

sent 860 and Scotland 316. These four countries sent 3,040 out of a total of 5,839. The total number of emigrants arriving at New York during the twelve months ended January 31st, was 142,453 as against a total of 82,125 during the twelve months ended January 31st, 1879.

Who says that quadrupeds are not endowed with intelligence superior to mere instinct? We think the following from the Lewiston (Me.) Gazette a clear exhibition of good "horse sense." "A. J. Harriman, of Belfast, has a mare that is noted for her intelligence. During one of the recent icy periods, the animal, which was smooth shod, was let out from the owner's stable. The horse very deliberately and carefully marched down Main Street and entered the blacksmith shop of Mr. Swift, who sharpened her shoes."

During her stay in Cannes, France, the Empress of Russia is said to have spent \$2,500,000 for the gratification of her personal wants and caprices. While the Empress was thus living in profligate luxury, thousands of her subjects were dying in squalid poverty, stripped of the bare necessities of life. These are the kinds of excesses which induce revolutions. Nihilism feeds on such imperial extravagance, and the history of France will, most likely, be repeated in Russia.

Kansas is talking of a prohibitory liquor law. The following proposition has been offered to the Legislature: That article 15 shall be amended by adding section 10 thereto, which shall read as follows: "The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors shall be forever prohibited in this State except for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes." Kansas has this advantage over Utah, that if the amendment should be enacted no Governor could destroy the measure by inaction or absolute veto.

## INTEMPERANCE.

### CHAPTER II.

We will now turn our attention to the principal subject before us, viz.: The intemperate use of intoxicating drinks. What is intoxication or drunkenness? Here is one definition: "A man is intoxicated when he knows what he does, and does not care; and he is drunk when he neither knows nor cares what he does," and here is a poetic definition:

"Not drunk is he who from the floor  
Can rise again and drink some more;  
But drunk is he who prostrate lies,  
And who can neither drink nor rise."

And our readers may choose the prosaic or poetic, or substitute any other definition which may suit their fancy most.

It was an ancient custom of the Spartans, in order to inculcate among their youth an abhorrence of intemperance and its kindred vices, to make their slaves drunk with wine in the public market places, so that the rising generation, "upon whom would some day devolve the honor and safety of the Lacedaemonian Republic, might see before them all the ghastly details of the drunkard's disgrace, his loss of reason and of physical strength." If the necessity for such an exhibition existed among the Spartans, modern civilization has rendered such an exhibition unnecessary in our day, by supplying ample evidence of the "drunkard's disgrace," in the natural, or unnatural order of things, on a smaller scale, and no doubt at more frequent intervals; and we heartily wish that the evidence thus furnished would accomplish the Spartan object with the youth of the present century.

Viewed from a financial standpoint, does intemperance pay? We will introduce some statistics showing the amount of means spent in the United States and Territories during the year 1870, for intoxicating drinks; but we do not wish to imply that the whole amount was spent by drunkards:

Imported and domestic distilled and spirituous liquors	\$1,344,000,000.
Brewed and fermented	123,000,000.
Imported wines	15,000,000.
Domestic wines	5,000,000.
	\$1,487,000,000.

"New York spent \$246,617,520; Pennsylvania, \$152,663,495; Illinois, \$119,932,945; Ohio, \$151,784,875; Massachusetts, \$27,979,572; Maryland, \$40,561,620; Missouri, \$54,627,855; Indiana, \$51,418,890; California, \$59,924,090; Kentucky \$50,223,115; Wisconsin \$43,818,845; Michigan \$52,784,170; Iowa \$35,582,695; Connecticut \$35,001,230; New Jersey \$42,468,-

740; Maine \$8,257,015; Rhode Island \$10,234,240; New Hampshire \$12,629,275; Minnesota \$14,394,970; District of Columbia \$10,376,450; Vermont \$3,785,065; Kansas \$8,503,856; Louisiana \$48,021,730; Tennessee \$20,283,635; Georgia \$25,328,465; East Virginia \$26,132,903; Alabama \$23,025,885; Texas \$21,751,250; South Carolina \$10,610,625; North Carolina \$13,224,340; West Virginia \$8,803,235; Arkansas \$7,858,320; Delaware \$3,770,355; Mississippi \$4,493,303; Oregon \$4,261,240; Nevada \$4,838,735; Nebraska \$3,290,515; Colorado \$3,745,215; the Territories \$14,169,400; total \$1,480,132,679." This is a legitimate percentage of -90,000,000—the cost of litigation, crimes, prisons, etc.—caused by intemperance, and we have the enormous sum of \$1,500,000,000 spent for intoxicating drinks in the United States in one year.

"In 1870 there were in the United States 140,000 licensed liquor saloons, which had an estimated daily average of 40 customers, making 5,600,000 drinkers, who, it is estimated, spent their money during the year in the following proportions:

Drinkers.	Each spent.	Total.
100,000	\$1,000.00	\$100,000,000
100,000	800.00	80,000,000
100,000	600.00	60,000,000
100,000	400.00	40,000,000
100,000	200.00	20,000,000
100,000	100.00	10,000,000
1,000,000	400.00	400,000,000
1,000,000	300.00	300,000,000
1,000,000	200.00	200,000,000
1,000,000	150.00	150,000,000
1,000,000	75.00	75,000,000
5,600,000		\$1,575,000,000.

An average of about \$280 dollars for each drinker.

Here is the cost of the following articles for the same year. Compare and reflect:

Flour and Meal,	\$530,000,000
Cotton goods,	115,000,000
Boots and shoes,	90,000,000
Clothing,	70,000,000
Woolen goods,	60,000,000
Newspapers & job printing	40,000,000
Total,	\$905,000,000

The State of Pennsylvania spent during 1870, for liquors of all kinds, \$152,663,945, but for schools and teaching only \$5,833,945. That State had 78,800 persons engaged in the liquor business, and only 16,870 engaged in teaching school. It was also burdened with 24,000 criminals, four-fifths of whom it was estimated were made such by strong drink.

The city of Philadelphia had 4,160 drinking places, and spent for intoxicating drinks in one year \$38,000,000. Chicago had 2,300 drinking establishments, in which \$14,000,000 was spent in one year. The great city of New York was favored in 1870 with 7,000 licensed drinking saloons, and spent for intoxicating drinks the modest sum of \$30,000,000, having 35,000 persons engaged in the liquor traffic. At the same time she had 475 churches and chapels, and 3,000 persons engaged in preaching the various gospels and teaching the public and private schools, at a cost of only \$4,500,000 for both religious and secular education.

It is estimated that there are "400,000 more persons engaged in the liquor business in the United States than in school teaching and preaching the various gospels;" that said business "is making, annually, "50,000 confirmed drunkards;" that it is "sending to prisons 100,000 annually;" that by it "200,000 children are annually reduced to want;" that every year it "sends 150,000 persons to drunkards' graves;" that it is costing this nation a yearly expenditure of "\$1,500,000,000," which might be spent for many better purposes; that it is converting millions upon millions of bushels of grain, which God has given us for food for man and beast, into beverages which inebriate, corrupt and destroy; and that it is the primal cause of a vast amount of the crime, poverty and misery with which this nation is afflicted.

Again we ask, Does it pay financially? No! verily no! A billion and a half of cash! It is easy to speak the words, but who can conceive the large amount expressed by those words? And who can count that large number? Where is the boy who will live long enough to do so? Could a boy commence counting with his first breath, and continue doing so, at the rate of one a second, 12 hours a day, 365 days a year, for 95 years, he would then find that his task was hardly finished. Such a sum of money would be sufficient to gather 15,000,000 of Israel, at \$100 each, to the present gathering places of the saints of God. And, be it remembered, this large sum is simply the estimated expenditure of the United States for intoxicants for one year. Again, does it pay individually? Does it pay the nation? Do the

broken hearts, the blighted homes, the squalid poverty, the untold misery, and the almost incredible amount of crime committed in this "Christian land, where men oft kneel and pray," bring any commensurate returns for such an enormous outlay? Verily, no! It is a bad investment, individually and collectively, socially and morally, financially and politically, religiously and eternally.

Why do men drink? Numerous are the reasons assigned, and excuses furnished. We once saw an alphabetical list of reasons, and have forgotten them in form, but remember some of their substance. One drinks to warm him in cold weather, and another to cool him in warm weather. One because he has a pain in the head, another because he has a pain in the back; and others because they have pains elsewhere. One because the doctor recommends it, another because he does not, and he believes a little would do him good. One, because he is married, another because he is divorced. One because he is going on a journey, another because he is just returning from one. One because he is parting with his friend who is going to a foreign clime, another because his friend is just returned from abroad. One because he is filled with joy, another because he has much sorrow. One because he likes to be sociable with his friends, another because he has not a friend in the world. One because he is successful and happy, another because he is unsuccessful and miserable. One because he is sick, another to prevent sickness. One because his uncle died and left him a legacy, another because his aunt died and didn't leave him one. And so on. Thus reasons and excuses might be furnished at great length. But these are easily disposed of, and are as nothing compared with the reason, "because I love it." For this will prompt a man to barter property, self-respect, reputation and the authority and favor of heaven to obtain gratification. And what is the sequel?

(To be Continued.)

## Correspondence.

### Burglary—Boreas—Lectures, Etc.

FOUNTAIN GREEN, Sanpete Co., Feb. 24, 1880.

### Editors Deseret News:

The peace and good order of this burg on the divide was disturbed by a young disciple of the art burglary on last Sunday morning entering the dwelling house of one Ole Sorensen, deliberately taking therefrom an iron box or safe, carrying it a short distance from the house and with force and blows of a hatchet breaking said box and extracting about \$100, scattering papers all around as well as a few pieces of coin. I was called over here to help in the case, but the quick and vigilant eye of the officers of the law had been too keen for the youthful thief of 15 years and had fastened its stern grip upon him.

The investigation was duly held, evidence most conclusive was had, and the lad confessed his guilt. The justice bound him over to the grand jury. No one would go his bail, and his father for some reason held aloof.

The circumstance beyond the cool deliberate broad day theft, has this moral, that youth brought up in an atmosphere of disregard to law, order, respect to personal rights, etc., must ever produce direful and painful results.

I am exceedingly thankful something has been done by our legislature to tighten the cords of the monster drinking saloons, as in too many cases these places are the nursing mothers of crime.

Yesterday was a rearing, tearing snorter from the south-west, dancing and boxing the compass to the terror of man and beast, with the thermometer 20 above zero, while on Sunday it was 62. The poor beasts fed on straw in limited quantities, shivered their entire disapproval of old boreas. At the writing the thermometer is 36 above.

The Y. M. I. A. of this place is all that the most sanguine can ask, I would our fathers in Israel would see that the name of every child was enrolled therein. Influences such as are breathed at these meetings must have a weight for good. Perhaps a wholesome diversified entertainment would be an improvement from some I have seen, they were true, grand, etc., but perhaps a little too husky for the young mind. I am opposed to nonsense, but even wise men relish it sometimes. I envy you your Stayner, Lewis, Naisbitt and

others as public lecturers. I hope we will some day have a Territorial Lecture Bureau.

D. CANDLAND.

MT. AIRY, N. C.,

February 18th, 1880.

### Editors Deseret News:

My last communication to you was I believe dated on the trip up the Big Sandy River, while in Kentucky Brother Francis McDonald and myself traveled in company to Pike-ton, the head of navigation, where we found that the news of our coming had preceded us, the court house had been spoken for, and an impression gone out that we would address the people, which we did for two nights in succession, having marked attention paid to what was said, and we felt that good had been done. On the second day of our stay at Pike-ton we were joined by Elders W. W. Fife and L. P. Helm, from Virginia. The latter joined Elder McDonald on his return trip down the river, having been transferred to that conference from Virginia. In company with Elder Fife I started across the Alleghany Mountains to Virginia. The Virginia Saints had kindly sent a horse by Elder Fife, and together, well mounted, we started across about as rough a country as I have ever met with in the south; the mountains were rugged, high and precipitous, but generally covered with a fine growth of timber.

On the 25th ult., we arrived in Russell County, Virginia, and were rejoiced to meet with Elder M. F. Cowley, at an appointment made previous to Elder Fife's departure to Kentucky. The house was well filled, and close attention paid to what was said. A few old time Saints live in this county and prospects are fair for a good work to be done in that and Buchanan County in the near future.

Bidding Elder Fife good by, in company with Elder Cowley, I continued my journey to Tazewell County, stopping on the way a few days with John D. Peery, Esq., and holding meeting on Sunday. A large audience filled the school-house, and a meeting appointed for the p.m. was well attended. Quite a few Saints live in this section and many warm friends, among the rest, Col. Joseph Harrison, who visited Utah some time since, and is outspoken in his defense of the "Mormon" people, having through the press of the county told the people that the general impression abroad of the people of Utah was erroneous. Wielding an extensive influence, he has been a great benefit to the cause, and justly deserves to be classed among the honorable men of the earth.

Arriving in Burks Garden, the Saints were visited, and a two days' meeting held, the minutes of which I believe have been forwarded to you. Quite an emigration went out last year from Tazewell County, and a number will gather out the coming season.

While in Burks Garden we had the pleasure of being joined by Elders Hill and Ballantyne from the Tennessee conference, and Brother Fife from Russell County. A two days' meeting was appointed in Rich Valley the home of a few Saints and many friends. The meetings were well attended, and a spirit of inquiry seemed to rest upon all. At the close of the meeting three came forward for baptism, when we repaired to the water's brink and a large assemblage witnessed the administration of the ordinance. Returning to the meeting house the ordinance of confirmation was attended to, and the people dismissed; a most favorable impression having been made, and much good likely to flow from the labors of the Elders; some of the people came a distance of fourteen miles to attend the meeting.

Bidding our new found friends and the saints good by, the Elders all came on to Wythville together, when we separated; Elders Hill and Ballantyne to return to Tennessee, Elder Fife to Russell County, and Bro. Cowley and myself to this point, where we arrived this morning, meeting Elder Spense and some few of the saints living in this immediate neighborhood. Elders Jos. H. Moyle and Newell Taylor are some miles distant, we are informed, but we expect to meet with them tomorrow.

Since the 1st of January, we have travelled some 350 miles, and held 25 meetings, met scores of saints and many friends, have never been in want of food or shelter, and heard scarcely an unkind word against the saints in the whole distance.

The Elders engaged in the different districts we have visited are laboring earnestly and assiduously for the good of the cause, and are meeting with much success.

Since I last wrote you, the following changes have occurred in the mission: Elder Solomon C. Stephens is appointed President of the Georgia Conference, Elder Levi P. Helm transferred from the Virginia to the Kentucky Conference, Elder Martin Garn released to return home, Elder Benjamin Harker released to return home, Elder Moroni Pickett released to return home.

A company of Saints expect to leave Chattanooga for Colorado on the 23rd of March, other companies to follow as occasion offer.

Ever praying for the welfare of Zion, I remain,

Your brother in the gospel,  
JOHN MORGAN.

GARDEN CITY, Utah,

February 22nd, 1880.

### Editors Deseret News:

As it has been some time since we have been represented by your valuable paper, I take the opportunity to address a few lines to you. The health of the people is tolerably good; we have had no deaths in our settlement as yet, for which we feel truly thankful to our Heavenly Father. On the 19th inst., we were visited by the Stake President of the Relief Societies in connection with Sister Annie Laker, who met with the Primary Association at half past 10 o'clock a.m. The questions put to the children were answered in a most creditable manner, and many good instructions were given which were applicable to both young and old.

At 2 p.m. they met with the Relief Society and the Spirit of God prevailed and the instructions given during the day were very creditable to the speakers, as well as instructive to the hearers.

Our Relief Society, Primary Association, Sabbath School, and Y. M. I. A. are all in a prosperous condition under the kind watchcare of our beloved Bishop, Robert Calder, who is always to be seen in the front ranks, doing his part with unflinching zeal and energy.

I remain your fellow laborer in the truth.  
AN OBSERVER.

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JOHN FORBES, SR., deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, administrator of the estate of John Forbes, Sr., deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said administrator, at his residence in Kaysville City, County of Davis, Territory of Utah.

WM. N. NALDER,  
Administrator of the estate of John Forbes, Sr., deceased.  
Dated at Kaysville, Jan. 19, 1880. w2 3t

## NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MEETING of the land holders of Hennesville Irrigating District, Summit County, U. T., will be held in Hennesville Meeting House, on Saturday, the 13th day of March, A. D., 1880, at 7 o'clock p.m., to vote yes or no on the following questions:

First. Do you mutually agree to pay \$1.25 per acre to further complete said canal.  
Second. Do you approve the action of the mass meeting in the election of officers.

T. H. STEPHENS,  
JOHN PASKETT,  
GEORGE JUDT,

Trustees.

WM. H. BATCHELOR, Secretary.



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