

## Correspondence.

The Mountains—Pine Valley—Pinto  
—Hamblin—Hebron—Irrigation  
—Improvement Associations, Etc.

ST. GEORGE, Nov. 30, 1877.

Editors Deseret News:

Since my last communication I have visited most of the day and Sunday schools.

Leaving St. George to journey to Pine Valley, we commence rising the mountain slope immediately, and so continue for about thirty miles. The scenery on this road is truly romantic, red and white sand stone peaks, volcanic mounds, high precipices, and mountains rearing themselves heavenward are to be seen in all directions, and an occasional view of the Virgin and Clara rivers, with some favored spots of farming land, makes the scene truly delightful to any one who loves romantic scenery.

Thirty-five miles from St. George we find ourselves on the summit, ready to descend into Pine Valley, a lovely little valley almost like a basin in the very "tops of the mountains." This settlement is presided over by the ever good natured and obliging bishop, William Snow.

While here we had the pleasure of meeting with the Sunday school, Wm. P. Sargent being superintendent. The attendance is average, and no doubt, through the faithful labors of the brethren, its usefulness will be much increased during the winter months. John Brown teaches the day school, being well qualified to teach the boys and girls of this picturesque mountain valley. While there we were made welcome by our old time friend Robert Gardner.

On Monday we had a pleasant drive through Grass Valley and Pinto Cañon, to Pinto, twelve miles from Pine Valley. There we had the pleasure of visiting the day school under the supervision of Miss Eliza Westover, who seemed happy in her vocation as preceptor of the young. The order manifested in her school was good, and we should judge her to be an excellent teacher. In the evening we met with all the young, and many of the older people in the neat school-house, and addressed them a short time on educational matters. An excellent spirit seems to always prevail in this quiet little settlement, and all that seemed lacking was the old time Bishop Richard Robinson, who still lives in the hearts of the people, he having been called to Upper Kanab by the priesthood. Bishop Knell now presides and is much respected by the people.

We also visited Fort Hamblin, and Shoal Creek (Hebron). Both of these settlements keep up a Sunday school, and intend to commence day schools immediately.

All four of the school districts of St. George have consolidated into one. Henry Eyring, Isalah Cox, and A. R. Whitehead were elected last Monday evening as trustees for this district, and they are already busy getting the basement of the Tabernacle prepared for school purposes. The intention is to commence a graded school next week, under the able management of Miss Mary E. Cook, late of your city. A school of this character has been much needed here, in years past, as some of our citizens have been under the necessity of sending their children away from home to learn the higher branches. It is hoped this effort to have a first class school in St. George will prove a success.

There are good primary schools in the four wards of this city, all of them in a good condition, the attendance being all that the school-houses will accommodate. A desire for education seems to be on the increase in this part of the Territory. Our principal men leading in this good movement, Presidents E. Snow and John D. T. McAllister, deserve honorable mention in this connection.

There is a movement on foot to re-open the old Virgin Ditch, which if successful will give to St. George 200 acres more farming land, which is much needed in this "Basin in the Desert."

The societies and improvement associations in this place seem to be alive and prosperous, and a general good spirit prevails among the people. Much of this, no doubt, is owing to the fact that we are blessed with a temple, which seems to improve the spirit of the people, and cause them to be more faithful in the discharge of their duties.

Some improvements are going on. Noticeable among them is a fine, neat butcher shop, built by the Caanan Co operative Stock Herd; Pres. Snow's big house is receiving another coat of paint, which very much improves its appearance.

The weather continues beautiful. The health of the people is good, and good will and kindly feeling are manifested by all the saints.

AMRAM.

## Anecdote of Gen. Sherman.

To the Editor of the Boston Post:

The "Memoirs of Gen. Sherman" is a very fascinating book, especially the large portion devoted to his march from Atlanta to the sea, and we admire the frankness of the soldier in dealing with others, as well as his skill and bravery in accomplishing his great task. But the General omits an anecdote about his taking Savannah, which should be true, as related to the writer, for it is so intrinsically likely to have happened that its authenticity cannot be gainsaid without the General's own denial.

After the taking of Fort Macalister, and the evacuation of the place by Hardee, Gen. Sherman entered the city, and among his "bummers" was a wellknown Boston reporter, who had gone through the march with him, taking notes and contriving to steal enough poultry and other things for his support.

Arriving at Savannah, Tom Miles, the reporter aforesaid—though that was not his name—went prospecting round the city, and, by that mysterious attraction known to the print-craft, found himself in a vacated printing office. It presented a golden opportunity. There were types and presses, and all the paraphernalia essential to business, with a form on the press, which the printer had left in his flight, and Miles, taking out the editorial and other offensive matter, filled its columns with healthy Union sentiment, with the aid of one or two of the craft whom he had discovered in the army. His leader was a rich specimen of crowing over the victory, in which he extolled Gen. Sherman as the greatest hero since Alexander, and his army the finest and best disciplined that the world ever saw. With this grand flourish of trumpets the first number was issued, and Miles lay back in his editorial chair, contemplating his work with the belief that he had achieved the next triumph to Sherman's, and wondered what the conqueror would say when he saw the praises he had heaped upon him. The next morning, as the General and his staff were about taking breakfast, a paper was handed to him,—the Savannah Republican, I think,—and he commenced to read the leader which was so lavish in his praise. "Look here!" said he, red and furious, "what the d—l does this mean? Who knows anything about this paper?"

His orderly, who had known something about its preparation, explained to him that it was the work of one of the literary gentlemen who had followed the expedition.

"Well," said the General, "go down to the office and tell him to discontinue his paper, or I'll put him under guard. I won't have such cursed stuff printed about me when I can prevent it. Abuse is bad enough, but this is a deuced sight worse."

Down went the orderly, and the confusion of poor Miles was overwhelming when he got the squelcher from the General Commanding.

"Why, it was all praise," said he. "No matter for that. If it had been the other way it would have been treated just the same."

So Miles moved a compromise—we hardly know what—and urged the official to express his regrets and beg the removal of the injunction, which was promised. The appeal was successful, and soon the officer came back to inform him to run his paper, on condition that he should never mention the General's name again. This was agreed to, and the paper appeared. After a day or two an aide came down one morning with an order from Gen. Sherman, for publication. Miles glanced over it and handed it back.

"It can't go in, sir," said he.

"Why not?" asked the astonished messenger, who was a stranger.

"Because it has Sherman's name on it," was the reply.

"That's the reason why it must go in," urged the aide.

"And that's the reason why it shan't. He stopped my paper for praising him, and I promised him that his name should never appear in my columns again, and hang me if it shall."

Miles stood resolute, and the officer returned for orders, expecting the ordering out of a file of men and an arrest, but was astonished to see the General burst into the heartiest laugh and hear him confess that the printer had the best of it. The messenger was sent back with a conciliatory note, and there was no more trouble.

## Samuel Hahnemann.

How He Discovered the Homeopathic Mode of Treatment.

Samuel Hahnemann was a genius. At the age of twelve he taught Greek and Latin, and his translations at that age were preferred by his teacher to his own. He showed a wonderful talent for acquiring languages, soon becoming conversant with most of the tongues in which medical books were written. He graduated as a Doctor of Medicine, and after practicing for some time he became convinced that the heroic treatment then in vogue was sending more patients to their graves than it was rescuing from them, and he abandoned it, leaving a lucrative practice. Reduced to almost poverty by this conscientious act he began the translation of medical works, that he might thereby keep the wolf from his door. He was a German and the power of the German mind for deep research and close discrimination is proverbial.

In one book he read an account of a person who had been poisoned by a certain drug, and the symptoms which it produced before death. In another book, perhaps in a different language, and written a century after, he would find an account of a case of disease manifesting exactly the same symptoms as were produced in the person poisoned by the drug, and the patient by the advice of the physician, or with suicidal intent, has taken the same drug, and, to the astonishment of all, instead of dying from its effects, was perfectly restored to health. He read of cases of poisoning by other drugs, and, to his astonishment, also found cases of disease which manifested the same symptoms as these drugs produced that were cured by taking the drug which could produce the same condition in a person poisoned by it. These cases were isolated and scattered throughout the books of centuries, beginning earlier than 300 B. C. These results confronted him time after time, when he began to believe that there must be some deep underlying principle in nature which could reconcile these facts, apparently so contradictory. He was a philosopher, and so to observe an effect and not pre-suppose a cause to him was preposterous. About this time the medical world was being stirred by the discovery that cinchona (from which quinine is obtained) would prevent the recurrence of a paroxysm of chills and fever. Here was an opportunity. Would cinchona produce an attack of chills and fever in one who took poisonous doses of it? He would try. He did not care to risk death by taking one large dose, but took doses just large enough to affect him, so that he could stop if it began to affect him too profoundly. He continued these small doses at regular intervals for several days, until the poison manifested itself in well-marked symptoms. First he had a violent chill, then a violent fever followed by a drenching sweat. This was certainly like a certain type of intermittent fever. This was not enough for his skeptical mind, so he continued these experiments with other drugs, writing under the name of each the symptoms it produced, calling it the drug disease; and when he had a case of spontaneous disease with the same symptoms as one of these drugs would produce, he gave that drug, and instead of being poisoned by it the patient would rapidly recover; even though the disease had been of years standing, it would disappear in a few weeks, or even days. It was the custom at this time to bleed the patients having a fever, and it usually took them several weeks to recover strength after the loss of so much blood. He found that aconite would produce a violent fever. He then gave it to his fever patients, and found that under its action the

fever would gradually subside in about two hours, leaving the patient almost entirely well. This alone was a great triumph in medicine, and produced the downfall of the lancet after a great deal of opposition. His fame spread throughout Europe, and patients came to him from different countries. He prepared and dispensed his own drugs, and the druggists, fearing that they would lose their business, incited the populace to such fury that they stoned his house and demanded that he should leave the city. He was driven from city to city, until he had changed his residence about twelve times. How true it is that "Truth crushed to earth will rise again." A few years after, when about to take up his residence in Paris, the populace of one of these places, who had once tried to drive him from their city, arose in a body and declared that he should not leave them. And before his departure the chief officer and council gave a public testimonial of their gratitude to him. One of the cities in which he was once so persecuted now holds a monument to his memory.—*St. Louis Journal*.

## Sixteenth Amendment Convention.

The National Woman Suffrage Association will hold its tenth annual Washington convention at Lincoln Hall, 9th and D Streets, Washington, D. C., January 8th and 9th, 1878.

All Woman Suffrage Associations and all friends of woman suffrage throughout the country who believe that it is the duty of Congress to submit a Sixteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution prohibiting the several States from disfranchising United States citizens on account of sex, are cordially invited to send delegates and letters to this convention.

To secure the passage of this amendment by the Forty-Fifth Congress, making allowance for all the contingencies, we need to be sure of fifty votes in the Senate, and two hundred votes in the House of Representatives. It is therefore of vital importance that delegates should be present at this convention from every State and Territory, and that each one should call upon her entire State delegation in Congress and urge them to attend the convention and hear the discussion of the greatest political question of the age.

There are members in both Houses of Congress who assert that no woman has ever personally appealed to them on this subject. Yet these are the men who hold our whole question in the hollow of their hands.

That there may be in time for these personal appeals, the Washington Resident Congressional committee have made arrangements to entertain all delegates for one week. Delegates are requested, upon their arrival, to call and register their names at Riggs' House, 15th and G Streets, where they will be met by members of the local committee and assigned to comfortable quarters.

All delegates are requested to meet at the Ladies' Reception Room of the Senate at 10.30 a. m., Monday, Jan. 7th, 1878.

The committee on privileges and elections have unanimously voted to grant hearings to delegates from every section of the country, upon sixteenth amendment petitions, beginning January 9, at 10.30 a. m. A favorable report from this committee will have immense weight with both Houses of Congress and all the State legislatures. Delegates will also be heard before judiciary committee of House of Representatives.

The Senate committee on Indian affairs has just reported favorably a bill to enfranchise the Indians, who have always made of their women beasts of burden. This is an additional peril to the women citizens of the United States. The Mexicans, half-breeds and ignorant, vicious men voted solid against woman suffrage in Colorado, while everywhere in the United States the dram-seller, the drunkard, the profligate help to make the laws which control the property, the wages, the persons, and the children of the intelligent women of this republic.

The Forty-Fourth Congress spent month after month investigating frauds in remote States, protecting the rights of men who did not know how to read the ballots they cast, while all the wives and

mothers, sisters and daughters in the land are forbidden to vote for the party of their choice, or to exercise their right of self-government at the ballot-box.

Then let the free-born women citizens of this boasted Republic, defrauded of every right man claims for himself, once more assemble under the shadow of the national capitol, and demand in the sacred name of liberty, an amendment to the Constitution of the United States protecting the rights of women citizens.

On behalf of the National Woman Suffrage Association.

CLEMENCE S. LOZIER,  
President.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY,  
Chair. Ex. Com.

ISABELLA BEECHER HOOKER,  
Cor. Sec.

SARA ANDREWS SPENCER,  
Chair. Res. Cong. Com.

N.B. Contributions for Sixteenth Amendment work and for the Convention should be addressed to the treasurer, Ellen Glark Sargent, 1738 De Sales Street, Washington, D.C.; letters to the Convention to San Andrews Spencer, Chairman Resident Congressional Committee, Spencerian Business College, out 7th and L Streets, Washington, D.C.

## Perihelion and Pestilence.

The following was published in the DESERET NEWS of June 1st, 1873, and is now reproduced by special request of several valued subscribers to this paper:

If there is anything in "astrological etiology," we are approaching one of the most pestilential periods in the earth's history. Since the commencement of the Christian era, the perihelia of the four great planets of the solar system—Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune—have not been coincident. But this is about to occur; and, in the language of Doctor Knapp, who has traced the history of the greatest epidemics that ever afflicted the human race to the perihelia of these planets, there will soon be "lively times for doctors." The theory is that when one or more of the large planets is nearest the sun, the temperature and condition of our atmosphere are so disturbed as to cause injurious vicissitudes of the weather, extreme heat, excessive cold, terrible rains, prolonged droughts, etc., resulting in the destruction of crops and fruits, famines in many places, and pestilence among human beings and domestic animals.

Dr. Knapp has collected a mass of statistical data, all going to show that perihelion periods have always been marked by unusual mortality, and that sickness and death have invariably corresponded with the number of planets in perihelion at the same time. The revolution of Jupiter around the Sun is accomplished in a little less than twelve years; of Saturn in less than thirty years; of Uranus in about eighty-four years, and of Neptune in about 164 years. If it be true, therefore, that the perihelia of these planets occasion atmospheric conditions unfavorable to life, pestilential periods should occur once in a dozen years, and aggravated and still more widespread epidemics at longer intervals. In tracing the history of epidemics for more than 2,000 years, Dr. Knapp finds the facts in all cases to validate the theory. Thus, in the sixth and again in the sixteenth century, three of these planets were coincidently in perihelion, and those were the most pestilential times of the Christian era.

But soon we are to have, for the first time in 2,000 years, all four of these planets against us. They will be at their nearest approach to the sun in or soon after 1880, so that for a few years, say from 1880 to 1885, the vitality of every living thing on the earth will be put to a severe and trying ordeal. Some persons think they see, in the signs of the times, evidences of great disaster, in the immediate future, excessive heat of last summer; the unexampled cold of last winter; the prevalence of floods and disasters at sea; the general failure of the potato crop; the wide spread chill-fever among human beings and the equal prevalence of epidemics among animals, are mentioned as among the premonitions of the rapidly approaching perihelion.

Well, "to be forewarned is to be forearmed." Accidents excepted.