

other tribes, and we may confidently look for a further act of that treachery and shameless robbery of the weaker by the stronger, which blot and stain the whole record of the Indian policy of the United States, and which will bring down the vengeance of heaven upon the nation that winks at it, and the doom of the damned upon the villains who are the chief actors in the infamy.

Trouble may be expected in Colorado. And if such reports of Indian attacks upon prospectors as have been circulated of late increase and prove to be true, the fault should be traced to its first cause—the rapacity, greed, lawlessness and contempt for the rights of the red man exhibited in the rules of the Denver organization, and which have provoked nine out of ten of all the Indian outbreaks and massacres which have startled and shocked the country from the beginning.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It appears that the civilized pastimes of chess and throwing dice are of Asiatic origin. Dr. Quackenbush, in his *Ancient Literature*, shows that chess was an invention of the ancient Hindoos, and that it was called chess (king) from the principal piece. Elephants, horses, foot-soldiers and chariots were the original chess-men. From India the game found its way into China, Japan and Persia, and finally into Europe. Throwing dice was also a Hindoo pastime.

The German method of hardening tools may prove useful to some of our machinists: "The tool is heated to whiteness and plunged into the wax, withdrawn after an instant and plunged in again, the process being repeated until the steel is too cold to enter the wax. The steel is said to become, after this process, almost as hard as the diamond, and when touched with a little oil or turpentine, the tools are excellent for engraving, and also for piercing the hardest metals."

A gentleman who announces himself a disbeliever in many points of "Mormon" doctrine, writes as follows: "Gentlemen—Permit me to say a word in behalf of the doctrine of polygamy. I am investigating, and have been for a long time, and do not hesitate to pronounce that principle a Bible doctrine, that all the logic of Christendom cannot overthrow. They can, and unquestionably will persecute; but it will stand, and prevail, and prosper, and live, when its opposers will be remembered only with pity or contempt."

A French professor, Dr. Laval, has made a special study of the causes of defective vision in school children, and has come to the conclusion that the steady strain of the eyes in reading is one occasion of opthalmia, and that other things being equal, the legibility of a printed page does not depend on the height of the letters, but on their breadth. This fact is of special importance in the preparation of school books, and Dr. Laval's suggestions should receive the attention of publishers, type foundries and school boards.

A correspondent of the *Detroit Post* has sent a telegram to that journal with the astounding information that an egg has been laid at St. Joseph, bearing on the shell the word "WAR" and the date "1881," and states that it is certainly the "work of the Supreme Architect of the universe." Pshaw! That egg is too stale. When has there been a year within the memory of the oldest inhabitant when that egg, by foul means, has not been brought forth with the aid of a hen and some chemicals. Give us a fresh phenomenon.

The *Railway Reporter* says: "One of the Indianapolis roads which reaches into Illinois, is having trouble with a party on the line as to fencing against his property. He claims that a legal fence is a tight board fence, eight feet high, while the company claim that a good five-board running fence, or even a wire fence, is all that the law of that State requires." The Union Pacific company claims that it need not have any fence at all, although the local law provide for one, and contends that its engines can kill cattle and horses to any amount without being liable for damages. Singular, isn't it?

Let shrews and scolds beware. A woman in Whitehall, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, was scolding

her children, the neighbors, a hired girl and everybody in general, when her husband entered and interposed a mild word. She opened her mouth for an angry reply, but a spasm contracted her cheek, her lower jaw fell, and she could neither speak nor shut her mouth, and her eyes nearly started out of their sockets; she had dislocated her jaw bone in her violent effort to make a stinging reply to her husband. A surgeon was called, who reduced the dislocation, bound up her head, and prescribed a quiet diet. Better to have the "quiet diet" first and preserve the jaw-bone from dislocation.

Mrs. Garrison uses the following strong language about tobacco chewers: "I wonder how any woman who has ever kissed a clean man can go through the pretense of ever kissing a tobacco-chewer. Did you ever see one suffer the penalty? This is how she does it. There is a preliminary shudder, and then she sets her teeth hard, holds her breath, and makes a little pigeon dip at the foul lips of the grinning beast, and then, pale with horror, flies to the kitchen, where, if you follow her, you will find her disinfecting with soap and water. Many of the blessed little hypocrites pretend that they like the smell of a cigar, but even hypocrisy is powerless to force from a woman the confession of a fondness for hanging like the bee on a flower to a tobacco-worm's lips."

A London medical magazine recommends the following plan for packing apples to prevent spoiling from the fermentation that arises from bruising the fruit. By this means apples may be shipped to long distances by land or sea without the great damage which usually occurs: "A common but soft kind of tissue paper should envelop each apple before it is placed in the cask, and this tissue paper should have been soaked in a solution of salicylic acid and dried before it is used. The best preparation of salicylic acid for this purpose is the alcoholic solution, made with the strongest spirit, and then diluted with as much water as it will bear without precipitating the acid, so as to make the solution go as far as possible. Each apple should be enveloped in at least three or four folds of the salicylated paper, and every possible precaution should be taken to prevent bruising when loading into the casks or cases."

Disastrous fires frequently occur the cause of which remain a mystery. It is not generally known that certain substances are liable to spontaneous ignition under certain conditions. Recent experiments with wadding, raw flax, hemp, the waste of silk, wool and cotton spinning, also sponge, as well as wood-dust found in the cabinet makers' shops, appear to demonstrate the important fact, among others, that small quantities really take fire sooner than large ones. The substances named were saturated with various fluids—oils, turpentine, petroleum, various varnishes, etc. All the fibrous materials took fire when saturated with any of these oils, or with mixtures of the same; sponge and wood dust, on the contrary, proved to be entirely harmless. Combustion ensued most rapidly with 17 grains of wadding and 67 grains of a strong oil varnish, namely, in 37 minutes; while 200 grains of washed cotton waste, of which a portion was saturated with 950 grains of strong oil varnish and the remainder wrapped about it, required a period of well-nigh 14 hours. On these materials being placed in a well-sheltered spot and subjected to a heat of from 18 to 40 degrees C., silk did not flame up, but slowly charred; and as already mentioned, small quantities seemed to take fire sooner than large.

Correspondence.

WADINGBURN, Lasswade,
near Edinburgh,
April 19, 1880.

Editors *Deseret News*:

Some fifteen months ago I left our mountain home in answer to the call made by the Father, through his servants, to come to these lands to proclaim the truths of heaven to fallen humanity, and be an instrument in his hands in hunting out the honest in heart from among the nations of the earth.

Never having been much over a hundred miles outside of Salt Lake City, Utah, the place where I was born and bred, many thoughts and reflections passed through my mind

as I journeyed eastward from our quiet little railway station en route to my field of labor. For now I had been called upon by the God of heaven to go forth and make use of that faith that I claimed to have, by preaching the gospel to strangers without purse or scrip, that it might become perfect through works.

To part with my family, relatives and friends for a season and go and preach the gospel to strangers, who, I had heard and read, were bitterly opposed to and condemned the Latter-day Saints for preaching and practicing such principles as are inculcated in the gospel of Christ, was indeed a trial to me. But the spirit that God had given unto me through my obedience to his will, had borne testimony to me of the truthfulness of the work which I had engaged in, that it was of God, and not of man, and buoyed me up in all my trials and led me through triumphs, for which I feel thankful to my Creator.

As soon as I commenced to converse with the people of the world, I discovered that that which I had heard and read concerning the bitterness of the world against the doctrines we preach, and us as a people, was only too true, for the greater portion of the world believe us to be the scum of the earth, and of all people the most corrupt, owing to our belief in and practice of polygamy, so they say. But if it wasn't polygamy, it would be something else, for the greater portion of those who are so bitter against the extended form of marriage that God has established for the salvation of the human family, are anxiously waiting and praying the Father to hasten the day when they will be ushered into Abraham's bosom, who was a polygamist. But they fail, or will not see, the inconsistency of such a thing.

I have asked those who so wrongfully accuse us, whom I have met in my travels, if they have ever been in Utah, or know what the "Mormons" really believe and practice. And invariably I have found them perfectly ignorant of the tenets of our faith, but filled to overflow with false accusation and fictitious stories that have been circulated about us by hireling priests and ministers and malignant persons in the pulpit and through the press, and other means they have had at their command, for the purpose of poisoning the minds of the people against the doctrines of Christ that we teach and us as a body of worshippers. And doubtless they have proved successful to a great extent, for we continually have such statements as follows, brought forward by our opponents, to sustain them in their belief that we are a corrupt people, and the work we are engaged in is spurious: "Whoever goes to Utah cannot come away again without the consent of the head men of the Church." "All who go to Utah are compelled to be Mormons." "All letters are examined by the authorities of the church before leaving Utah." "If a man and his family goes to Utah, and one of the Apostles takes a fancy to his wife, he is forced to give her up." "Women have no liberty in Utah, but are ruled over by a tyrannical priesthood; who force them to marry just whom they choose to select for them;" and many other such kinds of fallacious stories as these.

I generally refer our accusers to the ridiculousness of such statements. I would then, by the help of the Father, endeavor to show them from the scriptures of divine truth that we taught and practiced, the gospel of Jesus Christ, as was taught and practiced by him and his Apostles and the ancient prophets. And we were at the defiance of the whole world to wound our declaration in the least from the word of God. But in my travels I find but few who can make room for the gospel of salvation, while the great majority of the people are so loaded down with the false traditions of the fathers, and so filled with the prejudices that are afloat against the work of God, that they will not receive the truth when it is delivered to them.

The Elders of Israel to-day are truly Jehovah's fishers and hunters in the nations of the earth, hunting out his people; for it is like hunting them out of the nooks of the rocks. But when we find an honest soul, and are instruments in the hands of God in winning him or her into the Gospel of Christ, our hearts are made to rejoice, and hence we are more than paid for our trouble.

As we journeyed on, leaving our quiet mountain home in the rear and the iron horse drawing us eastward, I was led to believe, from what I could see and hear, that wickedness and vice existed in a

greater degree in each town that we arrived in than the one we had previously passed through. And when we landed in New York we had the pleasure of being guarded by a number of police as we came off the ferry-boat, who were stationed there for the purpose, and warned us to beware of a gang of robbers who were standing by, in the shape of pickpockets, hack drivers, hotel runners, etc., who were ready and waiting to make a spring upon us, like wild beasts upon their prey, if they got the chance. I then began to think I had arrived at the Devil's headquarters, or one of his strongholds, for it seemed to me that he had it well fortified.

We set sail for Liverpool, and the first six days out of the eleven that we were on the water, we had very rough weather, and, as is generally the case, the second day at sea we donated liberally to the finny tribe. We landed in Liverpool on the 25th of January. This being the first city that we set our foot in of this kingdom, and to our horror, we found the streets of that place thronged with lewd women, drunken men and women, beggars, from the young to the aged; public every few doors in the greater portion of the streets; and, in fact, poverty, sin and iniquity existing to an alarming extent. And in all my travels in Wales, England and Scotland I have found the above evils prevailing to a frightful degree. And as I have passed through towns and villages in my travels in this country my heart has been pained as my eyes have been called upon to witness the poverty-stricken condition of many of the people, who are living in the depths of poverty, filth, sin and iniquity. In this country there are hundreds of men, women and children eking out a miserable existence, having barely enough rags, for it would be an innovation on the truth to call them clothes, to cover their nakedness, and many of their homes are more like pig-sties than places for human beings to dwell in, owing to the dirt and filth they have allowed to accumulate.

But in my travels I have met many good people, who are fighting and crying against the evils of the day, and trying to the best of their knowledge, in their weak way, to stem the current of wickedness, that is so prevalent in the earth. But they are so loaded down with tradition and priestcraft, and some cling to the riches of this earth that they have gathered around them, while many can't stand to have their names cast out as evil, which is sure to be the case if they join the Church, refuse to obey the gospel of Christ when offered to them.

The first ten months of my missionary labors were spent in Wales, with the exception of six weeks, that I labored in our publishing office, 42 Islington, Liverpool, in August and September last. Then in November, I was appointed to labor in the Glasgow Conference, where I arrived in December, and was appointed to travel in this Edinburgh district, where I have been laboring ever since. There has been no preaching done, of any consequence, so I am told, by our people, in this place for a number of years. In the days of yore there used to be upwards of one thousand Saints in this district, but now we have only the small sum of about thirty scattered throughout the place. But the Lord is blessing our efforts, and we find one here and one there that receives the gospel, and that helps to swell our ranks a little; but the great masses of the people turn a deaf ear to the plan of salvation, for it seems their whole mind is centered on the riches of this world. But by the help of the Almighty we are trying to do our duty by distributing the written word from door to door, and preaching the gospel in public and in private, in halls, private houses and on the highways, and wherever an opportunity presents itself, thus endeavoring to do the will of our Father that our garments may be cleansed from the blood of this generation.

Since my arrival in this country, I have been kept busy, disseminating the Gospel truths among the people, and while so doing, I have met with a good deal of opposition and abuse; and from those who would have the world believe they were good Christians. But such opposition and abuse only has a tendency to stir me up to new diligence and awaken me to a greater sense of my duty, for I know it is heaped upon me for doing God's will and not for doing evil. I can truthfully say I have had great joy and satisfaction in my labors in the ministry in this country, and I have great

reason to be thankful to God for the many blessings received and for his kind and preserving care that has been over me for good, for he has been constantly with me by his Holy Spirit.

We have had a very mild winter, no snow worth speaking about, and likewise a fine spring, which has enabled the farmers to get in their seeds, and the April showers that we are now enjoying, will in all probability, cause them to germinate and spring forth, and consequently the farmers look forward to a bounteous harvest this season. Times are a great deal better than they were a year ago, which has been brought about by the large demand for iron in America; for iron and coal are the two principal staple articles of this country, and when there is a heavy demand for these articles, times are good; but when there is no call for them, it causes a general stagnation in business throughout the kingdom, and we ments made against the "Mormons." are safe in saying they govern the financial affairs of this country.

The large orders for iron, from America have brought into active service, ninety-six, if not more, blast furnaces more than were running last year in this country alone, and each furnace will turn out one ton of iron per hour on an average, and they run day and night, so we have in the neighborhood of one hundred tons of iron each hour turned into the market this year, more than was last, in Great Britain alone, not speaking of other nations that have been increasing their facilities likewise. And we can see from this that the results consequently will be, that the country will become flooded with iron for the want of a market and a general stagnation in business ensue, which has already commenced to be felt in Britain, for the iron has fell some twenty shillings per ton in the last two months, and consequently wages are being lowered in some parts of the country already and the papers are called upon to chronicle the fact of the failure of large firms that were crippled with last season's dullness, and have been unable to redeem themselves, owing to the quick turn in business for the worse, while others are at a loss to know which way to turn to save themselves from ruin. But the majority of the people who are Liberals believe that there will be a revival in business when the Liberals step into power and take the reins of government, for they think Gladstone and his policy will bring it about. But before they will be able to do it they will have to open up a market for the iron and coal, or bring something forward to take their place, for there are thousands upon thousands of people in this country who depend solely upon those two things for a livelihood, but the prospect before them looks gloomy and doubtful.

Hundreds of men are hunting work, but cannot get it, and many are forced to beg; and their ranks are being increased daily, by men who are being discharged, owing to the dullness of trade, and the poor houses are crowded in many places, and truly many of the people are in a destitute condition.

It is truly painful to the philanthropic soul to witness the sea of poverty, distress and wickedness that exists in this country, and continues to increase.

I will close with kind love to yourself and brethren in the office, ever praying for the welfare of God's kingdom and its subjects.

I remain
Your brother in the gospel,
HUGH WATSON.



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