

use carpenters' tools, turned in and helped those of their outside friends who had offered assistance and finished up the house, and I found them moved in, and very thankful. I had already sent them some funds, but on my arrival there I found that they had expended most of the money in buying beds and bedding and furniture to make the Elders another "headquarters." Some foolish fellow told them, the burning was a "heavenly retribution for entertaining the Elders," but the results do not show this to be the case. That same poor fellow was himself dying of the grip when I was there. Two years previous, I had administered to a member of this family—a little grandson, whom the doctors gave up to die of scrofula,—and from that time he began to recover. He ran up to me on this last visit, as well a boy as ever breathed, and his father and mother who had been quite bitter against our people were awaiting favorable weather to be baptized, and are now among our most enthusiastic friends and advocates—thus fulfilling a prediction which I felt to make when I first visited them. From here I went to Missouri, and visited some parties, among whom the Elders had labored last year, but I did not find any ready for baptism, or in fact, willing to converse very much on the Gospel. Sectarian religion collects its souls around its members, and demands such close and rigid discipline, that some feel always condemned to have listened to anything outside their own creed. Still, I was well treated through personal friendship, but could make no advance to speak of our matters of doctrine. Thence I traveled on the Chicago & Rock Island railroad to Belleville, Kansas, where I found President O. W. Porter and eight other Elders. New fields have been opened up in this—the Iowa—conference. Headquarters have been moved from Council Bluffs to Belleville, and many were investigating with a view to joining the Church. Intelligent ladies and gentlemen attended our series of five meetings in the Opera House here, and the addresses seemed to impress them quite favorably. I learned that threats had been made to mob us during conference, but not the slightest demonstration was made in that direction, during any of our meetings. I met one very nice gentleman at the hotel after the meetings on Sunday—he having attended the three held on that day—and in conversation with him and the host of the hotel, they both expressed themselves admiringly of our people, and of their successful efforts in the West to combat the elements and bring the prairie under cultivation. One of them commented on the statements of President Eliot, and of some other leading people who had been to Utah and showed through the press what the Latter-day Saints had accomplished. The host of the hotel—a Mr. Palmer—said, "I knew Brigham Young well." I said, "Where?" "In Cincinnati," he replied. "I knew the Mormons when they had to cross the river, and they had to wait till it froze over, too. If ever any people were outraged, those people were, and I have often thought that a

set of people who go out in that wild country where the government offered \$500 for the first bushel of corn, and make a Territory and build up settlements, and make it possible to live there for other people, could not be a bad community."

Much more in the same strain was said during our interview, and I could see that prejudice was gradually giving way to a more thoughtful and common sense view of our cause. I traveled for some little time making my journey from Kansas into Nebraska, on the Union Pacific railroad, thence to Chicago on the Milwaukee and St. Paul, a very excellent line, thence on Michigan Central to Buffalo, and from Buffalo to New York on the famous empire train 355 miles in 450 minutes. This train is now run on the New York Central railroad, and is intended to compete with the other two great lines to Chicago, the B. & O. and the Pennsylvania, both of which make excellent time and are elegantly equipped. In fact, no one need complain now of the accommodations in traveling along any of the great highways. It is only in the remote country places where the traveling makes one "tired." There being no competition and the traffic being largely of a class that does not demand anything but the rudest modes of travel, any kind of a car propelled by steam is better than to take a lumber wagon or "go afoot," as most people do. They walk, simply because where there are no railroads running immediately past their farms and letting them off at convenient places, they can go quicker than with a team over such roads as they make, or rather suffer to go unmade. And on foot, they can go across fields, jump fences and creeks, and then make better time than even on horseback, by the road, which is usually muddy, rough, crooked, hilly and sometimes miry enough to endanger the rider. Our Utah canyons are park pleasure drives compared with most of those I have seen. A driver who can take four persons with a brisk team six miles in two hours, is regarded as a "Jehu" for swiftness, and really is apt to hurt his team, owing to the very steep hills. I fancy this was the reason so many ancient walked. It was the easiest way to travel, when railroading was unknown.

CHAS. W. STAYNER.

#### ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

Dr. Gordy commenced his course of historical lectures at St. Marks school Monday night, May 9th. The subject was an excellent one, splendidly handled and attentively listened to by a large and appreciative audience. It was "Alexander Hamilton."

The speaker commenced by saying "We begin our national existence with little or no national patriotism." The main drift of the lecture was the development of nationalism. Hamilton was the strong hand, the master mind that grasped the elements that were wandering away from a strong central government and cemented them into a permanency and endurance that has remained unshaken. It was his wisdom and foresight that penetrated the darkness, the difficulty and discord-

ances of the times of the inauguration of a series of policies that would wield separate and sovereign governments, for such were the thirteen original States considered under the articles of confederation then in force. The ideas were adopted and a great and respected government such as we now have was formed. That there was a lack of national patriotism on the part of the States after having obtained their independence is evidenced by the following: Words of the State constitution, words of the articles of confederation and policies that were added to each other by the States. Here the speaker called special attention to the words in Connecticut's constitution: "This Republic is and shall forever be," of South Carolina's constitution: "This country shall be known as South Carolina." Of New York's: "This convention doth explicitly declare that no body of men shall exercise any authority over the people of the State save as granted by them."

Notice also the selfsame idea embodied in the articles of confederation: "Each State shall retain its sovereignty and independence." The actual hindrance and obstruction by the States to their own prosperity points to the indisputable fact that there was a lack of national patriotism. It would be no exaggeration to declare that commercial warfare actually existed in various sections of the Confederacy. The States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire shut their ports against England only to have Connecticut smile and beckon the English trade.

History portrays how New York levied tariff upon Connecticut and New Jersey. Connecticut retaliated with a penalty of \$500 upon any of her citizens who would be unpatriotic enough to import anything from the dominions of the tyrant in the West. New Jersey's retaliation was a demand upon New York, who had built a lighthouse on the former's coast, to pay \$1800 therefor. Pennsylvania regarded the immigrants from Connecticut as subjects from a foreign country, and sent its militia to drive them beyond its borders when they pleaded for mercy, bread and protection. All this in the midst of storms and freshets, desolation, hunger and disease.

Four years subsequent to the recognition of the Declaration of Independence by European powers, none of them would treat with the so-called United States without specific inquiry first being made as to whether our ministers represented the States or the general government according to the articles of confederation taxes could be levied but not collected; acts could be passed but not executed. The people refused absolutely to pay taxes into the treasury of the general government. In 1776 the government was practically penniless. It was without money or resources of any kind. It was in a state of dire need.

There was this lacking: a government that could reach over and beyond its people and compel obedience and respect. Otherwise poverty, piracy, beggary or starvation would be the train of evils that would naturally follow.

Out of this unsatisfactory condition