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LETTER FROM NEW ZEALAND.

"Come over to Macedonia and help us," was the message delivered to Paul in a vision.

A telegraphic message, of a similar import, recently summoned the Elders laboring in the vicinity of Wellington, to the South Island. An aged Maori woman was sick, and desired baptism. Elders B. Goddard and R. G. Meikle accordingly embarked on the Penguin at Wellington and steamed across Cook Straits. The first port of call was the small town of Picton, fifty-three miles from Wellington, situated on Queen Charlotte Sound. The Sound is quite narrow, extending inland about twelve miles, and the picturesque little town is completely shut in by the forest-clad hills. After a few hours' rest, the journey is continued, the signal for departure being given at midnight. Most of the passengers had retired to rest, some in hopes of avoiding the inevitable consequences of a sea voyage. The beautiful intricacies of French Pass were hidden from them by sombre darkness, and only the rushing of the waters could be heard as the Penguin sailed through the narrow pass separating De Urville Island from the mainland. Emerging from their bunks in the morning, the passengers perceived that they were nearing their destination. The town of Nelson is situated at the head of Blind Bay, and steamers can only reach the wharf during high tide, as the water is shallow. A lighthouse has been erected on a bank of boulders, while extends seven miles across the bay. Nelson has a population of about seven thousand, and claims to be located on one of the most favorable portions of the globe. Its colleges and hospitals will rank with the finest in the colony. Its massive and numerous church buildings indicate that all denominations are well represented, and in the center of the town the Salvation Army has erected large and substantial barracks. The town supports two daily newspapers and has telegraphic communication with the north.

While visiting the town the news of Cleveland's victory was flashed across the cable.

Passing through the Botanical Gardens and ascending Zigzag Hill a fine view of the city is obtained, with its orchards and hop gardens. The raising of hops is an important industry in the vicinity. The residents also take great pride in cultivating flower gardens,

and many of these are elaborately and tastefully laid out.

The native land court was in session and consequently large numbers of Maoris were met on the streets, who had come from all parts to have their land claims adjudicated.

As the Elders were strolling through the streets, on the morning of their arrival, they were espyed by a Maori member of the Church, who immediately called a cab, and sent them to his temporary residence. A number of members of the Church were met there and soon the visitors were comfortably quartered. Arrangements were at once made for holding meetings and quite a number were waiting to hear the truth. Two days after the Elders arrived, the Prince of Wales' birthday was celebrated, as usual, with a national holiday. Courts were closed, business suspended, and the whole community turned out merrymaking, races, galas, picnics, and various other sports were indulged in by the citizens.

The Latter-day Saints endeavored to spend the time more profitably. Services commenced at 7 o'clock in the morning. During the forenoon a meeting was held and the rooms were too small to accommodate all who desired to hear the truth. After meeting eighteen names of candidates were handed in for baptism, and the sacred rite was performed by one of the Elders during the noon recess. In the afternoon another meeting was held and much of the time was occupied confirming the members, and blessing children. After supper three cottage meetings were held in various parts of the town with the members.

Such earnest efforts to spread the truth naturally aroused opposition, and our Salvation Army friends mustered in strong force on the streets, and denounced the Mormons. The Army is quite strong in New Zealand, having many barracks and citadels, and a host of good beggars. They are not favorable to having the Gospel preached without money or price, and the subject of Mormonism is a pleasant diversion for them. Aroheacon Grace, a fluent Maori speaker and Church of England minister, held evening meetings with the Maoris, and endeavored to counteract the good work by misrepresenting the Saints, and misinterpreting the Scriptures. He was somewhat non-plussed when the Mormon Elders introduced themselves, and quickly excused himself.

The following day the Reverend gentleman circulated a Maori leaflet containing the old Spaulding story of the Book of Mormon. This spread the news and the Elders were soon well-known objects of interest and curiosity on the streets, with both Pakehas and Maoris. Two days later fifteen more candidates were led into the Maitai river, and there baptized for the remission of their sins. The day following was the Sabbath, and a large hall was engaged for religious services. Meetings were held in the morning and afternoon, and at the last meeting a large number of Europeans were present. The principles of the Gospel were clearly set forth and testimonies were borne to the truth of the latter-day work. After meeting a number of Europeans remained to learn more of the strange doctrines, and much time was spent in refuting slanders and presenting the truth. A great desire was expressed that another visit be paid to Nelson in the near future.

The following day (Monday) the Elders secured seats on the mail coach for TeHoro, near Havelock. A large number of the Saints assembled to bid them good bye, and on almost every street corner, Maoris were assembled to wave their handkerchiefs, and bid Haere ra to the servants of God.

A ride of thirty-five miles through the oft-described picturesque scenery of New Zealand's hills and vales, and the passengers alight at the Maori Pa TeHoro. Only a few members of the Church were at home, but a profitable visit was paid to them. The sick were administered to and blessed, and five more baptisms were attended to. After a few days' rest the return journey was commenced via Havelock and Blenheim. The former is a small town situated on Pylorus Sound. Blenheim is located on the large and fertile plains of Ulrau, and is situated at the junction of the Omaka and Opawa rivers. It has a population of about 3000 people, and its business houses are well patronized by a scattered population in the adjacent country. Blenheim is connected with the port of Picton by railroad, the distance being eighteen miles. Our travelers reached Picton again in time to board the Penguin at 1 a. m. for Wellington, feeling thankful that the blessings of the Lord had attended them on their trip. During their short tour thirty-eight members were added to the Church, ten chil-