



GEORGE Q. CANNON.....EDITOR

Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1868.

## WAR OF RACES.

OUR telegrams this morning bring a rather exciting account of the antagonistic attitude that is being gradually assumed towards each other, by the Whites and Blacks of Louisiana. It seems that actual hostilities have commenced, that several of the white inhabitants of the parish of St. Bernard, just below New Orleans, have been killed by the negroes, while others, through fear of a similar fate, have left their homes and sought refuge in the latter place. So high did the excitement run, that a band of whites collected in Orleans, for the purpose of going to the scene of action; but their departure was prevented by General Rosseau, the latter considering that the troops were amply able to preserve order. Two companies of infantry were dispatched to the scene of disorder, and a report was in circulation that they had been attacked, but the result or particulars were not known.

For a considerable time past, according to the public press, the smouldering but implacable hate that seems to exist between the people of the Southern States and their former slaves has occasionally burst forth, giving painful evidence of its bitterness and intensity. The affairs at Millican, Texas, and at Camilla, in Georgia, furnish sanguinary and deadly instances. On every hand all throughout the former slave holding States the same feeling exists to a very wide extent, and though the abolitionists of the North, backed by the power of Congress, have emancipated the slaves, and are doing their best to enfranchise, and make them equal, in the eye of the law, with their white neighbors, the latter, almost to a unit, seem determinedly opposed to such a state of things. Hence, although in many parts of the South, negroes have been elected to the local legislatures, and to other public offices, and admitted to the bar, their attempted elevation is viewed with intense disgust; and various expedients have been resorted to, to prevent them reaping the benefits arising from their changed condition. Most of the legislatures to which they have been elected, have endeavored to raise some legal or technical point which would prevent them taking their seats, and the Georgia Legislature, although it is admitted that their action is unconstitutional, went so far as to expel twenty-three colored members, under the old slave code which declares a man with one-eighth negro blood in his veins is not a citizen.

This antipathy to the negro, so strongly manifested in the South, in connection with Ku Klux and other similar organizations, designed to prevent him enjoying those rights to which he is now entitled, is naturally enough widening the breach, and intensifying hate and ill will, and leading to the commission of aggravated outrages in various localities, which clearly show that the fire is spreading, and that at any moment the outbreak of a war between the two races is actually imminent.

Some short time since a mulatto member of the Louisiana Legislature, referring to outrages committed on the colored race, in Louisiana, declared that if they were not stopped, a most fearful and terrible vengeance would be taken by the blacks. Our telegrams to-day, seem to indicate that his words are hastening to a fulfillment. More recently, murders and outrages in North Carolina led to a meeting of negroes in order to take steps to prevent their recurrence. Reports similar to these from various parts of the South, indicate that the patience of the negro is well nigh exhausted, and that at the first opportunity he will retaliate.

The blacks, though uneducated and ignorant, feel that they are men, and that by the laws and Constitution of the country they have the right to life and the pursuit of happiness; and should efforts be made to deprive them of those

rights, and to subject them to indignity and cruelty, it is not probable that they will continue to endure it, and if the law is insufficient to secure to them the rights it professedly guarantees to them, they will be likely, sooner or later, to fight for them.

A war of races may be looked upon by many as a very improbable event, and just at present, it may be so, seeing that the black population are neither armed nor organized, and are so greatly in the minority. But who can tell what is in the future? Ten years ago, who believed that such a desolating war as has since passed over our country would ever take place? That war, however, was foretold by the Almighty through His Servant, the Prophet Joseph Smith, twenty-eight years before it commenced, and the very place in which it should be inaugurated—Charleston, South Carolina—designated. That prediction was disregarded and disbelieved by all save the Latter-day Saints.

None would behold with greater sorrow than we, the outbreak of a war between the races. But, at the risk of being styled alarmists, we would warn the people that this dreadful contingency will have to be met in the course of our national history. The Lord, whose word never fails, has foretold it. In the same revelation as that in which the rebellion was foretold, given in December, 1832, He says that "after many days the slaves shall rise against their masters." This is as sure to come to pass and be fulfilled as it has been spoken. It may be disregarded and despised by all people save the Latter-day Saints, but they know that the word of Him in whom they have believed never fails.

The probability of such a fearful contingency, may well be thought of with horror. Smarting under a sense of generations of wrong at the hands of the white man, such a war, whenever inaugurated, will be one of extermination and will be waged with a cruelty and ferocity unparalleled in the annals of history. The white race may laugh at the idea now, and may and doubtless will continue in their present ruinous course, becoming more weakened and divided among themselves, and increasing their cruel and unjust measures towards the Negro race. But the latter, sooner or later, armed and organized and led on by some modern Touissant L'Ouverture, will go forth, and as far as in their power lies, re-enact, on a fearfully extended scale, the horrid scenes which have been witnessed in Hayti and Jamaica. Would that it could be otherwise, but the Lord has spoken it and it can not fail.

## A WOMAN'S MOVEMENT.

"On the 17th of this month the women of Germany are to have a conference at Stuttgart, when they will discuss the following points: First. To find out the best ways and means to teach young mothers how best to regulate the physical education of their children. Second. The establishment of small museums of literature, art and industry. Third. The commencement of a reform in dress, chiefly directed against the vagaries of fashion, and the best ways and means to carry out this reform effectually. Fourth. The transformation of benevolent female institutions into 'self-supporting and earning female institutions.'

"On the dress question they accept the following conclusions: That nothing be declared 'old fashioned' which has been found useful, appropriate and becoming; that nothing new be adopted unless it has proved itself to be both to the purpose and answering the demands of good taste, and that all garments and objects of toilet that are hurtful to health be put away. They will also inquire if greater economy in dress, so as to apportion expenditure to income, cannot be secured.

"This is a most worthy movement, and in sensible contrast to 'emancipation' and suffrage conferences that are held elsewhere."

The above is from the *Washington Star*. It is one of the best and most sensible moves that we have heard of for some time, and, if persevered in, can not fail in producing great results. A movement of this kind among our ladies, if judiciously managed, would be attended with great benefits. The conclusions which the women of Germany are said to accept on the dress question are most excellent, and are very appropriate to the condition of affairs in this country. At present the inexorable law of fashion requires that our ladies shall lay aside their good, comfortable and healthy bonnets which they have been using, and wear in their stead a small bunch of lace and artificial flowers, which serve the purpose of a bonnet no better than an inverted tea saucer worn on the head would. No matter how many good bonnets a lady may have had at the time this new fashion made its appearance, they must all be discard-

ed or altered to suit the new style, or she had to incur the odium of being unfashionable! And this, too, among the Latter-day Saints in Utah Territory! No matter how useful, appropriate or becoming a style of bonnet or other article of dress may be, it must be laid aside when it becomes "old-fashioned." The rule of fashion is being acknowledged among our ladies more and more every year, and they submit to the tyranny of the milliners and dress-makers of Paris, London and New York, and follow their examples in matters of dress, almost as meekly and unresistingly as though their salvation depended upon their obedience. There is something radically wrong in this, and the practice calls loudly for reform, and we hope that before long we shall have it among both sexes.

The first point which the women propose to discuss at Stuttgart is a very important one. There is too much ignorance on the part of mothers—and fathers too—in regard to the physical education of their children. We believe that our children have many advantages in these respects over children in other places. Especially is this the case in their diet. From our observation the number of children who are permitted to use tea or coffee, or any other hot drink, in this Territory, is very, very small indeed. In fact, we do not know a single instance of the kind. This, of itself, is a very great and favorable point in their education. But mothers need education in relation to their own habits and diet, and until these are made correct and in perfect accord with hygienic laws, they can not reasonably expect to have healthy children. We would like to know of some plan being adopted by which our ladies could receive instruction, from competent persons, upon these important subjects. This could probably be imparted by means of lectures better than in any other way. There is an immense field for the accomplishment of good in this direction. There is a crying necessity for enlightenment upon these topics. A mother who is thoroughly instructed upon the subject of ventilation, and the extreme importance of constantly having a full supply of pure air for breathing purposes, would think it suicidal to do what hundreds of ignorant mothers are constantly doing,—keeping their sitting and bed rooms so tightly closed that no fresh air can enter. We are convinced also that a few lectures upon diet would have an excellent effect. Mothers especially ought to have access to such information. How many mothers are there who fully understand that it is essentially important to the health of their offspring that they should be careful about their diet? Let mothers know that the superfine flour which is now the common diet in almost every family does not contain the elements needed to make perfectly healthy and strong children and to enable them, themselves, to perform the functions of maternity in their perfection, and how long would superfine flour be in as great demand as it is at present? Women like to have white bread to place on their tables; but they love their children more than this. If these laws were thoroughly understood, we doubt not but there would be less disease and fewer deaths among our children. As it is at present, in too many instances, a portion of our wheat that is very essential to our health, goes into the swill-barrel and the slop-pail to feed the hogs and the cows. More anon.

## STAGNANT WATERS—A CAUSE OF DISEASE IN THIS CITY.

The preservation of health and the prolongation of life are of the highest importance. This all concede without argument. And a knowledge of anything which will conduce to either is eagerly sought after. Science is brought into requisition, the vegetable and animal kingdoms are ransacked for preventives and remedies, and long years of study—nay, a lifetime spent in earnestly seeking after knowledge—is sometimes not considered too much to pay for obtaining an understanding of the causes and remedies for some of the diseases with which mankind are afflicted.

No people place a higher value on life than we do, although no people look upon death and the future with more equanimity, because none can have a greater confidence or certainty of the future. When we see our little ones taken from us the tear of affection will flow, though we are satisfied and confident of their happiness in the world to which they have been taken. When faithful men and women lay

down their bodies, we reflect upon their labors and the years of happy associations we have had with them, and we mourn the loss which we have sustained in their being taken from us; though we have the strongest assurance that our loss is their gain and that they have gone to enjoy the reward of their faithfulness. But we wish to prolong life for usefulness, preserve health that we may labor with unabated powers, until the span of mortality is reached. We long for and labor to bring the day when a "child shall die a hundred years old," and when "as the days of a tree shall be the days of" the people of God. For this purpose was the "Word of Wisdom" given, and with this object in view is it taught and enjoined upon the Saints. Teachings are constantly given from the stand and through the press, to live temperately on healthy food, to build our houses that pure air can surround us by night and day, to adopt fashions that will give the human system free muscular play, and in all things to study how to perpetuate our existence in this probation. And our sanitary measures should in all respects correspond with the individual efforts made to preserve health.

It is a fact well known to those who have pioneered or been long residents in any part of this great western country, that new land if at all swampy or covered with stagnant water, will breed chills and fever, and various other diseases which afflict mankind and shorten life. When the Saints settled in Commerce, Illinois, afterwards Nauvoo, that part of the country was exceedingly sickly, and the mortality rate was very high for the number of inhabitants. There was swampy, marshy land in the vicinity, and especially on the other side of the river; and it was deemed by many a very poor place to attempt to build up a city. But by the labors and perseverance of the Saints, under the blessing of God, the place became more healthy as it was beautiful. The drainage of the swamps and the cultivation of the soil had this effect, and had we dwelt there until the present no place in the West would have been more healthy.

For the past three years the rain fall in this Territory has been much larger than usual. There has been an abundance of snow in the mountains to raise the rivers and creeks in the warm season to their highest amplitude; and rains have fallen in great plenty, at times, swelling little rivulets into rushing streams and covering low and level lands with deposits of water. When dry weather continues for a time in the hot season, miasmatic vapors are sure to impregnate the atmosphere in the neighborhood of such stagnant waters, producing disease and increasing mortality, if people reside contiguous to them. But when they collect in the vicinity of a city like this, as they do on the low land to the west and southwest of the city, in the neighborhood of Jordan, nothing less could be expected than that diseases would be multiplied and some of them assume an almost epidemic form. It does not follow as a matter of course that the disease or diseases should always assume the same form. The malaria produced by such impregnation of the atmosphere acting upon the human system will produce disease, which may be infectious or otherwise according to the condition of the individual affected. It is therefore probable that the increased mortality of the past two months, or over, especially among children, may be to a greater or less extent attributable to this cause. We have learned from a reliable authority that in the Fifth and Sixth Wards chills and fever have made their appearance, and that several persons have suffered from them. This is an additional proof that the waters which collect west of that point, and which unquestionably breed malaria, produce considerable of the disease and mortality that have been in this city during the latter part of Summer and early Fall of the past three years.

Can that land be drained, and can the source of the miasma be removed? These are questions which, if the position assumed be admitted, demand a speedy and practical answer. It is no unusual thing for water sees to get blocked up by floating grass, rotten twigs, decaying vegetation and other things; and on low grounds the water thus impeded soon spreads over a wide surface. If the fall to the adjacent sloughs is enough for water to run, the effectual draining of that portion of land would not be difficult, and the land thus redeemed, being so near the city, would more than pay the outlay. But even if the draining should be very difficult the removal of