

for years received very large means in various ways from the United States for sustaining schools; but the whole population of that State is probably not equal to the number of school children in this Territory, and yet they have had all the resources usually given by the national government to states to sustain schools. The State of Nebraska was admitted into the Union when it had but a small population, but it received the same liberal school bequest, and it is reported, that the Governor stole the outfit, and was impeached and dismissed from office for so doing. Whether they recovered the money or not, I do not know. At any rate they disgraced him. The idea among many of these public officers is that if they can only steal skillfully enough not to be caught and brought to justice, it is all right. But the Governor of Nebraska was a little clumsy, and consequently they impeached him. There is said to be a great deal of swindling among these public officers, and in Nebraska it was the school fund that was assailed.

We have never had in this Territory national aid for schools to the amount of a dollar, or from any other source than our own pockets, and I am proud of the achievements of the Territory with regard to schools. We should not relax our efforts. Our Sunday School Union should be able to bring out more Sunday school scholars than now attend.

I want to say to my brethren that our journeyings in the Holy Land had a tendency to inform us with regard to many things we did not understand, and we now know much better than before our visit how to establish missions in those countries, which will be done at a proper time as the Lord opens the way. They are, however, fearfully tied up with ignorance, superstition and oppressive laws, &c. But we found more bigotry, narrow mindedness and disposition to proscribise each other among those professing Christianity than among any other class of people in the Turkish Empire.

In Jerusalem there was an attempt made by certain men of science to search for the old foundations of the city. They sank down some hundred and seventy feet, and they found that the old foundation was built among the mountains, and little valleys running between them. Mount Moriah, Mount Zion, Mount Calvary, the Mount of Olives and others are all in the neighborhood, and there were anciently deep ravines between, and the city was originally built with terraces, one street rising above another. It is said that some of the Christians feared that this investigation would result in proving that the holy places, which are so much worshipped and adored, were not the true holy places, so they, I was told by some respectable Jews who were anxious to have the investigation go on, exercised an influence with the Turkish government to stop it, on the ground that the excavations were likely to undermine Jerusalem. At any rate the investigation was stopped. The Greek, Latin, Coptic and Armenian sects were said to have been principally interested in this matter.

The American minister to the Turkish empire assured me that he had greater difficulty in promoting peace among the different Christian sects toward each other than he had among the Mohammedans and Christians, and in most cases the Christians were far less tolerant towards each other than the Mohammedans were towards them. When we find elders who have the spirit of such a mission and wish to labor in the work of the Lord, and to go into those countries and learn the languages, we shall send some of them there to make an attempt to introduce the gospel. President Joseph Smith laid us under obligations to preach the gospel or send it to all nations, kindreds, tongues and people, and wherever the way has opened we have exerted ourselves to the utmost to do this. We have a Territory here hundreds of miles in extent, occupied by a thriving population. Where did they come from? They have been gathered from the nations wherever the elders of Israel have been permitted to preach. A great many of the Christian nations are locked up. A man could now preach in Italy, but the traditions of the people are so strong that it would be a dangerous experiment probably to undertake it. While conversing with some Greek members of parliament they said to us—"We are Christians already, why not go among the heathens and teach them Christ?"

We know something about Christ now, and that is enough." The constitution of Greece provides that all sects may be tolerated, but proselytism is prohibited from the Oriental Greek church, so you may think as you have a mind to, but if you get any of the people to believe in the gospel and they are baptized you are subject to a penalty.

I wish to bear my testimony to the truths of the gospel, to express my gratitude to the Conference for the attendance and attention, and to return my heartfelt thanks to our brethren and sisters who have made us music. I am gratified at the attendance of the singers from the various settlements. I feel that the blessing of Israel's God will be upon them. I hope the brethren and sisters will treasure up what they have heard, and profit by it. Every man who has spoken has seemed to be filled with the power of the Holy Spirit. At the opening of the Conference I requested that the prayer of faith should ascend on high that the Spirit of the Almighty might dictate and control those who spoke, that we might be edified by the power of the Almighty. Our prayer has been heard, and we can now go away from this Conference to the different parts of the Territory, or to our several missions abroad, wherever we are called, with a united faith and confidence that we shall be better men, and that we shall more truly and faithfully perform our duties than we have done before.

The blessings of Israel's God be upon you all, and may we all be faithful in the performance of our several duties, exercising faith before God to deliver us from our enemies, and cause that the Lamanites may be peaceable in our midst; for I will assure you, brethren, that if you want the Lamanites to be peaceable towards you, you must cultivate peaceable feelings in your hearts towards them, and never desire to shed their blood.

The peace of God be upon you all, in the name of Jesus, Amen.

Correspondence.

The following are portions of a letter from Elder A. Carrington to a gentleman in this city, dated Liverpool, Oct. 11, 1873:

"As you will have seen in the papers, the *Wyoming*, with the Sept. 3rd company, ran on a sand-bank off Sable Island, which so disabled her that she cannot take her turn on Wednesday next, Oct. 15th; nor could the *Idaho*, now on her way here, be got ready to go back before the 20th, at the soonest; so, after considering all the circumstances as carefully as possible, it was concluded best to elunge the time of the last company from the 15th to the 22nd of this month, and the parties were at once and in good time notified accordingly. At first I was inclined to very much regret having to change the date, as it will throw the company one week later than I had expected, after having already appointed as late as I thought well, to accommodate our farm laborers here, and those in Utah who were late in raising means to send to their relatives and friends. But I am beginning to conclude that the week's delay is all for the best, so far as this last company is concerned, for already several drafts have come that would scarcely have been in time for the 15th, as due notice of quitting service has to be given, etc.

"The Oct. 22nd company will number about 500 souls, which closes this season's emigration of over 2,500 souls, the largest number in one season since 1868.

"I am very much pleased that Utah, in the midst of so many annoyances and arduous and varied home labors and duties, has so liberally aided the gathering this season, and feel very thankful to all who have in the least assisted with drafts, donations, and otherwise. I am also very thankful for and rejoice exceedingly in the great amount of good this assistance has accomplished, an amount which no one can fully realize, and which but few in Utah can have much conception of. The emigration this season, when the Oct. 2nd company is off, will amount to 2,500, and probably some over that, and many of that number have been lifted out of deep distress.

"I presume some, when reflecting upon this mission, think that the work is not progressing very

rapidly, and we who are in the field often feel that we would be much pleased to have it progress with much larger and more rapid strides, even with race horse leaps and bounds, if possible, especially the gathering, and even feel ready to labor and pray to our utmost abilities and opportunities for so desirable a result; still, in reviewing the past five years, during the most of which my lot has been cast here, I see much to encourage us, and the hand of the Lord manifest in his work in these lands, and in the aid extended from Utah. During that period, some 9,000 Saints have gathered from here to Utah, besides many to the States; many have died, apostatized, been cut off, and moved out of our knowledge, altogether amounting to a considerable number; and still this mission numbers almost, if not quite as many as it did when I first arrived here on the 9th of September, 1868. To have accomplished this required baptisms to fill the ranks of the 9,000, the ranks of those who have gone to the States, and of the "considerable number" embraced in the deaths, &c., demonstrating the blessings of the Lord upon the labors of his servants in searching out and convincing the honest, to a wonderful degree, when we consider the great and increasing prevalence of infidelity, superstitions and wickedness among the nations, don't you think so? I think you will readily answer, "Yes," and hope you will continue to aid your brethren in this field from Utah and the local priesthood with your faith, prayers and works, that we may still be more abundantly blessed in counting and gathering the scattered sheep of the house of Israel. Who thought that the Lord had been blessing us so abundantly? I did not, although in the field and all the time observing to the best of my ability and opportunities, until I looked up the figures, and then I was astonished."

PIOCHE, Nev., Oct. 25, 1873.

Editor Deseret News:
Pioche is dull and the prospects are that it will remain so. In fact the most sanguine of her citizens do not look for a return of the good old times of '71 and '72.

There are very few dividend paying mines in this district, and they do not furnish employment for the number of men now in the camp, nor can they support the business houses now here. Most of the other mines have been worked by assessments paid on their stock by San Francisco men who are getting tired of "fish dividends" and hesitate before paying new assessments, and the probabilities are that the camp will soon settle down to a "steady thing," and the surplus population float away, leaving enough to work the paying mines, and numbers of houses now doing business will close, leaving enough to furnish supplies, etc., to the employees of the mines.

Some of the smaller mines are now shipping bullion and may in the future become dividend paying, but it is doubtful if many of them ever do.

Grain is very cheap and the demand is more than supplied. I have seen potatoes hauled from Spanish Fork, Utah Co., and sold here for 2½ cents per pound, and grain of any kind seldom brings more than 3 or 3½ cents per pound. This price does not pay good freight, and it seems to me a ruinous policy for Utah farmers to ship produce and grain here and sell it for less than the hauling of it is worth.

The great mining suit of the Raymond & Ely Co. vs. Kentucky Mining Co. is expected to commence Monday, Oct. 27th, the interested parties having agreed to have the case tried before Judge Beatty without a jury. It is hoped that the termination of this suit will end the heavy mining litigation in Pioche, which has done a great deal towards ruining the business of the camp.

PANAKER.

ST. GEORGE, Oct. 23rd, 1873.

Editor Deseret News:
St. George is at present blessed with beautiful, cool, pleasant days (compared with the heat we have to bear in June, July, and August), such as we generally have during the fall and winter, which is very favorable for out-door work, and which the people of this city seem to be improving, judging by the amount of work that is going on at present.

A large company of men left here yesterday to work a road leading to the cedars, that wood for fuel may be more easily obtained in the future than in the past few years, among them our presidents and leading bishop, consequently we hope a first class road will be made.

A number of carpenters are busily engaged fitting up the interior of our new co-operative store.

The new Tithing Office is now occupied and presents a very neat appearance.

The work on the Temple is still in progress, and there seems to be more work than hands to do it, consequently if any of our brethren in the north wish work, and can live without "greenbacks," taking the produce of the country for pay, they never need be out of employment, if they will come to the "Sunny South," where they will be free from much of the world's so-called civilization.

In speaking of improvements, I must not forget to note that Prest. B. Young's new house is being pushed rapidly forward, almost ready for the second flooring joists.

The health of the people is very good, and taking all things into consideration I do not think Dixie has much to complain of.

PARK.

FAYETTE, Sanpete Co., Utah,
October 25th, 1873.

Editor Deseret News:

We have the painful duty to record the death of a promising young man of Fayette, Brother William Bartholomew, who came to his death in the following manner: While himself and his three brothers, John Bartholomew, the presiding officer of Fayette, and Joseph Bartholomew, jun., and George Bartholomew, and also James Mellor, jun., were up the Twelve Mile Creek Canyon, logging, the rest of the boys coming with their teams and logs, William Bartholomew was carrying two guns loaded, an axe, etc., and while in the act of setting down the guns, &c., one of the guns accidentally went off and shot him dead, the ball entering just below the right nipple, ranging upwards, towards the left shoulder. He fell and never spoke after, or knew what hurt him. It happened about three o'clock in the afternoon of October 24, about two and a half miles above Bro. H. H. Kearns' saw mill. Brother Wm. Bartholomew was a fine, promising young man, loved and respected by all who knew him, and the sad accident has thrown a gloom over the whole town of Fayette, as it is the first that has occurred to any of the citizens of the place. He was seventeen years old the 6th of last September. It is a heavy stroke for his parents and family. It is intended to bury him to-morrow, and Bishop Horne is expected to attend the funeral services.

JAMES MELLOR.

THE MORMON EATERS' MEMORIAL.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress Assembled:

Your memorialists, citizens of the United States, and residents of the Territory of Utah, respectfully represent that a political party in Utah, acting now, as always heretofore, as a unit, has by the abuse of all power, political, judicial, and ministerial, entrusted to the Territory, so antagonized what they choose to call religion with civil government, that the administration of justice has been, and continues to be, utterly paralyzed. This political party, having no sympathy or views in common with the American people, or with republican institutions, holds, and in all its proceedings acts upon the dogma that its organization is destined to subvert all secular governments, and usurp their functions, in the name of religion, under the form of theocracy. This treason, under the malign influence of a preposterous creed, has been accompanied by a chronic spirit of rebellion, as its natural consequence sometimes flagrant, at all times hostile, to republican institutions.

This political party (openly proclaimed and always acting as such) has opposed, and still opposes the cause of education; by its practices, it scandalizes the civilization of the age, and strikes at the foundation of society; it oppresses and plunders its ignorant dupes, and outlaws

such as dare to claim the rights of free citizens. Possessed of the machinery of justice, it has ever given immunity to crime which such a system produces and encourages. It has, by its systematic policy, with its whole legislative power and ministerial violence, denied to citizens of the United States, the free enjoyment of the agricultural public lands; and, in short, it has usurped by every means and as far as possible, all the powers of civil government in the hand of a church. It has debased and delegated legislative power to these ends, refusing to pass wholesome and necessary laws, but enacting unjust and oppressive laws. Its partisans, holding all the local and judicial offices, not only prostitute their legitimate authority to these common ends, but usurp the jurisdiction of the superior courts established by Congress, and deny their authority.

Under these circumstances, the administration of the law in Utah is at a dead standstill, and crimes go unpunished. The large and material interests, now rapidly growing and expanding, are substantially without the protection of law. Life and property are held at the mercy of this inimical and secret organization, rather than under the protection of civil government and wholesome laws, as we have a right to demand.

Your memorialists, therefore, pray that your Honorable Body do pass such laws as may be necessary to correct these evils and abuses, and give us the protection of free civil government, and at the same time bring the Territory of Utah into harmony with the Federal government and Republican institutions.

And to this end we shall ever pray.

PIOCHE NOTES.

From the *Record* of Oct. 29—

Minnie Somers, a cyprian, took poison Oct. 28, and, though she recovered for awhile, she relapsed and died on the 28th.

Pioche is at present infested by petty thieves. Blankets, clothing, provisions and cooking utensils, as well as small sums of money, are stolen almost nightly. Most of the depredations are committed in miners' cabins. In some instances, however, the thieves become bolder, not confining their exploits to unguarded houses, but coming into the middle of town.

THE STRAP GAME.—This is one of the games which we believe is not licensed by the laws of this state. The principle, indeed, we believe the only, implement used is a string. The player at the game is expected to put his finger, or a knife, pencil or stick, so as to have it caught in the strap. The game has every appearance of aliveness, and the greenhorn is easily roped into it, and always at his cost. Adepts at the game are in the habit of plying their vocation upon the innocent Mormons who come this way with vegetables and garden products for sale. We hope the officers will exert themselves to arrest and punish these swindlers, whose whole lives have been devoted to obtaining money by their wits. A few weeks in a chain-gang would bring these chaps to a realizing sense of their conduct.

From the *Record* of Oct. 30—

J. A. Carr was killed by a fall from a ladder in the Ivanhoe shaft, Oct. 29.

In the trial now going on in the district court, a witness stated that it was some years ago considered dangerous for a small party to go unarmed out from among the settlements in the vicinity of the place where Pioche now stands, on account of the hostility of the Indians. He mentioned one man who was killed by a young Indian who had been told that unless he should kill a white man he would never be a "big chief." Counsel asked, "Do you not think a man's life is in more danger, in the streets of Pioche to-day, than in those times?" "I hardly know," was the reply. "And," continued the attorney, "do not a good many men in Pioche kill their men for reputation's sake—in order to become 'big chiefs'?" The witness replied, "I believe they do."

It is said that a rich strike has been made in the American Flag mine. The stock has risen within the past two days from 2½ to 5½ per share.