

careful and guarded. Do not let our hearts be set upon riches, or upon business, or upon politics, or upon anything that will turn us from the love of God. Oh! that the Lord will only preserve us and keep us, and not allow us to wander; but concentrate our minds and souls upon the truth, that we may keep His commandments, and not fall away and be destroyed. There is great danger. We are planted in the faith, established in the kingdom, and settled and fixed so far; but oh! how many have gone who seemed to be solid and fixed in their purpose, and who have done a great deal. It is possible that you and I may fall; but let us be so humble and so careful in keeping the commandments of the Lord that we may not be shaken. And God grant that we may be successful, in my prayer in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen.

### WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, January 9, 1893.

Has the steamship lobby secured pledges from a sufficient number of congressmen to defeat any or all of the bills proposing to suspend European immigration for one year? That is a long question, but circumstances have come to the surface during the last forty-eight hours which have caused it to be asked many times in congressional circles. Senator Chandler, chairman of the Senate committee on immigration, and Representative Bump, chairman of the House committee, are both positive that some bill will become a law at this session, but others are not so confident, and the men in the employ of the aforesaid lobby—not members of Congress—say that no law on this subject will be enacted by this Congress.

A clause in the quarantine bill, which was before the Senate Friday and Saturday—the first Saturday session of the Senate, this session—gives the President the authority to suspend immigration whenever it may in his discretion become necessary to keep out contagious disease. It was known that the steamship lobby was making extraordinary efforts to prevent the passage of any bill suspending immigration, but until the last two days it was supposed that they would be satisfied if they could succeed in having the suspension left to the President, but now, as the story goes, they will be satisfied with nothing less than blocking all legislation on the subject, and this they claim to be able to do. This is not to be done by direct vote, but by tangling up all the immigration bills that may have a chance of getting through with cumbersome amendments and by causing delay at every opportunity so that the end of the session shall come before any of them will be in a condition to be sent to President Harrison for his signature. The manipulators of this scheme are said to believe that their program can be carried out without compelling members to put themselves on record; but now that suspicion is rampant it will be very difficult, and if persisted in it may result in a big congressional scandal, which would put an end to not a few very promising political careers.

The very nature of our government makes nearly every important law

enacted by Congress the result of a compromise between the extremists on both sides, and although the men now arrayed on both sides of the silver question are saying that no compromise will be accepted, it may be set down as certain that if any silver legislation gets through at this session of Congress it will be a bill or an amendment that represents a compromise between the extreme views of men like Representative Harter, of Ohio, who doesn't want silver used as a money metal at all, and of those who favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Even Mr. Cleveland, whose record as an anti-silver man is known to all the world, is now advocating a compromise.

The talk about abolishing the bounty on sugar by the next Congress is already bringing protests to Washington from the sugar beet growers of Nebraska and Kansas, who, according to these protests, do not believe that Congress will dare to put a tariff on foreign sugar high enough to prevent the ruin of the beet industry. There is going to be music on the sugar question when the next Congress gets to work on a new tariff bill.

A delegation of prominent railroad men are in Washington for the second time this season, for the purpose of persuading Congress to pass the bill introduced by Senator Cullom, amending the interstate commerce law so as to allow the pooling of freights by railroads.

The World's Fair folks are after Congress again. They want to open the Fair Sundays, and they want a number of small appropriations for expenses of judges, board of lady managers, etc., aggregating about \$626,000. A number of Congressmen are kicking about what they call the extravagance of the amount asked for, and it will probably be reduced.

There appears to be a feeling among the senators that unless the anti-option bill, which was crowded off the track for two days by the quarantine bill, can be pushed to a vote this week it will be permanently shelved. Its friends expect it to be passed this week.

Representative Otis stirred up quite a lively little squall in the House by offering an amendment to the District of Columbia appropriation bill, providing that the District of Columbia should pay three-fourths of the total amount carried by the bill instead of one-half, as it has done since 1878, when the present form of government was adopted. The amendment was lost, but it developed unexpected strength.

It has been decided by the Democratic managers of the House to set apart a day in the near future for the consideration of the proposition to elect U. S. senator by direct vote of the people; also a day for the Torrey bankruptcy bill which is being actively pushed.

A CHILL of horror, for what might have been, has been caused by the report that the will of George Washington lay in a burglarized safe in Virginia, some of the contents of which were stolen and others burned by the powder used to blow open the receptacle. For such a precious relic the government ought to be able to furnish room in its private strong-box.

### MRS. SNOW'S PETITION.

*Editor Deseret News:*—In your issue of the 6th inst. I notice an article under the caption, "Miss Snow's Strange Petition," and as I am in charge of the Richfield mission and was on the ground at the time of Mrs. Snow's sickness and death, perhaps a word from me will not be out of place.

Somewhere about September 20th the young woman in question contracted a severe cold. On or about the 25th she was compelled by an attack of fever to take her bed. At this time she was living at the home of Probate Judge L. B. Kinney, and was the special charge of Mrs. Kinney. About the second day of her sickness Mrs. Kinney told me she had neither time nor strength to nurse Miss Snow, and asked me to procure some assistance if possible. I canvassed the whole town for a nurse, but could find no person that was willing to undertake the work. The general impression was that Miss Snow was suffering from typhoid fever, and all seemed afraid of it. When it became evident that a nurse could not be secured Miss J. A. Olmsted, the principal of our mission school, volunteered to assist Mrs. Kinney, and closed the school in order to do so.

The attending physician was Dr. Henry Niell, a man in whom both Mrs. Snow and her daughter had the utmost confidence, and who was also highly respected by both Judge and Mrs. Kinney. Mrs. Snow was in Richfield during the summer of 1889, and when leaving asked Dr. Niell to have a special care over her daughter in case of sickness or need. Hence when Miss Snow was prostrated Dr. Niell gave himself almost wholly to the study of the symptoms and care of his patient.

The fever grew with each day and soon all became satisfied that it was a malignant case of typhoid fever. This became so definitely settled that people were forbidden to call. The fact is the premises were as good as under quarantine for several days before the young woman died.

So far as anything like neglect is concerned the exact opposite is the fact. Judge and Mrs. Kinney loved the girl. By her mother's request she was in their home and under their direct and special care. Dr. Niell was as attentive as it would be possible for a physician to be; while Miss Olmsted watched day and night and ministered to every wish and whim and need of the sufferer. And the whole community was moved and concerned, for all, without reference to shade of belief or opinion, loved Miss Snow and earnestly desired her recovery.

As to "foul play," the thought is simply absurd. There was no such thing. There could be no such thing. It is simply impossible. The attitude of the community towards the young woman is sufficient pledge and guarantee that she received the kindest and most painstaking care during her illness and that all was done that could be done for her recovery. And this was the general verdict at the time and has been the conviction since.

So far as investigation is concerned the fullest and most scrutinizing is courted.

N. E. CLEMENSON.

RICHFIELD, Utah, Jan 10, 1893.