

changes his wedding clothes and sits down with the men of the family to a feast. The bride, meanwhile, goes back to her apartments, and the groom later on goes home. Following this the bride goes to the groom's house and she is treated to a dinner by the ladies of the family. The first night that the couple begin their life together it is the groom's duty to undress the bride, and it is etiquette that she resist in every way possible. After marriage the bride goes to the house of her husband's father to live. She no longer has any place in her own home, and she is bossed by her mother-in-law. She is carried to her new home in a closed chair, and she changes from the prison of her girlhood to the prison of her married life. Hereafter she is practically the slave of her husband, who can treat her as he will and who can divorce her with little trouble. Divorces among the higher classes are not common, and the women are, among these classes, fairly well treated, as far as the use of the whip is concerned. It is only the slaves and the wives of the lower classes who are much punished, but if a woman is unfaithful, no matter what her class, she can be taken by her husband to the magistrate and be punished with a paddle.

This punishment with the paddle or the whip is, I am told, sometimes meted out to woman servants or slaves by their masters. It is against the law to punish women as men; that is, in a nude condition. They are required, however, to take off their clothes and put on a single cotton garment which entirely covers their body. This is then wet so that it clings to the skin, and the woman is laid face downward on the ground and whipped upon the back of the thighs. I do not mean to say that such punishment is general, but I was told it is according to law, and where a master or a magistrate is cruelly inclined you can see what a terrible weapon this might be in his hands. The slavery of Corea is by no means as bad as certain kinds of slavery in other parts of the globe, and the sons of slaves are free. The daughters of slaves are still the property of their master, but the law provides that they can pay the amount which was paid for them, and thus secure their freedom. Slaves here bring different prices, according to age, muscle and beauty. Young girls of from fourteen to eighteen are worth, according to their good looks, from \$30 to \$60 apiece, and you can get a good, hardy woman of thirty or forty for one-third of this sum. The number of slaves diminishes from year to year, but fathers can sell their children, and persons can sell themselves. The slavery which exists is a sort of serfdom, and many of the slaves belong to the old families of the past. The worse form of slavery is that which is meted out to the families of rebels, by which the females are taken into the employ of the officials and condemned to work for their husbands', sons' or fathers' crimes. Such slaves are treated little better than beasts, and they become the concubines or drudges of the officials, according to the whim of the latter.

Speaking of the seclusion of Corean ladies, I saw a lady go forth to make a call one afternoon during my stay in Seoul; at least, I suppose she was going

to make a call. I also suppose I saw her go forth. As far as getting an actual glimpse of her, I did nothing of the kind. The house in which she lived was surrounded by a wall of small houses devoted to servants' quarters. These were ranged on each side of the gate, or stable-like door, which formed the entrance to the yard, and there was another gate inside of this, so that there was no chance to see into the yard. She went forth in a chair of about the size and shape of a small dry goods box, swung between two long poles. The men who bore these poles upon their shoulders took the chair and poked it into the gate, which it entirely filled. The front of the chair was then inside the yard. The men stayed outside. The woman crawled in and pulled down the curtain. The men then dragged out the chair and carried her away. I have looked into one or two of these chairs when they were not in use. They are just big enough for a woman weighing about one hundred pounds to sit cross-legged within, and there is no support for the back, nor well for the feet. It is in such boxes that all Corean ladies go out calling, and all that they ever see of the big Corean capital is through the cracks in the chair or the little glass peep holes, as big around as a red cent, which they are now introducing into the closed paper windows of their houses. It is only in this way that they see men other than their husbands, and the man who would dare to enter another Corean house without an invitation could be severely punished, and a man of the lower classes who dares to look over the wall of a gentleman's house to take a peep at his wife can be caught and whipped by the man or sent to prison. If he breaks in and takes hold of the woman he can be banished. And if he commits a worse crime than this of a similar nature he can be killed.

Frank G. Carpenter

IN SEVIER COUNTY.

RICHFIELD, Sevier County, Sept. 17, 1894.—This year better crops have been raised than perhaps ever before, though in the early part of the year it was feared that the crops would be short on account of the scarcity of water. Some have discovered that in the past they have used too much water. This fact is demonstrated by the results of this year. Still, some of the higher lands want more water and the big canal should be extended, and to insure success to it the reservoir scheme should be taken hold of by the canal company and carried to completion. This would furnish sufficient water for all the land in the county that could be reached by water from the river, and in two years would return the whole investment to the community.

There are many more hogs in this county than usual, and the cheap rates of grain will make it profitable for the farmer to feed and fatten his hogs for market than to sell his grain. The Rosses, of Joseph, have just shipped a herd of beef to Kansas City of something over 200 head.

General Outinger arrived in Richfield last night, in the night, to organize a company of the Utah National

Guard. Captain Ben Carter took him for a drive around town today, and tonight the boys are to be mustered in, and Sevier county will have her military company.

The creamery is in full blast, and the public can get good, wholesome butter to eat. The progressive people of Richfield are again talking water works, though there are some who are ready to oppose any such scheme. Considerable sickness is reported, and the cause is attributed to the drinking of the befouled water from the open ditches.

The storms are now succeeded by the most pleasant weather, and everywhere the sound of the thresher is to be heard, and clouds of dust are seen rising where they are being operated.

TRAVELER.

OPENING OF B. Y. COLLEGE.

BRIGHAM YOUNG COLLEGE,
Logan, Utah, Sept. 18, 1894.

Replying to your letter of inquiry, I will say that yesterday gave us by far the largest opening in the history of the B. Y. College. The large hall was filled with students and visiting friends.

The opening exercises commenced with an address of welcome by President Kerr. Simpson M. Molen, of the executive committee, followed with a short address full of practical suggestions. Apostle Moses Thatcher then addressed the audience. The inspiration of the hour called forth his warmest expression. The college work of the past was reviewed, the present outlook dwelt upon, and in prophetic vision the future was painted in most eloquent terms. Isaac Smith, of the Stake presidency, gave the closing address. His kind advice to students on methods of study was listened to with marked attention.

Many of our former graduates have returned to take the extended courses of study offered in our last college circular. A few have entered for special work.

With our present facilities, the hearty support of the college board, and our liberal patronage, the faculty is confident of a very successful year. We have everything to inspire us to make our best efforts for the institution that was so liberally endowed by its illustrious founder, President Brigham Young.

Permit me to say in this connection that we learn with pleasure that Cache county is well represented in the Agricultural College, and also in the University of Utah. Every institution of learning has its special mission. There is room and need of all in this broad and free land of ours. I am sure that my fellow workers join with me in wishing them all God speed in their efforts for the good of humanity.

Respectfully,

W. H. APPERLEY.

The Shoshone (Idaho) Journal says that Jim Devilbliss, an old-time miner, has been found dead just outside his cabin, near Mr. Reed's, on Snake river. He was known to every rancher and miner that ever lived on Snake river, having for the past ten years labored to save the precious dust on the banks of the Snake.