

CORRESPONDENCE.

LECTURE ON THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

LEHI, Utah, March 6th, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

By request, President B. Cluff, Jun., of the Y. M. M. I. A. of Utah Stake, gave a very interesting lecture on the Sandwich Islands, Thursday evening last, under the auspices of the Y. M. M. I. A. of this place. It was one of the most interesting lectures we have ever attended.

He was accompanied by two of the natives (lady and gentleman) who gave us specimens of their vocal abilities, accompanying themselves on their native instrument. The lady also gave a short address in the Hawaiian tongue.

Brother Cluff exhibited several curiosities from the Islands.

Our meeting house was full and many could not get in. Brother Cluff and his native friends were given a vote of thanks at the close.

We appreciated the lecture and can highly recommend it to all other associations.

The amusement season is about over here and everybody is getting very busy, including the spotting element, one of whom met a lady on the street the other day and ungentlemanly demanded to know if she was a wife No. 2 or 3. She politely informed the gentleman, if we could call him such, that it was none of his business. He left her, saying that he would soon make it his business; but we think he hit upon the wrong person that time.

JONE.

RICH COUNTY ITEMS.

RANDOLPH, March 5, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

James H. Hart, of the Stake Presidency, accompanied by Elder Hugh Findlay, met with the Priesthood of this Ward on Saturday evening, the 28th ult., and with the Saints generally on Sunday forenoon and afternoon. At the afternoon meeting there were 52 names submitted as candidates for ordination to offices of the Priesthood, as follows: One Elder, 9 Priests, 16 Teachers and 26 Deacons. The vote for their acceptance being unanimous, the Elder, Priests and Teachers were then ordained. The Teachers were organized into a Quorum with Jacob Benzley as President, and John K. Southard and Peter McKinnon his Counselors. Two Quorums of Deacons were organized, and the officers ordained and set apart, but the ordaining of the members was left to the ward Bishopric. Most of the young men ordained Priests and Teachers have held the office of Deacon in this ward, and have been faithful in the discharge of their duties.

At the close of the meeting, Elders Hart and Findlay accompanied by Bishop Calder, of Garden City, Bishop Kimball, of Meadowville, and Bishop McKinnon of this Ward, drove to Woodruff and met with the Saints there in the evening.

Elder Hart in his remarks, reminded them of President Taylor's counsel to those brethren living on ranches to move in and build up the town. The speaker hoped they would obey this counsel and build up a city worthy the illustrious name it bears.

The stockgrowers' association of this county held an adjourned meeting here on the 3d inst. The calling of the roll showed that nearly all the members were present. Twenty members were present for membership and received, among whom are some of the extensive stockgrowers of eastern Wyoming. Considerable time was consumed in discussing whether they should identify with the Utah or Utah and Idaho stockgrowers' associations. Finally the meeting elected the following named gentlemen to attend the coming conventions at Salt Lake City and Ogden, represent this association and link it on to either of these Territorial organizations or keep aloof and await developments: Ira Nebeker, W. R. Walton and A. C. Call. The meeting then adjourned to convene in the County Court House, at 7:30 o'clock. At this meeting three alternates were elected: Joseph Kimball, Byron H. Sessions and Aquila Nebeker.

It was also decided to keep bulls up until the first of July, and that only those breeds that are most profitable for beef should be turned on the range.

ARCHIELD MCKINNON.

NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo.,

February 5th, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

It is now a long time since your readers have heard anything from this place. There is hardly anything I could write that could be called news; but still it might be interesting to some to hear from the "Land of Promise," where all who are engaged in the Latter-day work expect great things to be accomplished in the fulfillment of certain predictions uttered by various prophets, but which at present look very

DARK AND DOUBTFUL.

We have had an unusually long, cold and stormy winter here, doing considerable damage to fruit trees, stock, etc. It has been especially hard on the poorer classes of people, who have suffered extremely, not only from cold but because of the financial condition

of the country. Both labor and credit are ruined. The poor cannot get the necessities of life unless they have the money, and they cannot get money without labor, which is really not to be had. The result is, hundreds of idle, needy men, and their families are in great want. It seems wonderful how they can manage to live at all. It can almost be said there is a

FAMINE IN THE LAND,

while it is full of bread and an abundance of all things except labor, or the means whereby the laboring classes cannot obtain relief. It seems that a crisis is inevitable, for if the capitalists, monopolists, railroads and gamblers continue to drain the country of all its wealth and lock it up in their banks and granaries and deprive the poor working classes of the means of livelihood, it will certainly end in disaster sooner or later. It is expected under the new administration, however, that times will improve. This will doubtless be the case if it removes the causes that produced this state of affairs. The nation needs "reform" badly.

The population of Independence has increased rapidly, and the city is growing fast. The majority, however, of the new comers are of the "Josephite" faith, who are becoming very obnoxious to a great many of the citizens because of their

GREAT PRETENSIONS AND SMALL PRACTICES.

We often hear of them charging the people of Utah with crime, and exploring the government to pull out the mote from their eyes, while here in this town we find men of their stamp doing the same things of which they accuse Utah, viz. the robbing of the poor; for here some of their preachers are buying lands and dividing them up into small lots, and selling them to their poor brethren at enormous profits. This has been noticed and commented on by non-"Mormon" citizens. We often hear of Utah as the "scum of society." If that is the case it can very truthfully be said that the Josephites are the scum of Utah.

The Constitution says "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." "Religion," Webster says, "is a system of faith or worship." Still efforts are being constantly made to legislate against the religion of the Mormons, and the main movers in the "demand for legislation" against Utah, among whom the most bitter spirit of persecution is harbored and manifested, are people calling themselves Latter-day Saints and professing to believe in the Doctrine and Covenants; which book advocates "the befriending of that law which is the constitutional law of the land."

We have been visited by

GENERAL AGRAMONTE,

who is on a lecturing tour to make some money at the expense of the "Mormons." He advertised freely, displaying his views by the stereopticon. I understand his audience consisted mostly of empty chairs, though quite unexpected, for I cannot remember the time when Utah was so much spoken against and the "Mormon" question so conspicuous as at the present. If "straws show which way the wind blows," it is evident, unless things take a different shape soon, there will be very little peace, rest or safety for

UTAH OR THE "MORMONS."

There are thousands in the States who would be glad to have a pretext to go there for the purpose of exterminating the "Mormons."

Until recently there has been no unusual amount of sickness in this part of the country; but now there is a little excitement concerning the

TYPHOID FEVER,

which is prevalent at Kansas City. Some are looking for the cholera to come with the Summer.

I must tell your readers concerning an order, organized here last winter, called the

"ORDER OF ENOCH."

The principle upon which they are organized is the law of equality, as revealed in the Doctrine and Covenants. They say they believe in following Christ's example in regard to matrimony, and that men and women must live in absolute chastity and not multiply until Christ comes. They believe the Bride of Christ, or His Church, must be a virgin. They also believe an hundred and forty-four thousand will be gathered by this doctrine, and when Christ comes they will be commanded to multiply and their children will grow up and never die, but be changed. They claim that Noah and his sons preached and practiced this doctrine for more than 100 years, and were afterwards commanded to multiply. They claim Enoch lived by the same law, by which he was redeemed. They are now preparing to colonize some part of the land of Missouri, and intend to buy lands and possess them according to the laws of consecration or equality, receiving their inheritances by casting lots. This new movement is composed of men and women who were formerly members of various denominations, and so far the Order has been quite successful.

E. PETERSON.

A MISSIONARY IN MINNESOTA.

LITTLE SAUK, Todd Co., Minn.,

February 27, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

Since my last letter to you was written I have been to Monticello and back,

preaching to and fro as opportunity was afforded, and had a pleasant trip with the exception of suffering from very cold weather. I made a few friends, besides visiting a number of old ones, whose integrity is good save in one instance. I had much private talk. The outlook in my field of labor seems brighter than it did a year ago. We baptized the adult members of two families, comprising seven all told, who started for Utah yesterday morning from West Union. They have made a home for the Elders who have traveled in these parts and they deserve much credit. We will miss their company. May the Lord bless and preserve them on their journey.

At West Union we were accused of cowardice by certain parties, because we did not preach, whereupon we visited the school board of two districts and applied for the privilege of setting forth our principles. They thought themselves reasonable persons, but said they could not stoop quite so low as to come to "Mormonism." We hurled the imputation of cowardice where it belongs, and told them to shoulder the responsibility. A few are investigating carefully, and I hope to their own everlasting interest.

I am alone at present. To-day I saw the board of this district to obtain the use of the school house to hold a meeting, and got the consent of two but was requested to honor the third with a call. I did so and blasphemy ran rampant upon his tongue. "No you have done mischief enough in West Union, they will be sorry enough when they get there," (Utah.)

"Then are you willing to assume the responsibility of a refusal?" I asked. He answered with an oath.

Wisdom dictated to leave them in the hands of God. I am on a visiting tour and will speak when I can. The scene which this country presented previous to 1854 is like a pleasant dream. The present mirror of realities is a seething pool of corruption. Had I not come here on God's errand, and had a chance of seeing for myself, I could not have realized the difference in three decades. There is a restless, uneasy spirit prevailing, and some are looking for trouble nearer by than in Utah.

Yours in the Gospel,

A. B. STRICKLAND.

SCHOOL MATTERS IN DAVIS COUNTY.

FARMINGTON, Davis Co., U. T.,

March 4th, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

On the 7th ult., pursuant to a call from our County Superintendent, L. H. Kenward, a number of teachers and trustees of the county met at the west adobe school house, Farmington, and took into consideration the organizing of a teachers' association. A temporary organization was effected, and a committee appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws.

In an address, the Superintendent referred to the benefits to be derived from an organization of the kind, at the same time reporting favorably of the 21 schools in the county. A programme previously arranged by the Superintendent was carried out, and an interesting time was the result.

After the programme for the next meeting was read, the meeting adjourned for two weeks.

On the 21st ult., the assembling of an increased number of teachers and trustees, and the appearance of others interested in education, showed that the organization is one to be appreciated. When the constitution and by-laws were adopted and a permanent organization established, the following programme was executed:

Classes composed of members of the society were conducted; first, in grammar, by L. J. Robinson; second, geography, by C. T. Barrett; and third, oral elements, by Miss Anna Clark. Select reading, by Miss Kate Chase. Subject—How to organize a primary school, C. R. Clark. Recitation, by Miss Athalia Miller.

Chas. C. Hyde, who had been elected critic for the occasion, did his duty well in reviewing the exercises.

The meeting adjourned till March 14th, at 10 a. m.; and all went away feeling benefited and well paid for coming together.

Yours truly,

C. R. CLARK, Sec'y.

BRIGHAM CITY BUSINESS.

BRIGHAM CITY, Utah,

March 4th, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

As a reader of your paper I notice that you have not been crowded of late with items from Brigham City. Business here has been dull for the last two or three months; but our merchants are not discouraged. They think times will soon be better. We have a good number of business firms and individuals, compared with what there used to be here, five or ten years back. The largest merchandise establishment is the Co-operative store, the capital stock of which is about \$100,000, including buildings, sheep, sawmills, etc. The different departments of this establishments at present in operation are the store, which carries a full supply of general merchandise; several thousand head of sheep, which have paid well for the past few years; the furniture shop, which is doing a good business in home made and imported furniture; the planing mill here in town, and two or three lumber mills in the mountains. A couple of the industries belonging to this firm—name-

ly, the woolen factory and tannery—should, in my judgment, be also running.

Among the other firms doing business here are Boothe, Wilson & Co., dealers in general merchandise and drugs; Elijah A. Box, N. C. Nielsen, C. Hoist, Chas. Kelley, Mrs. C. Packer all dealers in general merchandise.

Among the home industries are four black-smith shops, one wagon shop, three furniture houses, three tailor shops, four shoe shops.

Among other dealers are the Box Elder Wagon and Hard Ware Co., with A. H. Snow as Supt.; N. C. Mortensen, who sells wagons and farming implements; B. M. Young, who will sell ice cream and summer drinks by and by, and L. C. Christensen, who deals in music, watches, clocks, etc.

The dealers in produce are Larr Halling, George Graehl, S. P. Johnson and Clement Horsley.

E. K. Fuller and C. Davis run hotels, feed and livery stables, Chas. Wight is a lumber merchant and deals in doors, sash, etc., and Mrs. Ann Burt and Emmy Lone Green are dress and hat makers.

There has just been an election for City officers, at which most of the old officers were returned. There was no opposition ticket, and but a light vote.

Yours etc.,

JOHN CHRISTENSEN.

FROM THE SOUTH.

HUNTING CREEK,

Wilkes County, N. C.,

February 23d, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

As my companion and I have many acquaintances who peruse your valuable paper, I take the liberty to address you a few lines, to inform them concerning our whereabouts, and how we are getting along in the "Sunny South." Since I wrote you last July, in connection with John E. Roueche, I have labored continuously in this field, and can say I have enjoyed my labors and good health; with the exception of twenty days in the latter part of October and beginning of November, when I suffered a severe attack of sickness.

On November 26th Elder Chas. P. Ostler (my companion at that time) being released to return home, bade me adieu. On the 27th I was joined by President Amos Cook and Wm. H. Gibbs, the latter remaining with me. Elder Cook journeyed on to Mitchell County. Our labors have been somewhat successful, having baptized six and blessed four children since July. A number of others are earnestly investigating, but while this is the case, we have realized (as a natural consequence with our Elders) the truth of the words of the Apostle Paul: "Yea, and all that will live godly in Christ Jesus shall suffer persecution." On the 12th of October (a day we had appointed to baptize a young lady) after holding meeting, we proceeded to the stream, but were interrupted by a crowd of drunken men who had previously filled our pond with brush, and threatened to stone those who even attempted to pull it out. As they were evidently well provided both with apple brandy and stones, we thought it advisable to leave the grounds to them for the time being; so we performed the ordinance the next day, without being disturbed, and the result was, we baptized two instead of one.

On December 8th we took a stroll out into a neighborhood that we had never before visited, and calling on a citizen, were made welcome; but no sooner had we taken seats and opened up a conversation, than the gentleman of the house was called out by one of his hirelings who insisted on him ordering us off, which request was ignored. Still insisting, he was ordered off the plantation, and threatened with a genuine whipping if he failed to comply. He soon put his foot in the road and moved on. The next morning we came in for a share of spite created by the proceedings just mentioned. As we were on our way to the postoffice, we passed a Baptist church house that was being repaired by ten men. When we had passed on about 150 yards, five of them (the leader being a deacon) followed in haste and began throwing stones at us, which they continued while we traveled half a mile. One of the missiles hit Elder Gibbs in the side, but did not hurt him badly, as it struck a book that was in his pocket, which warded off the force of the stone. Since then we have traveled the country without being molested.

Of late the gentler sex seem to be interesting themselves about us, as we learned they were organizing a club to banish us from their midst. On the 20th inst. we wended our way to Fishing Creek, to attend Chas. C. Wright's school exhibition. The exercises commenced with music, followed by stump speeches, dialogues, declamations and recitations. The morning exercises closed with a dialogue entitled "Trouble in a Mormon family," better known as "Marinda Slicker, from Squash Hollow, out among the Mormons." Characters, "Amaziah Heep" with ten wives, and Marinda a fair Gentile lady, out at Salt Lake City on a flying visit. Mrs. Slicker was accosted on the street by Mr. Heep, who wanted her to become his eleventh wife. She accepted the offer "just to be a funnin'." Being approached by Amaziah for a kiss to bind the bargain, she immediately knocked him down with her carpet-bag. A fight ensued participated in by all his wives, resulting in the lady from "Squash Hollow" giving Amaziah, wives and all, a serious thrashing, after which she was left to pursue her

way back to Boston unmolested. This piece was evidently performed to stir up strife and excite prejudice, and as the characters were mostly females I think I am right in saying they are doing the most against us at the present time. Having written more than I expected to I will say we are enjoying ourselves, and feel thankful to our Heavenly Father for shielding us when pursued by enemies. Ever praying for the spread of truth, I remain yours truly.

ERASTUS G. FARMER.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE

AMERICAN.

ST. LOUIS, 12.—United States Marshal Couzins, of this city, reached Hannibal, Mo., this morning, with a strong force of deputies, to protect the Wabash railroad property. Train Master Ritchie also arrived, bringing four engines from Springfield to move about 100 loaded freight cars held by the strikers. They were met by the strikers, who refused to allow the engines to go to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas yards for cars. Two of the leaders were arrested. The locomotives were then permitted to pass, but the engineers refused to run their engines without permission of the strikers. Policeman Ledford, who is about half an engineer, then boarded one of the locomotives, ran to the yards and got out one train, which started East this afternoon. The regular engineers finally concluded to run their engines, and the work progressed. The strikers are very indignant at Policeman Ledford.

Austin, 12.—Vice-President Hoxie, of the Gould system, requested Governor Ireland to order the State Rangers to Texas points where strikes exist, offering to pay the expense of transportation. The Governor refused to comply, on the ground that no serious disturbance exists and that the local officers are protecting railroad property.

CHICAGO, 12.—In the United States circuit court, this afternoon, after hearing an elaborate argument for a new trial in the case of Joseph C. Macken and Wm. Gallagher, who were found guilty in the celebrated 18th ward election case, Judge Blodgett, at 4.40 p. m. denied the motion for a new trial. He then ordered the prisoners to stand before the bar, and formally sentenced each to two years' imprisonment and also imposed a fine of \$5,000 on each. He then ordered them into the custody of the United States marshal, and deferred the date of their removal to Joliet for ten days. Neither man flinched when sentence was pronounced. Gleason's case was not disposed of, as Leonard Swett wishes to present some arguments to the court.

The prisoners were then taken to the county jail and locked up. Papers will probably be perfected to-morrow, appealing to Judge Gresham for a review of the case, pending which the prisoners will doubtless be released on bail again. It is believed the review by Judge Gresham is the last move which the prisoners can make to delay or avoid punishment.

TROY, Tenn., March 12.—Three negroes named Ambrose Young, Charles Latham, and Frank Freeman were arrested yesterday, charged with being implicated in the murder of Montgomery, near the State line last December. While under guard at Union City last night, a mob of one hundred overpowered the guard, and took the prisoners and hanged them just outside the city. Their lifeless corpses were found this morning suspended from a tree.

NEW YORK, 13.—With the exception of brief spells of wakefulness, General Grant passed a comfortable night. When he retired he complained of a dull pain in the ear and head. He did not get up till late this morning and made no complaint of pain.

ST. LOUIS, 13.—Governor Marmaduke issued a proclamation late last night, warning the strikers and all persons associated with them in interfering with the movement of engines and trains, and intimidation of other persons who may be willing or desire to work, that such action is unlawful, and calling upon the county and municipal officers to promptly enforce the laws, and commanding all individuals or combinations of individuals, in any way engaged or concerned in interfering with the free traffic of railroads, or in the intimidation of their employees to desist at once and without further warning.

WASHINGTON, 13.—The first decided action of Secretary Manning in regard to changes in the force under the Treasury department was announced this morning. It consist of a reduction of the force in the special agents' division, whereby it is expected that a saving of \$40,000 annually will be effected. The services of forty persons in various parts of the country have been dispensed with and notices to that effect were mailed to them to-day. The list includes six special agents, twenty-six special inspectors of customs and ten employees, whose names are borne on the so-called "fraud roll."

WASHINGTON, 13.—Col. Nelson H. Davis, Inspector General to be Inspector General with the rank of Brigadier General; Lieut. Col. Absalom Baird, Inspector General to be Inspector General with the rank of Colonel Major; Robert P. Hughes to be Inspector General with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. The Senate confirmed Charles S. Fairchild of New York, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.