

as the stealing of money, and in our estimation ranks for higher in the calendar of essential crime.

Correspondence.

Battalion History.

BEAVER, U. T., Jan. 12, 1880.

Editors Deseret News:

As there seems to be a general desire, especially among the "boys" and their friends, which includes nearly everybody, to know how the Battalion history is progressing, and when it will be published, and what my facilities are for facts, etc., I desire to make the following statement through your widely circulated and valuable journal.

When I started in, like many others without experience in such matters, I supposed a few weeks would be sufficient to obtain all the facts that were to be obtained and get them into shape. But I found that one year at least was necessary to awaken sufficient interest to obtain all of the facts necessary to make much of a beginning. Of course a few responded to my first call and I might, like a treacherous gun lock, have gone off half cocked, and had a large pamphlet or small book before the public months ago, and this would for the time have pleased many of my friends. But my taste did not run that way; I wanted a good history or none and hence kept up quite a noise, and for a poor man spent a good deal of money to obtain facts, and even then, many at first, officers and soldiers, either did not think enough of the enterprise of my ability to prosecute it to extend the common courtesy to answer my letters, although stamps were enclosed for the purpose. Those obstacles, however, are mainly overcome. So far as any of the general authorities of the Church have been concerned they have given me all of the aid and encouragement I could ask. Whilst I may not, even now, have all of the important facts, I have them substantially; and as I did not create many of the facts, but have been a mere instrument in collecting them, I may not be charged with egotism when I give my view, that the work when published under proper direction, will far exceed the most sanguine hopes of even the Battalion, and I do not think there will be anything of importance but what "the boys," with one voice, will say, "That's so."

As one among many incidents wherein I have had to dive, like a mining prospector, I will just mention the trouble I had in getting the roll of officers and men. First I received from the historian and through Elder George Reynolds, a copy was found in the historian's office. I think about 480 names, all told. Discovering as I thought that the number was too small, in the absence of our Delegate at Washington, Brother Geo. Q. Cannon, I wrote the Secretary of War, asking the total number of officers and men in said battalion and what would be the fee for copying in case a copy should be required. He gave the number I think as 558 enlisted men and 27 officers, but stated it was against the rules to furnish copies. Finding so great a discrepancy, after Brother Cannon returned, I made an effort to obtain a copy through him, but the Adjutant-General declined violating the rule, which was, I suppose, to keep improper persons from obtaining the names to give a chance, as about a million of certificates have been forged and the soldiers' money drawn by fraudulent attorneys. However I forwarded a copy of the roll I had and Brother C. obtained a corrected one, or one that purported to be such. A goodly number of names were discarded, and perhaps a few more added. As to numbers, this left me but little better off than before and did not reach the sum total previously received. This induced the copy I sent you, which you kindly published some time ago. This publication was in the right direction. Names have been coming in ever since, and I trust if I have not I shall get the last name thereby. Company E was very deficient, but the published roll found a man who had retained a copy of the entire company, and he kindly forwarded the missing names. Please excuse me if I have been a little tedious, as I am so often asked if the work is not about ready to publish.

In conclusion I will say that I have a narrative written from the time of Colonel J. C. Little's visit to Washington till the Battalion's arrival at the Gila River, including the detachments of Captains Higgins and Brown, as well as that of Lieut. W. W. Willis, from the time they left the main army to their discharge in Salt Lake Valley. It covers over 200 pages legal cap, and much of it is more interesting than any I have yet sent you for publication. I have no one to aid me, and have my own affairs as well as the magistrate's business to look after. I cannot say what the cost price will be to purchasers until finished and revised. This will be announced in due time.

Yours, etc.,

DANIEL TYLER.

FRANKLIN, Idaho,
January 16, 1880.

Editors Deseret News:

Your valuable paper is appreciated by its many readers; and sometimes I have thought if one or two columns of your Weekly was devoted to agriculture, its usefulness would be increased. Many of your readers are small farmers and are not great readers. All should take the News, as it is the Church organ, a live paper, full of vim and alive so the interests of the people. There are other good papers, but they have little that the NEWS does not have—congressional, American and foreign.

Your editorials meet with a hearty response in the hearts of its readers; for they are truly suited to our wants, and adapted to the capacities of the people. Latter-day Saints do not want to be fed on froth, but something tangible, progressive, enlightening the mind, encouraging the dispirited and warming the hearts of the readers. Truth is the only thing that will last, and that will last forever. If we are fed on truth it will make us reasonable creatures and useful here on the earth. Truth will make us good members of society and opposed to the hypocrisy and cant of the day. To be popular with some people you must ignore true principle, stifle your own ideas, and echo the views of others, regardless of their truth. But right will prevail, truth will triumph and all will get what they merit.

W. WOODWARD.

A Woman on the Woman's Bill.

SALT LAKE CITY,
Jan. 19, 1880.

Editors Deseret News:

How statesmen can oppose the Woman's Bill, presented in the Legislature, especially American statesmen, is one of the mysteries. In considering the pros and cons, my involuntary expression was, how much shall our people gain or lose by a course of cautious, fearful polling against a frank, noble, progressive one?

I am English born, Americanized now to an extent, limited if you please, and the limitation being at the point where I find American law, precedent, and government blotched and smeared with feudal and monarchical barbarisms, where I find a failure to fulfill the promise of its grand Constitution. Those promises, and the God-like sentiment and the labors of the founders of this republic, have taken hundreds of thousands from their native lands and made them dwellers here. Among the grandest of many great things said in the message to old England was, "No taxation without representation."

I wish to take the ground right here that no class does or can in the full sense own and protect property unless they have representation.

Now, sir, we sisters want American constitutional rights in Utah Territory. We wish our legislators to say to the world, "Behold! these our wives, daughters and sisters are women of God; they stand side by side with us." Say to the world, these are they who in the midst of denunciation, calumny and ostracism, taunts of "courtesan" and "bastardy for their offspring," have fled from place to place, and foregone for principle the dainty, lazy ease of the world, its pomps, fashions and its flatteries, and proved themselves worthy to become the mothers of a race of free men, and let us present them to you free women, free to vote, free to hold office, free to honor virtue, and to

take part in legislating for its protection.

Respectfully, etc.,

LOUISA SPENCER.

SPRINGVILLE, Utah Co.,
Jan. 16, 1880.

Editors Deseret News:

As the following, copied from the *Confectioner's Journal* of Philadelphia, in answer to correspondents of that paper, may be of special interest to housekeepers in Utah, I send you an extract:

"Several persons in New York City have been taken ill after eating lemon meringue pie, which came from a baker on Eighth Avenue. The symptoms were not unlike those of bilious cholera, and some of the sufferers said they felt as if they were on fire inside. One of the victims died. The baker said that in making the pies he used a batter known as cream paste, the only ingredients used being sugar, eggs and starch. The pies were flavored with extract of lemon and for this reason were called lemon meringue. The physicians made some inquiries about a copper kettle in which the batter was mixed.

The baker says that he always keeps his kettle so bright that it shines like gold. Before the physicians put the blame on the copper kettle, it is to be hoped that they will subject the lemon extract used in flavoring the pies to chemical analysis, as in some cheap saloons a lemon syrup is used in making lemonade instead of the natural fruit. We can recall several cases, in which persons were taken ill after drinking this kind of lemonade, and the symptoms were not unlike those experienced by the people who ate lemon meringue pie.

I make the following comments: A custard, or any mixture of milk, eggs and sugar, if allowed to stand in a copper vessel, even for an hour, no matter how bright and clean the copper might have been, would create verdigris, which is a deadly poison, caused by the action of the natural acids contained in the articles coming in direct contact with the metal. Tin vessels are almost equally dangerous; the same ingredients allowed to stand in tin vessels for any length of time creates lactic acid, which in contact with tin produces a new and poisonous agent. The cleanest and brightest of copper and tin vessels may be used with impunity to mix, boil, make up and perfect all creams, custards, jellies, fruits, etc., but the articles should never be allowed to stand or remain in them one moment after being made; they should be immediately transferred to porcelain or stoneware receptacles, and kept there until used.

Another fearful source of danger is the fictitious lemon and other pretended fruit flavors and extracts chemically made, without even the ghost of a fruit ever having been near them, and there are hundreds of thousands of these so-called fruit essences now on the market. Nine housekeepers out of ten are now using a so-called lemon essence or extract and which they buy from the grocers, which has no lemon in it and is made of wholly fictitious ingredients. Most people would think the natural lemon fruit is so plentiful and so cheap that lemon flavoring, at least, would be made out of the real lemon, but this is not so, and says the writer, "I will here put the universal public in possession of the chemist's formula for compounding lemon flavoring without the ghost of a lemon in it; 100 parts of alcohol, 10 parts of tartaric acid, 10 parts of valeric acid of amyle, 10 parts of acetate of ethyl, 2 parts succinic acid, 1 part of butyric ether, 1 part chloroform, 5 parts of glycerine."

When I study these disgusting substitutes by conscienceless chemists for God's own provisions in the way of the innocent and health-giving fruits of the earth, there is only one formula which to me, is more revolting, and that is the one laid down by the secret midnight hags, in the witch scene in Macbeth.

Very respectfully,

A. CROLL.

DESERET, Millard County,
Jan. 16th, 1880.

Editors Deseret News:

As I passed through Holden, in this county, a few days ago, I no-

ticed a new wagon which seemed to be a little different from any I had before seen; it seemed to be well and substantially built, and neatly finished and painted. In the place generally used for maker's name, I noticed "Sidney R. Teeple, Utah.

Upon inquiring, I learned that Brother Teeple, of Holden, had built said wagon for his own use, that he had selected the timber, (seasoning if needed) had put the same together, done the blacksmithing and painting, all at odd times when not too busy in his shop for others. In short, the wagon is a model of home production which the maker has cause to be proud of, and I think the first of its kind in Millard County. It is a home-made wagon by a self-made man, so to speak.

If I am informed right, Brother Teeple never served an apprenticeship to any trade, yet I have known him a blacksmith, wheelwright, a millwright, a carpenter, an expert about threshing machines, cane mills and other machinery; and, last of all, a good farmer. I know other men who seem to have been cast in the same kind of mould.

Wm. G. Ostler, of Nephi, Juab Co., made me boots and shoes last fall which will compare in neatness favorably with any imported, and in good workmanship will more than make up for difference in price. Why not, then, sustain such men and the institutions for home products now and again started in our midst?

I wrote you sometime ago that a "wood-working company" had sprung into existence in Fillmore, but had taken every live mechanic from Meadow Creek to help start the thing. I expressed a wish that when the "company could stand alone," the Meadow Creek men would be returned, so as to do something at home. Well, sir, the thing could not stand alone and nobody would help to prop it up. It fell, and is no more, I am sorry to say. One thing I notice, that in order that these institutions may live and prosper, we must sustain them whether they can compete or not with the foreign.

If a tannery for instance is started in a settlement, the people must say, we will buy the leather even at a sacrifice for a time, shareholder or non shareholder, and then do it, and the same with other products, or these institutions cannot live under existing circumstances. I was pleased some time ago that you gave place to such good outspoken sentiments as uttered by Bro. George Farnsworth, of Mount Pleasant, Sanpete Co., on the co-operative mercantile institutions. His words on that subject were true as gospel.

This place, Deseret, seems to be looking up a little, though heretofore a place of misfortune, also of rough and forbidding appearance. Apostle E. Snow was here this fall and told good things of the future of Deseret, said among other things that here are facilities for the sustenance of thousands of people, and a chance to build one of the finest cities in Utah. Bishop Joseph S. Black and the few who are here have done much to make the place what it is to-day. Edward Partidge, of the Presidency of this State, is now called to labor here. The iron horse now snorts along night and morning and no doubt we will soon see many favorable changes in this vicinity.

J. NIELD.

The Road Through Sevier Canyon.

MARYSVALE, Piute Co.,
Jan. 17th, 1880.

Editors Deseret News:

A petition from the inhabitants of this county to the Legislative Assembly will soon be before that honorable body, praying for an appropriation of \$3,000 to defray the expense of working a road through the Sevier Cañon, and with your permission I will give a few additional reasons why the road would prove a great public blessing.

The present road leaves the vale and runs northeasterly for about six miles, being up hill the whole distance, and is extremely steep on both sides of the divide, and at this season of the year is an actual terror to every teamster, and if he happens to be loaded and alone, he has to wait until some accommodating individual comes along to help pull him up, and then getting down is almost equally difficult and fraught with more danger. The road to Joseph by the present route

is fifteen miles. The river leaves this valley at the northwest corner and runs almost due north through the divide, which is about five miles, and would then place us within seven miles of the Clear Creek road, which is the western outlet from this chain of valleys to that on the western side of the range of mountains, and will be our nearest point to the U. S. R. R.

This is also the direct route to Arizona, to Grass and Potato Valleys, the latter place being the last point before entering on the long stretch of country between Escalante and Grand River. And then this route is far better than the one through Millard and Beaver counties, being of a more even grade and furnishing plenty of water and grass for teams.

Panguitch is more of a lumber than grain producing district, thousands of feet of lumber being yearly taken to Sevier County and traded for grain, the teamsters being obliged to cross the dreaded divide both going and coming.

In connection with the foregoing arguments in favor of the proposed change of road, we have here an embryo mining camp, which promises in a few months to be of no mean magnitude. Machinery will be required, and traffic will increase in proportion to the development of the mines, as this place will furnish a good home market for the produce of Sevier County, and the new road would save the farmers of the Sevier many days of hard climbing over the divide, besides conducing to morality by reducing the causes that lead to a great amount of profanity, for if there is any "swear" in a teamster, it will surely "crop out" on that divide.

There are many other reasons that might be given in favor of the petition, but feeling assured that our Representative, Hon. John R. Murdock, understands the needs of his Piute constituents, and will use his influence to assist them in this most desirable object, we will leave it in his hands.

Yours, very truly,

A PIUTE.

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