

## Correspondence.

## Blue Glass vs. Rays of the Sun.

SALT LAKE CITY,  
March 18th, 1877.

## Editor Deseret News:

As a therapeutical remedy for disease, Gen. Pleasanton and Commodore Goldsborough, eminent scientists, have made some very interesting demonstrations of the effect of the blue rays of the sun as a stimulant, tonic and appetizer. While these eminent men have been pushing their experiments and demonstrations of the effect of the sun's blue rays, other great men have been examining other rays. Dr. Ponsey, an eminent Italian physician, with the celebrated astronomer, Father Secchi, has also demonstrated the effects of the sun's rays acting very energetically upon the brain according to the color of the ray brought to bear upon the head and body.

"In a room lighted by red glass and the walls painted of the same color, a lunatic was confined, afflicted with the utmost depression. At the end of three hours he was found gay and smiling. In another room with blue rays and walls, another lunatic, of a most obstreperous nature, recovered his calmness in the space of an hour. A third lunatic, after having passed a day in a violet colored chamber, was pronounced so well that he was allowed to leave the asylum, and continued perfectly rational."

Again, in Paris we find the scientific men not idle. They have demonstrated the effects of the yellow rays of the sun. A patient was placed in a yellow room or bed, surrounded by yellow curtains, under the influence of the yellow rays of the sun, suffering from severe confluent small pox. After being placed in this room a few hours he suffered but little inconvenience from that dreadful disease, and was not so much as marked or pitted.

From the above facts and demonstrations it will be perceived that the different rays of the sun produce varied physiological effects upon the human system; therefore they should be used with as much wisdom and judgment as any other therapeutical treatment. The blue rays, as it appears, act as a stimulant and tonic; the red and violet rays act more especially as a nerve and an abater of inflammation and fever of the brain; the yellow rays as a general healer.

Again, photographers have demonstrated the effects of the rays of the sun passing through varied colored glass, that their pictures will print as thoroughly under the influence of the blue rays as they will under the white, but under the influence of the yellow rays nitrate of silver will scarcely change for a great length of time.

Finally, for the benefit of the poor and persons at a distance remote from places where they can procure colored glass, let me say it has been demonstrated that the rays of the sun can be as perfectly divided by pasting over windows colored paper that has been saturated with lard, making it transparent; or if they prefer they may use transparent paint or any concentrated water color mixed with glycerine, with the same effect as colored glass.

J. D. M. CROCKWELL, M.D.

For the benefit of the public, will other papers please copy?

## The Sun's Rays.

SALT LAKE CITY,  
March 16, 1877.

## Editor Deseret News:

It is held that water is always good except when adulterated with foreign ingredients. Adulteration brings the necessity of filtration and other means of purification. Thus when the Creator pronounced his work good, he was right as regards water.

This, however, does not appear to have been the case when he made the sunlight. That seems to be naturally imperfect, inherently vitiated, judging by the blue glass furore. Hence the sun's rays need filtering or changing in some way, in their chemical constitution, in order for them to become truly vivifying. How could the Lord make such a mistake in the composition of the blessed sunlight, and then pronounce it good? There is something very mysterious here.

It seems to me that the natural sunlight must be the most healthful, generally speaking. This, however, will still allow for the use of occasional shade, to modify the intense power of the sunlight, as is needed by animal and vegetable nature under some circumstances and conditions. For the Lord created the shade also and pronounced it good, as the intense heat may be necessary for some things, but not all. "God saw everything that he had made, and behold it was very good," sunlight included. Hence I conclude that for general purposes of health, the natural rays of the sun, occasionally modified by cloud and shade, are the best.

SUNNYSIDE.

Emigrating—Baptizing—Location  
and Labors of the Elders—Work  
Accomplished—Releases.DES ARC, Prairie Co., Ark.,  
March 9, 1877.

## Editor Deseret News:

There are twenty-seven families, numbering 125 souls, preparing to leave this branch of the Church for Arizona or New Mexico, intending to settle in one of those Territories.

Seven families are now on their way to a point on the route, near Evansville, Washington Co., Ark., on the borders of the Indian Territory, west of here two hundred miles, at which point all the company are to meet on or before the 1st of May, for permanent organization. I have appointed Elders J. P. Wimmer, of Payson City, and N. P. Beebe, of Provo city, to take charge of this company, and conduct it through to its destination.

There have been five more added to this branch lately by baptism, with a prospect of five more to be added in the same manner in a few days. Our labor is about completed here, and Elder J. S. Page, jun., my colleague, and I will take our leave of here to go to Kentucky the 1st of April, for the purpose of opening a new field of labor.

Elders J. C. Harper and Franklin Haymore, of Payson, have been laboring, for nearly the last year in Virginia and North Carolina. There is a branch of the church there of forty members. These brethren are released to go home about the 1st of April. Some of the Saints are going to Utah with these elders, how many they have not informed me. Elders Lisonbe, of Sevier Co., Charles Brewerton and Wm. C. Wightman, of Payson, are laboring in DeKalb and Marshall Counties, Alabama. Their address is Red Apple, Marshall Co., Ala. These elders are doing a good work, having recently baptized and organized a branch of nineteen members.

Elders J. W. Sharp, of Union City, and Joseph Argyle, of Bountiful, are laboring at Shady Grove, Hickman Co., Tenn. They seem to be much encouraged in their labors. There is a branch of the church there of seventeen members.

Elder John Morgan is laboring at Dirt Town, Chattooga Co., Georgia, and is very successful, having baptized and organized a branch of the church of forty members.

Elder James Whitaker, of Willard, is laboring in Fairview, Buncombe Co., N. C. He also reports favorably, saying there are a number there that will emigrate to Utah if they can dispose of their property.

I have sent Elders J. D. H. McAllister, of Salt Lake City, and Samuel Worsencroft, of Payson, to take the places of Elders Harper and Haymore, in Virginia and North Carolina, released. If any other Elders are laboring in the southern States, they have failed to report to me. So you see we save eleven Elders in all this vast cope of country, and all of them are now on their first mission, with the exception of two or three of us, consequently inexperienced in preaching. We have five branches of the Church, with an organized membership of 216, and a scattering membership of sixty more. In the last seven or eight years there have been gathered to Utah between five and six hundred of the Saints from this district. Considering the number of our Elders engaged in this work, and the length of time, I think a good work has been done.

I have released Elders Wm. Calder, of Salt Lake City, Samuel Douglass, of Payson, and J. W. Thomas, of Spanish Fork, to go home, the two first on account of ill health, the last because he thought he could do more good at home, not having any gift in

preaching, but he is as good man as you will find any where.

Yours in the Gospel,  
HENRY G. BOYLE.

## Forks.

SALT LAKE CITY,  
March 16, 1877.

## Editor Deseret News:

Every tiller of the soil knows that it is a great deal easier to dig with a fork than with a spade. Hence the popularity of digging forks of late years. But one thing is certain, and that is, that one kind of fork is not the best for every kind of land. A four or five tined fork may be very good for light loamy soil, but for gravelly and rocky land, of which there is much hereabout, experience teaches me that three tines are plenty, and they not cramped too closely together, but the outside tines as far apart as those are in the four or five tined forks. One of the best digging forks that I have had, and I have had many, was a good five-tined fork, two of the tines of which I had cut out, leaving the centre and two outside tines to dig with. That was an excellent implement for rocky land, and would have lasted me many years had not a boy snapped off one of the tines. Boys will do such things in their digging exercises, and sometimes they will do such a thing several times in a summer.

Now permit me to give an idea of what I consider a model digging fork for gravelly or rocky land, but I see no such fork for sale in this city. It should be three tined and strong, the two outside tines spreading out as wide as those of a good four or five tined fork. The tines should be materially strongest at the top. Let the middle tine swell out at the top and form a socket six inches or so long, wide enough at top to take in the handle without it being shaved much, to which the socket should be riveted near the top. Or the socket might be shorter, with two straps extending from it a foot or so up the handle, to be riveted to it. Either way would do. The centre tine might be morticed through, and the two outside tines be in one, shaped like a right angled U, half of the U passed through the mortice and firmly wedged there. There would be advantages in this way. The centre tine could be made so strong that there would be no probability of its breaking, and if the U tines broke, they could be resupplied without purchasing a new fork. Such a fork, with possible renewal of the U tines, if well made of good material, and used with reasonable care, would last half a lifetime, and a better fork for the purpose designated could hardly be had. Why is not such a fork in the market at a reasonable price?

FORKIEUS.

Meetings—Y. M. M. I. A.—Schools  
—Relief Society—Health—Labors,  
Etc.PANGUITCH, Iron Co.,  
March 6th, 1877.

## Editor Deseret News:

We have a good man to lead us as a bishop, in the character of Brother George W. Sevy. Though I sometimes think he is rather too lenient to evil doers, yet it seems to be incorporated in his nature to be lenient and kind hearted to even the wayward and unruly.

Our public meetings are generally well attended, and many good instructions, which are timely and interesting, are delivered from the stand by our elders, and not unfrequently we have good instructions from transient brethren, who speak to us. In fact, I believe we have many good and faithful Saints, who are trying to do as well as say.

We have had three good day schools all winter, very well attended, and conducted by their teachers in a very able manner. Many of our young men have organized into a Mutual Improvement Society. Brother John Houston, President of the institution. The subjects of discussion are and have been both edifying and instructive and interesting, such as the history of Christopher Columbus and the discovery of America, history of George Washington, life and travels of Parley P. Pratt, all of which have been rendered with credit to the society. The society meets once each week, and is progressing finely.

Our Relief Society, under the supervision of Sister Sophia Peterson, has built a nice and commo-

dious brick relief hall, which is completed excepting the plastering inside, and this would have been done last fall, had the freezing weather held off a little longer. But it is so far completed that Bro. George Dodds has used it to good advantage as a school-room this winter.

We have also a co-operative store, conducted by Brother James Henrie as superintendent.

I believe that our settlement is pretty much free from sickness at present, but we have been somewhat afflicted with sore throats and colds during the latter part of the winter.

Some of our citizens have moved from here to other settlements, some have gone to Orderville, in Long Valley, some to Potatoe valley and some to the Clara, for the purpose of joining the United Order.

Some of our farmers have begun to put in their grain, as the frost has all left the soil, and left it in good condition for plowing.

Your brother in the Gospel,  
JAMES Y. WILLIAMS.

## In Memoriam.

WASHINGTON,  
Washington County,  
March 8th, 1877.

## Editor Deseret News:

In consequence of the lamentable and painful accident which occurred on Saturday last, resulting in the death of two of our most respected citizens and members of the Washington Ward, Miss Mary Jane Liston and her grandmother, the particulars of which I presume you have received per telegraph, a gloom has pervaded the entire community. In behalf of the Washington Sunday School I wish to say a few words through the columns of the NEWS, as a tribute of respect to the memory of Miss Mary Jane Liston. She has for several years been a faithful teacher and collaborer in the Washington Sunday School. She had charge of a *Juvenile Instructor* class, having, by her diligent labors, amicable disposition, and genial manner, secured the respect and high esteem of her class, who now deplore the loss of so faithful a teacher. She was actively engaged at the time of her death, in preparing her class to take part in the proceedings of our Sunday School Jubilee, to take place on the 10th inst. She delighted in her Sunday School labors, was gifted with good ability, which she was careful to cultivate in the interests of God's work on the earth. Her general deportment was of a high order, worthy of imitation by both young and old, which secured to her general respect and esteem. Thus has passed away, in the bloom of youth, buoyant in spirit, filled with bright hopes of the future, a faithful Latter-day Saint, to resume her labors in the spirit world in the interest of the great latter-day work.

R. F. GOULD,  
Superintendent of the Washington  
Sunday School.Hard Times—Weather—Health—  
Schools—Literary Association—  
Ladies' Societies.

MINERSVILLE, March 6, 1877.

## Editor Deseret News:

Although surrounded with mining camps, money is very scarce. The hard times seem felt here some, though we have no one in distress for want of food, for which we feel thankful.

The farmers are sowing their grain. Though we have very little snow in the mountains, and we are at the tail end of the creek, the late steady rains have encouraged us some.

The hard dry winter has brought us a share of coughs and colds, which the present fine weather is taking off. The health of the people is generally good.

We have had two day schools in operation this winter, which have been well attended. A Sunday school, under the presidency of Elias H. Blackburn, is also well attended. There is some talk of building a new school-house, which is much needed. Our meeting-house has received some attention this winter, being new seated, also an addition to our stand of a rostrum, besides a fine new chandelier.

We organized a Young People's Literary Association on the 15th of January, 1876, with the following officers—President, Solomon Wal-

ker, Vice-President, W. Goodman; Secretary, John T. Lazenby. We number some fifty members of both sexes.

We had a pleasant visit from Brothers Young and Hardy, April 30th, 1876, who gave us some good words of advice and encouragement. Our worthy Bishop, James McKnight, and his counsel give us their aid in good council and encouragement, and a very marked improvement is seen in our midst.

A Ladies' Relief Society under the presidency of Sister Zabriskie, and also a Young Ladies' Retrenchment Society, under the presidency of Sister M. Lee, both, do a deal of good, and are a great help to the Saints of this place.

From your brother in the gospel.

JOHN T. LAZENBY.

## Sickness—Spring—School, etc.

NEWTON, Cache County,  
March 9, 1877.

## Editor Deseret News:

There have been several cases of sickness lately, mostly among children.

A wedding has also just taken place between Mr. D. Nelson and Miss E. Parsons.

Spring appears to be opening before us, but some are suspicious that she will play the coquette with hoary-headed Winter.

Our worthy Bishop and President, Bro. Wm. F. Littlewood, is as persevering and undaunted as ever, and we feel thankful that we have such men as Bros. Brigham Young, Jr., Wm. B. Preston, and Bishop Littlewood to rally around.

Our Sunday School, day school, and Y. M. M. I. A. are successfully operating.

I believe the papers, including the NEWS and *Juvenile Instructor*, come regularly to hand, and in these important and exciting times are hailed as friends, whose presence could ill be spared.

Respectfully,  
"ITEM."

## WASHINGTON NOTES.

Over two-thirds of the applications received by the new Postmaster General for southern post offices come from gentlemen of the black cloth. Judge Key says he does not understand it to be the policy of the administration to unite church and state.

As far as heard from, none of the ten thousand four hundred and eighty office-seekers who recently left have as yet found the walking bad, though some of them expect to encounter snow storms on the mountains.

The old members of the whisky ring—Gen. John McDonald in particular—don't think much of Mr. Hayes' policy.

Gen. Sherman says he did not recommend Joe Johnston as Secretary of War. He merely declared, as a fundamental proposition, that Johnston was an accomplished soldier and a faultless gentleman, and is astonished that such a compliment should have been misconstrued into a recommendation for office.

Corbin, the military secretary of the new President, is young, handsome, obliging, and intelligent. He promises to make a capital officer.

Abraham S. Hewitt is so disgusted with politics that his friends say that if the next Congress was not so close he would resign rather than serve the term.

Carl Schurz will not be the first foreigner who has held a place in the Cabinet. No less a man than Washington's trusted friend and Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton, was a foreigner, being born at Nevis, one of the West Indian islands; while Jefferson's Secretary of the Treasury, Albert Gallatin, was a native of Switzerland.—*Washington Star*, March 10.

Joe Coburn's "ranch" has been suddenly changed from Sing Sing to Auburn, by the advice of the New York District Attorney, to the pugilist's great disgust. While he was in the train, in transportation from the former to the latter place, the New York *Herald* says, "The door at his end of the car was bolted and barred so that he might not be in danger of catching cold from too much ventilation." From the great care they take of him, the New York people must think much of Joe.