

Correspondence.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 6, 1878.

Editor Deseret News:

On Sunday evening, after the meetings at Paris, Elder W. Woodruff separated from the company with the intention of going back to Lake town, thence up Bear River Valley to Randolph, Woodruff and other settlements, and of returning home by way of Evanston.

On Monday morning the weather was showery, but arrangements had been made for starting at nine o'clock, and a few minutes after that hour President Young and company rolled out of Paris, intending to drive to Soda Springs that day. It is the characteristic of the President to punctually fulfill his appointments; he rarely, if ever, takes occasion to excuse himself by blaming the weather, for not being at a place by the time mentioned. If he ever disappoints at all, it is more likely to be because of being ahead of the appointed time than by being behind it. A few miles from Paris we passed through Ovid, a

FLOURISHING LITTLE SETTLEMENT.

under the presidency of Bishop Edlefson, and the people of which are mostly from Scandinavia. We were guided across Bear River, at an excellent ford, by Bishop Moore, of Pennington, who, with Brothers Merrill and Wright had ridden some miles for that purpose. A drive of four miles brought us to Georgetown, a small settlement newly formed on Twin Creeks. Here we joined President Geo. A. Smith, and Assistant Trustees Thomas Taylor, E. F. Sheets, A. M. Musser and J. P. Freeze, who had driven that morning from Montpelier, where they had spent the night. While the company was at Georgetown, Bishop Lewis was suffering from a violent attack of cholera morbus, from which, however, as we afterwards learned, he quickly recovered.

A FINE DINNER.

Which had been prepared by the settlers, awaited the company at the residence of Bro. Ezra T. Clark, whose wife did all in her power to make her guests comfortable. It rained heavily, accompanied by loud thunder, while the company ate dinner, but at the time of starting the weather was clear. Before reaching Soda Springs we were met by a number of citizens in carriages, and upon our arrival at the Springs were all assigned comfortable quarters. Gen. H. S. Eldredge and family had arrived that day at the Springs, having left the city to enjoy the cool weather of that region and Bear Lake Valley. The General

NARROWLY ESCAPED

Severe injury the day before we met him. One of the pole straps of the buggy in which he was riding broke as he was descending a steep hill. Captain Hooper and he were riding together; but the Captain had got out to walk down the hill. For a while the position was most dangerous; but the general kept his presence of mind, and succeeded in turning the horses into a little ravine, where the buggy turned over and he escaped uninjured.

The company remained at Soda Springs from Monday afternoon until about 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning. The weather was cold for the season and stormy. We saw the place, therefore, under unfavorable circumstances. Those who reside there say that the days are usually most delightful, not hot enough to be unpleasant, but of that agreeable warmth which

MAKES EXISTENCE A JOY.

The nights are always cool, and sleeping is a positive luxury. There can be no doubt about the beneficial effects of these waters upon many constitutions. We believe that Hon. W. H. Hooper has added years to his life by his residence here of two or three months each summer for the past three years. His family, also, have been greatly benefited by the waters, which they use as a regular beverage. The springs greatly vary in quality. The large upper spring, near which President Young stopped, at the house occupied by his daughter, Mrs. Alice Clawson, is strongly impregnated with iron; but the water, when drunk directly from the spring, has a sharp and

PLEASANTLY PUNGENT TASTE,

Which makes it very agreeable. It

boils up with considerable force and sends forth quite a stream. The spring near the residence of Captain Hooper is not so large as the upper one, and does not have its lively, sparkling quality, and is, consequently, not so pleasant for those unaccustomed to these waters to drink, but contains a larger percentage of iron. Those accustomed to it like it equally well with the upper spring, and some persons appear to think that its beneficial effects are more marked. There are many other springs; among them is one known as

"STEAMBOAT SPRING."

From its noise faintly resembling that made by a steamboat; another known as "Ninety per cent.," which contains scarcely a trace of iron. All these springs are said to possess distinct medical properties, and at no distant day, will all, doubtless, be highly prized for their healing virtues.

When the Utah Northern Railroad shall be completed to Worm Creek, a few miles north of Franklin, as it probably will be this Fall, and the new road be built through Bear River Canyon, Soda Springs can then be

REACHED IN ONE DAY

from Salt Lake City. Already it is a good business point. The branch store of Z. C. M. I. does an excellent business there under the management of Heber Young, Esq. But when the Springs can be more easily reached than at present they will be resorted to for health and pleasure by large numbers. Several houses have been erected there lately, noticeable among which is the elegant residence of Hon. W. H. Hooper. He has shown his confidence in the future of the place by erecting the best one story residence we have seen in the mountains. He is building another house on the lot adjoining his, which some of his friends will be likely to occupy. Let a number of citizens of Utah build residences there, and a good hotel be established (Bro. Sterrett has erected a fine frame hotel, which is ample for all the patronage at present) and the future of Soda Springs will be assured. The medicinal properties of the springs and healthfulness of the climate will make it a

PLACE OF POPULAR RESORT

for persons from all parts of the country. At first the taste of the waters is not agreeable to visitors; but after taking a few drinks they become fond of them. We conversed with numbers of persons in Bear Lake Valley and elsewhere who had been to the Springs, and all, with a single exception, agreed in stating that after drinking the water a few times they grew very fond of it, and after leaving there they longed for more. On Tuesday the company visited Sulphur and Swan Lakes, beautiful drives from Soda Springs, but which the rain, which fell heavily, prevented us from enjoying as we otherwise would. In the evening a meeting was held in bro. Sterrett's hotel, at which Bishops Thomas Taylor and E. F. Sheets and Presidents Geo. A. Smith and Geo. Q. Cannon spoke.

From the Springs on Wednesday morning we traveled down the right bank of Bear river, the road running near the river the greater part of the distance to Cottonwood ranch—thirty miles from Soda Springs. The road, the latter part of the journey, was hilly and sidling; but the company passed over without accident. The views from some of these hilly points

WERE MOST EXQUISITE,

old travelers in the company expressed unqualified delight at the scenery, declaring they had never seen anything finer of the kind. The time of day (late in the afternoon), was most favorable for viewing this scenery to the best advantage. Through the provident care of Heber Young, Esq., who, with bro. Solomon Hale and Bishop Fallman, accompanied the company to Cottonwood, all were abundantly provided with food and bedding for camping out. There were houses here, but they had been vacated. This ranch is the joint property of Messrs. John W. Young, W. H. Hooper, and H. S. Eldredge, and is, without exception, the finest place of the kind to be found in the mountains. The natural beauty of the place is almost unsurpassed, and there are springs of almost every temperature, from almost ice

COLD TO HOT,

on various parts of the ranch. These

are so elevated also that they can be conducted into buildings for bathing and other purposes with but little trouble. There is a very fine stream of water running through the land, which gives the ranch its name, at the junction of which with Bear river there is a famous spot for fishing. Judge Leisenring visited this place in company with bro. John W. Young two years ago, and his statement concerning the quantity and the

SIZE OF THE TROUT

he caught there, has astonished his eastern friends. The entire place is covered with a luxurious growth of grass, which makes it a superb range for stock.

We made a tolerably early start the next morning (Thursday) and drove ten miles to Bro. Robbins', when we met Bishop John Maughan, of Oxford, and others, who had come there to make preparations for the company, which, from the word they had received, they did not expect until evening, and had made arrangements for them to stop there all night. Shortly afterwards Bishop Lorenzo Hatch of Franklin, accompanied by a number of men on horseback, drove up, also provided with food, bedding, &c., to make the company comfortable for the night. Bishop Merrill of Richmond had also formed a party, loaded them with provisions, &c., and sent them out to meet the company at Brother Robbins'. Altogether the most

EXTENSIVE PREPARATIONS

had been made for the comfort of the company, and the people had shown their kind feelings in the most substantial manner. The Bishops, Bro. Robbins and the rest of the folks deserve, as they received, the warmest thanks and gratitude of the company for the trouble and expense they were at to provide for the wants of the company.

The good cheer provided at Bro. Robbins' was enjoyed by all the company. Then, led by Bishop Hatch over a new route, which shortened the distance some five or six miles,

FORDING BEAR RIVER,

the party reached Franklin about 5 o'clock. We were kindly entertained here by the citizens and held meeting in the evening. President Brigham Young, Elder John Taylor, President Geo. A. Smith, Geo. Q. Cannon and Brigham Young, Jr., addressed the people. The next morning Elder John Taylor, George Q. Cannon and Bishops Thomas Taylor and Wm. Budge proceeded to Richmond and held meeting there at ten o'clock. At one o'clock meeting was held at Smithfield, and President Geo. A. Smith, Bishop Thomas Taylor, Elder A. M. Musser and President Brigham Young spoke to the people. The company remained at

THIS POINT FOR DINNER.

At four o'clock a meeting was held at Hyde Park, and Presidents Brigham Young and Geo. A. Smith occupied the time. The company then drove to Logan, reaching there by sundown. Each one repaired to the place where he had been entertained while there before, as though he was going to his own home, confident of a kind and hospitable reception. Your correspondent cannot omit mentioning here the impression made upon him by the universal kindness and hospitality of the Latter-day Saints whom the company have visited since leaving this city. This feature is one of the most prominent characteristics of the many peculiarities of this "peculiar people." John, the apostle, said, "We know that we have passed

FROM DEATH UNTO LIFE

because we love the brethren." By this rule the Latter-day Saints are in the same position, for greater love we never saw. No kindred, however near, could have received and treated President Young and company with greater affection and kindness than have people of the various settlements which we have visited. The Latter-day Saints may have much outside opposition and hatred and many difficulties to contend with; but there is a degree of love and warmth of affection one for another bestowed upon them, which abundantly compensates for all these trifling things. They are a happy people, and rejoice together as do no other people in the world. The company left Logan a few minutes past ten o'clock on Satur-

day morning by special train. In four hours and ten minutes, including the time occupied in making changes, they were at the depot in this City. The train ran from Ogden to this City

IN SIXTY-THREE MINUTES.

At Corinne President D. H. Wells, John Sharp, Wm. Jennings, Feramor Little and Geo. Swan, Esq's., met the company and accompanied them to this City.

During their absence of fifteen days from home President Young and companions have traveled about two hundred miles in carriages, about the same distance by rail, have held

TWENTY-SIX MEETINGS,

two of which were with Sunday schools, and the President has returned greatly benefitted by the trip, as have also all the rest of the company.

Let me say in conclusion, Mr. Editor, that if our people in this city who suffer from the heat during the latter part of the summer season, and especially young children liable to be attacked with summer complaints and the other diseases to which they are exposed at this season of the year, were to be sent on a trip in the canyons, mountains, or upper valleys around us, to camp out and live as we did in the beginning of our settlement here, health would be greatly improved and the Sexton's reports of deaths for August and September, I am convinced, would be greatly reduced.

J. Q. C.

"PROFESSOR."—Not very long ago some person intimated to us that in referring to some gentleman connected with the public schools of Nebraska, it was taken as a mark of disrespect that we called him *Master* instead of "Professor." The passion of our people for titles was never better illustrated. In England teachers in ordinary schools are called Masters, which proves the good sense of the English. The idea of calling every common school teacher "Professor" is, to our view, absurd and ridiculous to the last degree. It is almost as bad as it is to dub U. S. Grant LL.D. There is no sense in it, and the practice ought to be abandoned, if titles are ever to have any meaning. If we are to call John H. Kellom "Professor" Kellom, because he is the Principal of the High School, or Mr. Snow "Professor" Snow because he is a common school teacher in another department of our public schools, let us be consistent and call Miss Cochrane, Principal of the West School, Professress Cochrane, which could be done with equal propriety and taste, and so on through the whole gamut of public teachers.

According to Worcester, the word *Professor* means, "one who publicly teaches any science, or art—particularly in a university, college, &c." The word was never intended to apply to those who teach authentic geography, grammar, and various other branches of study in preparatory schools, and, as applied to such teachers, it is a meaningless misnomer, which shows nothing but a strain after titles that do not belong to those who appropriate them. It is an injustice to the really learned teachers of the arts and sciences who, in universities and colleges, make the study and teaching of some special art or science the sole work and aim of their lives. It cheapens and degrades honors won by life-times devoted to intellectual labor, to call every common school teacher Professor, just as that of Doctor of Laws, or Doctor of Divinity, is cheapened and degraded by being conferred upon those who do not deserve either of these distinctions. Scarcity is what makes these honors valuable. They, like the material commodities of commerce, are cheap or dear according to their scarcity or abundance.—*Omaha Herald*.

In England they are making an attempt to introduce green corn among the table vegetables. The effort is looked on with so much favor that a letter advocating it has been admitted into the city article of the *London Times*, from J. C. Brehaut, who was the reporter of class 86 in the Paris Exposition. He says that, having tried twenty different varieties of maize, he thinks "that, after two dissimilar seasons, it is fairly admitted to be a success."

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