an excellent stone fort which covers about 2½ acres of ground. The fort has port holes and bastions; on the top of a bastion a man was stationed with a spy glass, look out, a precaution which is constantly taken to prevent surprise. Night and day a watchman is kept in this look out. The stock belonging to the place is kept a few miles distant to the west. The herdsmen have piles of brush prepared there ready to be kindled in case of an attack from Indians. In the night the man in the lookout can see the flame, in the daytime the smoke; and give timely warning to the people. This fort was built within three weeks. The stone here is most excellent building material, quarrying out in square blocks of any desirable size.

A public dinner was prepared for the company; after which a School of the Prophets was organized, and a public meeting was held in the Bowery, at which Elders Dunford, Joseph W. Young, John Van Cott and Pres. D. H. Wells spoke.

Presidents Young and Wells and some others were invited to Canute H. Brown's, who entertained us most royally. As soon as it was fairly dark he had his front garden illuminated with colored lanterns, and in the centre there was a large transparency on which the President's name appeared in large letters. The effect was most charming. While admiring this display our attention was called by our host to the end of the house, where we saw a grand torchlight procession of silver grays—the old gentlemen of the place were coming with mammoth torches to escort President Young down to the evening meeting. We have seen torchlight processions, but this one was ahead of any thing we ever saw; it was really grand. The glare illumined the whole country and must have caused the people of Fountain Green and Moroni to think we were having a conflagration here. The bands were also present, and the leader of the martial band, Bro. George Quin, favored the company present with a very humorous comic song, which was much applauded.

Sept. 24th, 1868.

Last night was the coldest night we have had since leaving home. Water poured into a tin dish outside this morning had a thin surface of ice over it within half an hour. Fires in sitting rooms were necessary for comfort last evening and this morning. We left Ephraim with the most kindly feelings towards our Scandinavian brethren in general and Bro. Canute H. Brown in particu-

lar. We reached Manti a little after 9 a.m. and were welcomed with enthusiasm and warmth by young and old who were drawn up to receive the company. The construction of arches of evergreens is becoming a regular feature in these receptions of President Young and his company. On entering Manti we passed under a fine one, upon which was stretched the word WELCOME in large letters. Before going to meeting the company was conducted by Bishop A. J. Moffit to a stone school house, where a very interesting collection of home productions was displayed. This exhibition was most gratifying, as it gave the visitor a better idea of the range of our products than any number of written or oral descriptions could do. We saw shawls there, manufactured at home in Manti, of a quality that surprised us, they were so excellent. It would be improper to mention names—unless we mentioned all—where there was so much that was worthy of praise. There were flannels, linseys, jeans and cassimeres in the piece, and in great variety; and there were dresses, coats, &c., made up. The display of grains, fruit and vegetables was also very fine. We noticed some home-made dyes, respecting which we would have been pleased to have made inquiries had the manufacturer been present. Bro. W. K. Barton had a very fine specimen of stone cutting on exhibition, in the shape of a square column for a grave; from the names on the sides we thought its execution must have been to him a labor of love.

THE MEETING.

The meeting house and a bowery built at its side for the accommodation of the people, were crowded with an attentive congregation. Elders W. Woodruff, G. Q. Cannon, Thos. Taylor, J. F. Smith and G. Dunford, and President O. Hyde addressed the assemblage. We were delighted to meet here Elder Erastus Snow, who had come, on his way from his field of labor in the South to General Conference, to meet President Young and the company and to perform the remainder of the trip with them. He is in the enjoyment of good health. After partaking of the hospitality of Bishop Moffatt we rolled out for

GUNNISON.

In traveling this road the recollection of the valuable lives which have been lost upon it during the recent Indian troubles, saddened us. There was as fine a display made to receive the company at this town as the numbers of the settlers and the capabilities of the place would admit of. The children came to Bishop H. H. Kearnes', where the President and the most of the company stopped, and sang, in their best style, their song of welcome. If Gunnison should receive no accession of numbers through outside emigration, it will only require a few years to give it a strong population of "home emigration" alone, judging by the number of children to be seen on every hand. The people here have had many serious difficulties to contend with. Bishop Kearnes and family have been here seven years; during that period they have moved four times. The Indian troubles have unsettled everything and everybody; but Gunnison occupies a beautiful location at present, and with the cessation of the troubles, the people will feel more settled. The infusion of a new, energetic element that has not suffered the discouragements and losses of the past few years which the citizens here have experienced, would be a great help to the place; good water is wanted; but Twelve Mile creek, with some labor and expense, can be brought to their doors. The people are poor; but, in looking at their surroundings, we felt that if they could have peace, they would soon be surrounded by plenty. This is an important point, and will yet be a fine place of residence. From all that is yet known of the country the route past this place and up the Sevier river offers the greatest advantages for a railroad between this city and the Colorado river of any other known route. The meeting this evening was addressed by President Joseph Young, and Elders Jos. W. Young, Geo. Q. Cannon and W. Woodruff.

Sept. 25th, 1868.

Bidding our kind friends farewell we rolled out this morning early for Nephi, 45 miles distant. We were now "homeward bound," and though we had everywhere been treated with the utmost kindness and warmth of feeling, we felt, as all missionaries do when they are released to return home, gratified at the privilege. We stopped at the new settlement at Chicken Creek and ate dinner and held meeting. Presi-

dent Joseph Young, and Elders E. Snow and W. Woodruff and President D. H. Wells spoke to the people. The leading citizens of Nephi, accompanied by the brass band and choir of that place, were here waiting to receive the company when it drove up. From this point to Nephi the road runs through a most beautiful country. It was one vast meadow as far as the eye could reach on every hand, and with water for irrigating purposes, could be made a very superior farming district. At

NEPHI

Meeting was held in the evening; Elders Thos. Taylor, J. F. Smith and G. Q. Cannon and President Joseph Young addressed the people.

Sept. 26th, 1867.

We were hospitably entertained at Payson to-day, at a public dinner. It was a sumptuous meal, and no pains were spared by Bishop J. B. Fairbank's and the people of his ward to make it an enjoyable and successful affair. We arrived, after a drive of about 43 miles, at

PROVO.

A meeting was held in the evening at which Elder A. M. Musser and Pres. D. H. Wells spoke to the people.

Sunday, Sept. 28th, 1868.

The meeting this morning was addressed by President Joseph Young and Elders W. Woodruff, E. Snow and G. Q. Cannon. In the afternoon we took our departure for the city.

Every one who has spoken of this preaching tour pronounces it one of the best they have ever made. An uncommon flow of the Spirit has been enjoyed by the Elders, and they have spoken with a plainness and power seldom equalled. The people have been more than usually demonstrative in their receptions; the manifestations of regard for him whom God has chosen to be their leader, by giving him such hearty and loving receptions, has seemed to be a delightful gratification to them, and hard indeed would be the heart who could witness these spontaneous outpourings of affection on the part of the people and their children without being touched by them. President Young holds no government appointment, man has had no share in elevating him to the position which he fills; but God who chose him to lead His people has filled them with a deep, abiding and increasing love for him. He reigns in their hearts, and it is their highest delight to render him all the honor in their power. The most exacting ruler could not fail to receive gratification from such honor as is paid President Young. But the question arises, are the people as willing to receive and obey his counsels as they are to honor him. Our increase in the remarkable qualities which already distinguish and mark us as a peculiar people depends upon this question of obedience. In every quarter of this land we see the fruits which it has produced. We feel assured that such visits as this, from which President Young and company have returned, will contribute to increase these fruits, and to bring the people into a condition of greater unity than at present—a consummation so desirable that to effect it every true Saint will unceasingly pray.

THE "BOSTON JOURNAL" AND THE "MORMONS"

A WRITER in the Boston Journal recently "spread" himself in an article headed "Mormon Immigration;" only a portion of it, however, is devoted to that subject, the remainder being evidently intended for a partial exposition of the condition of affairs in Utah.

The article commences with some statements in reference to this year's immigration to this Territory, giving the numbers, whence the immigrants came, and so forth, and the statements being drawn chiefly from "Mormon" papers, are not very far from the truth; but when he tries his quill on matters in general here, he does as individuals of his stamp generally do—betrays his own ignorance, or proves that the degree of consanguinity between himself and the "father of lies" is not very remote.

He is evidently troubled about the growth and development of "Mormonism," and thinks it is high time the government took some steps to put a stop to it. He says the "Mormon" leaders are seeking to strengthen themselves by numbers as much as possible—a fact which he considers ought to be suggestive of the future policy of the nation in dealing with this "barbarism." The idea that it would die out of itself has