

## Correspondence.

## Meetings—Runaway—School Exercises.

BRIGHAM CITY, Sept. 16, 1875.

Editor Deseret News:

Elders John Taylor and George Q. Cannon held two meetings here yesterday, which were well attended, and much valuable instruction was imparted, to which the Saints listened very attentively.

On the same day Bro. W. H. Booth's horses, which were left outside the fence, hitched to the carriage, while he had stepped into the field, took a wild run and damaged the carriage considerably.

Various exercises were performed on the stage, last eve, by the pupils of B. F. Cummings, who had just closed a quarter of school, in which very satisfactory results have been reached.

Most respectfully, A. C.

## The Reason Why.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 16th, 1875.

Editor Deseret News:

I am in somewhat of a quandary. It seems a kind of anomaly to me how persons can become so utterly lost to every principle of manhood, truth, justice, honesty and decency as the members of the anti-"Mormon" clique, who invent and publish the most barefaced, spiteful and malignant lies, knowing them to be falsehoods, concerning the great majority of the people of Utah and their religious leaders. How can it be possible that men can sink so low as to engage in such disreputable business without abhorring themselves for their own unmitigated meanness, which, one would readily suppose, could not very easily be surpassed by the devils of the infernal region?

MARVEL.

Our correspondent asks a question, to which, we suppose, he desires an answer. The reason why such creatures as he alludes to can devote themselves to the contemptible business in which they appear to take pleasure without "abhorring" themselves, seems clear enough, it being self-evident that some people's chief delight is in "loving and making a lie," and if they can make and love a lie it does not appear at all unlikely that they can esteem the source from which this chief element of their pleasure emanates—themselves.

The existence of such persons, too, is not an anomaly, any more than is the existence of good and evil, of God and devil.

We hope "Marvel" will not allow his equanimity to be disturbed over the persons he alludes to; man, being a free agent, chooses the good or the bad, the magnanimous or the contemptible, the noble or the debased, the true or the false, and if such individuals choose the element that is opposed to good, that being congenial to them, that is their look out, and they are but working out a destiny for which they are probably well fitted. Their operations in this life can do no permanent injury to those who choose the good and the true, but otherwise. Evil existing and operating, in some of its phases, only tends to purify those who are determined to travel the other road.

## Fire.

OGDEN CITY, Sept. 18, 1875.

Editor Deseret News:

At ten minutes to six this morning the railroad engines sounded their dreadful fire alarm. There is something peculiarly thrilling in that sound, and which appears to penetrate the whole nervous system. In a short time the citizens were rushing pell-mell from every part of the town to a house occupied by Butcher Biel, on Fifth street, all ready to render assistance in case of need to subdue the fiery fiend. A Central Pacific R.R. engine was speedily run up to within two rods of the fire, the hose was stretched and a good stream of water was soon playing on the flames, which were in a short time extinguished. The fire brigade, with their noble little engine, were promptly on the spot, but I am happy to say their services were but little needed on this occasion; fiery little damage was done. The fire broke out in the roof of the back kitchen on Biel's premises, through which the stove pipe passes. The

wind was still at the time, or it is probable that all the buildings on that side of the block, including the lumber yards of Williams & Co., would have been consumed. It is a wonder to me that the place had not been previously destroyed, as the stove pipe runs up close to the lath in the ceiling and the shingles in the roof, and that part of the building seemed to be entirely unprotected from accidents by fire. I expect our city marshal will give his attention to this matter at once, and see that such measures are adopted as will prevent a conflagration from again breaking out, not only in the place above designated, but in a number of other places in this city. We want more fire brigades and more fire engines.

SEMPER.

## New Bishop—Improvements—Re-baptisms—Thieves Caught.

SANTAQUIN, Sept. 18, 1875.

Editor Deseret News:

August 15th, Bro. Geo. Halliday, of Pleasant Grove, was installed bishop of this ward, including spring Lake. On the occasion Bishop Smoot gave some excellent instructions.

The people are happy to receive a Bishop, and Bishop Halliday is aiming to find out our circumstances both spiritually and financially and to consolidate and harmonize us together, finding out the facilities around us. He is also preparing the tithing yards and places to take care of the tithing in all its departments. In consequence of the farming facilities not being very good, he has made a proposition for us to start some enterprise of some kind, and the people seem glad at the idea, and will put in their mite.

The health of the people is generally good. I hear of no complaints just now; only two deaths have occurred since January. The meetings are well attended and a good spirit prevails.

A baptismal font is erected, and every Sabbath, or any day of the week, it is open for the renewal of our covenants, and many have responded, feeling happy in the privilege.

There were a few individuals the other day trying to get away with some horses, but the thieves were caught and are in custody.

LARS A. ANDERSON.

## Mining and Winemaking—Improvements—Fever and Ague—School Convention, etc.

ST. GEORGE, Sept. 18, 1875.

Editor Deseret News:

The clouds are mildly spread this morning, keeping the mercury down a little from its accustomed notch in the nineties. Quite a departure of young men and teams has occurred in the past week for Pioche, freighting ore on a contract taken by some of our citizens. The Grand Gulchers are now erecting a large furnace across the Virgin, two miles from the city, where with their new and powerful machinery they have high hopes of hearing the musical sound of ringing ingots ere long. Messrs. Thomas Bros., of this place, claim that they have made a rich and valuable discovery of silver, within the last week. Wine making has commenced, with prospect of a full yield, and good quality. Last evening the St. George Gardeners' Club decided to hold their annual fair on Friday, 24th inst., when some rare fruits will be exhibited. Col. A. P. Hardy is finishing up a fine two-story residence on Washington Avenue. John Pym has been making a commodious and pleasant addition to his store. Jas. Oxberron is fast rising at his new bakery, and the fine new residence of D. H. Cannon is being completed.

There is little more to say. Some cases of fever, etc., are occurring here, and at Washington quite a number of cases of ague and fever. Very few fatal cases as yet have occurred.

A few weeks hence the Sunday schools of this city combined to get up several evenings' amusement, to assist in increasing their libraries and obtaining presents for pupils.

Corn gathering is in order, and machinery for molasses-making is being put in place, and in some cases the work is commenced.

The few families who have been at work together at Price have good crops, and are occasionally exhibiting in our streets wagon loads of

fine large potatoes and delicious melons.

We are informed that the people of Washington have been fortunate in securing the services of Prof. Henry Shults, for the coming school season. They have long needed a good school teacher, and now they have one that they will not be ashamed of. Our County Superintendent is about to convoke a convention of teachers and school managers, and those interested in education in Southern Utah, to meet in this city early in November. We trust the movement will tend to advance our educational interests, which we are very sorry to confess are rather down at the heel at present.

"CACTI."

## Hot, Cold and Wet Weather—Fruit Business.

OGDEN, Sept. 21, 1875.

Editor Deseret News:

The weather here on Sunday last was intensely hot, the air was sultry and the dust lay thick upon the ground, but when stirred by the breeze it rose in fearfully suffocating clouds. In the evening the clouds began to gather up and thicken, and during the night they burst and drenched the long parched earth with rain. Yesterday the wet weather was repeated in good, old time, old-fashioned rain storms. Last evening and this morning the weather was very cold, and overcoats have suddenly replaced the linen "dusters." Now we like a variety here, in weather as well as in other things, but we don't see the necessity of the Clerk being so sudden and spasmodic in ringing the changes of the seasons, and I hope these hurried elementary reactions will not introduce more sickness than we have had during the past summer.

There has been and still is great demand for our fruit this season. An immense quantity of peaches and plums has been exported from here and adjacent settlements. Also a great many apples, but the supply of the latter has been much abbreviated by the codling moth raids upon them. However, I believe there will be an organization and general effort made for their destruction.

SEMPER.

## Horticultural Society's Fair—Wine Making—Improvements.

TOQUERVILLE, Kane Co., U. T., Sept. 14, 1875.

Editor Deseret News:

The parched sand-hills of Dixie are being refreshed with the dews of heaven. The past season has been one of uncommon drought. Grass upon the hills, what little remains, is so parched as to be of little account.

Last Saturday, Sept. 13th, the Kane County Horticultural Society held its second annual fair in the Public Hall in Toquerville, at which time and place were exhibited a choice variety of fruits, vegetables, &c. We were favored with the society of several gentlemen and ladies who had traveled extensively in California, and who expressed surprise at the extensive and choice collection of fruits, &c., exhibited; our grapes even excelling those of the Pacific coast.

Among the principal prizes awarded were—Best raisin grapes, Wm. W. Hammond; best market grapes, ditto; best wine grapes, Martin Slack; best wine, Conrad Klienman; best cotton, Charles Stapley, junr.; best broom corn, ditto; best peaches and peppers, James Duffin; best corn, Thomas Stapley; best cabbage, Daniel Bagley; best tomatoes, Merrill E. Willis.

Among the numerous articles exhibited worthy of special note were—boot-trees, lasts and size stick, by John Steele; sweet pickles and tomato catsup, by Mrs. Mary Forsyth; fancy gloves, by Maria Willis; samples of embroidery and crocheted work, by Mrs. A. and Miss Mary Lida Jackson; and last, but not least, a quiet baby dressed in fine embroidered skirts, by Mrs. Sarah Ann Spillsbury.

During the day visitors were entertained, by the martial band also by the organ and singing under the leadership of Professor W. B. Lang. Between two and three p.m. the assembly was called to order by the president of the society, Martin Slack. The secretary, W. W. Hammond, by request, delivered a short address, portraying the benefits derived by such or-

ganizations, and endeavored to encourage a spirit of emulation in producing the bounties of the earth granted us by our Heavenly Father for our sustenance and comfort. The evening was spent in a social dance, after which all retired peacefully.

Wine making has commenced, a large amount of which will be made in the United Order, a number having recently been re-baptized and confirmed by President Erastus Snow and Elder — Nixon of St. George.

The school trustees of Toquerville are making arrangements for the building of a commodious school house before winter. We have also in contemplation a social hall of sufficient size to accommodate all desirous of participating in social and other amusements. The Library and Literary Society is also alive to the interests of the reading public, and is from time to time adding works of interest, on history, science, &c.

WM. W. HAMMOND.

## Sabbath Breaking.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 21st, 1875.

Editor Deseret News:

The authorities of the Church frequently advert, in their discourses, to the fact that many people claiming to be Latter-day Saints are Sabbath-breakers, engaging on the Lord's Day in excursions, trips to breweries, pleasure gardens, etc., instead of remembering the "Sabbath day to keep it holy." I heartily endorse the sentiment of the authorities that such persons are unworthy a standing in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. But I go further and express an unqualified opinion that they are not good citizens of the community, being breakers of the common local law, and it appears to me that whatever laws exist in relation to the observance of the Sabbath should be enforced, especially in the cases of parties who are not only Sabbath-breakers themselves, but who, by keeping open their gardens and other establishments on Sundays induce and tempt others, especially the young, to do the same. If the ordinary Sabbath breaker is unworthy a standing in the Church, how much more unworthy are those encouragers of the evil, who place principle and mayhap religious and moral conviction on the altar of Mammon!

CONSISTENCY.

The result of our observations in connection with the Church leads to the unwavering conviction that every man professing to be a Latter-day Saint only requires time and circumstances, having room enough, to show to everybody whether that is really what he is or not.

## FAR WEST SKETCHES.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 7th, 1875.

Twenty thousand Mormons and five thousand Gentiles call Salt Lake City their home, and your correspondent would not worry over it if Providence, or some other mysterious influence, had located him in this lovely valley. Ogden is beautiful, and its people shall ever be remembered by us as the most kind and hospitable of any we met in our Far West travels, but Salt Lake is simply Ogden multiplied by five. The scenery is much the same in grandeur, style and extent, while the highly cultivated gardens, heavily burdened orchards, wide streets, vast blocks, streams of crystal water, giant shade trees and cozy cottages, are exact counterparts, and speak well for the genius of Brigham Young and his counselors who planned and laid out these two cities. Salt Lake has some magnificent buildings. First, the Tabernacle is magnificent in size and neatly decorated within, but the outside is not handsome.

The Temple, now building, will be, when completed, one of the finest houses of worship on the continent.

The First National Bank building, the Walker House and the Wasatch block are among the most elegant business houses in town. They are fine structures and would be a credit to almost any city. Several massive blocks are now in course of erection.

Yesterday afternoon we dropped in to see Brigham Young, and found the old gentleman in excellent spi-

rits, and apparently good for ten or twenty years longer. His office is a very plain room, and rather poorly furnished. On the walls were portraits in oil of the founders of the Mormon religion, Horace Greeley, Andrew Johnson and Admiral Farragut were also represented. After President Yeung had given us a cordial welcome, he commented on the severe and sometimes harsh criticisms on his people which were wont to appear in the papers, "but," said he, "editors are mostly like Horace Greeley. Now Horace always said all he could against us until he came out here and got acquainted with our people, and after that there never was a line in the N. Y. Tribune that we could object to. All I ask, is, that you will not exaggerate, but tell the exact truth, and we will not be afraid of what you write." We assured him that our treatment by his people had been such that, were we so disposed, we could not speak ill of them without feeling guilty of ingratitude, and we believed that the Mormon people had been misrepresented.

"Misrepresented," said Brigham, "why, bless your soul, they lie about us constantly; but that Coriame Indian scare was the most ridiculous lie that was ever hatched. Why, we have never preached anything but peace and hard work to the Indians, and it would not do to have any trouble of that kind. That is just what we don't want. The ——— could not live in any other city but Salt Lake. We protect it, and should we withdraw that protection for a moment the establishment would be destroyed. Now, if we wanted anything but law and order, would not we have let the ——— suffer for its constant and terrible abuse, the object of which is to make public sentiment against us so strong that an army can be sent to drive us from our homes, which we have spent our lives in beautifying, so that they can revel in our deserted houses. Well, let them work away; they will get their reward in the next world, if not in this." \* \* \*

The scenery is most grand. A peak of the Wasatch range, nearly 12,000 feet high, and clad with a snowy mantle, looks down with calm indifference on the quarrelling cliques in the city below.

Mining, farming, gardening and fruit-raising are the industries of this part of the country. \* \* \*

The way in which business is done in Salt Lake astonishes eastern people, who generally expect to see a little retail town, about ready to fall into obscurity. The Walker Brothers, four in number, form a firm which owns a bank, a wholesale and retail store, an hotel, a wholesale liquor house, a branch merchandizing establishment in Ogden, and several silver mines and reducing mills. This firm commenced business here sixteen years ago, with muscle and energy for their sole capital; they now have a stock of merchandise worth over \$400,000, and their sales for the past year closely crown three million dollars! In their mining business they employ three hundred men, and their mines are very profitable. They own in Salt Lake City alone real estate for which they paid over half a million, and of which it would be difficult to estimate the present value.

The main store formed an L, each section of which is 50 x 175 feet, three stories, and a basement. Turntables, elevators, and other metropolitan paraphernalia of business is used here. Hydrants and 200 feet of hose are on each floor, connecting with an immense water tank on the roof. Improvements are now being made which will vastly increase the space, which is too small for the business done. They employ no travelers, all their vast number of customers being without any solicitation. \* \* \*

W. Jennings, Sons & Sadler are occupying the best equipped, and best finished store in Utah. It is two stories and basement. Business is done both wholesale and retail. This building was erected in 1864, and at that time was occupied by Mr. Wm. Jennings alone, who averaged \$54,000 worth of sales per week for twenty weeks in succession.

The resources of this firm is almost unlimited, and every dollar's worth of goods is bought for cash on the spot. Profits on sales are very small, the firm preferring to do a vast business on their margins than a small one at common figures. California, as well as the east, contributes very largely to replenish the stock carried. From top to bottom the store is as