

obstacle which has interfered with their complete freedom, namely, the trade unions, by turning all their devices and arrangements against them.

The furnishing of this laborer, it thinks, will revolutionize all the mechanical occupations in this country. He will free, for better occupations, it asserts, the hands of every American now engaged in the meaner industries. Men who have the ambition to earn from three to seven dollars a day, as it says the shoemakers were able to do, should also be ambitious to improve their occupation; the Chinamen will permit them and will cheapen shoes at the same time. At this, it imagines, the whole people can rejoice. With such a realm and means of support as the United States possesses, and Chinamen finding their way among us, the end, in its opinion, is evident: the "wave of Asiatic immigration will cover the Pacific slope and determine many knotty points this side of it."

To the working classes the *Herald's* reasoning will not appear very sound. It is all very well to talk about the shoemakers leaving their business and letting Chinamen follow it, and they adopt business more worthy of their talents; but where will they find work at which they can obtain employment as remunerative as their own trade affords? The *Herald's* ideas might be carried out if time sufficient were allowed; but a revolution such as it seems to think is impending is not accomplished very quickly without an immense amount of suffering. For the working men of the East and West the introduction of the Chinaman as a laborer—whatever benefits soever he may bring to the country in the future—forecasts serious difficulty. Already they perceive this, and it is probable that if capital persists in employing the Asiatic, an element of discord will be introduced, of which unscrupulous politicians will not be slow to avail themselves, and political parties will be divided into Coolie and Anti-Coolie and the country be convulsed throughout its length and breadth.

The *Philadelphia Press* in treating upon this subject says, in relation to the Chinamen:

"They are unusually quick to learn, and will perform as much labor in the same time as any other workmen. The reason they can afford to render such service [work for twenty-three dollars per month, with lodging and fuel, they boarding themselves] is due to their degraded habits of living. For instance, those just arrived in North Adams have taken up their abode in rude quarters and sleep in bunks."

It adds that no true American can desire to see the American mechanic displace with his comfortable home, take up his quarters in a bunk, and subsist on the same amount of cheap food upon which the Chinaman manages to keep up an existence.

It says:

"Let John Chinaman come; let him go to whatever part of the land he pleases; work for whomsoever he chooses, in any department of labor he may select; but the best interests of the nation require that he come just as the Irishman and the German have come, as an emigrant seeking free and personal wages, and not as a coolie whose labor is sold out and trafficked in by middlemen."

The *Press* sees with regret the disposition of the Massachusetts workmen "to follow the example of the foreign mobs of California." If these Asiatics come as oppressed people seeking a home and protection under our laws and free Government, it thinks, certainly Republican workingmen cannot repudiate that noble plank of the Chicago platform which offered a home and a welcome to the oppressed peoples of all struggling nationalities.

Correspondence.

ST. CHARLES, June 16, 1870.

BROTHER CANNON—DEAR SIR:—June 11th was a day of rest and recreation with our camp at Soda Springs. President Young and many of the Company visited the various Soda Springs and other curiosities within five miles of camp, secured many samples of crystallized materials for the Deseret Museum. We all drank liberally of the various soda springs. Several of us visited Blackfoot, streams of water about

ten miles from camp, caught a few trout and traveled over a strange country, and returned to camp.

June 12.—To-day being the Sabbath, we assembled together for a meeting. President Young addressed us for half an hour, and gave good counsel to all, especially upon the subject of our intercourse with the Lamanites with which we are surrounded. All were counseled to set a good example before them in all things, not to gamble, run races, or swap horses, or descend to a level with them in anything; but show them our superiority by our acts. He was followed by D. H. Wells and John Taylor.

June 13.—We broke camp and drove 30 miles to Montpelier and held a meeting, at which addresses were delivered by President Young, D. H. Wells and W. Woodruff.

June 14.—A cold cloudy morning. We drove to the ferry and crossed Bear River, then drove through Ovid, to Paris, about 20 miles. We had several showers of rain during the time. We met in the bowery for a meeting; President Young spoke 20 minutes and gave counsel about building a meeting house 110 x 50 feet, but as the bowery and ground was so damp, meeting was soon dismissed.

June 15.—We drove through Bloomington to St. Charles, and held a meeting at eleven o'clock. The people were addressed by President Young, D. H. Wells, L. Snow and B. Young Jr. We held another meeting in the afternoon and President Young spoke a short time, advising the people to raise their house several feet higher, and give more ventilation. He was followed by John Taylor, F. D. Richards, W. Woodruff and Brother Penrose. We have had the Spirit of the Lord with us on our journey, and excellent teachings and counsel from those who have addressed us.

June 16.—President Young and company, with many of the citizens of St. Charles, visited the east side of the Lake. We drove over the turnpike which separates the Lakes. This is a high, sandy ridge on a belt of land which divides the two Lakes. The south side of the road is a fine sandy beach, with clear shallow water. The horsemen rode out 140 yards from the shore, and the carriages several rods. We crossed the outlet upon a new, good bridge. We drove to the Hot Spring on the south side of the Lake, seven miles from St. Charles; after spending a short time and traveling about a mile south, to a spring of cold water, we returned to St. Charles. The whole Company are expecting to go to the south end of the Lake to-morrow and return to St. Charles.

The crops look very well throughout this valley, no grasshoppers or crickets to trouble this season as yet. It is a general time of health with the Company.

Yours in the Gospel of Christ,
W. WOODRUFF.

SALT LAKE CITY

June 25, 1870.

Editor *Deseret News*:—SIR.—My last letter, written at St. Charles, Rich Co., on the 16th instant, contained a synopsis of the journey of President Young and party on their northern trip, up to the date of writing. I shall now continue, giving a very brief sketch of their travels and labors until they reached this city, yesterday.

June 17.—President Young and company drove through Fishhaven, on the Lake shore, round the south end of the Lake to Ithaca, twenty-five miles from Paris. A meeting was held at eleven o'clock a.m., the speakers on the occasion being President D. H. Wells, Elders C. C. Rich, John Taylor, L. Snow, F. D. Richards, W. Woodruff, and A. M. Musser and President Young. At the close of the meeting we returned to St. Charles and, while passing on the west side of the Lake, we saw shoals of fish that came close to the shore.

Saturday, 18th.—We attended the School of the Prophets in Paris, where valuable counsel and instruction were given by Presidents Young and Wells; Elders Taylor and Woodruff also being speakers on that occasion. In the afternoon we held meeting with the Saints at Bloomington, which was addressed by B. Young, Jr., L. Snow, F. D. Richards and President Young. The latter said the people are improving, and he exhorted them to put their trust in God.

Sunday, 19th.—We held a meeting at the Bowery in Paris. President Wells addressed the people one hour, on a variety of subjects, and gave good counsel; He was followed by President Young, who spoke of the improvement of the people since the days of Joseph, and

the necessity of the continuation of this improvement. Wished the sisters to look round and see how they were going to clothe themselves; counselled them to co-operate with their husbands in building a woollen factory in this place, and let the wool be carried into the factory and made into cloth, and not spend their lives in spinning one thread at a time. Also buy knitting machines to do their knitting. Let the people commence raising hops, to have something to export. And, as far as possible, manufacture what we use. Spend your leisure time in obtaining knowledge out of those books containing the gospel and revelations of God. There is much yet to be revealed to the inhabitants of Zion, when they are prepared to receive it, for the Saints of God will never stop receiving truth in time or eternity.

President Young addressed the Saints in the afternoon upon the ordinance of the sacrament, and the doctrines of Christ. He said "If any man will do the will of God he shall know whether the doctrine be of God or man." All in the spirit world will appear natural to each other as they do in this; can see and converse with each other as in this life. And when we were in the spirit world with our Father in heaven all was as natural as it is in this life; and after the resurrection we shall all rejoice together with all the prophets and apostles who have gone before us, as well as with those who dwell in our day. Let the Saints be faithful and labor to secure eternal life. He was followed by Elders C. W. Penrose and C. C. Rich.

Monday, 20th.—We drove over the mountains to Franklin and held a meeting, the people being addressed by L. Snow, John Taylor, D. H. Wells, W. Woodruff, F. D. Richards and President Young. President Young said the Saints should labor to obtain the spirit of God, and, in all their labors, temporal and spiritual, they should follow the dictations of that spirit. All persons are liable to be tempted, but there is no need to yield. If a man yield to evil and lose the spirit of God, after having received it, and turns traitor and denies his God and betrays his brethren, neither the Lord nor His people can ever have the same confidence in him again. Blessed is that man who keeps the commandments of God in all things. All have to be governed by law; all exalted beings have to abide a law, and so must we if we ever enjoy the glory possessed by them. The Lord is pleased with good order and refinement, and we should seek to imitate Him.

Tuesday 21st.—We drove to Richmond and held meeting at ten o'clock in the morning. President Young addressed the Saints, and counselled them in very plain terms. He said that if the Lord blessed them with a crop this season they should preserve that grain, lay it up and not squander it away as has been done in former years. Lay up enough, if possible, for two or three years, and continue from year to year until you have enough for seven years' provisions for your families, and this for a wise purpose in God. And go to and establish woollen factories. Many have supposed because we have one cotton factory and several woollen factories that they will supply the whole Territory; but this is entirely a mistake. There should be factories established in all the principal cities of the Territory for the manufacture of woollen and cotton fabrics, in order to supply the wants of the people.

Let the church be cleansed from all iniquity, and men who will not keep the commandments of God, be severed from it.

President Young was followed by R. T. Burton, B. Young, Jr., and W. Woodruff. At the close of the meeting the party drove to Smithfield and held meeting at 1 o'clock. The speakers were F. D. Richards, J. Taylor and President Young. After meeting the party partook of an excellent dinner got up by the Bishop and people. We then came on to Hyde Park, where meeting was held at 4 o'clock. Being the first meeting held in the new meeting house, it was dedicated unto the Lord, John Taylor offering the dedicatory prayer. The people were addressed by D. H. Wells, W. Woodruff and President Young, the latter speaking on the persecutions of the Saints in the days of Joseph, and on the blessings and prosperity enjoyed now. He exhorted the people to trust in God and be faithful to Him.

At the close of the meeting the party drove to Logan, where at 10 o'clock, a.m. on

Wednesday, 22nd, a two days' meeting commenced. President Young made the opening address, and remarked "If I were to ask how many

there are in this congregation who were in Jackson county, or how many of you were in Kirtland, I think there would be but few. I contrast the Saints to-day with those who lived in the days of Joseph, and I see a great change. The great majority of the Saints, to-day, have been baptized into the church since the death of Joseph. There is also a great change in the world since then. When Joseph presented new revelation to the people they were much opposed to it, but since that period the world has been filled with it, but not of God. The world is tending to infidelity, and those who have left the Church deny everything that has been revealed for the salvation of the children of men. They deny the principles of the gospel, the atonement of Jesus Christ, the resurrection, and every other principle of salvation. The Latter-day Saints should prize the privileges and blessings which they have received from the hands of God. The Lord has delivered to them the ordinances of the gospel for the salvation of both the living and the dead. Has any other generation ever had the privilege of attending to the ordinances of salvation for the living and dead? Did the Zion of Enoch, of Adam, of Abraham, Isaac or Jacob? Did the apostles in the days of Jesus have the privilege of administering for the living and the dead? If they did, I do not know it. But we are called to do this work in our day and generation, then let us labor faithfully to accomplish that which God requires at our hands. With these responsibilities resting upon us what manner of men ought we to be? What should our works be? We should not permit the things of this world to blind our minds and turn us from the commandments of God. It would have been better for those, who have received the gospel and its blessings and then have turned away and apostatized, if they had never heard it, for they will be destroyed; they cannot inherit eternal life. We are called to keep the celestial law, to build up Zion and to redeem our dead. The meeting was next addressed by President Wells and W. Woodruff.

In the afternoon the people were addressed by John Taylor and F. D. Richards.

Thursday, 23rd. In the morning's meeting the people were addressed by Lorenzo Snow, B. Young, Jr., and R. T. Burton; in the afternoon by W. Woodruff, D. H. Wells and President Young.

The Spirit of the Lord rested upon the speakers, and their minds were led upon a great variety of subjects, and all the people appeared to be edified and instructed and they felt that the visit of the Presidency was very profitable to them.

At the close of the meetings at Logan we drove to Box Elder and spent the night there. Yesterday morning we traveled in our carriages, to Ogden and there took the cars for this city, arriving here at about a quarter to 2 o'clock.

In all our travels through Bear Lake, Cache and Box Elder Counties we were met by large processions of men, women and children, with banners, on which were inscribed appropriate mottoes of welcome to the President and party; and we were never more kindly greeted or entertained than upon this visit. I was pleased to see the great improvement in and extension of the various settlements.

Your brother in the Gospel,
W. WOODRUFF.

ESTRAY COW!

I HAVE in my possession one small Light Brindle COW, a little white in face, bush of tall white, brand on left hip. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take her away.

ALMA PRATT.

Two miles south Salt Lake City.

d184 s42 w21 1e

LOST!

ABOUT the middle of May last, one Dark Bay American HORSE; about 8 years old, branded y w on the left hip.
Also one Roan Californian HORSE; 8 years old, branded J on the left shoulder, supposed to have gone to Kays Ward.

Any person giving information of their whereabouts will be suitably rewarded.
JENS NEILSON,
Cedar City, Iron Co., June 15th, 1870.

d184 s42 w21 1e

ESTRAYS!

CAME into my enclosure, one Bay MARE, branded DW on the left hip, three feet partly white, black mane and tail and star in forehead.

Also one Black HORSE, about 4 years old, has a few saddle marks on him, a white bush on the end of tail, illegible brand on the left front shoulder.

Also, another Black HORSE, about 5 years old, star in forehead. The owners can have the above by proving property and paying charges.

DANIEL WOOD,

d169 1 w19 2

Bountiful, Davis Co.