

# THE DESERET NEWS.

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DAVID O. CALDER,  
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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## Correspondence.

Emigrants and Missionaries - Old Connecticut-The Old and the New Civilization, Etc.

SALEM, Massachusetts,  
November 21, 1876.

Editor Deseret News:

I left New York in the afternoon of the 16th inst., having remained in that city long enough to see the following elders aboard the steamer *Wyoming*, bound for Europe—John Rowberry, Geo. Atkin, Thos. Barratt, Jno. S. Christiansen, Richard Steel, Jno. Tracy, C. D. Evans, Benot Jensen, Wm. Stokes, Jens Nelsen, Geo. Barber and Jno. Proctor. Sister Hannah Crompton, who is going to England to visit relatives, was one of the party. All, I believe, were in good health, and the party had secured good accommodations aboard the steamer at very low figures, and the officials with whom the party had dealings were exceedingly polite and accommodating, so that no doubt all will enjoy the voyage, and be made comfortable during it.

I felt grateful to the Lord for the opportunity I had of meeting with these elders. It is a great treat for me to see an elder fresh from the midst of Israel, and a proportionately greater pleasure to meet such a party as this just as its members are in the act of branching forth into the wide world to spread the knowledge of the Lord and his great latter-day work among the people of the earth.

On my return journey to Boston from New York, I stopped a few hours in the town of New London, on the southern coast of Connecticut, waiting for a train to convey me to Norwich, in the same State, where I had to change cars again and wait some three hours. I did not regret the delay in each of these places, as it afforded an opportunity to walk around in and obtain views of and some information concerning these old Connecticut towns. Queer towns they are, in some respects, with their narrow, crooked, zig zag streets, contrasting so strongly with the broad, regular streets of Salt Lake City. Modern business blocks and residences are interspersed, in both these towns, with ancient buildings, placing side by side the architecture of the day with that of a dozen decades ago, and creating quite an interesting effect.

I was much interested, too, in the glimpses of society which my very short visits afforded me, in witnessing the contrast between the dress, manners, air, appearance, and, as I may say, the civilization of the young and that of the old members of the community. Connecticut is the State accredited with the famous code known as the "blue laws," which, among other things, forbade a man's walking in his garden or eating mince pies on Sunday, and, from living specimens of the old times, whom I met in Connecticut, I doubt not but that the people of that State were once most rigorous in the observance of what they esteemed to be their religious charities. But the rising generation are departing far, far away from the reverential ways of those of their fathers who even now survive, and hence the strong contrast alluded to. Once the sight of a small boy chewing or smoking tobacco on the streets of a Connecticut town, would have almost sufficed for the subject of an indignation meeting of the citizens, while the sound of an oath from his lips would have been inexpressibly shocking and horrifying. But now, alas! the counterparts of the metropolitan boot black and newsboy may be met with on the streets of New London or Norwich, with tobacco stained lips, and speech interspersed with oaths.

The surviving portion of what may be called the last and certainly the purer generation in most instances strives, by precept and example, to check the youth in their adoption of the habits and skepticism of the present, but their efforts to stay the tide are helpless and the outlook promises just what the servants of the Lord, ancient and modern, have predicted would

come to pass in the day in which the people should refuse obedience to the gospel.

Leaving Norwich late in the afternoon of the 17th, I arrived the same evening at the village of Northbridge, in the southern part of Massachusetts, where I was kindly received by those whose acquaintance I made on the occasion of a visit to the place during Feb. last, when Elder E. W. Snow, of St. George, and myself were traveling together. At that time, if memory serves me rightly, we applied to a Mr. S., a school trustee, for permission to hold a meeting in the school-house, but he was very pious and hence refused. Shortly before my last visit to Northbridge, he was taken violently ill, and after suffering about two hours, so I was informed, died. He was suddenly called to the next world, where he will have to meet the charge of having hedged up the way of the Lord's servants in the discharge of their duty, but I hope God will forgive him in case he repents, for I do not think he realized the greatness of his error.

I visited two villages near Northbridge, and was pleased to find a better prospect for an opening in the vicinity than were presented to Elder Snow and myself.

I reached Boston on the evening of the 20th (last evening), and came to Salem by a late train, meeting, as usual, with a most kind reception from Brother Chas. Byard, of 20 Oliver Street. I hope soon to commence a long series of meetings in Salem, as the prospects for doing good by that means are very favorable.

Your brother in the Gospel,  
B. F. CUMMINGS, Jr.

## THE TEMPLE.

To the Bishops, Seventies, High Priests and Elders.

DEAR BRETHREN—It is expected, in accordance with a circular issued some time ago, "that the labor upon the Temple here will continue to be pushed forward by those now engaged in it," viz.: the Seventies, Elders and High Priests' Quorums.

The Presidents of Seventies have issued a circular calling upon their Quorums to continue in their present labors on the Temple and in the quarry. It is desirable that the High Priests' and Elders' Quorums should continue their labors, as heretofore, that the work upon the Temple may progress as fast as practicable, during the winter, and that preparations may be made for the accomplishment of a good work the next summer. If any of the Quorums can provide for the payment of competent workmen to do the fine cutting for the outside courses, it should be attended to, as there is a large amount of common stone now cut, and being cut, and it requires a stronger force of workmen for the outside finish, that all portions may progress equally and with celerity and dispatch. There are a number of such workmen in the city, and perhaps elsewhere, who stand ready to do this face work when called upon. The Quorums of Seventies will continue to report to their presiding officers, as indicated in their circulars, and Presidents Elias Smith and Edward W. Davis will respectively act as agents in this City for the High Priests' and Elders' Quorums, to whom reports can be made, and from whom information may be had.

The Bishops will also assist in the arrangement of these matters, and in any other manner tending to forward the good work.

JNO. W. YOUNG,

DANIEL H. WELLS,

Of the First Presidency.

JOHN TAYLOR,

In behalf of the Twelve Apostles.

—The *Chattanooga Commercial* says that an anxious inquirer political at Corinth, Miss., telegraphed to the *Louisville Courier-Journal* the question, "Who is President?" and received promptly the following answer, "Ulysses S. Grant." The precious information cost the Corinth chap only \$2.50.

## The Little Colorado Settlements.

SUN SET CROSSING,  
Yavapai County,  
November 5, 1876.

Editor Times:

This beautiful Sunday finds your correspondent nearly two hundred miles from home, yet within the borders of Yavapai county, which is probably the largest county in any State or Territory of the Union, being about the size of the State of New York. We are now lying over to rest, after a fatiguing journey of many days, and enjoying the hospitality of the Mormon colonists, than where a more clever, generous and liberal hearted people cannot be found. Last month this colony came from Utah and settled on the Little Colorado, and consists of four or five hundred, men, women and children, under the general direction of Bishop Lot Smith.

There are four settlements, two at this place and two twenty miles northeast from here at a place called Obed. When the Mormons came to this section they found it an uninhabited waste, the soil having but seldom been pressed by the foot of a white man, and the silence of nature undisturbed by the advancing tread of civilization. They came with the intention and determination to establish permanent homes in Arizona and utilize the splendid natural advantages of the country.

They brought with them teams, stock, tools, machinery, provisions and seeds, and at once went to work with energy and have already accomplished wonders. There are no drones in the hive and all workers of each one had an important part to perform.

As a class they are frugal, industrious, hospitable and temperate, and do not indulge in liquors or other useless luxuries. Substantial stone houses have been erected, irrigating dams built and miles of large ditches dug, to convey water from the river for agricultural purposes, all of which has been accomplished by great labor and under somewhat adverse auspices.

Timber is abundant, and is sold at \$10 a thousand, a saw mill having been built and put in operation. Other mills and manufacturing establishments are being put up, and school-houses, churches and mercantile establishments are in contemplation.

The colony is supplied from Salt Lake, and we learn that quite a number have gone for supplies to Utah, and also to bring out their families. Some of the choicest fruit we have eaten since leaving San Bernardino we found at Obed, and was brought from Utah. Bishop Smith told us that he expected their numbers to increase to two thousand by spring. All strangers receive a cordial welcome among them, and they are regarded by outsiders as kind neighbors. We will not soon forget the hospitality we have received in this colony. The climate is now delightful, and it seems that summer is loath to leave the lap of autumn where she still lingers.

We will continue our journey westward to-morrow, carrying with us pleasing remembrances of our visit on the Little Colorado, and our brief sojourn in this section, which is destined at an early day to be as populous and prosperous as any part of Arizona.—*F. L. B. G., in San Bernardino Times.*

## Lord Dufferin at Salt Lake.

"Lord Dufferin, in his recent visit to Salt Lake City, reflected honor upon the country and queen he represented by refusing to call upon President Young."—*Montreal Witness.*

His refusal to call upon a party possessing wives in number and variety may have reflected honor upon the country he represented, but his excellency, the governor-general of the Dominion of Canada, did not reflect honor on his queen. It was a rebuke he reflected. No one was more cordially received in England by her most gracious majesty than the Shah of Persia, a monarch with a multiplicity of better halves. He was entertained by the Queen

of England as royally as if it wasn't notorious that in Teheran he supported a large and miscellaneous assortment of wives. The Seyid of Zanzibar was also welcomed to the royal palace, notwithstanding that his domestic circle was gladdened by as large a number of houris as was compatible with the size of his revenues. When the Sultan of Turkey—the same who recently saw a pair of bright, sharp scissors in his chamber and took the hint—married his daughter, the Queen of England didn't stoop to inquire which of the fair occupants of the extensive harem was mother to the girl, but straightway telegraphed to her dearly beloved and highly respected cousin, the Caliph, her congratulations that the fair young bride would have an opportunity to share with some half dozen other delightful creatures the bed of the noble Turk who would receive her from the Sultan's hands. When the Queen's hopeful, the Prince of Wales, was in Egypt, "he reflected honor upon the country and the queen he represented" by calling on the Khedive, a polygamist like "President Young." In the name of that queen he bestowed the "Star of India" upon the son of the Khedive, and generally bore himself as though he and his august mother didn't care two straws how many wives a man had.—*Chicago Times.*

If Lord Dufferin, while at Salt Lake, did not wish to call upon President Young, Lord Dufferin had a perfect right to pass through without calling. If President Young were to visit Ottawa, it would not be incumbent on him to call upon Lord Dufferin.

## DIED.

At West Jordan, Salt Lake Co., U. T., Nov. 25th, at half past eight o'clock p. m., CORA MARIAH, eldest and only remaining child of Hyrum and Mariah Goff, aged four years, eleven months and twenty-eight days.

Cora was a bright little girl, beloved by all who knew her, and her sudden death cast a gloom over her many friends and relations, and all persons, both old and young, seemed to sympathize with the bereaved parents, as was shown by the large attendance at her funeral, it being one of the largest attended funerals ever known in West Jordan.—*Com.*

At Brigham City, Nov. 24th, of asthma and inflammation, THOMAS W. ROCHARD.

Deceased, whose home is in Malad, Idaho, formerly resided at Brigham City, in the cemetery of which his wife was buried a few weeks back. He came here to erect a marble stone on her grave and surround it with a fence, which he accomplished. When doing so he contracted a cold, which, in connection with the asthma, to which he had been subject for many years, caused his sudden demise, which took place at the house of Bro. James Bywater. He bore an excellent character among the people. He embraced the gospel in South Wales, and arrived in Utah in the year 1852. He leaves nine children and numerous friends to mourn his loss. Yesterday his children, who had been sent for from Malad, and a large number of relatives and friends followed him to his final resting place by the side of his companion. Deceased, who had only stayed here a few days, had, during his stay, at various times plain presentations of death come upon him.—*[Com.]*

At West Jordan, Salt Lake County, Nov. 27th, 1876, at 9 o'clock a. m., MARY JANE, daughter of William and Elizabeth Bricker, aged 7 years 4 months and 23 days.

In the 19th Ward of this city, December 1st, of scarlet fever, ELIZABETH ELLEN RAWLINGS, daughter of John N. and Elizabeth R. Pike, aged 7 years, 3 months, and 8 days.

## One of the Lions

Of New York is CRITTENTON'S immense Medicine Warehouse, No. 7 Sixth Avenue; and this "lion" establishment has its lion preparation—HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR—for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza and Bronchitis. No Medicinal agent introduced during the present century has created a more profound sensation among all classes of the community than this absolute specific for all ordinary affections of the organs of respiration. Sold by druggists everywhere at 50 cents and \$1. Great saving to purchase large size. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute. d7w