

THE DESERET NEWS: WEEKLY.

OUR IMMIGRATION.

THE immigrants who have already arrived here this season, with those who will soon be here, have had a very different experience in traveling to those who came to this valley in the early days of its settlement. To the first settlers the trip across the plains was, in most instances, one of unmitigated toil and hardship. They had no luxuries, and but few conveniences, to render the journey a pleasant one. Having been ruthlessly deprived of their possessions and compelled to leave their homes they had to come as best they could, and but very few, even of those who had been most wealthy in Nauvoo, had it in their power to supply their families with shoes, an article so necessary to comfort in our inclement winters. Every year the difficulties of the journey have been lessening. Under the guidance of experienced captains, and having the starting point at the Missouri river, and the liberal aid of teams and teamsters and provisions from this Territory, the trip has, of late years, been made comparatively pleasant and comfortable. But this season the distance traveled by teams has been so short that the most of the immigrants it has been the pleasantest portion of the journey. The ox teams have reached this city from the terminus in twenty-one days—a mere pleasure trip when compared with the time occupied in former years.

The fatigues of the journey were so great in the first years of our settlement that it was thought they had the effect to deter many persons of weak faith, who might not have liked the country, from leaving; and some of the people have thought that kind of experience was so necessary to prepare Latter-day Saints to live here that they have never had much faith in the early completion of the railroad to this city. But it will soon be here, and while the facility with which persons can go east and west by it may be a temptation to leave to such as are inclined to apostatize, it furnishes on the other hand an equally ready means of travel to the faithful who are abroad to come here. So that whatever disadvantage may accrue to the people who immigrate by it not being tried as they were who came of old, is more than counterbalanced by the advantages which it brings. There is much happiness in the reflection that this great work is the Lord's, and is not dependent upon the wisdom and management of the Latter-day Saints and their leaders for its perpetuity and success. Whether the railroad is built or not, whether it comes through Salt Lake City and thence south of the Lake, or leaves the city and goes north of the Lake, makes no difference; our people are happy in the knowledge that it will be all right, and that everything connected with it will be overruled for good and for their prosperity, if they will only do right. Many have wondered at the indifference manifested by our citizens respecting the railroad and its route. This is the explanation of it. Let the companies build it where they please, and they will still construct it where it will suit us and be to our advantage.

There is one feature in our settlements in this country which must strike observant men who visit them, and that is, the absence of poverty. The people everywhere are above want. They may not always live in the best of houses, be surrounded by the luxuries of life, and be able to dress in the most fashionable style according to New York or Parisian tastes, yet they carry about with them an air of comfort and independence; they are not harassed by anxiety as to how they are to obtain food and the other necessities of life. This is very perceptible throughout our Territory. When it is remembered that large numbers of these people, who are so comfortable and thrifty, came here totally ignorant of the art of making a living in a new country like this, their condition appears yet more remarkable. New York reporters have, in some instances, this season, alluded in disparaging terms to the appearance of our immigrants when they landed. We look for nothing better from a certain class of unthinking, ignorant writers when they speak of anything "Mormon." But to read some of their statements a person unacquainted with the subject would infer that the immigrants to Utah who had landed at their port were much inferior to the non-"Mormon" immigrants who come to

settle in their city and neighborhood. Yet with these people, so inferior in their eyes, we are building up a thriving, flourishing State! If this can be done with what they view as such unpromising materials, what will be accomplished by the rising generation, born and bred here and accustomed from childhood to battling with the difficulties incident to our country? Surely, if the people who come here, are such as these writers describe them, great credit must be due to a system which makes of them industrious, reliable, honest, self-sustaining and wealthy citizens.

The secret of this success would be partly explained to any unprejudiced man who should have opportunities of seeing the pains which are taken to instruct the people who come here and to initiate them into the art of obtaining a living. In other places the immigrant lands and finds himself among strangers, few, if any, of whom take the least interest in his welfare. If he be unacquainted with the language, his fate is in every way pitiable. There is none to take him by the hand, to sympathize with him and to speak words of encouragement and hope to him, or to give him reliable advice as to how he had best proceed. True, measures have been taken in some places, New York for instance, to protect and assist the immigrant, but they are found to be inadequate. But how different is it in Utah! Here the people work in unison with the authorities in rendering their foreign co-religionists the aid they require. There is no class to oppress; but high and low do all in their power to encourage them and to give them the benefit of their experience. The results which have been wrought out we already see; they are patent to the world; and from them it is easy to perceive that ere long the Latter-day Saints will be the most comfortably situated and the wealthiest people on the continent.

CHICAGO AND THE UTAH TRADE

"Nineteen Chicago firms had their advertisements in the Salt Lake News of the last issue. So the Pacific road opens the way, and so Chicago reaches out to grasp the prize. That is one great secret of Chicago success; it has long arms and claws everything in their reach. We will not repeat of Chicago the questionable compliment paid a chap who was not modest in his appropriations; he would not take anything he could not reach; for we admire the breadth of vision that enables that city to look from the Atlantic to the Pacific."

The above we clip from the Cleveland Herald. The great and rapid growth of Chicago is a problem which permits of an easy solution. Occupying naturally a good position for becoming a great business centre, her leading merchants saw the importance of bidding for prosperity. By holding out inducements to various railroad companies they have made her a focus, to and from which lines of railroad radiate, bearing on them a commerce that would enrich a nation. And she stretches her arms from the east to the west, making her influence felt in all the markets of the land. The trade of Utah is worth making an effort to possess. So is that of the Territories contiguous. The completion of the railroad will place us within easy distance of markets that have been a long way off, if we measure space by the time required to traverse it. With rapid and direct communication with Chicago, and with reasonably low freights, her merchants will enjoy the results of the efforts they have made to stir up a business between their city and this Territory.

The anxiety manifested by the business men of Chicago on this point has not been confined to those whose advertisements appear in our columns. There would have been no difficulty in obtaining a much larger number of advertisements. But the course pursued in receiving them was to confine them to one representative house of each business. And we have no hesitation in recommending all of those firms whose advertisements appear in the NEWS, for they are first class houses, and in every way reliable.

Chicago has special advantages for securing a large share of the Utah trade. She is in direct and close relations with all the great eastern markets by railway. She can purchase goods, through her buyers, direct from the manufacturers, and have them forwarded in quantities to her vast warehouses, thus effecting a saving in various ways for western buyers. She also has water communication

with the east, and thus enjoys the benefit of cheap freightage of goods in large bulk, where rapid transmission is not demanded.

When the U. P. R. R. is completed, there will be a line of railway direct from Chicago to Salt Lake, and the two points will be but a few days apart. A merchant of this city will be able to go East, attend to his business, make his purchases, and return again in three weeks. No tedious waitings by the way. No lengthened divergence from the direct route. But straightforward travel, a saving of time and consequent saving of money, and stocks replenished quickly with every desired article. These are points which shrewd, observing, business men could not fail to see. The merchants of Chicago saw wherein they could benefit the merchants of Utah and increase their own trade. They did not wait until the railroad was completed and some others had stepped in and successfully proposed for the trade of the Territories. They saw what was to be gained by prompt and energetic action, and so desired to place themselves and their business before our public. That they will realize their expectations no one can doubt, while others who have enjoyed our trade and made no effort to secure its continuance, will see it slipping from them, and permanently turned, most likely, in another direction. The interest which has thus been shown in the increasing trade of Utah, must have a very favorable influence with business men here. Of course they will buy in the best and cheapest markets. But they will appreciate the enterprise which took steps to secure their trade and give an early inspection to stocks which they are invited to examine.

HOT WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

The Summer which is just passing away has been unprecedented in this generation in Great Britain for its heat and drouth. The peculiarity of the weather they have had there has not been so much the intensity of the heat as its duration. By the latest English papers (dated from the middle to the last of August) we are informed that the people of that country are now in the fourth month of a temperature which would be remarkable there if it lasted only eight-and-forty hours. May was as hot as July, and June brought no respite. Not only was there no rain to speak of during that time, but there was no moisture in the air. "Three hot days and a thunder storm" has been the sarcastic definition of an English summer.

This year such a definition would not apply; there has been a season of what an Englishman would, in that country, call very hot weather, without any thunderstorms to correct the result. The steady heat has been treated as a national topic. Yet the death rate has not been high. There has been considerable complaint about poor health, and invalids have been very common, but the mortality, except among infants, has not been very high. The last report of the Registrar-General of London gives 26 per 1,000 as the mortality in that city. The people have severely felt the absence of the intermission or change in the weather to which, in that climate, they are accustomed.

The year 1826 in England was remarkably hot and dry. Miss Martineau, in her "History of England during the Thirty Years' Peace," in alluding to it, relates that,

"There was so little grass that the cattle were fed on dry fodder on the richest meadows in England, which were brown and burnt as if a fire had passed over them. The deer in noblemen's parks died of drouth; ponds and reservoirs were shrunk to muddy pools; hard-working people sat up all night to watch the springs, some to carry home drink to their children, others to have a commodity of cold water to sell in the morning. In some high-lying towns the richest people made presents to each other of little pitchers of fresh water."

During that year it was said also that, "deaths from sunstroke were not confined to laborers in the field and on the road, but extended to persons engaged in elections."

The hot weather this summer has been felt more by the people of England than a higher temperature than usual would be in countries where heat is more common. They are unfitted by habits and arrangements for such heat as they have recently had. They can make themselves as warm as they wish in despite of cold in that country; but they are helpless so far as keeping their houses cool: they have no device, neither are any of their buildings constructed with a view to diminish heat.

The past season has been an excep-

tional one also in the Eastern States. The thermometer has remained steadily at a higher point than it has been known to do for many years. The deaths from heat have been frightful. We have had hot weather here this summer, but there are several causes which combine to make it less oppressive and fatal to life than the same amount of heat in other places:—our shade trees, which grow so luxuriantly and abundantly on all the sidewalks, the crystal streams of cool water which run down all our streets, and the cooling winds from the cañons which render our evenings so pleasant and delightful, enable the people of Utah to enjoy refreshing and luxurious sleep even in the hottest weather. The season East and in Great Britain has been exceptional on account of the drouth; in this Territory it has been exceptional because of the heavy rainfall. We have never had since our settlement of this valley, such an amount of rain in any one season as we have had this. To this remarkable weather, we may attribute the preservation of our crops from the deadly ravages of the grasshoppers. The rain has washed their poisonous virus off from the vegetation and given it new life. Had the season been a dry one, it is probable that many fields of grain which have yielded good crops would have perished. It is worthy of remark that the season has been more than usually healthy, especially among children. We understand the death rate of children for August of this year has been much lower than it has been in the same month for a number of years.

REMARKS

By President BRIGHAM YOUNG,
delivered in the New Tabernacle, Salt
Lake City, Aug. 16th, 1868.

REPORTED BY DAVID W. EVANS.

I wish to make a few remarks to the Elders of Israel, who are the ones who are called to preach the gospel at home and abroad, and to administer in the ordinances of the House of God. My remarks will apply to the sisters if they wish to receive them. I wish to say, that when I see Elders in Israel who are careless and unconcerned, who trifle away their time, and neglect to attend High Council and other meetings where there are opportunities to learn, my experience for the best part of forty years teaches me that they never progress—they are as they were, and as they no doubt will be. I notice that the seats of the Elders here in this Tabernacle are frequently vacant. I also notice in the High Council, where intricate matters are often tried, in which the principles of government and law are involved, the consideration of which would be profitable and instructive, that whenever an Elder can make an excuse his place is vacant. In my experience I never did let an opportunity pass of getting with the Prophet Joseph and of hearing him speak in public or in private, so that I might draw understanding from the fountain from which he spoke, that I might have it and bring it forth when it was needed. My own experience tells me that the great success with which the Lord has crowned my labors is owing to the fact of applying my heart to wisdom. I notice that even my own natural brothers when they come into my office, which is very seldom, if there are important matters on hand—when I am teaching the brethren the principles of government, and how to apply them to families, neighborhoods and nations, will leave the office as though it was a thing of no account. And this is the case with too many of the Elders in the Church. This is mortifying to me. In the days of the Prophet Joseph, such moments were more precious to me than all the wealth of the world. No matter how great my poverty—if I had to borrow meal to feed my wife and children, I never let an opportunity pass of learning what the Prophet had to impart. This is the secret of the success of your humble servant. I make this application to the Elders of Israel.

Brother Carrington has been speaking of his mission, and of his long stay at home. I do not know that I can altogether excuse him, but I think that my remarks are partially applicable to him, although we have called him to fill as important a station as there is in the Church. If Brother Albert Carrington, who is on the eve of departure for a foreign mission, is not prepared now to teach the nations of the earth, and to lead them home to Zion, it is his own fault. He has been in the midst of counsel ever since he has been in the Church; and others have been here with us all the day long, and if they are not filled with