

"I was here," says one, "and I," says another, and they feel glad that they were counted worthy to endure these trials and stand firm. It is a matter of satisfaction to every one who has proven himself worthy thus far; and when we shall have passed a little further along, and have got through this state of mortal existence, will we not, in that great reunion beyond the grave, feel still more to congratulate ourselves and each other that we have passed safely through, and that we have had virtue, strength and integrity sufficient for our day? And we shall be glad and rejoice that the difficulties we encountered were thrown in our way, and that we had the opportunity of proving ourselves before the Heavens.

Do not let us be discouraged at difficulties and trials, for we are sent to this state of existence for the express purpose of descending below all things, that we may pass the ordeals and trials of this life and thereby prove our integrity and be prepared to rise above all things. And after all, we have not been called upon to endure to that extent that the Savior of the world was. But he was not subjected to the afflictions he had to endure without hope, neither are we; but we are called to pass through them that we may prove whether we have power and strength to stand in that day when all things shall be shaken, and, nothing doubting, cleave to the Lord our God with full purpose of heart, no matter how much things are against us, apparently. If we can pass these tests and trials we shall prove to God and angels that we are worthy to receive the welcome plaudit, "well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

These great principles are known to the Latter-day Saints, and they know also that there again exists communication between the heavens and the earth, and that the way has been opened through the ordinances of the House of God, for the full flow of His Spirit; and yet some of them begin to falter in their feelings and slacken in their duties and to go into darkness. Let it not be said in Israel, or in all the borders and coasts thereof, but let the Saints, as with the heart and voice of one person, continually strive to promote those principles and that unity which are necessary to wield an influence with the Heavens for the Kingdom of God on the earth. It was once said facetiously by one of the founders of American Independence, that it was necessary for them to hang together, because if they did not they would most likely hang separately; meaning that if they did not succeed in gaining their independence they would be convicted of treason, and put to death. It is so comparatively with the Latter-day Saints; unless we act unitedly and in concert in temporal as well as in spiritual things, we shall suffer loss. A Latter-day Saint in the world may live his religion as circumspectly as we do in the valleys of the mountains, but what power or influence can he wield for the kingdom, standing alone? All the surroundings of the world are against him. But if we are united in this great work, we shall, in the due time of the Lord, become a great and mighty people on the earth, that can never be uprooted nor overcome by the floods of sin and corruption that have so long deluged the world. The Latter-day Saints have no rights that the world consider themselves bound to respect, and if we expect them to do so we shall be deceived, especially if we live near to God. I have seen this tested over and over again in my own experience. What rights had the Latter-day Saints in the State of Missouri? Why, every right that man could ask for. Were they respected by the people or the authorities of the State? No, but the rights of this people were trampled under foot and they were expelled from the State. It was the same in Illinois, and in every place where they gathered together? In view of this it was a great blessing conferred upon us when the Lord brought us out here where the wicked could not have such control over us as they formerly had. Since that time we have become a great and mighty people in comparison to what we were then, and we are exerting an influence in the earth.

Shall we, who have enjoyed the Spirit of the Lord, and, I might say, have a knowledge of the powers of the world to come, suffer bickering, strife and division to enter into our midst? Let it not be said in the midst of Israel, but let us be more careful hereafter in our intercourse one with another than we have been in times past. Let us not trespass upon what is our neighbors', either in feelings, property or possessions. Let us be courteous, and, instead of engendering strife and destroying each other as they do in the world, let

us build each other up. We have to prepare to co-operate with the Lord in the establishment of His Kingdom, and it should be our special business to first perform the duties devolving upon us, and let our individual matters, if we have any, be secondary. This kingdom is made up of individuals as much as any other kingdom, and is prospered and built up by our individual efforts, but if we can have our labors wisely directed, then he who acts as he is counselled, is not only attending to and securing his own interests, but he is working for the good of the kingdom generally. For instance, the farmer, who is engaged in raising the various kinds of grain, and is industrious, frugal and economical, is a good citizen and is doing as much for the kingdom as he who is preaching the gospel; but if he be counseled to direct his energies especially to the raising of flax, hemp, or the mulberry, it is his duty to heed that counsel, and so work unitedly with the Saints of God under the direction of those who are appointed to direct the labor of this people, and thus bring about the greatest good to the whole. So with the mechanic, and in fact with every individual in Israel.

There is one thing I particularly wish to speak upon. There is much knowledge which we need that would benefit us if we would take the trouble to search for it in useful books and apply it. Who amongst us knows how to analyse the soil, and so be able to tell what kinds of produce it is best adapted for? This knowledge we can acquire from books, and by experiments in agricultural chemistry. We do not raise sufficient grain and other produce in this Territory to make ourselves comfortable. Why is this? Some of us have a very poor way of farming. I remember when I was south last year—though I need not go out of this county to find such farming—of seeing land that had not been harrowed above once in three or four years, and neither plowed nor sowed in that time, and watered only once or twice in a season; still they reaped a crop every year, and the people complained that they had not seed enough for their land, and they were, I think, the poorest people I have yet found in this Territory. I told them they were criminally poor, that there was no reason for them being so, but that it was the result of their indolence and bad management. I said to them, "Suppose you rented this land, and the owner should come and see you, and find what a condition his land was in,—overrun with cockle and black seed, and the weeds so numerous that they choke out the grain, would he not upbraid you and take a portion of that land from you and let it to others who would cultivate it properly?" Said I, "you complain of poverty, but you have more land than you can handle properly, and that is the great cause of your poverty. Then, again, you had more cattle than you could take care of, and the Indians got them. Now if you had had fewer cattle, and had taken better care of them, the Indians would not have taken them and you would have been better off." I told them they had better dispose of a portion of their land, and keep no more than they could cultivate properly and they would get twice the amount of grain they ever got before and with less labor. This was for the want of intelligent farming. How many of us here do not reap half such crops as we might reap for the same reason? It has been said by somebody that "he who makes two spears of grass grow where but one grew before is a benefactor to his race;" but how much more so is he who, by his superior intelligence, helps to increase the necessities and comforts of life! Let us learn to analyse the soil and know its component parts, then we will understand whether it is best adapted to the growth of vegetables, or wheat or other kinds of grain; and know where to put trees, strawberries, and other things, that they may have the kind of soil best adapted to their growth.

The recuperation of the soil, too, is a matter of great importance. Some people think if they put manure on the land, that is all it requires. There is some land that would be better with sand mixed with the soil; some would be benefitted by having clay mixed with it. If we would pursue this course we might cultivate less land and receive a greater reward for our labor.

We might also cultivate lucerne, carrots, beets and cabbages to keep a cow. Now the custom is in most cases to send them to the range, making them travel from eight to twelve miles daily. This causes their feet to become tender, and they have to be sent to the blacksmith's to be shod; and when they get to the

range there is little but bitter weeds for them to eat. This is no way to keep a cow. If we wish them to be of any service they should be well fed with lucerne or other suitable food, and kept up in the city and attended to properly; then a cow would do some good, give good milk and butter, which go a great way towards making a family comfortable. Then, again, almost anybody can keep a few chickens, and, with them and a cow properly attended to, very little additional expense is necessary to make a family comfortable. In this country a great many neglect these things and complain about poor living, just for the want of a little attention. They have girls and boys, too, who could attend to these matters.

I wish to speak in relation to imparting the necessities of life to the poor and the needy. We do not furnish labor enough in the winter season to those who depend upon it for their daily bread. It seems to me that the men who have the means do not make the improvements they might make in the winter, and so employ those who are destitute. In the summer there is plenty of labor for every body, all through the Territory; and it frequently happens that hands are scarce and wages high; but as soon as the storms begin to come in the Fall, laborers are thrown out of employment and have nothing to do through the long winter. I think the Bishops should turn their attention to this matter and contrive more useful and profitable employment for the winter season. The first Thursday in every month, let us remember, is a day set apart for fasting, prayer and donations to the poor. It will soon come around again. Notwithstanding there may be a little scarcity felt in the midst of the people, no not let us neglect these things. Do not forget them, and let us live up to those things necessary in the midst of the Saints of the Most High God, so as to keep a full flow of the Spirit in each and every one of us, and seek to make a better use of the blessings with which the Lord has surrounded us. The elements are rich and laden with everything that is good for man, and it is for us to exercise our discrimination and understanding to draw our support therefrom, that we may become a great, free and independent people, able to bear off His kingdom against every opposing obstacle.

May God help us to do so, and to be faithful, is my prayer in the name of Jesus: Amen.

## ITEMS.

**THEIR GRAVE.**—A gentleman from North Willow Creek, Box Elder County, told us to-day that last Friday, when the wind was blowing from the south-east, myriads of grasshoppers were carried there, and alighting did considerable damage. The same wind must have blown vast numbers into the Lake, for our informant said they were heaped up on its shores, where they were thrown by the waves, as deep as a wagon bed. The Lake is a sure quietus for them, if they will only fly so far and alight on its briny breast.

**FROM SUMMIT COUNTY.**—We are indebted to Col. T. Bullock for the following items from Summit County.

At a meeting held in Wanship, June 28, for the preliminary organization of a Female Relief Society, Bishop George G. Snyder presiding, the following were appointed a committee: Mrs. Sarah Richards, Mrs. Mary Reynolds, Mrs. Susan S. Richards, Mrs. Sarah S. Alexander and Mrs. Ann Brizzee. Instructions were given as to the objects of the Society, and the good that will result therefrom, and an appointment was made to meet on June 30th at Sister Alexander's.

The celebration of July 4th was next taken into consideration. Messrs. Ross R. Rogers, H. W. Brizzee, H. S. Alexander, H. O. Young and T. Bullock were voted in as the committee of arrangements, and an appointment made for Tuesday evening at H. S. Alexander's store to complete the programme.

The locusts fill the air like a snow storm, while others are daily hatching out, and there is not enough of grain left to satisfy the people's actual wants. In the garden I have planted cabbage for the fourth time this season, and other things in proportion. Potatoes, peas and beets are apparently safe.

On the 25th of June the mountains were covered with snow. Since it has disappeared, the thermometer has run up to 88° in the shade. As variety is the spice of life, can any other place equal this?

**FROM THE SOUTH.**—Bro. L. R. Chappin, writing from St. Joseph, Pah Ute county, A. T., says: "I have just come through from Cedar city. There is some sickness at St. George and at the Beaver Dam Wash. Two or three wells are needed on the new road between St. George and St. Joseph, and then it will be a good road to travel the year around, otherwise it will be very hard for teams in the hot season. Most of the wheat here is harvested and stacked. The cotton crop is rather backward, the weather having been rather cool, which has made it more favorable for wheat. The missionaries who came here last Fall have been doing their best. The health of the people is generally good."

**RECEIVED.**—We are obliged to Bro. Jonathan Midgley for a report of the proceedings at the meeting in Nephi, on Wednesday last, 24th. Our correspondent, in accepting our thanks, will see that a full report has been already pub-

lished in the News, from the pen of Bro. Samuel Pitchforth, which obviates the necessity of publishing that now forwarded by him.

## FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY.

**FROM ST. GEORGE.**—We met with Elder Richard Bentley this afternoon, just in from St. George, which he left yesterday week, the 23d ult. When he left the general health was good; the crops were excellent; the wheat harvest was almost finished; the fruit crop was most abundant; business was pretty good; improvements were going on; and the Tabernacle was up to the water-table. On the way up, the crops looked well, except at Round Valley and Nephi, where the ravages of the locusts are very visible. The wheat looked very promising, and he believed there would be at least an average crop gathered between St. George and this city. We were glad to see Bro. Bentley looking so well, and to learn that his family also are well.

**INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.**—Our readers will be much interested in the excellent correspondence of Elder Joseph W. Young, and his descriptive account of the Muddy region. Such correspondence is not only valuable for present information but for historical purposes; so that when the changes of a few years will have almost entirely altered the circumstances around the inhabitants there and the appearance of the place, this may be referred to for a description of what it once was.

**WHAT IS THE CAUSE?**—Our correspondent from Springtown, Sanpete, says that the mails for that locality, for some reason unknown to him, are delayed, making a difference of several days in their obtaining their papers. On last Saturday they got the issue of the News that should have reached them the Tuesday previous; and they were looking for Saturday's mail to reach them on Tuesday. There is a fault somewhere. Whose is it, and where is it?

**SMALL POX AND ITS CURE.**—The small-pox is raging in San Francisco, and numerous inquiries have been made for a remedial agent that will meet the virulence of the disease. In the *Call* of the 20th, is a letter on the subject, in which the Sarracenia Purpurea (huntsman's cup) more commonly known as the "Pitcher plant," is said to be an unfailing remedy. A letter is quoted, written by F. W. Morris, M.D., resident Physician of the Halifax Visiting Dispensary, in which he states in the most positive terms its efficacy and his acquaintance with the results following its being administered—a cure being effected in every instance. Dr. Herbert Miles of the British army is also cited as an authority who describes its application as follows:

"First.—In the case of an individual suspected to be under the influence of small-pox, but with no distinct eruptions upon him, a wine-glass full of the infusion of the plant is to be taken. The effect of this dose is to bring out the eruption. After a second or third dose, given at intervals of from four to six hours, the pustules subside, apparently losing their vitality. The patient feels better at the end of each dose, and in the graphic expression of the Mac-Mac, 'knows there is a change within him at once.' Second.—In a subject already covered with the eruption of small pox in the early stage, a dose or two will dissipate the pustules, and subdue the febrile symptoms. The urine from being scanty and high-colored, becomes pale and abundant, while from the first dose the feeling of the patient assures him that the medicine is killing the disease. Under the influence of the remedy, in three or four days the prominent symptoms of the constitutional disturbance subside, although as a precautionary measure, the patient should be kept in the house until the ninth day. No marks of the eruption have been left when treated with the remedy. Third.—With regard to the medicine acting (as is believed by the Indians) in the way of a preventive, in those exposed to infection, it is curious to note that in camps, where the remedy has been used, the people keep a weak infusion of the plant prepared, and take a dose occasionally during the day, so as to 'keep the antidote in the blood,' which, according to the Doctor's report, had the effect to stay the disease in almost every instance where the antidote was thus taken."

## FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY.

**OUTGOING TRAINS.**—President Young received the following telegram yesterday:

South Pass City, July 1.

Passed here to-day, all well.

**JOHN GILLESPIE.**—By a previous letter to the President from Captain Gillespie, with which we have been favored, we learn that he has with him in all 102 wagons, 93 of which are Church wagons. Others going to the terminus for freight requested permission to travel with his company, increasing it to the number named. The train is in two divisions, 55 wagons in one and 47 in the other.

**TOOLS FOR THE RAILROAD.**—By telegram from John W. Young, Esq., to President Young we learn that there will be plenty of scrapers and plows at the grading camps in Echo Canyon, on Saturday the 4th, but there will be a want of wheelbarrows. Those who are making barrows and can furnish them at reasonable rates, would do well to prosecute their work with as much energy as possible, so as to be able to supply them.

**RECOVERING.**—President Joseph Young has been quite sick for some days, but we are pleased to say that he is rapidly recovering. Last night and this morning he was able to be out riding, feeling much better.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.**—We are again indebted to our delegate, Hon. W. H. Hooper, for Congressional documents and other favors.

**FILLMORE.**—Bishop T. Callister, from Fillmore, called in to-day. He informs us that the "hoppers" are doing their best to make grain scarce in some sections of Millard county. In Fillmore and its vicinity they have entirely destroyed the crops; but the people, nothing daunted, were putting in large quantities of corn. In Round Valley the crops had met a similar fate, and many of the brethren were giving up, and going to work on the railroad. The crops in Meadow Creek and Corn Creek were doing well.

**DEPARTING.**—Mr. Dibblee, well known to many of our citizens, who conducted R. G. Sneath's business in this city, leaves to-day with many regrets that business prospects forbid his remaining here longer. He is an unobtrusive gentleman, who attended to his own business, did it well, and won the respect of all who made his acquaintance.