

come to the children, only do not teach them iniquity; for if you do, I will send an elder, or come myself, to teach them the gospel. You teach them life and salvation, or I will send elders to instruct them.

Let every man thus treat his wives, keeping raiment enough to clothe his body; and say to your wives, "take all that I have and be set at liberty; but if you stay with me you shall comply with the law of God, and that too without any murmuring and whining. You must fulfil the law of God in every respect, and round up your shoulders to walk up to the mark without any grunting."

Now recollect that two weeks from to-morrow I am going to set you at liberty. But the first wife will say, "It is hard, for I have lived with my husband twenty years, or thirty, and have raised a family of children for him, and it is a great trial to me for him to have more women;" then I say it is time that you gave him up to other women who will bear children. If my wife had borne me all the children that she ever would bare, the celestial law would teach me to take young women that would have children.

Do you understand this? I have told you many times that there are multitudes of pure and holy spirits waiting to take tabernacles, now what is our duty?—to prepare tabernacles for them; to take a course that will not tend to drive those spirits into the families of the wicked, where they will be trained in wickedness, debauchery and every species of crime. It is the duty of every righteous man and every woman to prepare tabernacles for all the spirits they can; hence if my women leave I will go and search up others who will abide the celestial law, and let all I now have go where they please; though I will send the gospel to them.

This is the reason why the doctrine of plurality of wives was revealed, that the noble spirits which are waiting for tabernacles might be brought forth.

If the men of the world were right, or if they were anywhere near right, there might not be the necessity which there now is. But they are wholly given up to idolatry, and to all manner of wickedness.

Do I think that my children will be damned? No, I do not, for I am going to fight the devil until I save them all; I have got my sword ready, and it is a two-edged one. I have not a fear about that, for I would almost be ashamed of my body if it would beget a child that would not abide the law of God, though I may have some unruly children.

I am going to ask you a good many things, and to begin with I will ask, what is your prayer? Do you not ask for the righteous to increase, while the unrighteous shall decrease and dwindle away? Yes, that is the prayer of every person that prays at all. The Methodists pray for it, the Baptists pray for it, and the Church of England and all the reformers, the Shaking Quakers not excepted. And if the women belonging to this church will turn Shaking Quakers, I think their sorrows will soon be at an end.

Sisters, I am not joking, I do not throw out my proposition to banter your feelings, to see whether you will leave your husbands, all or any of you. But I do know that there is no cessation to the everlasting whinings of many of the women in this Territory; I am satisfied that this is the case. And if the women will turn from the commandments of God and continue to despise the order of heaven, I will pray that the curse of the Almighty may be close to their heels, and that it may be following them all the day long. And those that enter into it and are faithful; I will promise them that they shall be queens in heaven, and rulers to all eternity.

"But," says one, "I want to have my paradise now." And says another, "I did think I should be in paradise if I was sealed to br. Brigham, and I thought I should be happy when I became his wife, or br. Heber's. I loved you so much that I thought I was going to have a heaven right off, right here on the spot."

What a curious doctrine it is, that we are preparing to enjoy! The only heaven for you is that which you make yourselves. My heaven is here—[laying his hand upon his heart]. I carry it with me. When do I expect it in its perfection? When I come up in the resurrection; then I shall have it, and not till then.

But now we have got to fight the good fight of faith, sword in hand, as much so as men have when they go to battle; and it is one continual warfare from morning to evening, with sword in hand. This is my duty, and this is my life.

But the women come and say, "Really, br. John, and br. William, I thought you were going to make a heaven for me," and they get into trouble because a heaven is not made for them by the men, even though agency is upon women as well as upon men. True there is a curse upon the woman that is not upon the man, namely, that "her whole affections shall be towards her husband," and what is the next? "He shall rule over you."

But how is it now? Your desire is to your husband, but you strive to rule over him, whereas the man should rule over you.

Some may ask whether that is the case with me; go to my house and live, and then you will learn that I am very kind, but know how to rule.

If I had only wise men to talk to there would be no necessity for my saying what I am going to say. Many and many an elder knows no better than to go home and abuse as good a woman as dwells upon this earth, because of what I have said this afternoon. Are you, who act in that way, fit to have a family? No, you are not, and never will be, until you get good common sense.

Then you can go to work and magnify your

callings; and you can do the best you know how; and on that ground I will promise you salvation, but upon no other principle.

If I were talking to a people that understood themselves and the doctrine of the holy gospel, there would be no necessity for saying this, because you would understand. But many have been (what shall I say? pardon me brethren,) hen-pecked so much that they do not know the place of either man or woman; they abuse and rule a good woman with an iron hand. With them it is as Solomon said, "bray a fool in a mortar among wheat with a pestle, yet will not his foolishness depart from him." You may talk to them about their duties, about what is required of them, and still they are fools and will continue to be.

Prepare yourselves for two weeks from to-morrow; and I will tell you now that if you tarry with your husbands, after I have set you free, you must bow down to it and submit yourselves to the celestial law. You may go where you please, after two weeks from to-morrow; but remember that I will not hear any more of this whining.

In the midst of all my harsh sayings, shall I say chastisements?—I am disposed in my heart to bless this people; and I do bless you in the name of Jesus Christ: Amen.

The Camel—Its Introduction into the United States.

It is well known that our government has recently introduced into Texas, from Smyrna, about forty camels, with a view to their employment for transportation on the plains and prairies of the Southwest.

An appropriation of \$30,000 was made by Congress to initiate the experiment of acclimating and using the camel on this continent, and therefore it possesses a national interest, and awakens a curiosity to learn more than is generally known respecting his anatomy, habits, endurance, food, fecundity, length of life, speed, the proper mode of managing him, cost of keeping, etc.

The figure of the camel is uncouth and awkward in the extreme, and in many respects bears a resemblance to the stupid turkey. The shape and attitude of the head and the expression of the face; the drooping origin and the upward curving of the neck; the shoulders, the sloping hump, and the form and position of the hind legs bear a strong resemblance to that bird. If the camel had the fleshy substance pendent from the forehead that the gobbler sports, the picture would be complete, or at least suggestive. Perhaps the ostrich, which the Arabs call the camel bird, is a more fit subject of comparison; the neck and legs certainly justify it.

In general anatomy, the camel is the same as that of other ruminating animals, but has several qualities which distinguish him from all other quadrupeds. These are the hump, the horizontal posture of the head, the direction of the eye, the power of closing the nostrils at pleasure to keep out the drifting sand, and the structure of the stomach so as to contain a large quantity of water in a pure state for several days, until it is gradually absorbed in the necessary support of the animal. The callosities, also, on the parts that touch the ground when the animal is reposing; the spreading or cushion-like feet with a horny sole, and the cleft upper lip, make up the list of peculiarities.

The camel has thirty-four teeth; sixteen in the upper jaw, viz.: two incisors, two canines, and twelve molars; eighteen in the lower jaw, namely, six incisors, two canines, and ten molars. Its eyes are prominent, ears small, scarcely seen above the head, nostrils slit obliquely, upper lip swollen and divided; the teeth ventral and four in number, tail moderate, hair reddish brown, and inclined to be woolly and long about the neck, hump, and tail, but short elsewhere; legs long and awkward, feet large and disproportioned to the legs.

On the back is a large fatty hump, and some kinds have two, which are, doubtless, mere depositories of superabundant nutritive matter, to be absorbed for its support when the animal can not obtain food. Hence it disappears if the animal be kept very low and worked hard, but assumes a plumpness and solidity when it has leisure and plenty of food.

The eye is so adjusted that the sight of the animal is directed downward, and surveys carefully the very place where the foot is next to be placed, hence the camel is remarkable for being sure-footed.

To receive the shock of the fall in lying down for repose, or for his master to load or dismount, and to screen the animal when repose, or for his master to load or dismount, and to screen the animal when reposing from the heat of the ground, the camel is provided with seven callosities or horny pads. One of these is on the breast between the fore legs, two upon each of the fore, and one on each of the hinder legs. At the command of his master the camel kneels or lies down to be laden or unladen. To do this the animal throws himself slightly forward, and first bending one fore leg, poises himself a moment and falls suddenly upon the knees; advancing the hind feet a little he drops upon the gambrel joint; by a third descent the breast is brought to the ground, and the upper and forward part of the hind leg by a fourth. These movements, which in rising are reversed, are each attended with a considerable shock, especially the first, which is apt to throw an inexperienced rider over the head of the animal.

The foot of the camel spreads on being pressed to the earth, and sinks in the sand less deeply than that of any other large animal. Many suppose that he cannot travel on hard or rocky ground, but delights in the sand. This is an error, as he always avoids sand if he can,

and also wet and slippery ground. Caravans in Algeria sometimes climb rocky slopes at an angle of forty-five degrees, with five or six hundred pounds each on their backs. Rugged and steep rocky ascents, which could be scaled with difficulty by any other domestic animal, are passed with entire security by loaded caravans of camels; nay, even some of the rugged passes near the Red Sea, where the path is as rough and the zig-zag turns as short and sharp as any mule route in the Alps, are constantly crossed by loaded caravans with no difficulty. The camel is therefore adopted to the barren plains of the West and to the rugged regions of the Rocky Mountains.

The stomach of the camel is the most singular fact in its organization. It has been known to take at once twenty-one gallons of water, and this, as we have remarked, remains for days in a pure state, of which fact Arabs avail themselves by slaughtering a camel to obtain the unexpended water in his stomach or sack, when they miss their way or fail to find water in their long marches.

The temper of the camel is somewhat quarrelsome towards his fellows, his bite being quite severe, and he exhibits discontent or anger by a harsh growl, which, when uttered by the whole caravan, as it is on loading and starting, may be heard for miles. Though the camel is not easily provoked, his anger, when once aroused, is not easily pacified, and when it assumes a settled hatred, is not satisfied without revenge. The Arab speaks of "the camel's temper" as an illustration of a malicious and revengeful disposition. Its blows and kicks, though formidable to man, are not dangerous like those of the horse, and the teeth are the chief weapon of defense. The strength of the camel's jaws is very great; being adapted to crop and grind the hardest shrubs, and having sharper teeth, its bite is much worse than that of the horse.

Wherever the camel is used, its milk is a favorite drink. The diet being poor, the amount of milk rarely exceeds a quart, but is quite rich. The female produces every second year, and always a single foal, which is able to walk at first, and after being carried on the back of its dam a day or two, is able afterward to keep up with the caravan, which travels twenty-five or thirty miles a day. The foal is suckled about a year, is broken in to work the third year, and lives much beyond the age of the horse—in some localities thirty years, in others seventy; and they have been known to live to the age of a hundred years.

The Arabian camel has but little hair, except about the shoulders, hips, chest, and tail, where he has a few locks of long thick wool; but the fleece of the Bactrian camel in the Crimea averages ten pounds. This, as is well known, is made into coarse cloth. The fine cloths and shawls formerly called camel's hair, but now cashmere, are made from the wool of the Thibet goat.

The flesh of the camel is prized by camel drivers, and the hump is considered a choice dish, equal to good beef. The skin is applied to a variety of uses. It makes water-skins which retain the water in spite of sun and wind, or boots which protect the foot against the bite of the viper. When stripped of the hair and applied to the frame of a saddle, and has become dried, it clings to it like the bark to a tree, without any other fastening.

The universal fuel of the desert is the dried dropping of the camel, and the abundance of this at the usual places of encampment makes it desirable to stop at no other place, since without this fuel no cooking can be done. This ends the catalogue of uses to which the camel is devoted, taking into account, of course, his great service as a beast of burden.

The favorite food of the camel consists of the leaves, branches, and seed-pods of the acacias, and other prickly trees or shrubs; of thistles, and of the saline plants so common in the desert. He will travel for several days without any food, in places entirely sterile, and usually he browses by the wayside, snatching a shrub here and a thistle there as he travels, and is scarcely fed by his master at all.

For endurance of heat and hardship, for abstinence from food and water, and for power to subsist on the meanness of diet, the camel is without a parallel. He even prefers pungent shrubs of wiry toughness before succulent plants. Nature has adapted the animal in structure, tastes, appetite, digestion, and endurance to the very peculiarities of the soil, climate, and productions of the place of its nativity.

But the patient beast, though he tracks the scorching sands under a brazen sky sometimes for days without food or water, is not without suffering, for when he approaches water, he smells or otherwise detects its proximity at a distance of a mile or more. The whole caravan then, disdaining all control, rushes onward to the pool, struggling against each other, and leaving the feet of riders to be protected by the sagacity of their owners, or to be crushed.

Marsh observes: "The camel displays no inconsiderable sagacity. He detects springs in localities where they have not before been known to exist, and tradition says that even the holy fountain Zemzem was discovered by a stray camel. Upon frequented routes the drivers leave them to their own guidance, sleeping the while, and if by any chance the track is lost, the whole troop is in a state of alarm and confusion. It is said that when the caravan is led astray by the ignorance of the guides, the camels are soon aware of it, and become quite ungovernable with terror."

The introduction and employment of the camel in the South and West is an experiment, the feasibility of which is to be tested. He can not endure very cold weather, hence he

must be kept in Southern latitudes in winter. Our great desert regions, where the camel will be chiefly valuable, yield neither grass nor shrub suited to any quadruped but the camel, and water is only met with at long intervals.

We think the experiment will be successful, and that trains or caravans will thread the weary wastes of the West and the rugged defiles of the mountains connecting our Eastern and Western fields of enterprise and of empire, until the iron steed shall neigh on the crest of the Rocky Mountains, and startle the eagle from his jutting crag.

For many of the facts in relation to the history and habits of the camel we are indebted to the excellent work of George P. Marsh, just from the press of Gould & Lincoln, Boston. The reader will find that work most interesting, as the author makes thorough work of all he attempts, and writes in an easy and most picturesque style.

THE DESERET NEWS.



ALBERT CARRINGTON, EDITOR.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1.

SPECIAL ELECTION—OCT. 6.

For Member of the Legislative Council,

F. D. RICHARDS.

Those who have promised or may wish to pay their dues to this office in wood, will do well to bring it while the weather is good, as some is wanted immediately; and the sooner the whole amount wanted is delivered the better. A few loads of hay are also wanted before Conference.

The First Hand-Cart Companies.

Having learned that Capt. Edmund Ellsworth's company camped at the Willow Springs on the evening of the 25th inst., on the 26th Presidents Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball, Lieut. Genl. D. H. Wells, and many other citizens, in carriages, and several gentlemen and ladies on horseback, with a part of Capt. H. B. Clawson's company of Lancers and the Brass Bands under Capt. William Pitt, left the Governor's Office at 9 a.m., with the view of meeting and escorting them into the city.

Within about a mile and a half of the foot of the Little Mountain, Prest. Young ordered the party to halt until the hand carts should arrive, and with Prest. Kimball drove on to meet them. Ere long the anxiously expected train came in sight, led by Capt. Ellsworth on foot, and with two aged veterans pulling the front cart, followed by a long line of carts attended by the old, middle aged and young of both sexes.

When opposite the escorting party, a halt was called and their Captain introduced the new comers to Prests. Young and Kimball, which was followed by the joyous greeting of relatives and friends, and an unexpected treat of melons. While thus regaling, Capt. Daniel D. McArthur came up with his hand-cart company, they having traveled from the east base of the Big Mountain.

From the halt to the Public Square on 2nd West Temple street, the following order was observed, under the supervision of Capt. Clawson:—Lancers; Ladies on horseback; Prest. Young's, Prest. Kimball's and Lieut. Genl. Wells's carriages; the Bands; Capts. Ellsworth's and McArthur's companies; Citizens in carriages and on horseback. The line of march was scarcely taken up, before it began to be met by men, women and children on foot, on horses, and in wagons, thronging out to see and welcome the first hand-cart companies; and the numbers rapidly increased until the living tide lined and thronged South Temple street.

The procession reached the Public Square about sunset, where the Lancers, Bands and carriages were formed in a line facing the line of hand carts; and after a few remarks by Prest. Young, accompanied by his blessing, the spectators and escort retired and the companies pitched their tents, at the end of a walk and pull upwards of 1300 miles.

This journey has been performed with less than the average amount of mortality usually attending ox trains; and all, though somewhat fatigued, stepped out with alacrity to the last, and appeared buoyant and cheerful. They had often traveled 25 and 30 miles in a day, and would have come through in a much shorter time, had they not been obliged to wait upon the slow motion of the oxen attached to the few wagons containing the tents and groceries.

Much credit is due to Capt. Ellsworth for having walked the entire distance, thus cheer-