

HOT WEATHER—SUNSTROKES.

THE month of July of the present year will be memorable in the calendar of the past for the excessive heated term it ushered in, and for the great mortality from sun stroke during its progress. This has not been confined to any particular locality, but has been pretty general throughout the continent. In most of the large cities of the Union the deaths from this cause have far exceeded the average of former years; while in New York the mortality reached a fearful high figure, and, according to statistics that have been compiled under the direction of the Board of Health in that city, higher than in any year since 1853. In that year, from the 12th to the 15th of August, the deaths from that cause numbered nearly 300; but in the six days ending at noon on the 17th of July of the present year the mortality it is said exceeded a thousand!

During the period above indicated the scenes at the Bellevue Hospital, which is surrounded with tenement houses and workshops, were of the most distressing character. To this place many of those picked up dead or dying on the streets, were taken, and their friends, alarmed by the reports of deaths from sunstroke, and by their protracted absence would go and find among the dead a father, husband or child, who, but a few hours before, had left their homes in the full enjoyment of their usual health.

It is a matter worth notice that the very great majority of those who thus died, according to the statistics furnished, were occupants of tenement houses—notorious for their lack of ventilation—or those who were suffering from heart or nervous diseases, which are mostly induced and intensified by the use of alcoholic and other stimulants.

It is now generally admitted that sunstroke is the effect, not of heat alone, but of heat and moisture combined. The early part of the present season was very wet, and rainstorms of greater magnitude than usual were pretty general; and these, followed by the intense heat of the past month, have resulted in the fearful number of deaths from coups de soleil.

Still, with all the heat and moisture we have had, there is really but little to fear from sunstroke by those who adopt the precautions necessary for the preservation of health under ordinary circumstances. It is well known that a great many of the dwellers in our large cities are given to the free use of stimulants of various kinds; while many others are necessitated to pass their time in crowded and poorly-ventilated workshops and dwelling-houses; and besides this many of the most important hygienic laws are violated.

Intemperance in eating as well as drinking is very prevalent; while in thousands of instances strict personal cleanliness—absolutely necessary for the preservation of health—is a matter to which little attention is paid. Under circumstances where there is no extra liability to disease, all parties guilty of such imprudence and neglect are exposed to great risk, and under more than ordinary pressure such individuals are the first to suffer.

The state of the atmosphere—hot and humid—said to be most favorable to the development of sunstroke, never prevailed in Utah to such an extent as it has this year since our Territory was settled. In the early part of the season rain fell in abundance, and up to the present time we have been favored occasionally with copious showers; while the heat has been intense. In the southern portion of the Territory the thermometer has stood for days in the shade at 113, and we have heard of it at one place reaching 116; and yet thus far through the whole season we have not heard of the first death, or even the first case of indisposition caused by the heat.

Now the immunity thus enjoyed by our people must be attributed in a great measure to the more strict observance of the laws of hygiene. True, the purity of our atmosphere and the pleasant breezes which come from our mountains, especially after sunset, give vigor and elasticity to the systems of the people; but among us the use of alcoholic and all other stimulants is very limited; the use of flesh amongst us generally, is far from excessive, and in every respect, so far as it is possible, strict attention to the laws of life is enforced upon the people. Their liability to disease is consequently much less, and their general health reaches a far higher standard than where such things are neglected.

These are matters of the most vital importance to all; and during the continuance of the present excessively hot weather we trust that our people will not neglect any precaution that will have a tendency to ward off disease and to preserve health. They have been blessed by paying attention to the counsels already given, and this should encourage them to persevere in the same course in the future.

If other communities will pursue the same temperate measures, and pay as strict attention to hygienic laws as the people of Utah, they will, as far as their surroundings are equally advantageous, enjoy the same immunity from disease, and all contingencies that may arise at all calculated to affect their health and physical well-being.

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

Columbia, S. C.—At the Democratic electoral convention, yesterday, a platform was adopted, expressing gratitude to Andrew Johnson, and extending the thanks of the Democracy of South Carolina to the northern Democracy for their cordial reception of the southern delegates at New York. Wade Hampton made a speech in which he declared false the reported utterances of his published in the northern papers. He said the flag of the confederacy was forever buried in the grave of a lost cause.

New Orleans, 9.—The bill reported by the militia committee, yesterday, was rushed through the House on a suspension of the rules. The bill forbids the formation of an organization for the purpose of drill or exercise in the manual of arms or any military maneuvers, unless organized according to law under the orders of the government, under a penalty of not less than one or more than three years' imprisonment. It provides that all organizations now existing, not coming under the provisions of this act, shall be at once disbanded.

Chicago, 10.—The President will soon make appointments for Alaska. Several applications have been made for the position of collector of customs; two appointments for Wyoming will also be made soon.

A special from Montgomery says the governor intends to veto the bill providing that the legislature shall cast the electoral vote of the State.

St. Louis, 10.—Mike McCool, the pugilist, was married yesterday to Miss Mollie Norton, daughter of a rich contractor in this city. The church was densely crowded, and the street outside was thronged so that the street cars were impeded.

The railroad from St. Joseph, Mo. to Council Bluffs was completed to-day.

A. Black, of the firm of Black & Co., bankers, was arrested to-day. He had supposedly withdrawn his account, and it was supposed intended to abscond.

Port Jervis.—The stock train going east, on the Erie railroad, ran off the track yesterday; the engine and a number of cars went down the embankment killing the fireman and a large quantity of stock.

The investigation of the slaughter houses of Communipaw, yesterday, disclosed the fact that most of the meat there was diseased. Sixty-nine car loads of cattle arrived here yesterday.

Washington, 10.—By direction of the President, Gen. Wm. I. Harney, retired, will report in person for duty to Gen. Sherman at St. Louis. First-lieutenant G. M. Wheeler, of the corps of engineers, has been detailed for duty on the staff of the General commanding the Department of California. Captain Geo. T. Emmons has been detached from the command of the Osage and ordered to return to New York. Captain L. C. Shurton has been ordered to command the Osage, stationed in the North Pacific.

New York, 11.—The cattle plague excitement still continues. Dr. Harris states that large quantities of diseased meat have been sold in the city and that deaths last week from diarrhea and kindred diseases exceeded those from sunstroke during the most heated term. He states that the sickness is mainly attributable to diseased meat.

Montgomery, Ala., 11.—The bill authorizing the legislature to cast the electoral vote of the State has been vetoed by the Governor.

Washington, 11.—The opinion of the Attorney-General on the subject of the legal effect of the appointments made at this time by the President, which it is considered will cover the whole ground of all questions which have arisen concerning the commission of the internal revenue, and the Alaska collectorship and offices, to which appointments are thought to be pending, will probably, when completed, be handed to the Secretary of the Treasury, inasmuch as it will more properly refer to circumstances within the jurisdiction of the Treasury Department than elsewhere.

The War Department has received Gen. Gillem's order, dated on the 4th inst., withdrawing the military government from the State of Arkansas.

New York, 10.—About one hundred diseased cattle have been killed at Communipaw and placed in tanks for rendering. The market is seriously affected, the price for live stock has fallen off considerably. The demand for beef in the restaurants has fallen off to-day. Strict precautions will be taken to prevent further shipments of diseased cattle here.

Providence.—Seven of Iowa, and 33 Illinois cattle, purchased at Albany on Tuesday, died here on Saturday. Eleven had previously been killed, apparently in good health, and the meat was stored. None of the meat will be allowed to reach the public. A singular lot of cattle had been bought for Boston, some of which were sick on their arrival here.

FOREIGN.

New York, 11.—A London special says that Admiral Farragut had arrived at Constantinople on the steamer *Frolic*. The *Franklin* stopped at Sirren to enquire into the complaint that the Greeks had burnt an American ship.

Paris, 9.—The *Moniteur* has special advices from Japan. The French envoy arrived at Yokohama July 16th and reports that the northern daimios had taken possession of Yeddo and that the Mikado's party were acting with great vigor and had mustered a large army.

Lucerne. Queen Victoria has arrived. Late advices say that nine Christian churches of the Primitive Byzantine style of architecture have been discovered at Lollidala, the holy city of Abyssinia, which has not been visited by Europeans for three centuries.

Berlin letters say that the rumors of conciliation between the Prussian and Austrian cabinets do not get a very encouraging reception; such negotiations would not be undertaken in the absence of Bismarck.

Entire provinces of Spain are suffering severely, being threatened with famine and distress, greater than for half a century previous.

Halifax, 11.—Sir John A. McDonald and party left to-day for Quebec; their mission is looked upon as a failure.

The Legislature met yesterday. The Attorney-General said the government would announce its policy in a few days.

The resolutions protesting against the union and the dispatch from the Colonial Secretary on confederation were

laid before the House and ordered printed.

Paris, 9.—The appeal, in the case of the United States vs. Armas, in which a counter claim was involved, has been decided in favor of the United States. The suit involved the question whether Armas had contracted to build for the Southern Confederacy.

St. Aymer, Canada, 10.—The fire, which has been raging in the woods the past week, reached this place on Saturday and destroyed eleven buildings; the railroad track was badly damaged and a large quantity of timber destroyed.

London, 10.—Accounts from Spain continue to represent that the disturbed condition of the country is leading to disastrous results. Latest advices from Madrid say that a financial crisis is anticipated.

Montreal.—The members of the Nova Scotia Legislature have agreed to employ only constitutional means to extricate Nova Scotia.

Paris, 10.—The Emperor, on his return from Plon Vieres, stopped a short time at Troyes, where he was received with great enthusiasm, and presented with a letter of welcome by the Mayor. The Emperor replied, thanking the people for their warm demonstrations of affection, saying he hoped that no untoward event would occur to disturb the peace and progress of trade and agriculture.

Correspondence.

OAK CREEK, MILLARD CO.,  
July 26, 1896.

Editor Deseret News.—I have thought proper to pen a few words for your disposal, concerning the city and citizens of Deseret. This place was settled in 1880, when the people by a united exertion succeeded in completing a dam across the Sevier river, which was carried away by high water in 1882. In 1883 it was commenced to be rebuilt, but most of it was again carried away before completion. The few then concerned became discouraged, but through the kindness of Bishop Callister a general call was made in the county to assist, and by this means we were enabled to accomplish the work.

The citizens of Deseret have anticipated great rewards for their hard labors in the past, but about two weeks ago the dam was washed out again, and the inhabitants felt like abandoning the place, when Bishop Callister came and located and caused this place to be surveyed, which he thinks capable of supporting fifty or a hundred families. This place as yet has no name given. It is situated about twenty miles east of Deseret city. It is surrounded with an abundance of good cedars and a good range for stock.

One saw mill is in operation and one grist mill is being removed from Deseret, and the people feel encouraged to go ahead and put out orchards and try to ornament the place, and make it such as President Young would like to visit and cheer us up and bless us.

Before closing I will say, the few here had the "Stars and Stripes" unfurled on the breeze on the 24th, and enjoyed themselves in social amusements; and had a sumptuous dinner graced with sweet mountain trout.

Yours truly,  
J. W. RADFORD.

EAGLEVILLE, July 10, 1896.

Editor Deseret News.—Dear Sir:—This valley is one of a chain of six; varying greatly in size and considerably in altitude. They range nearly north and south, and are about forty miles in length from the northern to the southern extremity. They lie southwest of the rim of the Great Salt Lake Basin, with a watershed to the Colorado.

Spring Valley, the Indian name of which is Pah-gwo-u-ab, or Mud Valley, the northern one of this chain is high, cool and frosty, suited to the growth of small grains and hardy fruits; with a very extensive range for stock. Meadow Valley, the most southern and largest of the chain, has a climate which I judge to be about a medium between Salt Lake and St. George. It has ample resources for the accommodation of several hundred families. The soil, occupied by the city of Panaca, has the peculiarity of settling from one to three feet on the application of water.

These valleys afford excellent facilities for industrious Saints to make homes. There is abundance of good land uncultivated, with good water, and an unlimited amount of firewood and fencing, a large proportion of meadow land, and an extensive range for stock.

Eagle Valley is about four miles south of Spring Valley, and probably 300 or 400 feet lower. Its Indian name is Tinto-na-ab, signifying a flat, long swale in the mountains—a very good description of it; the valley being about three miles long by half a mile wide, and containing about 500 acres of excellent meadow and tillable land. It is some half a mile and a half through a cañon from Eagle into Rose Valley; so named on account of the abundance of wild roses which grow there. Rose Valley is about the size of Eagle Valley. Its Indian name is Sow-wah-ker, or green valley.

About the middle of June, 1894, bro. Meliah Hatch and Frederic Hamblin, under the direction of President E. Snow, who was then in Meadow Valley, first explored Eagle Valley, with a view to settlement; and reported that it would accommodate about thirty families. Immediately after the visit of bro. Hatch and Hamblin, bro. Meliah and Ira Hatch, accompanied by brother John M. Little and John Atchison, started from Clover Valley and explored Eagle, Rose and Dry Valleys. Immediately afterwards, a company, under the direction of Capt. Wm. Branch, of St. George, made a further exploration, including Spring Valley. This company saw a number of young eagles in possession of the Indians, which they obtained from a series of rocks at the lower end of Eagle Valley; hence the name which it now bears.

At the time of Captain Branch's visit, brother Ira Hatch, who was with the company, had a big talk with the resident Indians of Eagle Valley, and concluded a bargain with Scarry, then chief, the substance of which was that the "Mormons" were to settle in the valley and live neighbors and friends with the Indians, and that they would cultivate the land together. This treaty has thus far been sacredly kept by both parties. The settlement has fenced in the Indian land with their own, and yearly assist the Indians to get in their crops by plowing their land for them.

On the 7th of July, 1894, bro. Meliah and Ira Hatch and Frederic Hamblin arrived in Eagle Valley with their families. A few more soon followed; but their stay was short, for about a

month after, President Snow counseled them to evacuate the Valley for the present; on account of the Indian difficulties with the neighboring settlement of Panaca.

At the Conference in St. George, in November, 1894, bro. Meliah Hatch and Jacob Hamblin were appointed to locate the settlement again, and take charge of it. Through circumstances, that duty has principally devolved upon bro. Meliah Hatch. The following December and his families, returned to the valley amid a succession of severe snow storms. They commenced to put up their log cabins in two lines with a five rod street between them. This is the present form of the settlement; the two lines being extended as new settlers have arrived.

On the 10th of December, 1895, the town plot was surveyed in the north end of the valley, under the direction of Bro. John Nelson, who was then presiding Bishop over this settlement and Panaca.

On July 15th, 1897, this settlement and Spring Valley were organized into a ward by President Snow, over which bro. Meliah Hatch was ordained Bishop.

These settlements, like most new ones, have had many drawbacks. They have had to haul their lumber over a rough road, 75 miles, from Pine Valley; which has also been their nearest point to a grist mill. The bro. Meliah have a saw mill in operation at Panaca, twenty miles south; also a grist mill nearly completed. Bishop Hatch and Taylor Crosby expect to have a saw mill running here in a few weeks.

All the elements are here to make Saints comfortable and happy, and we expect to see these fertile valleys teeming with a dense population, that will love God and keep his commandments, fitting themselves for association with angels and the gods.

Yours respectfully,  
J. A. LITTLE.

HEAVY FREIGHT.—The coach which arrived from the East this afternoon, brought with it, along with other passengers, Hon. Geo. C. Gorham, Secretary of the Senate, Senator Stewart, of Nevada, and our Delegate, Hon. W. H. Hooper.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES BY STAGE.

From the East—Geo. Hendricks, T. T. Tibball, C. T. Amesen, N. Coombs, H. N. Congor, W. H. Hooper, Geo. C. Gorham and Sen. Stewart. From the West—Capt. Wm. Booth, John T. Chirley, A. E. Hull, John Vance, James Watson. To the East—Henry Willis. To the West—M. G. Geary, Wm. Still, L. Fuglet, T. T. Tibball, N. Coombs, H. N. Congor, G. C. Gorham and Sen. Stewart. To the North—H. M. Porter, C. C. Huntley, W. H. H. Sharp.

NEW TO-DAY.

See lists of estrays.

Fancy groceries, &c.—G. W. Davies.

TO PRESERVE FLOWERS.—Take a deep plate, into which pour a quantity of clear water. Set a vase of flowers up on the plate, and over the vase set a bell-glass with its rim in the water. The air that surrounds the flowers being confined beneath the bell-glass, is constantly moist with water that rises into it in the form of vapor. As fast as the water becomes condensed it runs down the bell-glass into the dish; and if means be taken to enclose the water on the outside of the bell-glass, so as to prevent it from evaporating into the air of the sitting-room, the atmosphere around the flowers is continually damp. The plan is designated the "Hopean Apparatus." The experiment may be tried on a small scale by covering a tumbler over a rose-bud in a saucer of water.—Ex.

G. W. DAVIS,  
Dealer in  
Family & Fancy Groceries,  
And  
Provisions, Grain, Flour, &c.  
All Goods of Best Quality and Lowest Prices.  
d222:14

ESTRAYS.

I HAVE in my possession the following animals, which if not sooner claimed, will be sold at Public Sale, at the City Pound, Aug. 22d, 1896, at one o'clock P. M.:  
One red STEER, 2 years old, white spot in forehead, some white spots along flank, branded D on left hip.  
One red and white STEER, 1 year old, crop off right ear, slit in left.  
One red STEER, 1 year old, crop off both ears.  
One brindle STEER, 1 year old, under half right ear.  
One red and white STEER, 1 year old, upper half crop in left ear, branded S on left hip.  
One brindle MARE, 3 years old, small white spot in forehead, branded W on left thigh.  
One dark colored MULE, 11 years old, no brands visible.  
WILLIAM N. FIFE,  
d223:34 Poundkeeper, Ogden City.

ESTRAY,

I HAVE in my possession the following dies  
ribbed Animal;  
One 3 year old bay, Stud COLT, black mane, tail and legs, branded "X" on right thigh. The owner is requested to prove property, and pay charges or otherwise the Colt will be sold to defray expenses.  
d223-655-1ea GEORGE ATKIN,  
Tooele Co. Poundkeeper.

TEETH.



LOOK TO YOUR TEETH!

Those wishing their Teeth preserved should call on

W. H. H. SHARP, Dentist.

TEETH plugged with GOLD, PURE SILVER, and WM. H. H. SHARP'S ALGAM. Warranted to give satisfaction.

TEETH inserted in GOLD, SILVER, and RUBBER PLATES, at Prices from \$100 down to \$40, per SET.

TEETH Extracted with Nitrous Oxide-Gas, without pain. Also Electricity, Chloroform and Etherial Spray, or Freezing Process used. But I recommend Nitrous Oxide as the most pleasant and surest way of having Teeth Extracted WITHOUT PAIN!

W. H. H. SHARP, S.D.,  
Surgeon & Mechanical Dentist.

Office—One Door East of "Deseret Evening News,"  
d223:14

Special Notices.

REMOVED.—The City Liquor Store is removed to the opposite side of the street, in Greenback's Building, where the choicest Territorial and imported liquors and wines can be had.  
203-14

WANTED, a few cords of Mountain Mahogany Wood at this office.

WANTED—One hundred and fifty cords of red pine wood at the Paper Mill.  
14

THEATRE.

Lessee & Manager—H. E. OLSON & J. T. OLSON.

Benefit

Of the eminent Tragic Actress,

MISS ANNETTE

INCE,

When she will appear in her classic personation of

ION!

In Sergeant Talford's beautiful Tragedy of that name, as played by her, with distinguished success in all the principal Theatres on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts.

First Appearance on Any Stage of

MISS EMILY INCE!

Who will sustain the character of

CLEMANTHE.

Thursday, Aug. 13, '98.

The performance will consist of the fine, classic Tragedy, by SERJEANT TALFORD, in 5 Acts, entitled,

ION

THE FOUNDLING OF ARGOS.

ION, a Foundling Youth.

CLEMANTHE..... Miss ANNETTE INCE  
Adrastus..... Mr D McKenzie  
Medon..... Mr P Margate  
Phocion..... Mr J C Graham  
Ctesiphon..... Mr J S Lindsay  
Cassander..... Mr H Haines  
Cleon..... Mr E D Crowther  
Timocles..... Mr J B Kelly  
Crythes..... Mr J E Hyde  
Irus..... Miss Lizzie Platt  
Priests, Guards, Citizens, Youtns, &c.

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

A FEW OF

SINGER'S

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

JUST RECEIVED. Also,

Sewing Machine OIL,

IN SMALL BOTTLES, by

BASSETT & ROBERTS,

SOLE AGENTS FOR UTAH.

A Fine Lot of Women's and

Children's Shoes and Men's

and Boy's Boots and Bro-

gans, just Opened at

BASSETT & ROBERTS.

d219:2w

CHARLES F. JONES,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Stoves and Stove Furniture,

Also every description of

Tin, Sheet Iron and Copperware.

Merchants' own material made up to advantage.

Second West Street, between Court House and Old Fort, Salt Lake City. d221:1m

LIQUOR!

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

AT

THE HOWARD DISTILLERY,

On Big Cottonwood.

Address JOSEPH HORNE, SALT LAKE CITY. d196:1y

Just Arrived!

And for Sale Cheap,

FOR GRAIN OR CASH!

AT

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE'S

A General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries,

SADDLERY

and other

HARDWARE,

QUEENSWARE,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS, &c.,

Kimball & Lawrence,

d219:1y

PROPOSALS FOR FURNACE

FORT BRIDGER, U.T.

Assistant Quartermaster's Office,  
Fort Bridger, U.T., Aug 2, 1896.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock P.M. Aug. 15th, 1896, for the delivery at this Post of

300,000 pounds of Barley,

150,000 pounds of Oats,

IN SACKS.

Delivery to commence immediately after the Contract is awarded, and the full amount to be delivered on or before the 31st day of Dec., 1896, subject to inspection by the undersigned or his authorized agents.

Each bid to be accompanied by the guaranty of two or more responsible parties, not bidders, that the contract will be faithfully executed if awarded.

By order of  
Brvt. Col. H. A. MORROW, Cmd'g Post.  
J. H. BELCHER, Brvt. Maj., Acting Quartermaster.

d219:1d

T. & W. TAYLOR

HAVE on hand an excellent Assortment of

MERCHANDISE,