

# THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO 51.

SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1870.

VOL. XVIII.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

THE DESERET NEWS, WEEKLY

ONE COPY, ONE YEAR, \$5.00.

THE DESERET NEWS, SEMI-WEEKLY

ONE COPY, ONE YEAR, \$8.00.

THE DESERET EVENING NEWS

ONE COPY, ONE YEAR, \$10.00.

GEO. Q. CANNON,

Editor and Publisher,  
Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

Bishop WILLIAM BUDGE is authorized to act as GENERAL AGENT for the DESERET NEWS throughout Cache County.

\*Elder GEORGE FARNWORTH of Mount Pleasant, is appointed GENERAL AGENT for the DESERET NEWS and JUVENILE INSTRUCTOR for Sanpete County.

## Special Notices.

All the Grocers in Utah (nearly) sell GILLET'S Baking Powder, and it is not surpassed, in Quality or Cheapness, by ANY POWDER IN THIS OR ANY OTHER MARKET.

### Always Ready and Reliable.

From its perfect purity and uniform strength, DOOLEY'S BAKING POWDER can be safely relied on as the best and most economical baking powder in use. No short weight as each can contains the full net amount represented, and the same quantity is guaranteed to last longer and give better satisfaction in making rolls, biscuits, pastry, &c., than any other article of the kind known. Manufactured by DOOLEY & BROTHER, New York.

Gillet's Flavoring Extracts are known to the Trade, from Chicago to the Pacific. All Grocers and Druggists keep them.

The Fashionable Public use Burnett's Cologne for the hair.—HARPER'S WEEKLY.

Burnett's Cologne has attained an enormous sale.—NEW YORKER.

Present to a Lady of good taste that matchless perfume, Burnett's Florimel.

Brilliance of Complexion is desirable in a lady; and for its preservation Burnett's Kalliston is guaranteed to be a most powerful auxiliary.

Favorites with the Ladies—Burnett's Flavoring Extracts. The uninitiated should try them.

Gillet's Washing Crystal makes washing easy, removes all stains, and BLEWS THE CLOTHES at the same time. Ask your Grocer for it, everybody. d28-10-2aw w41-8

## EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

THE vagaries, follies and indecencies of "the fashions" seem to keep pace with, if not to outstrip the growth of the nations in corruption and fashionable vice. Extraordinary and outrageous fashions are the direct results of the decay of a people in modesty, taste and purity, while these same fashions in their turn help to increase the looseness in morals and social evils that first allowed of their birth.

But a short time ago we referred to a late silly development of fashion, styled the "Al-exandria limp," in which certain ladies of the "upper ten" in Great Britain had adopted a limp or halt in their walking, in order to imitate the lameness of the princess Alexandria of England, caused by some disease, said to be rheumatism, from which she has been a great sufferer. As this folly did not originate in Paris, we may hope that it will be short lived. But the last folly of the fashionable world has manifested itself in an instrument of torture, which, if we were not living in a nation that we are told by every one stands in the vanguard of civilization, we should ascribe to a people but little advanced from the savageness of the Ashantees, or the ignorance of the Bushmen.

A correspondent, we presume from the signature, a lady,—of the Chicago Tribune, thus describes this last patent improvement for fashionable murder.

"A new device of fashion has come to light. It may be called making people over. I have observed in some of the stories a sort of harness which had excited

my curiosity as to what it might be. Upon inquiry I learned that it was a leather vise for compressing the waist. Young ladies who possess too much solid flesh, object to corsets because the whalebones break; they will not stand the pressure. This leather girdle will neither break nor give. It was decorated with silk stitchings and red morocco ornaments, just as we see the coffins ornamented in the windows of an undertaker's shop. But there are some people who can be spared from the world just as well as not, and they are the only ones who will wear the 'patent waist compressor.'"

We sometimes wonder if the ladies of Christendom,—for in the nations boasting of the light of Christianity are such things alone used—ever think of the sinfulness of thus distorting the beautiful bodies their Creator has given them, or whether they ever stop for a moment to reflect on the diseases, suffering and death brought about by such fashionable devices for improving nature, and fashioning woman into a shape the beauty of which can alone be dispersed by eyes accustomed to the malformations thus produced. If they do ever reason on these we can only imagine that they conclude that fashion is more exacting than God, religion and good sense, and that as they "might as well be out of the world as out of the fashion" they would rather exist as a short lived, sickly, suffering votaries of fashion than as healthy, natural, sound minded women as God has made them.

Mrs. Stowe seems to have "jumped out of the frying-pan into the fire" by publishing her "Lady Byron Vindicated," if we may believe the criticisms of the leading Eastern papers. It is however very evident that a great majority of the editorial fraternity were very anxious that she should fail to establish her charge against Lord Byron, and since the supplement to the Atlantic Monthly article has appeared, they have spared no pains to convince the world that Mrs. Stowe has indeed failed in her attempt to fasten upon him the unnatural offence of which she accuses him. Aside from the subject the work is said to be very poor, and as a literary production verbose and tiresome; written mainly with a view to sell, and make as much of as possible, to increase its size, to which end she dwells at immense length upon trivial points, repeats the same thing over many times.

On the other side, however, Mrs. Stowe at the commencement of her work says:

"In proving what I assert, I make four points: 1. A concerted attack upon Lady Byron's reputation, begun by Lord Byron in self defense. 2. That he transmitted his story to friends to be continued after his death. 3. That they did so continue it. 4. That the accusations reached their climax over Lady Byron's grave, in Blackwood, of 1839, and the Guiccioli book, and this re-opening of the controversy was my reason for speaking." The salient points of her defense are: First, that Lady Byron did tell her that Lord Byron committed incest with his sister; second, that Lord Byron confessed the crime, and Lady Byron declared that she had letters and other documents proving it, though Mrs. Stowe did not see them; third, that Lady Byron told Mrs. Leigh, at the time of the separation, were written in the belief that Byron's crime had gone no farther than guilty purpose and attempt, to which his sister had not consented—further revelations came later; fourth, that of the supposed child of this incestuous intercourse, Mrs. Stowe knows not very much, but still enough to warrant the full belief that there was such a child, and that the story of Medora Leigh is true.

Whichever way the matter stands, we cannot regard the controversy as other than sensational, gotten up more as a speculation on the part of Mrs. Stowe and her publishers than with a desire to arrive at the whole truth regarding the matter, or to vindicate the character of Lady Byron. Did it even do so we fail to see the advantage of raking up these old grievances, which, so far as the outside world are concerned, would have best remained buried with the dead. But as a sensation it has succeeded admirably, and will, no doubt, be the forerunner of other works of a like class dealing in the sins and follies of men and women bearing famous names, for which, unfortunately, there is abundant material, and no lack of authors, to pander to the popular taste. It is to be regretted that Mrs. Stowe's work has tended to make this branch of literature respectable, and will, no doubt, have a decided effect in still further lowering the tone and morals of a now terribly corrupt press.

THE reduction of the national debt must be a subject of interest to every citizen. A calculation has been made showing the total reduction, and the rate per month, week, day, hour, minute and second, from March to December, '69, the first nine

months of President Grant's administration. The following is the result:

Reduction from March 1,	\$71,993,525 00
Reduction per month,	7,989,291 00
Reduction per week,	1,843,680 00
Reduction per day,	262,421 00
Reduction per hour,	10,934 00
Reduction per minute,	182 00
Reduction per second,	3 20

Were it possible for the process of reduction to continue, uninterruptedly, until the debit side of the national ledger was cleared the work would require about thirty years, supposing the total of the debt to be, in round numbers, \$3,000,000,000.

THE representative women of that portion of the sex who demand men's rights and yet whimper for woman's privileges and exemptions, are, according to a correspondence which we find in the Iowa State Register, rapidly drifting into spiritualism and free love. As loathsome and repugnant as the latter idea is to the heart of every virtuous woman, of which there must be many who have identified themselves with the "woman's rights movement," yet there can be no doubt of the truth of the above statement. The organ of the cause, the Revolution, by editorial consent, upholds inconstancy to marriage vows, infidelity, divorce for trivial offences, etc.; the very stories it publishes are filled with the same poison, no doubt advanced as feelers, to accustom the public mind to the social reforms yet to be inaugurated in connection with the rights already demanded. As an instance, the correspondence refers to one of its leading stories, which is enough to convince any one reading it what are the sentiments of its editors and proprietor. The hero of the tale is a married man, who falls desperately in love with a beautiful country girl and takes her for his "true wife," his "soul's love," his "other self." He provides a home for her in the city, whilst bitterly cursing the "laws of men" that bind him to another. By and by the wife which "the laws enforce upon him" finds out his amours, creates a slight unpleasantness in the family and finally causes "his soul's love," his "darling Mary" to flee with her infant to parts unknown. In process of time the hated wife dies and this "God-given husband" mourns the loss of his loved Mary, who wanders nightly in the streets, to procure food for herself and little daughter. At last, by dint of clairvoyance and spiritual intuition, the hero and his "soul's love" are re-united, at which the writer (a lady, of course) wishes he had a third arm wherewith to encircle herself.

Where is Anna? What can she be doing, to permit such ideas to be advocated in the organ of the class she represents. May be she is too busy swinging the circle, with her anti-Mormon tirades to keep her eye on the Revolution, or perhaps she is writing a book that is to put the extinguisher on Mrs. Stowe's work by its still more extraordinary revelations. Or can it be possible that the indignant Anna who, when she first saw a man with two honorable wives, in the bitterness of her soul cried out, "Lord let me die where I stand," is a believer in these "advanced ideas?" If so, can we wonder that she should see in the sacredness with which marriage is regarded in Utah, and its almost universal practice here, much to deplore, but more to condemn. She, however, with her sisters of the woman's rights cause will find, that if ever they obtain the right of transient matrimonial associations, which corrupt men would no doubt gladly accord to them, they have created a wonder they cannot destroy, and have brought upon their heads more bitter sorrow and more terrible woe than Miss Dickinson ever dreamed of charging to the fulfilling of the law of Celestial Marriage.

THE telegrams, a few days since, announced the fact that Secretary Boutwell had delivered a lecture at Lincoln Hall, Washington. The Washington Evening Star, of the 11th instant contains a eulogy upon and a digest of the lecture, which it pronounces an able effort, and worthy of the lecturer's reputation as a scholar and a Statesman. The subject upon which Mr. Boutwell discoursed was: "The Progress of American Independence." He reviewed the events which led to the outbreak of the Revolution and the ultimate triumph of the Republicans in their efforts to achieve independence.

The leading events of importance in our national history—down to the Rebellion were dwelt upon, and the work that yet remains to be done in order to render the nation independent in all its relations was discussed, the national debt receiving a considerable share of the Secretary's attention.

On this subject Mr. Boutwell said: "Our condition at the present time is peculiar. The revenue is large, and after

the payment of ordinary expenses, pensions, and interest, we have a surplus of one hundred millions annually for the reduction of the principal of the debt. The Treasury is free from embarrassment, and we have no occasion to borrow a dollar for any purpose whatever. Provision can be easily made for the payment of the forty bonds, amounting to \$194,000,000, in 1874, when they will be first redeemable, or they may be postponed for thirty years more, as the public interest may require. The amount of \$283,000,000, due in 1881, can be paid at maturity. For the present we are at ease in financial affairs. The proposition for a new loan has one purpose, and one only—the reduction of the interest account; and if this cannot be accomplished, we have no occasion to intrude upon the markets of the world. Our power to place a new loan at a reduced rate of interest is, in my judgment, wholly dependent upon the magnitude of our surplus revenues. Nothing but the menace of payment will induce the holders of six per cent. bonds to surrender them and accept a bond bearing a lower rate of interest. If we reduce the revenue so that it is barely adequate to meet necessary expenses and the accruing interest, the holders of five-twenty bonds will resolutely resist every effort to induce them to accept a lower rate of interest. Our net interest account, excluding Pacific railway bonds is \$125,000,000.

The Government has already bought \$90,000,000 of its own bonds, the interest on which is paid to the Treasury, leaving our actual interest at about \$120,000,000. The reduction of the interest account, \$13,000,000 a year, will enable us if we choose to make this the basis of a sinking fund, to pay the principal of the interest-bearing debt in thirty-five years, even if we should reduce our revenue to the necessary expenses of the Government, and the amount needed to pay the interest at the present rate. That is to say, a saving of \$18,000,000 annually in the amount of interest will in thirty-five years, with the accumulating interest, be equal to the bonded debt of the United States. Ought there, then, in the presence of such a possible advantage, be any doubt as to the wisdom of maintaining our revenues at a high rate for one or two or even three years if necessary?

With a large revenue for three years, the result is surely accomplished in one way or the other. If the public accept the new bonds at a lower rate, the question is settled in favor of the Government. If they decline the opportunity the revenues will liquidate the principal of the debt, and the interest will disappear proportionately. In either case the country succeeds. If, however, we at once reduce the revenues till they are sufficient for ordinary expenses, pensions and interest on the public debt, and the public creditors shall consequently refuse to receive a new bond at a lower rate of interest, what will be the condition of the country thirty-five years hence? It will have paid \$4,200,000,000 of interest upon the public debt, and the entire principal will be then unpaid. Again, I say it is not sufficient for a nation that it is politically independent of foreign or hostile powers. It is not sufficient that the people are all citizens—that they are free and equal, or even that political power is in their hands. To all these must be added national financial independence. This America has not; this she cannot have until she diminishes perceptibly her public debt, and renders its payment certain within a generation. I dare not cite examples, but the nations are many that are crippled in their policy and retarded in the development of their industries by the magnitude of their debts. Their example should be a warning to us."

THE late nuptials of Mr. Pandurang Venayek Karmarker, and the widowed Venu Bai have excited considerable interest at Bombay, for the marriage of Hindoo widow of the Brahmin caste, has not yet ceased to be a novelty in India.

The lady was married when nine years old, her husband living but nine months after their union; she is now seventeen, and has dared to break through the iron bonds of caste and accepted a second husband. At the wedding all the usual Hindoo ceremonies were performed and a large number of Brahmins attended the celebration.

The burning of the wife on her husband's funeral pile, was from time immemorial practiced in Hindostan, and only a few years ago abolished by the British Government. But when the Suttee was abolished the woman was doomed to a life long widowhood. To marry again, was not only to forfeit every earthly privilege, but every blessing in the Hindoo heaven. The presence of so many high caste natives at the late wedding is a proof that European civilization is rapidly penetrating into the inner social life of this once most exclusive people.