

## PRESIDENT ELIOT'S VISIT.

The following appeared in the San Francisco *Call* of March 26th:

A dispatch from Cambridge, Mass., was published in the *Call* yesterday, stating that Harvard and nearly all Cambridge were amazed at certain statements said to have been made by President Eliot in Salt Lake a week ago. It was reported that he had compared the Utah Saints to the Pilgrim Fathers in their fidelity to religious liberty, and had said that there is a Mormon colony among the students at Harvard.

He is said to have used the following words in the course of his address:

"As I came over the plains I thought of that early journey when the first colonists marched across them under the guidance of a Christian church, and this reminded me of another pilgrimage, though across the water. I refer to the Pilgrim Fathers. They, too, suffered hardships for a principle. They, too, were fired with religious enthusiasm and sought freedom also to worship God. In planting a colony it is the women who have the harder part. They died faster than the men in Massachusetts.

The great successful colonies of the world are founded on religious enthusiasm. Here you founded a colony that you might worship God according to the dictates of your conscience. Here in this valley has risen the question of religious liberty. In Massachusetts all churches are equal before the law. There is no reason why this religious liberty may not be enjoyed by all other States and Territories as well as in Massachusetts.

Let us devote ourselves to this liberty, civil and religious, for associations of every sort and for the individual also. If I could do something to unite the elements in this Territory and bring them to seek religious liberty, as it is known in other parts of the country, it would be to me a great reward.

## THE PRESIDENT'S EXPLANATION.

When President Eliot was interviewed yesterday regarding the dispatch and the statements referred to, he remarked that the account of his speech was composed of a number of disconnected sentences, many of which were entirely erroneous.

"Mrs. Eliot and I," continued Harvard's president, were guest of the Mormon Board of Education in Salt Lake City. After I had been about seven hours in the city I attended a meeting in the Temple and delivered an address upon 'Religious Liberty' before 7000 people.

"I described the religious liberty given to all denominations in Massachusetts, and said that these religious liberties should be just as precious and as much respected in other States and Territories as in Massachusetts.

"The only comparison I made between the early Mormons and the Pilgrim Fathers was in relation to the dauntless spirit displayed by the latter in crossing the Atlantic to found a colony where their religious ordinances would be unmolested, and the hardships endured by the Mormons in crossing the plains for a similar purpose.

"It would be absurd to talk of religious liberty in connection with the early settlement of the Pilgrim Fathers because religious liberty was not permitted, and neither Quakers nor Baptists were tolerated nor were allowed to reside in the colony. I would not

have been permitted to exist in New England in those days, because I am Unitarian.

"And I do not see," continued President Eliot, "why religious liberty should be denied to the Mormons. I understand that not one in eleven was polygamous, and now they have not only prohibited polygamy, but have made it a crime. I believe that the Mormon Church was sincere in its abandonment of polygamy, and that its members will make good citizens.

"I contend, therefore, that the Mormons stand in precisely the same position under the law as those who worship according to any other faith. The only article of their creed which constituted a violation of the law was the doctrine of polygamy, and as they have renounced it they should be placed upon the same footing as the members of any other denomination.

"They were pioneers in the development of Utah, and started enterprises which Eastern capital has since acquired and developed. They are sober and industrious, and are anxious to give their children the benefits of a higher education."

"Is there a Mormon colony at Harvard?" Dr. Eliot was asked.

"There are in the university, the law college and in preparatory schools, altogether ten Mormon students," was the reply.

"They live together, but they are not colonists in the sense of propagating Mormon doctrines or endeavoring to secure proselytes. They are good students, but do not differ greatly from other young men in their habits and customs. The students have no religious observances at the university."

## HOW IT IS VIEWED AT HARVARD.

The following is an Associated Press dispatch sent out from Boston:

BOSTON, March 25.—Some New Englanders are making a great ado over President Eliot's recent speech at Salt Lake City, wherein he praised the Mormons and the small colony of them at Harvard. Secretary Tolles said today that President Eliot's remarks are only consistent with a good opportunity to judge. As far as the Mormon people are concerned, he partakes of the feeling that is growing all the time that there is reason or much hope for the future of the Mormons as a people, without reference to their religion, with whose objectionable features no one should be so absurd as to believe President Eliot to be in sympathy. At any rate, if he has not been outrageously misquoted, the report of his speech has been distorted from the meaning it was designed to convey.

J. L. Tanner, who came here from Utah to attend the law school, said:

"The truth of it is, President Eliot said a kind word for the Mormons and the Gentiles misconstrued his meaning. The Mormons went out in a wilderness and founded a colony, and President Eliot should be allowed to give them credit for it without causing the Gentiles to burn with indignation. As for that meeting, it was not a Mormon meeting. It was held in the Tabernacle because it was the only place to seat the 7000 people who wanted to hear President Eliot.

"There are ten of us here studying in Boston and Cambridge. I don't know that we should be called a colony of Mormons. We are of Mormon parents, brought up in Mormon families and hold to that belief. We are all single except one of my brothers, who leaves his wife and family at home and comes here just as a student like any one else."

## PLANTING STRAWBERRIES.

On the arrival of plants unpack them at once, loosen the bunches, "heel" them in the ground, or dip their roots in a "muddle," made by mixing earth in water until of the consistency of cream, and lay away in a cool, damp cellar, where they can neither dry nor freeze, until they can be planted in suitable weather. Do not leave in package and pour water over them, as this will surely cause the plants to heat and spoil. If by chance the stock should arrive in a frozen state, bury the package or place it in a cool place until the frost has become entirely abstracted by slow degrees. These remarks apply also to other plants and trees. The strawberry delights in a moist soil, but will succeed almost anywhere, if well manured and mulched. Avoid planting near trees, as it resents shade. To grow large berries and plenty of them fertilizers must be used freely. Unleached wood ashes is a specific fertilizer for the strawberry; ground bone is also excellent.

In planting take but few plants from the trench or package at a time, and expose as little as possible to wind or sun. Never plant on a windy day and never plant in freezing weather. Do not plant deep, but press the earth very firmly about the roots. Should the weather be warm, shade valuable plants for a few days with a handful of coarse litter over each plant, or with baskets or boxes. In autumn planting it is a good plan to defer it until just before freezing weather, and cover each plant with earth, to be removed at the approach of spring. By



YOUNG PLANT—PLANTS BUNCHED—OLD PLANTS.

this method the plants start early, make a strong growth and scarcely one will fall.

For hill culture plant in beds four feet wide, with alleys two feet between them. Plant in each bed three rows of plants fifteen inches apart, and the plants the same distance apart in the rows. For the matted row system plant in rows three feet apart and the plants a foot apart in the rows—requiring 14,530 plants per acre.

Lovett, in his "Guide to Horticulture," from which the foregoing is reproduced, advises planting at least three varieties—early medium and late—to extend the season to its full limits. Pistillate varieties must have a row of a perfect flowered sort planted every nine or twelve feet apart among them, or, better yet, every third or fourth plant in the row, to pollinize their blossoms. When properly fertilized the pistillate