

to the Church in this conference. Last October conference we sent two missionaries to Finland, to take the true principles of the gospel to that country. We also organized a new branch in Werm-land, and sent two missionaries there. They have baptized a few this winter. The brethren we sent to Finland have held a number of meetings and a part of the people are desirous to hear their testimony, but the priest has been after them several times and tried his best to have them forbidden to preach or to have any meetings. Therefore the brethren do not stand up to preach, but sit on a chair to preach, because the laws are not exactly so strict, so that they do not stand up to preach. But they write to me and say that it does very well to sit down and bear their testimony to the truth, and sometimes they are so blest of the spirit of God that they don't remember they are sitting on the chair. The people pay strict attention, and the brethren are in good hopes that many will embrace the gospel in that country.

We have twenty-two missionaries in the field, beside the local priesthood, and they are good, faithful men, doing their best to spread the truth. We have spread more of the printed word the last six months than at any time before in this conference. We have a good Sunday school, well attended by the children of the Saints, and we try our best to instruct them. The Saints in this Conference are poor, but indeed a good people. The majority love their religion to the best of their privilege, and freely and cheerfully pay their tithing out of the meagre amount they receive, and the general cry is, "When shall we be delivered from Babylon?"

Elder E. F. Branting, from Salt Lake City, arrived here last autumn, in the enjoyment of good health. He is a good and faithful man. He has been traveling in the Conference during the winter, doing a good work among the people.

Drunkenness, immorality, and vice of every description are increasing fearfully amongst the lower class of the people. Although it has been a general good time for some years, hundreds of families are suffering from cold and hunger. The middle class have turned to be very religious, and are joining in masses the Methodists, Baptists, and other sects, separating themselves from the state or Lutheran Church. The upper class is drifting into infidelity very fast, and society to-day is a sad picture to behold. My belief is that thousands of this nation will embrace the gospel and be gathered to Zion. I enjoy good health and spirits, and feel well in working for the kingdom of God.

Yours truly,
JOHN ANDERSSON.

Preaching—Opposition—Making Acquaintances and Friends.

HOBART TOWN, Tasmania,
March 6th, 1876.

Dear Father:

I was very much disappointed, on the arrival of the last mail, in not getting any letter from you. After writing me two pages (!) the time before, I thought you would certainly make up for it the next time. I look for more news by this mail, but of course it will not arrive before to-morrow afternoon, when the outgoing mail leaves here.

We have been diligently laboring, since I wrote last, preaching the first principles. After the first Sunday, a report of which I sent to you, we took up in succession the doctrines of faith, repentance, baptism, and the Holy Spirit. On Sunday, a week ago yesterday, I spoke on the universal apostacy, and yesterday I took for my subject the question of "divine authority." I send you the paper with a report of the discourse, which, although it contains some glaring inaccuracies, is yet sufficiently near the correct thing to give you a very fair idea of my line of argument, and it will also show you what effect our preaching is producing in a public point of view. At first they endorsed our doctrine as quite orthodox, and after coming several times to hear us in the hope that we would say something about polygamy, and being disappointed, for we said nothing about it, they did not find our meetings exciting enough to be particularly noticeable, until last Sunday, when in treating of the apostacy I was compelled to talk about the Romish

church (although I took particular care not to abuse it), and also in talking of the paganism and heathenism of the beginning of the Christian era, I mentioned, merely in passing, that there was where monogamy was established. But there are many Catholics here, and it seems that my remarks in regard to the Romish church, although they contained nothing that they could take hold of or reasonably complain of, pinched them a little; and this same paper, whose proprietors are rank Catholics, apparently felt called upon to do something. So it took up the passage remark which I had made in reference to monogamy, and made it appear as if that was the grand point of my discourse, and under the plea that we were beginning to introduce our "abominable doctrine of polygamy," earnestly advised parents and guardians not to allow their sons and daughters to attend our services, or else they would be corrupted and possibly led away. The result, however, was that yesterday our congregation was larger than usual, so that their advice had the opposite effect from what they intended.

Again, yesterday, in speaking about authority, I of course applied my remarks to all the sects, not singling out any of them. But, although there is really no established religion here, the majority of the people, including all or nearly all of the most influential of them, belong to the Church of England. So this paper, in order to prejudice this large and powerful portion of the community against us, as well as to induce them to lend their aid to put us down, garbles my discourse yesterday so as to make it appear that I spoke directly and particularly against the Church of England, whereas I believe I did not once mention that church particularly; and advises that steps be taken to prevent us from continuing our public teachings. How far they will succeed in this I do not know. The hall we have is a very nice one, in a good locality, and we have it at a very cheap rate. If they do get us out of there, we will try and get another; and in default of that we will take the open air for it; although I expect in that case they would make it pretty warm for us. But we are nothing daunted, and are determined to bear them a faithful testimony and leave nothing undone that we can do to fulfil our mission. The other paper is much more high-toned and liberal, and mentions us much more moderately.

In other respects we are getting along very well, extending our acquaintance slowly. There are a number who are enquiring, particularly some Campbellites, of which sect there is a congregation here. By the way, one of their preachers took occasion to deliver a lecture last Monday evening on "Religious Impostors," in which the "Mormons," I understand, came in for a severe handling.

The people (Mr. and Mrs. Green) whom I mentioned in my last as having been so kind to us, are daily learning more and becoming more convinced of the truth of our doctrines. There are also others whom we have hopes of, and altogether we consider the work progressing favorably, though slowly. You see our plan has been not to take the people by storm, but rather to commence at the beginning and work up slowly, preparing to lay a solid foundation, as we think it the best way to do the most permanent good.

We have lately contracted the acquaintance of a very pleasant and intelligent gentleman who works in the Government printing office. He came to us in the hall a week ago yesterday, after the close of the service, and told us he liked our appearance and had felt impressed to come and offer us the right hand of fellowship, and invited us to his house to take tea with him on the next Wednesday afternoon. We went, had tea and chatted pleasantly about religion and other things, answered his questions, and, he being a musician, we sang a few pieces with him, spent a very pleasant couple of hours and finished up the evening by going with him to a singing class that he teaches. He and his wife attended the hall yesterday, and seeing Mrs. Green and her daughter there invited them both with their husbands and us to take tea and spend the evening with them next Tuesday (to-morrow).

We trust to the truth and plainness of our doctrine to recommend

it, when we can get the opportunity to lay it before the people. We think, when we get this opportunity, half our labor is accomplished.

Our health and spirits are good, and our principal anxiety, at least mine, is in regard to things at home. I wonder how you are all getting along; how you all prosper, physically, financially, politically, socially and religiously. I have not received a single paper since I left home, and down in this out-of-the-way place we get no idea of what is going on in the great world. American news is a thing almost unknown. Please write me full accounts of things in general, and send me some papers, as they will be very interesting, not only to us, but also to the people with whom we come in contact.

Your affectionate son,
DOUGLAS A. SWAN.

Baptisms—Persecutive Prosecutions—The Bible Decided "Immoral"—Action Quashed—Emigration, etc.

BERNE, March 29, 1876.

Prest. Joseph F. Smith:

Dear Brother—The work of the Lord is favorably progressing in this country, some forty persons having been baptized since January 1st, with a fair prospect ahead.

Brother Theurer, who has labored in Germany since the beginning of last month, has had very good success in the region of country where I tried to make an opening more than a year ago. He baptized during the above named period seventeen persons, and thinks more will yet join.

In Switzerland we have been considerably annoyed with legal prosecutions since the end of last year. Brother Stucki was arraigned before one of the country judges of this canton for circulating and spreading "immoral" publications, meaning a pamphlet which we published last Fall, which, among other things, quotes some Scripture in defense of polygamy, stating however, in positive terms, that the practical introduction of that institution into this country was neither contemplated by us nor allowed by our Church laws. Bro. Stucki was fined fifty francs and the confiscation of all the remaining pamphlets was ordered. Knowing the injustice of the proceedings, an appeal was taken to the Appellate Court of the Canton of Berne, whose decision of Feb'y 2d confirmed the action of the lower court, although the prosecuting attorney and one of the three judges forming the Court were on our side of the question. Since then an appeal has gone up to the Federal Court of Appeal, whose decision will probably be known in a month from now.

In the meantime the newspapers have published the affair all over the land, thereby making our humble pamphlet somewhat celebrated. Our lawyer wrote a good article for the papers, which appeared in the leading journals of this city and caused many of our pamphlets to pass into the hands of the leading men of the nation, not forgetting our American Minister resident.

We are all looking forward with considerable interest to the decision of the Supreme Court, and have every reason to believe that their judgment will be a just one. Our lawyer informs us that the Appellate Court of Berne are sorry to have decided as they did, as they justly fear to be overruled by their superiors. Prejudice of course influenced their decision.

Towards the end of February another suit was entered against Bro. Stucki, this time for "fraud," in enticing people to emigrate under alluring and fraudulent promises. Quite a number of our members were examined and a gen-inquisition held and of course many improper and irrelevant questions were asked, after the fashion of McKean, Boreman et al, resulting however in a fizzle. A few days ago a notification was sent to Bro. Stucki, declaring the action against him for "fraud," as having been quashed. Thus, you see, we are getting a little of that experience which many of our best men in Zion have had on a much larger scale. Nevertheless these things annoy and give anxiety and are in no way to be desired or wished for. After all, we anticipate good to result from it to our cause in this land and therefore can afford to bear a little petty annoyance.

The brethren are all enjoying good health and feel to do their

duty according to their ability. Bro. Lenzi, who, as you know, had the misfortune to lose his wife, has borne up under his affliction manfully and feels just as well as anyone could under the same circumstances. He is quite anxious to make himself useful upon his mission and has made good progress in the language. Bro. Rulon S. Wells is progressing quite favorably in his knowledge of the language. At a recent meeting he spoke quite well for twenty minutes, which is very encouraging indeed.

Our emigration will leave again in June; whether I shall be among the happy ones to return home with them, I do not know. My feelings are to do the will of Him who sent me; my natural feelings should not interfere with my duty; hence if I should have to stay another year, I will strive, by the help of God, to conquer self for the good of his kingdom.

I had the misfortune to lose one of my little ones, whom I had not seen yet, on Jan. 22d.

Please remember me kindly to Presidents Young and Wells and all enquiring friends.

With high esteem, your brother in Christ.

HENRY EYRING.

The Waters and the Canals.

SALT LAKE CITY,

May 1st, 1876.

Editor Deseret News:

As the great topic of conversation at the present time is about the inundation of the lower part of this city, permit me to speak my mind upon this subject, having resided in the fifth ward for the last six years. I find it impossible to control the water in the canals that have been cut for that purpose. It would be just as reasonable to force a quart of water into a pint measure, for when the measure was full it would surely run out. So it is with the canal and the water rushing down from the mountains. Only think for a moment, there is Red Butte, Emigration and Parley's Park waters running into a canal 22 feet wide, with the exception of a little that is allowed to run down what is called the Roper Ditch, and several times when the waters have been flowing over the canal banks and breaking through the banks, there has not been more than 18 or 20 inches of water running through the Roper Ditch, when it might have taken as much again. The reasons for this unequal dividing the waters are known to somebody. Well, what can be done under the circumstances? Could not the Red Butte or Emigration waters be diverted to the 20th ward bench? Scores of families are in need of it, and it would be esteemed a blessing by them? Again, during the high waters below, guards should be placed night and day, as was suggested some time ago. Those men might prevent many a break, and might have prevented some of the difficulty complained of. Sunday morning, a tree came down stream, lodging under the railway bridge, holding the waters back. To-day, five blocks that are inhabited are under water, and the water is still rising. I think, Mr. Editor, there are some pretty hard things said about the people living and settling in the mud. The reasons are, that it is part of the old survey of the city, some having lived there from the first settlement, when the lots, blocks and streets were laid out, and I believe the votes of that part of the City (and they are very many) count as any other about election time. Let the water be permitted to run in its natural channel, by canal, through Mousley street, and the evil complained of can be cured. Hundreds would endorse this.

Signed, A TAX-PAYER.

Farming—Mining—The St. George Temple.

LEEDS, April 12, 1876.

Editor Deseret News:

The Spring season is upon us, after varied changes of weather, and farmers are planting and seeding down the fields and pruning up the vines, preparing for the abundant harvest.

The mines in this part are opening up with good prospects. Several companies have commenced to ship their ores to market, some to Pioche, some to Salt Lake. J. Pymm, Paddock & Co. have built an arastra that is proving a success

on the Sussex mine, situated in the Grapevine Wash, about a mile and a half east of Leeds. The run on Saturday, April 8, was over \$125 in pure silver, accompanied by the labors of four hands. This mine is one of the paying mines of the Harrisburg district, and in the hands of stirring owners that mean business. The W. F. Barbee mines are opening with the most sanguine prospects, producing an excellent quality of ore. J. M. Coschena, Ferris & Co. are working on the Bonanza Lode mine, which is proving to be one of the best mines in the district. They have shipped thirteen tons of ore to Pioche and have over fifty tons on the dump. This mine, from present prospects, may have a mill of its own in the near future, unless hindrance comes in the way of litigation, as different parties are trying to claim the same location. Ferris was one of the first locators, and claims that the other parties have tried to brow-beat him out of his lawful rights, and through false statements bring the anathema of the people against him to cause him to abandon the country, but he intends to hold his lawful rights or die on the ground. There are several good prospects in the county on the Clara and other small streams, which will open the coming season with some considerable interest. The world-renowned Lost Lode of the Magodso has not yet been found. Though many have labored in vain, prospectors will still follow up reported cropings.

The St. George temple looks splendid, whitened to the ground, and is the chief object of attraction from the tops of the surrounding mountains. WRATTLER.

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NOTICE.

TO J. W. Snyder.—I hereby notify you that I have expended in money and labor the sum of Fifty Dollars, being the amount of legal assessments due by you for the past year on your interest on Three Hundred and Seventy-five (375) feet in the Clara Lode, situated in Blue Ledge mining district, Wasatch County, Utah. Should you fail to pay said sum within the time prescribed by law your interest in said lode will become forfeited to me as co-owner, by virtue of the Act of Congress approved May 10th, 1872.

FREDERICK REICH.
April 20th, 1874.

NOTICE.

TO A. W. Bullock.—I hereby notify you that I have expended in labor and money the sum of one hundred dollars, being the amount of legal assessments due by you for the past year on your interest of seven hundred and fifty (750) feet in the Emma Lode in Blue Ledge Mining District, Wasatch County, Utah. Should you fail to pay said sum within the time prescribed by law, your interest in said lode will become forfeited to me as co-owner by virtue of the act of Congress approved May 10th, 1872.

FREDERICK REICH.
April 20, '74.