

few wolves and rabbits, and any amount of crickets; but as for a green tree or a fruit tree, or any green fields, we found nothing of the kind, with the exception of a few cottonwoods and willows on the edge of City Creek. For some 1200 or 1300 miles we carried every particle of provision we had when we arrived here. When we left our homes we picked up what the mob did not steal of our horses, oxen and calves, and some women drove their own teams here. Instead of 365 pounds of breadstuff when they started from the Missouri river, there was not half of them had half of it. We had to bring our seed grain, our farming utensils, bureaus, secretaries, sideboards, sofas, pianos, large looking glasses, fine chairs, carpets, nice shovels and tongs, and other fine furniture, with all the parlor, cook stoves, &c.; and we had to bring these things piled together with the women and children, helter skelter, topsy turvy, with broken down horses, ringboned, spavined, pole evil, fistula and hippled; oxen with three legs, and cows with one tit. This was our only means of transportation, and if we had not brought our goods in this manner we should not have had them, for there was nothing here. You may say this is a burlesque. Well, I mean it as such, for we, comparatively speaking, really came here naked and barefoot.

Instead of crying over our sufferings, as some seem inclined to do, I would rather tell a good story, and leave the crying to others. I do not know that I have ever suffered; I do not realize it. Have I not gone without eating and not half clad? Yes, but that was not suffering. I was used to that in my youth. I used to work in the woods logging and driving team, summer and winter, not half clad, and with insufficient food until my stomach would ache, so that I am used to all this, and have had no suffering. As I said to the brethren the other night, the only suffering I ever realized in this Church was to preserve my temper towards my enemies. But I have even got pretty much over this. Do what you please, and we will not be angry; it is not becoming in Saints to beso. Let us do right ourselves and we will find honor. Let the Latter-day Saints live their religion and they will be the most honored of any people in the world by saint and sinner. Will we associate with outsiders? Yes, we will invite them to our houses, and go to theirs if we have a mind to. We will treat gentlemen as gentlemen, friends as friends, speculators as speculators, and we will treat our enemies as enemies, by letting them alone.

Now, some of the people, I expect, will think they are never going to have the privilege of trading or doing anything again with outsiders. I will tell you how I feel with regard to such persons—they are the very ones we want to apostatize. All men and women that long after sin and sinners, iniquity and corruption we want to apostatize immediately and go their own way, go with those who are corrupt.

Our outside friends say they want to civilize us here. What do they mean by civilization? Why they mean by that, to establish gambling holes—they are called gambling hells—grog shops and houses of ill fame on every corner of every block in the city; also swearing, drinking, shooting and debauching each other. Then they would send their missionaries here with faces as long as jack-asses ears, who would go crying and groaning through the streets "Oh, what a poor, miserable, sinful world!" That is what is meant by civilization. That is what priests and deacons want to introduce here; tradesmen want it, lawyers and doctors want it, and all hell wants it. But the Saints do not want it, and we will not have it. (Congregation said, AMEN.) Why, with all the boasted attainments of the world in art and science they are as far from being really civilized as our Indians here, and further in reality. A true system of civilization will not encourage the existence of every abomination and crime in a community, but will lead them to observe the laws Heaven has laid down for the regulation of the life of man. There is no other civilization. A truly civilized person is one who is a real gentleman or lady; in language and manners he is truly refined, and gives way to no practice that is unhallowed or uncomely. This is what we are after, and trying to attain to.

We have been driven here to these mountains and have been followed up. We want to be followed up by gentlemen; we want gentlemen to associate with. We want to associate with men who aspire after pure knowledge, wisdom and advancement, and who are for introducing every improvement in the midst of the people, like the company who are building this railroad. We

thank them and the government for it. Every time I think of it I feel God bless them, hallelujah! Do they want to skin us? I hope not. Do they want to destroy us? I think not. They want to meet us as friends, and we want to meet them as friends, and to share equally with them in the business of the country. Do we believe in trade and commerce? Yes. And by and by we will send our products to the east and to the west. And how long will it be before they will be sending for our dried peaches and apples? How is it now for growing fruit in the country in which Joseph obtained the plates from which the Book of Mormon was translated? I remember when it was the cream of the world in this respect. But can they raise an apple or peach there now that is sound and good? No, they can not. And where we used to reap and cradle sixty bushels of wheat to the acre they don't get more than from five to ten now. The land is barren, waste and desolate; the curse of God is upon it, and it will be so wherever the Latter-day Saints have to leave. Talk about these rich valleys, why there is not another people on the earth that could have come here and lived. We prayed over the land, and dedicated it and the water, air and everything pertaining to them unto the Lord, and the smiles of Heaven rested on the land and it became productive, and to-day yields us the best of grain, fruit and vegetables. But if the Latter-day Saints were compelled to leave here it would not be five years until the soil would cease to yield to sustain a community as it does now. Do you believe this, outsiders? No, you do not. No matter, I say it, and we know it, and if we know it that is satisfactory to us, without being any interruption to the faith or views of any person in the world.

There is an idea abroad that the "Mormons" are going to give way; but there is no fear that the kingdom of God—"Mormonism"—will ever give way. The only thing for you and me to fear, is whether we will build up the kingdom, whether our souls are in the kingdom or not. Here is the fear; it is not with regard to the kingdom, it will stand for ever and ever; but you and I may not. The kingdom is pure; you and I are not pure. The doctrine we preach is pure and holy, and if we will abide it, it will make us pure and holy. Are we as good now as the rest of the Christian world? They say we are fools to believe in revelation. But I ask, What harm does such a belief cause? It leads men and women to truth and righteousness, and leads every individual by whom it is entertained to purity and holiness of character on the earth. It also teaches us to deal justly, love mercy, feed the hungry, clothe the naked, visit the widow and the fatherless, the poor and the homeless, and to deal kindly with all the inhabitants of the earth. To take the young and tender mind and teach it all that it can grasp, until it can comprehend all the science and philosophy of the day, and then the revelations of the Lord Jesus resting upon it teach that which cannot be learned by the wisdom of man. What harm is there in a faith like this? If Universalism is true, and the Lord is going to save all, He would certainly save those who believe thus as soon as He would a murderer or an infidel. You ask the outside world, an infidel or a Universalist, and they will say we are as well off as they are. Then I ask what harm is there in a man or woman being a Christian? Is there any harm in it? If there is will you not point it out to us? We say to the priest and the people if you have anything better than we have, hand it over, it is ours. If we have errors by the thousand, and you have truth, we will give you all our errors for one truth. Is there any harm in being Saints, or in our producing what we need? No. I look upon the people, and I can say our wants are many, but our real necessities are very few. Let us govern our wants by our necessities, and we shall find that we are not compelled to spend our money for nought. Let us save our money to enter and pay for our land, to buy flocks of sheep and improve them, and to buy machinery and start more woolen factories. We have a good many now, and the people will sustain them. You may call this tyranny, and say it is abridging the privileges of the Latter-day Saints. No, it is not; God requires it, angels require it; the ancient apostles and prophets required it, and why should not we require it? It does not infringe upon me in the least, why should it upon you? We will make up our wool and our flax, and manufacture our silk, we will do this here. There is no harm in it, no law against it, and we have the indisputable right to do it.

I will tell you how I feel, God bless every good man. God bless the works of nature, God bless His own work, overthrow the wicked and ungodly and them that would destroy their fellow-beings, that war and contentions may cease on the earth. O, Lord remove these from office and place good men at the head of the nations, that they may learn war no more, but go to, like rational and civilized beings, sustain peace on the earth and do good to each other. May the Lord help us, Amen.

NATURALIZATION.

THE subject of naturalization is one of very great importance in the United States, from the fact that countless multitudes of the overworked, overtaxed peoples of the old world flock hither in search of comforts and privileges which are denied to them in the lands of their birth. In no State or Territory in the Union is the subject of more vital import than in the Territory of Utah, for no other State or Territory probably receives such a large and permanent annual increase to the number of its inhabitants as we do here. This is a subject that has been frequently treated upon before in our columns, in endeavoring to show to our residents of foreign birth the necessity and importance of attending to it.

There are many privileges that citizens of the United States can enjoy to which aliens are not entitled. One of the most important of these is the exercise of the franchise, which the British people are now making such strenuous exertions to obtain. There are also the privileges granted by the pre-emption and homestead laws, and others that might be mentioned, which can not be enjoyed by foreigners until they have taken the oath of allegiance and have become naturalized.

Fortunately the provisions of the naturalization law are few and simple. The legislators of our country, fully alive to the value of bone, muscle and skill, in an extensive but undeveloped country like the United States, have ever felt liberally disposed to foreigners, and have held out great inducements to them to come and settle in this country. It is to this, in a very great measure, that the unparalleled growth and development of this nation is attributable. Hundreds of thousands of the most skilled mechanics and best citizens of Europe, seeing the utter impossibility of ever acquiring for themselves a homestead, or of exercising a voice in making the laws by which they were to be governed, have left their native lands and come to the Great Republic of the West.

Where a man is a man if he is willing to toil
And can gather the riches and fruits of the soil.

Here, in tens of thousands of instances, foreigners, instead of passing their best days in drudgery, and their declining years in a workhouse or almshouse, as they would have had to do in the lands which gave them birth, have, in a very few years acquired competence and independence. The same privileges and opportunities are still to be had, and still the tide of emigration flows westward from Europe, enriching America, and slowly but surely working irretrievable ill to the varied nationalities of the eastern hemisphere.

In view of the fact of the arrival of several thousand emigrants here this Fall, whose design it is to settle permanently in this country, we wish to lay before them the steps necessary for them to take in order to become citizens of the United States, and to urge upon them, and upon all others of the people of Utah who may not yet have attended to this matter, to secure to themselves, at the earliest possible date, all the rights and privileges that it is possible for citizens of the United States, in a Territorial capacity, to enjoy. The fact, that at a very early day, we shall have a Land Office opened in our Territory will at once suggest, to those of our people who may not have already attended to this matter, the necessity of doing so without unnecessary delay.

The law on naturalization is in substance as follows: Any alien can obtain his full papers of citizenship after residing five years in the country, if he shall have declared his intentions of becoming a citizen, at least two years previously before any court, or any clerk of a court having jurisdiction in such cases. The fact of residence must be proven by credible witnesses only. Aliens coming to this country before they are eighteen years of age can become citizens when they are twenty-one without any previous declaration. Aliens who have served in the United States army, for the full period for which they enlisted, and received an honorable discharge,

secure the right to full naturalization regardless of time of residence, or previous declaration of intentions. Foreign born children of aliens who have been naturalized also possess the rights of American citizens.

These are the leading points of the law in relation to naturalization. Compliance with them is within the reach of all our people. As soon after their arrival as they please they can go before the Clerk of the District Courts in the several Judicial Districts of the Territory and declare their intentions, with but very little loss of time, and by paying a very small fee can secure their first papers; then when the necessary time has elapsed, full citizenship with all its benefits can be secured by all.

We urge our people to attend to this matter without delay. In every settlement let the bishop or leading man press the subject on their attention. And where they cannot understand the English language let it be explained to them in their several languages, and see, as far as in their power lies, that all attend to their naturalization, so that when the land laws are in full operation in our Territory, none, through neglect, may be deprived of the privileges arising therefrom, or of any other privilege to which citizens of the United States are entitled.

ITEMS.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY.

VIRGEN, KANE CO.—Bro. Nephi Johnson, of Virgen, Kane County, who arrived in town yesterday, from the south, called on us this morning, and in a conversation with him we gathered the following items: The fruit crop was very heavy this season; the cotton crop was light through Kane County; the wheat crop was tolerably good; but the corn crop was damaged to some extent by the grasshoppers. These insects paid them three visits, and did considerable damage before they took flight and left them. The town of Virgen is being removed to a new location on higher ground, to avoid the washings away to which they have been subject. Last winter they suffered considerable loss from the rise of the river Virgen during the rains. The prospects for next season are good.

FISH CULTURE.—Brigham Young talks sensible in his public counsel to young men. He tells them to marry at once, and make a home, be it never so homely. Amongst other details, he says to those who have flowing water, make for yourself a pond, and stock it with fish; and you will have food that costs nothing to raise, that neither rust nor crickets, nor caterpillars, will destroy. Let every man in California who can command water follow this sage advice. The fish crop that might be raised from the artesian wells now flowing, would, without being a tax for tillage, supply an abundance of food as healthy and nourishing as any animal meat. We are happy to note that artificial fish culture has been started on a good scale among the lagoons and small ponds in the Sierras, and in the sheets of water about our city. There is no cultivation that brings richer returns, with almost no labor and no risk of failure.—*Alta California.*

SPRINGTOWN SANPETE.—We have received a communication from Bishop Olsen, of Springtown, speaking in warm terms of the late visit of President Young and company. We publish the subjoined extract, for the benefit of those who might wish to settle in that locality:

"It was remarked by those distinguished brethren that we needed an increase of settlers, which we felt to endorse, and we wish to invite, through the columns of the DESERT NEWS, all who desire to get homes to come to Springtown, where they can have a city lot and a reasonable amount of farm land for the cost of surveying. Our facilities are of the very best. We have an abundance of building and fencing timber easy of access. A man with a team can cut and haul a load a day. We have also an abundance of fire wood and we expect to survey upwards of 100 city lots after conference. We also invite mechanics and those who wish to put up machinery, as several very good sites can be had within the limits of our town."

IMMENSE CORN YIELD.—In the *Rocky Mountain News*, of the 2nd, we find the account of an immense yield of Australian corn, on the farm of A. H. Miles, on Cherry Creek, two miles from Denver. The land on which the corn was planted is a black sandy loam. It was plowed eighteen inches deep; and the rows were furrowed three feet apart with a shovel plow. The corn was dropped four to five kernels in a hill, from eighteen inches to two feet apart. It was cultivated but once with a cultivator, and was not irrigated.

It was planted on the 25th of May, and cut on the 29th of November. On such soil, and with this cultivation, it is certified and sworn to, that the yield was one hundred and fifty-four stocks to the acre; and an average stock on being husked, yielded one hundred and fifty pounds. This would give two bushels and ten pounds of shelled corn to the stock, at seventy pounds to the bushel, and allowing ten pounds for shrinkage, the one hundred and fifty-four stocks would yield three hundred and eight bushels to the acre. As considerable doubt seems to have existed in Denver and neighborhood concerning it, the truth of the statement is sworn to by five men. The acre taken as an average was one in a field of forty acres of similar corn.