

Correspondence.

WEBER CITY, MORGAN COUNTY.
June 11th, '70.

Editor Deseret News:—Dear sir:—As many rumors and exaggerated reports are in circulation respecting the small pox in this vicinity, I beg to state the facts in the case, in order to allay any unnecessary apprehension in regard to the matter.

While we were attending Conference, my wife was taken very sick, as we supposed, with a cold or fever, and after we had been home a few days she broke out in spots, and then we discovered it was the small-pox. In the meantime people had been coming to the house as usual, and when we found that it was the small-pox we were filled with anxiety lest it should have spread and infected the whole neighborhood. We immediately took precautionary measures, stopped our schools and meetings, and the people kept away from my house. Fortunately, last fall, nearly all the children in the settlement and many of the grown people were vaccinated, and none of those were affected with the disease, and I am happy to say that only two cases have occurred outside of my own family, and they are perfectly recovered. My wife has also entirely recovered, and the only case we have left is my son Alma, who was exposed to the infection previous to our knowing it was the small-pox, and who was not vaccinated when the rest were. We are taking all possible care of him, keeping him at my house from his family, that it may not spread further, and he is rapidly recovering. So there is no occasion for any great alarm. To be scared to death is almost as bad as having the small-pox, but our troubles do not end here. The judge and county court caught the scare, held a session and placed Weber city in quarantine, I think they call it; anyway they have established a blockade, placed guards at the bridges to prevent ingress or egress, and as we have no provisions, only what we obtain from other places, we are in a fair way of being starved to death if we escape from the small-pox.

It seems that the Cullom Bill has ceased to cause comment, and we have learned to look on the grasshoppers with contempt and disgust; but if the people must have some excitement, and some cannot live without it, let them have it over minerals or moves, rather than infectious diseases.

Very respectfully,
C. S. PETERSON.

ST. THOMAS, ARIZONA,
May 29, 1870.

Editor Deseret News:—While the indications on our surrounding mountain tops cause us to believe that our northern brethren have scarcely escaped the spring frosts, we are here in the full hurry of our wheat harvest. The crop appears pretty good. Our spring has been cool and late. Now we have the thermometer at 80 deg. at sunrise and at 102 deg. in the shade at noon. We are gradually learning to master some of our main difficulties, and expect to see the time when we will realize the best expectations of the friends of this country, and if ever the Utah Central, or any other iron road, bridges the sandy wastes that intervene between us and the rest of mankind, we will gratify the palates of epicures with the noble fruits of this clime in exchange for the products of more northern regions, in which we cannot excel. If this privilege should be denied us we will come as near as any others of our people in sustaining ourselves, by producing the indispensable necessities of life.

If those of our brethren, who have been requested to cast their lot with ours, had done what they certainly, at the time, must have deemed a duty, whatever they considered it since, we might by this time have been far enough advanced in prosperity to not only make the navigation of the Colorado a success, but also to wield an influence in favor of the extension of the railroad to the head of navigation. This is a broad, wild country, where a few hands must toil long and hard to accomplish that which an adequate number would perform easily in a short time. Yet while deploring the tardiness of past progress, all interested in reclaiming this land feel now that the permanence of our settlements is at last established, and under this feeling there will grow up better improvements than heretofore, and conveniences and comforts will soon supply the place of mere indispensables.

Yours respectfully,
D. BONELLI.

JUNE 7th, 1870.

Editor Deseret News:—I perceive from your issue of the 25th ult., that "Item" is rather surprised that your "Local" has not interviewed distinguished visitors after a certain prescribed style. Now, I am not "Local" and do not even know who is, still I think I can solve the problem. I take it for granted that "Local" is a "Mormon" and has well studied his church creed, which reads something as follows: "Mind your own business and suffer your neighbor to do likewise."

"Local" might observe the first part of this creed and have a little leisure, perhaps, to meddle with his neighbor's business; but you perceive that the latter clause prohibits him from doing so.

Again, he is bound by our mountain etiquette, which teaches that it is the height of ill manners to meddle with people's family affairs, hence he must be quite shocked to know that well-raised people anywhere should ask such questions as "Item" refers to; and I presume the only reason he does not administer a rebuke to our inquisitive neighbors below is that he is aware that different countries have different customs, and what would be extremely rude in one country, would be considered refinement in another,—hence he can excuse those, to us, extreme violations of "good breeding."

After this explanation I trust that "Item" will not get nervous over the matter, or feel aggrieved towards me for these friendly explanations, especially since my object has been more to satisfy the curiosity of our inquisitive neighbors than that of "Item." Being themselves of an inquisitive turn, they must necessarily wonder that we, as a community, are not the same way inclined. Should this catch their eye the problem will be solved, and perhaps in future, when we visit them they will extend to us the right to enjoy, even among them, our rude notions of politeness, without being indicted for treason, or undergoing a penal code of special legislation.

BUD.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6, '70.

Elder George Q. Cannon:—Dear bro:—I notice by the columns of the NEWS, that yourself and others are interested as to the best means of destroying the grasshoppers,—a subject which is exciting a good deal of interest here, a great many enquiries being made of me daily, if there be any means of effecting their destruction. The subject of filling the country with birds has been frequently suggested to me, and appears very plausible. The enclosed article, (see last page of NEWS) from the pen of Horace Greeley, upon the importance of encouraging the breeding and protection of the insect-destroying birds, appeared in last Saturday's Tribune, and its arguments seem reasonable.

I think that if a united effort were made in our country, to protect the birds now in our midst, by legislation if necessary, and a few thousand dollars spent in their importation and in facilitating the increase of the best known and most hardy of the insect destroying varieties, it might, in time, prove of incalculable benefit, in destroying the grasshopper eggs, and the young hoppers early in the Spring. Judging from appearances these pests are likely to trouble us year after year, and to keep increasing, and it seems to me that some big effort should be made to destroy them, or counteract their ravages.

The more general breeding of poultry, all over the country, particularly turkeys and chickens, would have a tendency to destroy great numbers of these insects, besides affording very desirable articles of food. Without claiming to be particularly posted on this subject, the interest I feel in the preservation of our crops, induces me to submit the subject of the breeding of birds and poultry to your consideration.

With kind regards to yourself and all friends, in which Brother Caine joins, as ever yours, etc.

W. H. HOOPER.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 13, '70.

Ed. Deseret News:—The following passages from the Book of Nephi, chapter 3d, 2d and 3d verses are, to me, very significant to our times, and to the doings and aspirations of some men hereabouts, known as disappointed merchants and essayists.

Respectfully,

A. MILTON MUSSER.

"And it came to pass that there were many cities built anew, and there were many old cities repaired; and there

were many high ways cast up, and many roads made, which led from city to city, and from land to land and from place to place. And thus passed away the twenty and eighth year, and the people had continual peace. But it came to pass that in the twenty and ninth year, there began to be some disputings among the people; and some were lifted up unto pride and boastings, because of their exceeding great riches, yea, even unto great persecutions; for there were many merchants in the land, and also many lawyers, and many officers. And the people began to be distinguished by ranks; according to their riches, and their chances for learning; yea some were ignorant because of their poverty, and others did receive great learning because of their riches; some were lifted up in pride, and others were exceedingly humble; some did return railing for railing, while others would receive railing and persecution, and all manner of afflictions, and would not turn and revile again, but were humble and penitent before God; and thus there became a great inequality in all the land. * * * Now the cause of this iniquity of the people, was this, satan had great power, unto the stirring up of the people to do all manner of iniquity, and to the puffing them up with pride, tempting them to seek for power and authority, and riches, and the vain things of this world. * * * Now they did not sin ignorantly, for they knew the will of God concerning them, for it had been taught unto them; therefore they did wilfully rebel against God."

FARMINGTON, DAVIS COUNTY,
June 13, 1870.

Dear Bro. Cannon:—In your issue of the 11th you have an item about a trough, for watering purposes, across the U. C. track. In making a cut near Farmington, for the U.C.R.R. track, a water ditch was destroyed, and such is the shape of the ground that water cannot be made to reach the land requiring water in the immediate neighborhood of the cut except by passing it over as described in your item, or under the track in a hydraulic tube. Bro. Joseph A. Young, the Superintendent, was requested to put in such an accommodation. He advised a temporary arrangement of this kind until he had time and opportunity to put in one safe and suitable to the circumstances.

The engine that came along, as reported, did not whistle at Farmington, and, consequently, the boys, not hearing it, were not prepared.

JOHN W. HESS.

SPRING CITY, June 11th, 1870.

To the Deseret News:—We read that "Everything shall be shaken that can be shaken, that that which cannot be shaken, may remain." The locusts, called grasshoppers in the Danish bible, by their ravages and devouring propensities, cause some to be shaken in their faith, and they think of leaving the Territory. Can the appearance of the locusts alter the simple mathematical truth that two and two make four? Or can their ravages make our religion untrue which was true in our minds before they came? Shall not He, who sendeth the good, send the evil also? and if we murmur not at the former, shall we be justified in murmuring at the latter?

In vain may he whom the Lord, by His providences, designs to chasten, attempt to fly beyond the reach of His afflicting hand; for saith the good book: "If I take the wings of the morning and fly to the uttermost parts of the earth, behold He is there; and if I make my bed in hell, lo He is there also." Remember that Job was greatly reduced and sorely afflicted, though a good man and none like him, yet after his sore trial, loss and great affliction, the Lord abundantly restored to him and made him more than good for all his losses and sufferings; and may not the Lord "restore unto us the years that the locusts have eaten, the caterpillar and the canker worm." Should not the visitations of these insects go materially to strengthen our faith rather than to shake it? We rejoice in the fulfillment of prophecy when it does not involve or impair our interests, and feel our faith much strengthened by the same; and the visitation of these insects is equally in fulfillment of ancient prophecy; and why should we not rejoice in this? If all the prophecies favorable to our interests were fulfilled, and none of those adverse to the same, might we not have reason to doubt the correctness of our position? What father has raised a family of children, and never found it

necessary to chastise or punish them? Is he not their father as well, when he punishes them as when he caresses them? "If ye be without chastisement whereof all are partakers, then are ye bastards and not sons."

I think that our selfishness, love of the world, pride, fashion, and costly attire have provoked the Lord to send upon us our present scourges. I acknowledge His hand, and feel to humble myself before Him. I intend to reform and be a better man. No matter how good I may have been heretofore, there is abundant reason for me to reform; and the more that come to a similar conclusion, the better. All this I should do for the love of righteousness and not for fear of punishment; still, I do fear that if we do not reform, more grievous things will happen unto us.

I do not feel to do one thing to court the good will of the outside world, nor to secure their respect; nor yet, the first thing to justly merit their censure. I am glad, however, to hear that the men of the world are coming up to Zion to see and hear for themselves; and I am thankful that God has ordained ability in our leaders at headquarters to illustrate and defend every branch of our holy religion; and while apostates and the world ignore and curse, as it were, the priesthood of God on the earth, I feel, in my heart, to bless it and to say, long may it live to shed a halo of light upon our otherwise dark path that leads back to our Father's house; and when the sun, moon and stars shall cease to shine, may Heaven's priesthood be our light for evermore.

Your brother in the gospel,
ORSON HYDE.

"I am afraid, dear wife, that while I am gone, absence will conquer love."
"Oh, never fear, dear husband; the longer you stay away the better I shall like you."

Where God loves He affords love tokens, and such are only His soul-enriching graces. If our heart moves toward Him, certainly His goeth out toward us. The shadow on the dial moves according to the sun in the heavens.

Died.

At Birmingham, March 31st, Moses Charles, son of Charles and Eliza Harding, aged 1 year, 10 months and 4 days:—
Mill. Star.

In the 7th Ward, S. L. City, on the 12th of June, of albumenaria, John Henry Meeks, infant son of John and Jane Meeks, aged 1 year, 4 months and 22 days.

At his father's residence, Santaquin, Utah Co., of inflammation of the bowels, on Wednesday morning the 8th inst., 1870, David Franklin, eldest son of David H. and Henrietta Holladay, aged 16 years, 7 months and 11 days.
He was born at San Bernardino, Cal., Oct. 23, 1853. He arrived in the Valley with his parents in the year 1857; was baptized at Santaquin, Utah county, Oct. 13th, 1862, and was ordained an Elder on the 5th day of June under the hands of Bishops Sheets and Fairbanks and President D. H. Holladay. From his baptism until his death, he evinced a lively interest in everything pertaining to the upbuilding of the kingdom of God, taking his turn in prayer at the family altar, morning and evening; and he died in full faith of a glorious resurrection. He was a youth of great promise and beloved by all who knew him, so much so, that at his funeral the whole Ward turned out to pay him their last tribute of respect. This is a severe trial for his parents, as also his relatives and friends.—
Com.

NOTICE.

I HAVE in my charge, two Red and White yearling HEIFERS, branded F S on left hip, crop and slit in left ear.

The owner can have them by paying charges.

WILLIAM CLARK,
Sugar House Ward

June 16th, 1870

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STRAYED OR STOLEN.

SINCE May 16th, from Ogden, One span Sorrel HORSES, star in face of one, and white stripe in face of other, all hind feet white, branded with church brand, a cross on left shoulder, and A H on left hip, the latter brand not very legible, age 8 or 9 years.

The finder will be liberally rewarded by sending information of their whereabouts to

A. HAYNES,
Riverdale, near Ogden City.

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STRAYED

FROM my corral on the 12th inst. a span of large Horse MULES. One is a very dark Brown or Black—sore on top of the neck—a small fork in the tip of each ear, branded U S on left shoulder. The other is a Brown, not roached, a scar on back part of right hip, branded P on left shoulder, not very visible.

Any person giving information of their whereabouts will be amply rewarded.

WM. B. WILKINSON,

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At the Store Main St