

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,  
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Thursday, September 17, 1868.

THE "FAMILY HERALD" AND  
THE WOMEN OF UTAH.

A writer in a recent number of the *Family Herald*—a London weekly journal, says some pretty good things upon a subject of vast importance, and worthy of far higher consideration than, as a general thing, it is fashionable in these days to accord to it,—the subject of "Motherhood." We should not, in all probability, have noticed the article in the *Herald*—because the principles therein advocated are well understood and honored by us, as a people—had not the writer gone out of his way specially to make an attack on the "Mormons." He is evidently no worshipper of the so called "strong-minded" women with which our age is so much troubled; neither a believer in the "women's rights" movement. He says the feeling and desire to be something they are not and to occupy a different sphere from that in which Providence has placed them is common to nearly all men and women. As for women, there is scarcely one whom you may ask but what would sooner be a man if she could. He refers to numerous instances in which women have attempted, as far as possible, to carry out this morbid disposition and inclination, by assuming the garb of men, and acting for years in the capacity of coachmen, grooms, and other callings essentially manly. He, however, thinks that with all the real or fancied disadvantages under which the sex may labor, they have still some advantages and privileges; and that if they will use the power with which nature has endowed them, and act in the sphere to which by Providence they have been assigned, as mothers, they can exert all the influence in this world they ought to, and much more than they are apt to imagine.

The writer evidently attaches great importance to the maternal relationship, and writes as though he believes that to be a mother is one of the greatest glories of woman. The truth of such a proposition will be readily accorded by all properly constituted minds; but in our day it unfortunately happens that among thousands of women such a notion is becoming unpopular. That is, beyond all question, the reason why the marriage tie is becoming so irksome, and why the most unjustifiable and unholiest measures are resorted to that its responsibilities may be avoided. If women were to view this subject as they ought and as its importance demands, they would not sigh for more power, but would be content to labor in their proper sphere.

What higher, more holy and more important trust and prerogative can any human being exercise or enjoy than that of a parent, and especially that of a mother? As the writer in the journal referred to says, if woman rightly knew what power she would be proud enough of what she has, and would scarcely demand more; for it is she who moulds the mind of the child, whether for good or ill, and consequently it is woman who, to a very great extent, moulds the destinies of the world.

The *Herald* man then proceeds to show that great as is the honor and glory of womanhood, and wide-spread as is the honor to maternity, still, the sentiment requires cultivation. When women are intellectually vigorous and are held in honor they become good mothers; but when they are degraded—mark the word—as they are in Utah, and other parts of the earth where polygamy is practiced they degenerate in this holy office. His description of the women of Utah, though no doubt thought by him to be extremely racy, and intended to be especially severe, serves only to betray his intense prejudice and consummate ignorance. He very dogmatically tells how shy and sad they are; that they are of the lowest class—there not being a lady amongst them; and, as a climax to his tissue of falsehoods and absurdities, his readers are informed that they are so deficient in affection for their children that they scarcely deserve the name of mother.

This is the treatment the people of Utah are in the habit of receiving from the world in general. Every contemptible penny-a-liner thinks to make capital by maligning and traducing the Latter-day Saints. But in endeavoring to achieve notoriety by a tilt at the "Mormons" these vile panders to the morbid appetites of the vicious and impure, do as traducers and slanderers always have done—go too far, and so defeat the very end they seek to attain. What a tissue of absurdities! The wives of Utah "shy and sad!" The mothers of Utah careless of, and without affection for their children,—in fact neither wives nor mothers, and not a lady in our whole community!

The people of Utah are none too good, we readily admit, not near so good as they are aiming to be; but in any capacity they fearlessly challenge comparison with their so-called Christian friends in any portion of the world, confident that the result will be largely in their favor. It may be that the women of Utah, in every instance, do not possess the most ladylike manners,

but in their capacity as wives, and mothers we maintain that they are above reproach, in fact unexceptionable. In conclusion, we advise this contemptible scribbler in the *Family Herald*,—a Christian of the strictest sect we'll warrant,—to be less dogmatic in his future essays, to write upon subjects he comprehends, and that come within the compass of his very narrow and prejudiced mind.

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

Internal dissension, Fenianism at home and abroad, disaffection in some of her colonies, and the decline in skill of her operatives in several branches of manufactures, hitherto considered her speciality, are looked upon by many as indications of the gradual decline of Great Britain. Against all these malignant influences, however, she might, by the adoption of a wise policy in the administration of her home and foreign affairs, prevail, and regain and maintain her prestige; but to set the inevitable seal to her doom it seems that the "Gulf Stream," upon which it is said she is utterly dependent for sunshine and shower—has taken such a turn that these indispensable aids to life and prosperity, will be henceforth denied her, and thus her complete downfall and ruin will be speedily effected.

This is the cry from certain alarmists, and the following,—going the rounds of the press of this country—are the grounds upon which their theory is based: The learned in such matters say that Great Britain would be ice-bound and her climate as sterile as Greenland and Iceland, were it not for the influence exerted by the "Gulf Stream"—a broad flow of warm water from the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, which courses through the Atlantic Ocean northward to Newfoundland, and then across the ocean to the shores of England and Europe. The beneficial influence of this daily flow of warm water, owing to the earthquakes of the last year, will no longer be experienced by the "Sea-girl Isle," its course having been changed so that it will henceforth flow in a different direction.

This momentous discovery, gleaned from "reliable sources," is made known to the world by a Massachusetts paper, the *Worcester Spy*—none but a "Spy" would have made such a wonderful discovery—whose testimony is confirmed by nobody knows how many sea captains. The change in the flow of this stream—so vitally important to our trans-Atlantic cousins,—is said to account for the great drought that has prevailed in England during the present summer. The world, on the authority of shipmasters arriving at New York, confirms the reported change in the course of the Gulf Stream, but doubts the truth of the theory that the climate of England is affected by and dependant upon it.

There may be a chance for poor "John" yet; but should this fearful report prove true, there's a good time coming for the Fenians, the "Irish Republic," Nova Scotia and all other people, powers and dependencies to whom the venerable "Bull" may have made himself obnoxious, for his doom is sealed, and in a very little while he will be in the power of and teetotally used up by Messrs. Ice and Snow.

A remarkable scerite fell a short distance from a place called "Cheatham Cross Roads" in the State of Tennessee, in the early part of August. In its descent it made a terrible rushing, hissing sound and, though it did no damage, it created considerable alarm for a short time. The place for several yards around the meteor, was quite hot for several days, and a plentiful shower of rain falling, a dense body of steam went up for several hours. A few days after its fall a party of men were organized for the purpose of excavating this visitant from an unknown sphere. The scerite was found to be seven feet long from apex to base, and its weight is estimated to be five or six tons. Measures are in contemplation for having the rock removed to the State Library.

The Nashville, Tenn. *Banner* of Aug. 14, contains an account of a rather exciting chase which occurred last month in Tullahoma. A party of something over a score of men with about double that number of hounds set off for the mountains, on a hunting expedition, and had not got more than a mile from the town when the dogs discovered a wolf which, for some weeks previous, had been seen prowling around. The wolf set off in the direction of Tullahoma closely pursued by the dogs and men, a tremendous hubbub being caused by the yelps of the hounds and the tooting from the horns of the hunters. Upon arriving in the streets of Tullahoma a scene of indescribable confusion ensued, as tradesmen and professional men of all kinds, and in fact men, women and children, white and black, nearly a thousand in number joined in the chase. After pursuing the game two or three times through the various streets of the city, the Nashville train arrived, when, his wolfship being nearly exhausted, took refuge in the mail car which was very rapidly vacated by the agent. Before he could be dislodged the train started, and by the time it got beyond the limits of the city the wolf vacated his place of refuge and got clean off.

BIOLOGICAL STATISTICS OF  
JUDAISM.

We extract the following interesting remarks from a German newspaper. We only epitomize the article, which in the original extends to considerable length.

Without any desire to doubt the accuracy of the statements of the Bible, it must nevertheless be admitted by the most impartial that where physical considerations come into play, the Holy Scriptures regarded from a scientific point of view give rise to great conflict of opinion. It may be fruitless for us to consider such a question as whether Job suffered from twelve or thirty-three maladies; whether Adam or Eve were endowed with an umbilical formation, and, therefore, whether they were born or created (a question the solution of which would decide whether we be the descendants of apes or not)—questions such as these are useless, because the answers to such problems belong to the realm of impossibilities; yet it is otherwise with certain physical or scientific questions, which present considerations of intense interest. To the latter category belongs the striking increase in the number of the Israelites, which attracted attention in Scriptural ages as well as more recently. In the history of the world there is no people except the Jewish that ever evinced any peculiarity in this respect, for it is the only race that has always been kept a distinct and separate people. While all the souls of the house of Jacob which came into Egypt were three score and ten (Genesis xli. 27), there were at their going out, (Exodus xlii. 37), four hundred and thirty years afterwards, 600,000 men, beside women and children; and when Moses numbered the people in the wilderness there were 603,550 twenty years old and upwards, without reckoning the Levites. In the census made by David about a thousand years before the Christian era there were 800,000 men in Israel, and 500,000 men in Judah. It is remarkable how the promise given to Abraham as to the increase of his seed is fulfilled even to the present day. Although Israelitish women are unusually fruitful, it would be a great error to attribute all this increase to the difference between the comparative rates of births and deaths. There are causes to which such an increase may be ascribed.

In Vienna, taking the proportionate averages of marriages during the past five years, there have been 2.7 children from Catholic marriages, and 7.8 from Jewish marriages. And in this connection it is interesting to observe the statistical comparison of the average rate of births as between Austrians and Jews. According to Hager, there were in 1850, 102 Jews born in every 10,000 inhabitants, yet out of 10,000 marriages only 58 were Jewish. This fact is attributable in a great measure to the foresight of the Jews, who usually refrain from contracting marriage until they have secured a settled income, whereas their Christian brethren leap headlong into matrimony and trust to their luck as to maintaining their families. In Prussia there is one marriage among 113 Christians, and one among 151 Jews, and there was one birth among 25 Christians, and only one among 30 Jews. Jewish women, moreover, are delivered of fewer stillborn children and have more male children than Christian women; and the number of illegitimate children born to Jewesses is considerably less than those born to Christians. As a rule, Jews live to a greater age than Christians, the annual average of deaths in Prussia proper is 242 Christians and only 161 Jews in 10,000 inhabitants. Nervous temperament is the characteristic of the Jewish race, and nervous men have usually little muscular power, but their nervous system is usually plethoric and congestive. The brain of men of nervous temperament is often active in its character, and this condition is frequently accompanied by susceptibility to philoprogenitiveness. To the same characteristic may, perhaps, be traced the circumstance that although Jewish philosophers, poets and musicians are met with, Jewish painters are rare. There is a peculiar sentiment in this race which renders it cosmopolitan. Belonging to no nationality, the Jew is acclimated in every country, and being bound to no particular place, he is at home in the whole world. In whatever part of the world Jews may be scattered, they offer a remarkable instance of a race capable of thriving in all climates, and which, indeed, lived for centuries in the valley of Jordan—a region more than 1200 feet below sea level. Whilst other nations perish when removed from their native climate, the Jew thrives in consequence of a peculiar elasticity of physical temperament in the most varied zones. Tait considers that Jews are among the people by whom the East Indies were colonized, and a learned Englishman has lately stated that a whole province in China is inhabited by Jews.

It is interesting to remark that a learned Frenchman holds an opinion in opposition to the inhuman notion that the dispersion of the Jews was a result of the Divine curse on them for their disavowal of Jesus, and states that long before his birth the Jews were widely scattered over the face of the earth. An observation of George Barrow is of great interest. He says that the Jewish blood is intermingled with that of the inhabitants of Iberian in Spain. Nor indeed are they permitted to reside in Norway; and a learned French author remarks that these two remaining strongholds of Catholic and Protestant intolerance are neither happy nor prudent. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the Jewish race was nearly exterminated; yet its inherent vitality has permitted its rejuvenescence to take place, and this has proceeded to such an extent that at the present day Europe contains four millions of Jews! The dominions of the house of Hapsburg contribute largely to this number. In 1857 there was one Jew to every 33 inhabitants, so that with the exception of Poland, 1 to 7, Austria has the highest proportion. Next comes Russia, in which there is 1 to 42. Other countries present the following proportions. There is one Jew to 52 inhabitants in Holland; to 61 in Turkey; to 105 in Germany, exclusive of Prussia and Austria; to 333 in Belgium; 412 in Italy; to 446 in England; to 468 in France; to 595 in Switzerland; and to 694 in the Scandinavian States.—J. C. in the *Herald*.

THE SQUASH BUG.—The editor of the *Horticulturalist* says he has his collection of squash vines from injury from the squash bug (*coreus tristis*) by covering the vine with earth half an inch to an inch deep all along from the root to the first flowers.

OBITUARY.

Ezra James Clark, who died July 14th, at Fonda, Montgomery County, New York, was born March 30th, 1846, in Lee County, Iowa. His parents came to Winter Quarters in 1846, and in 1848 to Utah, where he grew up to manhood beloved and respected by his friends.

He was called to take a mission to England April 6th, 1865, and started on the 23rd of May, in company with his brethren. He honorably filled his mission, and returned to New York on the steamship *Minnesota*, as first councillor to Elder John Parry, arriving July 12th, and on the 14th took train for the West. Being much fatigued, he complained of a pain in his head, and died in a few hours. His death was supposed to have been caused by sun stroke. His body was left by Captain John Parry with the authorities, with means to bury him at Fonda, about 40 miles west of Albany.

He was faithful on his earthly mission, and has gone to our martyred Prophet to continue it in the spirit world.

Father, Mother, cease your weeping!  
Ezra is not dead,  
Though his mortal body's sleeping  
In a low and narrow bed!

He has gone to realms of glory;  
Angels led him to that land;  
He will meet with God his Savior—  
With Jesus hand in hand!

Sister, Sister, let no sorrow  
Find a place within your heart;  
God will surely bring deliverance;  
Trust—He'll do a Father's part.

Brothers, when you think of Ezra  
Think how brave he fought and won.  
How he will be crowned with glory,  
Reign with Jesus on his throne.

Father, mother, sister, brother,  
Let us come before God's throne,  
Be as faithful, true and upright  
Until God shall call us home.

Farmington, Aug. 23, 1868. LUCY CLARK.

Woman is composed of two hundred and forty-three bones, one hundred and nine muscles, and three hundred and ninety-six pins. Fearfully and wonderfully made, and to be handled with care to avoid scratches.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Office at Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, on the 17th day of Sep., 1868, which if not called for within one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

- |                |                        |
|----------------|------------------------|
| Arundt H. A    | Maloney W. J           |
| Baca Don A     | Martin E               |
| Bauman J. B    | Mears T                |
| Bartlett J. T  | Mills C. B             |
| Baker J        | Miller F. M            |
| Beaman J. B    | Mitchell J             |
| Betts G. H     | Mortimer F. C          |
| Boon W         | Morrison W             |
| Burn M. T      | Moses J                |
| Broadhead J    | Moore J. K             |
| Bran T         | Mount G. W             |
| Buck J. M      | Nelson R. W            |
| Chandler B. B  | Nielsen O. O           |
| Churchman J    | Owen R. P              |
| Clymer C       | Parker D. R            |
| Cowley J       | Parker J. L            |
| Congell M      | Payne J. R             |
| Covey H        | Pearce J               |
| Cramer J       | Pearce W. A            |
| Crabtree G     | Pearson M              |
| Crabb J. N     | Philbrick T. C         |
| Detraiz F. D   | Pinkham R. B           |
| Echohl M. F    | Plant, Stekney & Ellis |
| Evans R. E     | Prowse T               |
| Fausfield M. L | Price E. M             |
| Fisher E       | Quimby E. M            |
| Ford G. E      | Reynolds W             |
| Foreman J. F   | Renjo J. N             |
| Ganett J       | Riding R. H            |
| Garvey M       | Robson O. A            |
| Geachart C     | Roth J. J              |
| Gordon F       | Roder L. R             |
| Greenburg & Co | Schermerhorn & Smith   |
| Hatch A        | Seaton R. B            |
| Hamm G         | Shelfield E. S         |
| Haight F. R    | Simms G                |
| Hann S. D      | Skoog N                |
| Hanstenson H   | Sloan W                |
| Harris C. L    | Smith W. M             |
| Herzog J       | Smith Major            |
| Highland J     | Staker W               |
| Howard W       | Swaner C               |
| Howe J. W      | Taylor M               |
| Isleinder R    | Tebay W. H             |
| King G. A      | Terrill J. J           |
| Klein T. J     | Terry C. W             |
| Klenschmidt L  | Thompson R             |
| Landers J. J   | Thompson C             |
| Lawson J. L    | Tindale J              |
| Leavitt J      | Tribe H                |
| Levy J         | Watkins E              |
| Lee J. H       | Waddell M              |
| Lowry P        | West W                 |
| Lytle C        | Wheeler H              |
| McCalla C. M   | Webster J              |
| McCarthy M     | Wiggs T. L             |
| McGrory C. S   | Williamson J           |
| McIntosh J     | Williams S. J          |
| McLachlan W    | Winfield M             |
| Mathews H      | Williams E             |
|                | Wood J. S              |
|                | Wright T               |

LADIES' LIST.

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| Brown Mrs J. H | McLachlan M. A |
| Briggs Mrs S   | Miles M. M     |
| Colten M. G    | Mis M. M       |
| Crowne Mrs S   | Park Miss T    |
| Davis Miss M   | Rogers Mrs W   |
| Hopkins Miss A | Sent Mrs A     |
| Lee Miss A     | Taylor E. T    |
| Lloyd Miss F   | Taylor Mrs L   |

Persons residing in the country applying for advertised letters must state where they are expected from, and give the date of advertisement.

A. W. STREET.

Postmaster.

Special Notices.

WANTED a few Tons of Hay at Camp Douglas, for which Merchandise or Cash will be paid.

Teams wanted to haul lumber from Little Cottonwood. Apply to Folsom & Romney.

WANTED, a few cords of Mountain Mahogany Wood at this office, for which a big price will be paid in ready pay.

WANTED—One hundred and fifty cords of red pine wood at the Paper Mill.

WANTED.—At this office, clean white cotton and colored rags. People in the city who wish to dispose of them will please bring them on Mondays and Fridays.

NEW TO-DAY.

Willard Mercantile Company—Willard City.

Surgeon and Physician—W. F. Anderson.

Hay wanted at Camp Douglas.

Miller wanted.

Dry Goods, etc.—Browning & Houtz.

F. Thos. Browning. H. P. Houtz.

BROWNING & HOUTZ.

Dealers in

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,

SECOND SOUTH STREET.

4231 W.

West of Revere House

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL WHO ARE INTERESTED TO THE DESERET NEWS OFFICE for Subscriptions, etc., that Payment of the same after this date, is to be made to GEORGE Q. CANNON, the present Editor.

April 1, 1868.

BRIGHTON YOUNG.

THEATRE!

Laurel & Managers—H. B. Clawson & J. T. Osine.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE!

OF THE

ENGAGEMENT

Of the Eminent Tragedienne,

MISS ANNETTE

Who will appear as

INCE!

JEANIE DEANS!

In Boucicault's new dramatization of Sir Walter Scott's affecting story,

THE HEART OF MIDLOTHIAN!

Played in New York upwards of Three Hundred Nights!

THURSDAY EVENING,

SEPTEMBER 17, 1868.

Will be presented, an entirely new Drama from Sir Walter Scott's celebrated novel, "The Heart of Midlothian," by Dion Boucicault, Esq., in 3 Acts, entitled,

JEANIE DEANS!

OR,

The Heart of Midlothian.

- |   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| Jeanie Deans.....                               | Miss ANNETTE INCE |
| David Deans.....                                | Mr J. M. Hardie   |
| Geordie Robertson.....                          | Mr J. S. Lindsay  |
| The Laird o' Dunbarton.....                     | Mr D. McKenzie    |
| Ratcliffe.....                                  | Mr P. Margate     |
| The Duke of Argyle.....                         | Mr J. A. Thompson |
| Mr Fairbrother.....                             | Mr J. C. Graham   |
| Mr Sharpshaw.....                               | Mr E. D. Crowther |
| Reuben Butler.....                              | Mr J. E. Hyde     |
| Mr Archibald.....                               | Mr J. E. Evans    |
| Judge.....                                      | Mr S. W. Darke    |
| Counsel for the Crown.....                      | Mr J. A. Thompson |
| Crier.....                                      | Mr J. B. Kelly    |
| Frank Levitt.....                               | Mr J. C. Graham   |
| First Officer.....                              | Mr C. M. Doonell  |
| Second Officer.....                             | Mr J. W. Whitmore |
| Servant.....                                    | Mr R. Matthews    |
| Officers, Town Guard, Jury, Soldiers, Mob, etc. | Miss Adams        |
| The Queen Caroline.....                         | Mrs M. Bowring    |
| Emie Deans.....                                 | Miss Adams        |
| Meg Murdochson.....                             | Mrs M. G. Clawson |
| Madge Wildfire.....                             | Miss Alexander    |

For Synopsis of Scenery and Incidents see The Curtain.

The performance will commence with the very laughable farce of

SMITHS AND BROWNS

OR,

MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.

- |                     |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| Mr Somerton.....    | Mr J. M. Hardie   |
| Jonathan Smith..... | Mr J. S. Lindsay  |
| Timothy Brown.....  | Mr J. C. Graham   |
| Mrs Somerton.....   | Miss Adams        |
| Mrs Smith.....      | Miss Alexander    |
| Mrs Brown.....      | Mrs M. G. Clawson |

DOORS OPEN at 7 1/2 o'clock. Performance commences punctually at 8.

WILLARD MERCANTILE Co.

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WILLARD CITY.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Groceries, Dry Goods, Drugs,

EARTHEN, TIN & HARDWARE.

Flour, Grain, Butter, Eggs, &c. and other articles of Produce, which they will dispose of on Reasonable Terms.

d254:1m

W. F. ANDERSON, M. D.

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,

Office at Residence, 13th Ward.

d254:1f

WANTED!

A FEW TONS OF HAY!

AT

CAMP DOUGLAS,

For Which

Merchandise or CASH will be paid.

d254:1f

WANTED.

A SITUATION, as MILLER, by Thos. Boynton, just arrived from England, who has had the management of a First Class Mill for the last 13 years. Good references given. Apply at this office.

d253:2

A. J. KERSHAW,

Brass Founder and Pump Builder,

No. 22, North Third St., between Olive and Locust, ST. LOUIS, Mo.

Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Pumps and Pipes, Lead, Iron, Stone or Wood Pumps; also, Brass Faucets, Globe Valves, Steam Cocks; all kinds Brass Castings and finished work for Mills, Factories, Machinery, etc.

Also Pumps for Cisterns and Wells, from 35 and upwards; Piping for Pumps, from 3/4 to 600 ft. per foot. Good large and freighting No. 8, Engine Well Pumps, for house use and forcing water in case of fire, etc., price \$25, piping 60 cts. per foot.

For sample and reference apply to Mr. Geo. Q. Cannon and Mr. Joseph Bull, Salt Lake City. Liberal Discount made to the Trade.

d251:1f

To the INHABITANTS