

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## ONE FACT THAT MISS FIELD DID NOT MENTION.

Editor Deseret News:

I read some time since that Kate Field declared to having stated "facts" when she manufactured and gave publicity to the malicious and vile slanders about the Latter-day Saints, a people whose customs and principles she professes to have thoroughly investigated. After a residence of thirty years among this people I most emphatically state that I have neither experienced nor witnessed any of the evils which she so loudly proclaims, and as the lady seemingly possesses but one aim, and that to misrepresent, I thought it would not be an injustice to remind her and the readers of her "Essays on Mormonism" of at least

## ONE "FACT"

that it has not suited her purpose to mention.

During her most eventful sojourn in Utah she was visited and treated with marked courtesy by Mormon ladies of noted intelligence, education and culture—among them Mrs. E. B. Wells, editor of *Woman's Exponent*, and Dr. R. B. Pratt, who, according to arrangement, visited in company with her a family in Salt Lake City somewhat noted for their peaceful and happy relationship in the order of celestial marriage. Three wives and a dozen healthy, well developed children were assembled in the parlor for Kate's curious inspection.

The family presuming that she came for information were willing to engage in conversation upon any of the principles of our faith and relate their experience in the Abrahamic order of marriage, but it was very evident that this lady so ravenous for information of a certain kind, did not desire to possess herself of any such facts as this opportunity afforded; for she most ingeniously turned the current of conversation upon other topics, herself taking the lead and playing the role of entertainer. The children whom most strangers regard with curious interest because of their birth in the patriarchal order of marriage, were entirely ignored, for had she noticed them at all she must have admitted them to be at least the equals of children elsewhere; and this, I fear, with her

## ONE-SIDED VIEWS,

would have been too great a consideration.

If the lady, as she stated, was eager to obtain facts, she, in this instance, was certainly guilty of a great injustice to the public whom she proposed to enlighten; for here, in her presence, were women willing, nay anxious, to give her any information within the range of actual experience, personally or otherwise, extending over a period of many years, had she manifested the least desire to listen. But she knew that these ladies would not acknowledge that they were "beasts of burden," "unsupported by their husbands," "animals for refreshing the earth and nothing more," though they were not ashamed of having fulfilled God's first great command, and were proud of their goodly number of

## OLIVE BRANCHES;

for they look upon children as "An heritage from the Lord."

Neither would they confess to her that they felt themselves degraded either morally or physically by their mutual marriage to one man; nor would they admit that their children, with fine physique and bright, intelligent faces, were one particle degenerate. They would also have failed to harp upon the utterly false and threadbare story of being forced to enter or remain in their condition, so freely termed serfdom by anti-"Mormon" zealots.

One chapter of their knowledge and experience would spoil her whole design, so she refused to possess it for insertion in her "series of essays." Theirs would have been a recital of the

## PERFECT FREEDOM

enjoyed in this order; its purifying and elevating tendencies; its power to redeem women from the curse pronounced upon Mother Eve, and from the slavery—the soul-harrowing and soul-and-body-destroying train of evils into which a monogamic system of marriage has plunged her, and its power to place all women on the highest pinnacle of honor—that of wife and mother removing all possibility of any becoming the plaything of man's ungodly lust—a margin, if you please, for man's license outside the "marriage relation."

They would tell how the divine instinct of maternity could find its full reward within the walls of comfortable homes in the legitimate ministry and pleasures of honorable motherhood, and how women, by subduing selfishness,

THE MAIN SPRING OF ALL HUMAN WOE, and adopting the golden rule, "with that true charity which 'thinketh no evil,'" which suffereth long and is kind, I not easily provoked and which covereth a multitude of sins, in fact, by simple taking as a guide the rules laid down by our Savior, and conforming their lives thereto, women may live in a condition of peace, progress and mutual good will, finding many sources of happiness and advantage by living and laboring for each other's interest—and that the bonds of love between

wives in hundreds of instances are like those between Ruth and Naomi. The "Mormon" women are not only capable of pure and devoted love for their husbands, and the principles of the Gospel have so enlarged their souls that they are also capable of extending an unselfish love to their own sex, and are willing to share with them blessings both for time and eternity.

But Miss Field and other would-be rabid "Mormon" abolitionists have no idea of such exalted principles; hence their abuse, for it is a noted peculiarity of human nature to denounce what it is incapable of comprehending.

Again, people of such proclivities appear decidedly vulture-like in their natures, always delighting in carrion, and always on the alert to discover something awful to shock their extremely moral sensibilities.

When such characters pander to the vitiated tastes of a certain class of the public for the purpose of lining their capacious pockets, where facts are not startling and sensational enough to meet the demand, imagination must supply all deficiencies; but a woe is pronounced upon all those who "love and make a lie," who "speaketh not truth from the heart," who bear false witness against their neighbor; and, while offenses must come woe unto them by whom they come, for however great, influential, or wise in their own conceit may be those who fight against God's work—though humble may be the instruments He has chosen—their sin will follow them unto utter destruction, while the kingdom which God has established never more to be thrown down or given to another people will triumph gloriously.

L. F. S.

## SAD CASE OF DROWNING.

## THE PROVO RIVER DISASTER.

Provo, July 9th, 1885.

This morning the sad intelligence that a father and son had been

## DROWNED

while coming down the Provo cañon road cast a gloom over the whole community. The facts are as follows:

Major Berry's brother-in-law, Mr. Thos. McGraw, who has been here but seven weeks, together with his eldest son, went in company with the Major on a trip up Provo cañon, partly to get a load of wood, but mainly for jan "out," and to view the scenery of that picturesque region.

Major Berry will be remembered as the gentleman who came here from Washington, bringing his bride, and settling down here, on a farm which he has partly converted into a hop vineyard. The gentleman is well-known and heartily admired by the whole community, and when his brother-in-law came out, and built himself a nice home, settling down near the Major, with his wife and family of boys, every one wished them both all the success they themselves hoped for.

Day before yesterday, then, the little party left their home on the bench in high spirits. Mr. McGraw and his son (who was fifteen years old,) seemed in unusually high spirits.

They started home all right, but

## WERE BELATED.

Passing a party of campers about half-past eight o'clock, the campers tried to persuade the little party to remain over night with them. The Major, too, used his endeavors to persuade Mr. McGraw to camp, as also did the lad; but the father replied he had promised to be home that night, and he must keep his word.

Coming on down, they overtook a man who desired to ride with them. He got up on Mr. McGraw's load, but just before reaching the fatal spot, the man said he would get down and walk. A few moments afterwards they came down on a short dugway, and as they turned a curve, one of the wheels of Mr. McGraw's wagon slipped off the dugway and one of the animals being frisky, almost in a moment the whole load went into the water. The Major, who kept looking back, knowing McGraw was unaccustomed to horses,

## HEARD A SPLASH,

and saw the load going over.

Giving his lines to the man who was with them, the Major ran to the bank. By this time the team was three-quarters of the way across the river, the current of which at that point was exceedingly strong. The Major shouted, "Hold on to the poles Tom and I'll save you!"

The father also shouted to the lad,

"Son, son, hold on to the poles!"

The Major did all that a frantic man could do, and then ran down to a Mr. Baum's, from there gathering up all the neighbors to assist him. Every effort was made to reach them, but the river was too swift. The man and boy disappeared almost instantaneously, the load turning over and over.

The Major on returning from Baum's, whither he had gone on horseback, went through an arm of the river, which was about five feet deep. His horse stumbled over as he went in, and he fell off in the water. Twice he arose and the horse knocked him down. The third time he arose he shouted for assistance, and the whole party rushed up, and thus saved his life.

About 2 o'clock (in the night) Major Berry sent word down to Sheriff Turner to come up and help him. A crowd of men were soon gathered by the Sheriff, and he rode immediately to the cañon. Reaching there, the bodies

were found at last, nearly half a mile down from where they went in. It was from seven to half past when the bodies were drawn out, and then the sad procession came down to the grief-stricken home, where

## SORROW REIGNS SUPREME.

The keen sympathy of the community goes with the bereaved family. Mr. McGraw was a whole-souled, genial man, whom to know was to respect and admire. His wife and own sister, Mrs. Berry, as well as her faithful husband, are prostrated with grief. And I but echo the sentiments of the people when I say God bless and comfort this stricken household!

The services will be held at the widow's house at 2 o'clock to-morrow.

Major Berry said he dreamed the night before the trip that the logs were falling over and over and over, and while making superhuman efforts, almost lost his own life.

## HOMESPUN.

## THE FISH LAKE DISASTER.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE ACCIDENT BY WHICH ELEVEN PERSONS WERE BURIED BENEATH A FALLEN ROOF, AND ONE AT LEAST FATALLY INJURED.

Glenwood, July 7th, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

I have just received the particulars of the fatal accident at Fish Lake on Tuesday, the 30th ult., which happened as follows:

The families of Brothers Henry Burr, Geo. Cloward and — Neiswanger, were in the cabin belonging to the latter, at what is known as Neiswanger's Ranch. It had been raining very hard, and the roof of the house, which consisted of a heavy layer of dirt, became so heavy that it fell in. At the time of the falling in of the roof (which took place at 2 o'clock p. m.) there were eleven persons in the cabin, and the accident was so sudden that no warning was given, and none that were inside could get out. A little four-year-old boy of Brother Cloward was sitting near the stove in the centre of the house, and was so badly mangled and scalded that he only lived fifteen hours. Mrs. Jane Cloward, the mother of the little boy, was badly hurt, and fears are entertained that she will not recover. Several others were slightly injured, but not seriously. Mrs. Burr was sitting near the middle of the house, holding her babe in her arms; the chair she was sitting upon was completely smashed to splinters, but she and her child escaped with slight bruises. One of Brother Burr's children was taken out of the fallen debris for dead, but afterwards revived, and is doing well. Mrs. Neiswanger was quite badly hurt. Miss Torvet and some of the children escaped without injury. Brothers Burr and Cloward and two small boys were outside of the building at the time of the occurrence, and applied themselves with almost superhuman energy to rescue the suffering wives and children. After taking out the little son of Brother Burr's and laying him on the ground as dead, the father again made haste to find and rescue his sister's (Mrs. Cloward's) child that was so badly mangled. The excitement, work, and the appalling scene was too much for him, he fainted and for a time could be of no service to the others. Brother Cloward is very much overcome with losing his little son in so sudden and violent a manner and having his wife yet lying at the point of death.

The unfortunate families have the sympathy of all the people and all that can be done is being done for them.

Yours, etc.,

I. W. PIERCE.

## EXPRESSIONS FROM THE PEOPLE.

## THE DIVORCE QUESTION.

Editor Deseret News:

In a recent editorial, commenting on Mr. Kirkpatrick allusion to the real danger that menaced monogamy, the action of Senator Brown, of Georgia, in presenting a resolution to the Baptist convention at Augusta, was alluded to. A little explanation would doubtless interest your readers. The Senator, during the last session of Congress, sought to make an amendment to the Edmunds law, making illicit intercourse between the sexes the only ground for divorce; in fact sought to establish the law as Jesus gave it to the people.

His amendment was lost, but the Senator, nowise daunted, brought the question fairly before the Baptist convention, and made a long argument in its favor, the result of which was the almost unanimous adoption of the resolution, and the fact was telegraphed all over the country. But alas for human frailty; between the afternoon and evening sessions, the learned divines, who made up the membership of the convention, had a season of reflection, and found themselves in quite an awkward predicament.

If the senator was right, some of his brethren of the Baptist persuasion were living in open adultery, and that would never do, (to confess). Even some of the ministerial fraternity, would also have been liable to the same ugly impeachment; so to avoid the dilemma, they sneaked back into evening session, and rescinded their afternoon action, but they didn't telegraph

that to any great extent. The matter was quietly hushed up, and a number of papers have recently taken Senator Brown to task, about his monstrous doctrine. But the old man, does not scare much, and simply reads them the law—"Whosoever shall put away his wife, except it be for fornication, and marryeth another, committeth adultery," and I understand proposes to fight it out on this line.

In this connection there is a tidal wave of divorce discussion going across the country, in which the press, the pulpit and the people are taking unusual interest, and the pros and cons of this important subject are being thoroughly ventilated. But like the family whose garden was invaded by the pig, instead of turning him out, they fell into a heated debate over how he got in. In the meantime his swiftness was playing havoc with the garden "sass." So divorce cases roll up in the courts; the calendar is loaded down with them, more coming, and the end is not yet.

## DEFINITION OF CONSTITUTIONALITY.

It suits the anti-"Mormon" crowd just now to point to the decisions of the Supreme Court, declaring the validity of some of the laws by which the Saints are being oppressed. "The Supreme Court has decided it—that ends it; there is an end to argument." So asserted as good a lawyer as Judah P. Benjamin, relative to the Dred Scott decision, and the declared validity of the fugitive slave laws, but where stand those decisions to-day? were they a finality? Gov. Seward in response to this query, in his great Auburn, New York, speech, declared that there was a "higher law" than even the Constitution; a law that made man amenable to his God, ahead of, and prior, to any allegiance to an earthly power. The officers of the government in Utah are nearly all good Republicans, I suppose, and look upon Mr. Seward as the father of the Republican party. I wonder how they like his "higher law" idea, so generally believed in by the Latter-day Saints. Mr. Lincoln, a sound common sense lawyer, asserted in this connection that while he would not deny that such decisions were final, so far as concerned the parties to the suit, yet, "if the policy of the government upon vital questions, affecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by the decisions of the court the moment they are made, the people will have ceased to be their own master, having to that extent resigned their sovereignty into the hands of that eminent tribunal." Mr. Lincoln was a good Republican, I imagine, and his views should have some weight with his followers, but I suppose that Utah Republicans would not agree with him in the foregoing proposition. It would not suit their purpose.

The State of Virginia has recently had two decisions rendered by the Supreme Court, on identical propositions, the suits being instituted a few months apart, as to time, and are now in the enjoyment of two decisions, diametrically opposed to each other. In the one instance the Court declares the law of 1871 relative to State coupons being received for taxes, legal, valid and constitutional, while in the other, they declare the same act illegal, invalid, and unconstitutional, in that it impaired the invalidity of a contract. Of course, Virginians can take which decision suits their particular case the best. If a decision of that august tribunal is a finality, binding on the people for ever and forever, the State of Virginia has a law both legal and illegal, valid and invalid, constitutional and unconstitutional, and both positions sustained by the court of last resort.

If the Supreme Court makes such a muddle of things, can the ground and lofty tumbling, and Jeremy Diddling of Zane, Dickson, et al. be wondered at.

## MUDDLING EFFECTS OF PUBLIC OPINION.

Our courts of both high and low degree, have become simply the enunciation of present public opinion, instead of enforcers of the law.

Congress, driven by the force of public prejudice, passes unconstitutional laws; the courts, under the same pressure, declare them constitutional, and enforce their edicts with uncalled-for, nay venomous severity, the result of which naturally is that the people lose confidence in the law-makers, the courts and the Government. Society, political, religious, and social is disturbed; cut loose from its moorings, it drifts away from ancient landmarks and becomes the prey to every passing current of wind. They that sow to the wind, shall reap of the whirlwind.

## NOT CAUSES FOR ASTONISHMENT.

To the true Latter-day Saint, in possession of the Holy Spirit, all these things, are not surprising. On the contrary, they have been and are expected, and worse than these, for what nation or people ever started on the down-hill race, that called a halt before they arrived at the bottom. On the contrary, with increased and accelerated speed they rush on, seemingly determined to commit hari-kari in spite of the warnings, and efforts, of those who would gladly stop them in their wild career if allowed.

Let the hearts of the Saints be made glad, let them stand firm by every revealed principle of the Gospel, let the songs of Zion ascend, for the end draweth nigh, and the hour of redemption approacheth apace.

God stays with the righteous, and protects his own, bringing to pass His

designs in his own way, and they who stand steadfast to the end shall be saved. MISSIONARY.

## NOT SO WITH SORGHUM.

Editor Deseret News:

I notice the following in your Saturday's issue:

"M. Leplay has discovered the remarkable fact that the sugar contained in the sugar cane disappears almost entirely as the seed ripens. The same with sorghum."

This is not true with regard to sorghum. The fact is that the sugar increases up to the time of the seed ripening and has its maximum of sugar at the time the seed is ripe. If, however, the cane stands any length of time after the seed is ripe, the sugar product is diminished. When it is remembered that sugar beet produces seed in its second year of growth, it being dug up ready for sugar the first year, laid away all winter and planted out the following year for seed, the conditions being so different from a plant that produces seed in the same year as it is perfect for use, it can be readily seen that what might be true in one case need not be true in the other.

Quoting from the Agricultural Report on the subject of sorghum, containing an account of several thousand analyses in 1881 and 2.

Early amber cane at its fourteenth stage, when the seed was dry and would split with difficulty, the juice had specific gravity of 1.083, and contained of sugar product 14.83 per cent. while 15 days later, when the seed was fully ripe and hard enough to grind the specific gravity was 1.091, and the juice contained 18.61 per cent. sucrose or sugar product. This was its maximum stage, and it deteriorated from Sept. 3rd to Nov. 17th down to 13.03 per cent. of sugar with glucose and solids, not sugar, largely increased. As I hope the day is not far distant when we shall make here our own sugar, I am anxious that the people shall be correctly informed.

Very Respectfully,  
ARTHUR STAYNER.

## A Narrow Escape from Death.

One of the largest houses in the artistic porcelain and glass business of New York is that of Davis, Collamore & Co. Their head salesman is Mr. Alonzo Clark, a gentleman of about forty years of age. Not long since they came near losing him by death. But he is again at his important post, and in a very fair state of health.

To one who recently called on Mr. Clark, to enquire about his recovery, he said:

"About a year and a half ago I caught a severe cold. My lungs became inflamed and my whole system was prostrated. Soon I showed all the symptoms of consumption. I was entirely disabled. I was in the care of one of the best known physicians in the city and one of the most expensive ones. But physicians could do little or nothing for me. The nearest they came to finding out what was the matter with me was when they advised me if I had any business affairs to settle, to see about it as early as possible, as I could not last long."

"After I got rid of the doctors who had given me up to die I grew a little better and was able to drag myself down to the store. Two lady-customers spoke to me about Compound Oxygen and advised me to go to the New York office of Drs. Starkey & Palen. I knew nothing about the remedy, but concluded to try it as a venture. On taking a few inhalations I was surprised at the effect on me."

"When I commenced with the Oxygen I had not for months slept in a bed. I had been compelled to take such sleep as I could get by reclining in a chair. After inhaling the Oxygen awhile, I began to enjoy refreshing sleep for two or three hours at a time. 'Soon I found myself able, to my great delight, to attend to business as of old. I had not all my former strength of course, but I was rapidly gaining, and have kept on gaining ever since. I cannot say too much for Compound Oxygen, for it has brought me back to the condition of health in which you see me now, after the physicians had told me that I must die.'"

"A Treatise on Compound Oxygen," containing a history of the discovery and mode of action of this remarkable curative agent, and a large record of surprising cures in Consumption, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Asthma, etc., and a wide range of diseases, will be sent free. Address Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard St., Philadelphia.

Orders for the Compound Oxygen Home Treatment will be filled by H. E. Mathews, 621 Powell St., between Bush and Pine streets, San Francisco.

Toulouse, 10.—The prefect, after inquiry, has found no case of cholera in the department of Oude.

Paris, 10.—Government has decided to build the metropolitan railroad underground, and has asked an extra credit of 101,500 francs on account of the Hugo funeral.

Brussels, 10.—The Belgian minister of finance opposes the proposed import duties on cattle and corn.

M. Leplay has discovered the remarkable fact that the sugar contained in the sugar-beet disappears almost entirely as the seed ripens. The same with sorghum.