

THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Thursday, September 2, 1909

KEROSENE EXPLOSIONS.

THE New York Times has made a compilation of the deaths, injuries and losses by fire resulting from kerosene explosions in New York and Brooklyn for a period of seven months. It calls it the "Kerosene Horror." The compilation is made up from its own daily files alone, and, of course, is by no means complete, as many accidents occur from these explosions which never come to the notice of the press.

There has been a total of fifty-five kerosene explosions in seven months, within a radius of ten miles of the City Hall, resulting in twenty (probably twenty-three) deaths, eighteen serious and twelve slight injuries, and an aggregate loss by fire of \$48,496, so far as this partial investigation informs us. This is by no means an exact summary of the casualties within the area specified, however. No account is here made of the accidents on Staten Island, where there have been many, nor of those places on Long Island, other than Brooklyn, where the majority of the petroleum refineries are located. Could a complete list be obtained, the sum total of accidents, deaths, injuries and losses by fire would be swelled to at least one-third more.

The deaths caused by kerosene explosions in New York City is more than an average of one per week. The Times contends that a necessity exists for the appointment of a competent officer, whose duty it shall be to test the oil offered for sale, and the vending of which should be forbidden under a heavy penalty, unless they have been submitted to his investigation and bear the mark of his approval.

Though it might not be practicable to have an officer appointed in this city for the purpose of testing the quality of oil sold here, still it is in the power of every person selling or purchasing oil to test its quality before selling or using it. This can be done with but little trouble, and no pains should be spared in taking precautions to guard against accidents.

We see it stated that a special agent for the Treasury Department, Captain B. C. Crawford, has been instructed to visit several of the large cities east to test the quality of the oil used. To test the oil, it can be poured into a cup, and placed in a vessel containing water on the stove. A thermometer should then be placed in the oil, and the rise of the mercury be carefully watched. From time to time a lighted match should be applied to it, and the points at which it first flashes and then ignites should be carefully marked. The lowest temperature at which a safe oil will ignite is 110 degrees. Of the specimens which Captain Crawford tested at Chicago numbers were of a wretched quality, highly dangerous and explosive. Several kinds of oil which he found, if left lying in barrels in the rays of the summer sun, would have required but slight provocation to ignite and spread ruin on every side. The prices charged on some of the most inferior oils exceeded that paid for a higher quality.

A BURDENED EDITOR.

THE editor of the New York Star is evidently henpecked. He confesses to the fact of "bending under the care and anxiety of one exacting female woman." "One wife is all he can manage to endure." This being his position, he very naturally turns his eyes to Utah. He has heard that some men have more than one wife here, and he is astonished; he can not forbear from remarking upon it. He does not feel capable of imitating them in this respect. He indulges in wonder at the strength of their backbones in bearing up under the load which he imagines, judging from his own experience, must rest upon them. The "exacting female woman" with whom he lives makes his back ache, and what would the poor creature do if he had a number of the same kind?

We are not surprised at the editor having objections to plural marriage. It is eminently proper that such men should have objections. If the care and anxiety of providing for one woman make him bend, he should confine himself to one; but he should not imagine that men in this mountain country resemble himself, or that ladies here are of the type of those with whom he seems most familiar. While there are such men as he in the world there will always be a necessity for others, who have more force, better government and stronger backbone, to take more wives than one; i. e. if the surplus women be cared for, and not be suffered to fall a prey to the wiles of scoundrels who are willing enough to debauch them if they can, but who think it too costly to support them.

We are decidedly in favor of the editor of the Star remaining in his present condition. He can have our vote, if necessary, that he should remain, and we doubt not that if he should relate his domestic troubles and describe the way

his back ached under the burden of one wife, to a jury of ladies, that the verdict would be unanimous that he had all he ought to have, and he should, by all means, cling to monogamy.

In a paper recently read before the American Scientific Association by Professor J. Barker Edwards, on the subject of Trichinosis, there are some additional facts and startling developments concerning this loathsome disease which are worthy the attention of all who have any regard for their own health or that of their families and friends. It appears that the recent occurrence of two fatal cases of this disease, at Hamilton, in Canada, drew fresh attention to scientific and medical men to the subject, among the rest Professor Barker, who presented a digest of his investigations to the Association. He says the cysts, containing this parasite, were discovered in the muscles of the human system so far back as 1822, by Professor Tiedman. They were more minutely examined afterwards, in 1835, by Mr. James Paget and Professor Owen, but as their origin and history were then unknown, they excited no particular interest. Since then various experiments have been made on dogs and other animals proving that these animal culms were received into the system with the food partaken of. It was not, however, till 1890 that Tenker proved that the human body became infested with these destructive parasites in consequence of eating pork already containing them. "Since then thousands of deaths have been traced to this cause; which would previously have been attributed to typhoid, gastric or rheumatic fever, paralysis, poisoning or atrophy." Trichinosis is now fully established as one of the ill to which flesh is heir. The history of the Montreal cases alluded to is given as follows:

On Wednesday the 24th of March, a family in a boarding house partook of some hastily fried ham. Within an hour afterwards two of the adults felt nauseated and had some pain in the stomach. One took a large dose of brandy, and vomited his dinner; the other felt only abdominal pain, spasms and faintness. He returned from work and went to bed during the night his wife and mother felt ill, and suffered from pains in the bowels, together with great feverishness and thirst. During the following day, five other persons, who had partaken of the same meal, suffered more or less from similar symptoms, and in the evening of Thursday called in a physician, who, after careful inquiry, diagnosed trichinosis, and called in a second opinion on the case. A slice of the ham was submitted for microscopic examination, in which Professor Edwards discovered several characteristic specimens of trichina spiralis. By Monday morning he had found several groups of trichina, both in the free state and partially, as well as fully, encysted.

According to best authorities the period of incubation of the cyst in the stomach is from six to eight days. But this is inclusive of the reproducing power of each individual cyst from whose body successive broods of young numbering from 100 to 300 are discharged. Sixty-nine hours have been found ample for the development of the young muscle flesh-worms of the human subject into the sexually mature adult trichina.

If all the worms were calcareously encysted, a delay of from three to six days might be expected before intestinal irritation was a marked symptom. But in cases where the worm was young and free in the muscle, development might take place before other encysted worms were released from their capsules.

Thus a succession of fresh irritation to the muscular and nervous system might be expected from the first few hours to a period of eight or ten weeks. In the fatal cases examined in Chicago and Hamilton no single case of encysted trichina was found in the flesh, but in the Montreal cases one or two distinct and complete cysts were extracted from the man's leg. This was eight weeks after eating the pork, and when the symptoms had somewhat abated, considerable pain was still felt in the muscles. The great shock to the system, which frequently terminates fatally, appears to result from successive generations of the worms at any one period; thus young and healthy persons are frequently killed sooner than older and more feeble persons, the reason being that in the former case probably more food is eaten, digestion is more rapid, nausea more readily overcome by active exertion, and the breeding of the worms becomes excessive and continuous. In the Hamilton cases the young woman died in three weeks, whilst her mother survived three weeks after eating the fatal repast.

Professor Agassiz stated that he thought parasites existed in all kinds of meat, and everybody who eats flesh eats hundreds of them; and that only one of two alternatives could be adopted to escape injury, either to stop eating flesh and fish, or to have the same well cooked.

It appears that the subject of eating pork has not been taken up among us any too soon. Who will use it as food after reading the above?

THE editor of the Vancouver Register (Washington Territory) has delivered a lecture lately, and the Oregon Enterprise contains a criticism upon it. But the former is not pleased about it. In fact, he seems angry at the criticism, and states that he did not utter the sentiments which the Enterprise says he did. His denial is not elegant, is at least farcically worded. He says: "We simply say that whoever said we uttered the above is a lying son of a female canine. The editor of the Oregon City Enterprise knew he was lying at the time he published it. But lies are Democratic stock in trade. Take away lies and Democracy would be no more. It feeds on meanness, and the brutality and prejudices of mankind."

Further on he alludes to the personal appearance of the editor of the Enterprise. After making due allowance for exaggeration in the description, we should conclude that if the editor of the Enterprise is unmarried, he stands but a poor chance in the matrimonial market. He says:

"Those feet of his could not be surpassed by any negro's, at least in size. That face of his looks in its idiotic emptiness like a moonless sky across which not even a stray comet of thought has ever darted. Those huge hands of his hang flapping by his side like torn kites that the wind refuses to bear aloft."

THE "PEOPLE'S LIBRARY."—Number two of this excellent work has come to hand. It is a continuation of "The Wonders of the Ancient World." To all interested in the science of geology this work will be of great interest. It can be purchased at James Dwyer's Railway News Depot, East Temple street, where also a large assortment of piano music is on sale.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERT NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

San Francisco, 1.—Notwithstanding business generally was suspended to-day the vote was unusually light. Both Independents and Democrats claim the victory. Reports from the interior are favorable to the Democrats.

The Pacific Railroad commissioners, Walbridge, Felton, Comstock, Winslow and Boyd, reach here to-night. Colfax and party sail for Oregon to-morrow. The municipal authorities will receive him.

The California Conference of the Methodist Church voted on the suspension of the sixth restrictive rule relative to lay delegations, ayes 67, noes 19.

Legal tenders 741.
McCoppin is elected mayor by about one thousand majority. A portion of the Independent ticket is elected. The day was as quiet as Sunday. Returns from the interior are meagre. The indications are that the Democrats will have a majority in the next Legislature; but little interest was manifested.

Boston.—A dispatch from Mount Washington reports a heavy storm there; ice formed on the telegraph wires two inches in thickness, breaking it down in places. The thermometer on the Mount fell to 23 deg.

Washington.—The President has appointed Thomas R. Mosley commissioner to examine the Central Pacific Railroad.

Philadelphia.—Among the paintings burned at Earle's gallery last night, was Bierstad's celebrated "Yosemite Valley," the loss to Messrs. Earle is a hundred thousand dollars.

Buffalo.—The United Irishman publishes an editorial, to-day, relative to the treatment of 22 Fenian prisoners in Kingston jail; one has been driven mad, and another beaten till his life was despaired of. The story of the cruelties and indignities inflicted on these prisoners produced great excitement among the Irish citizens. Other revelations are promised.

An extensive vein of bituminous coal was discovered yesterday in Cowlesville county, twenty-five miles from this city.

Washington.—The public debt statement shows the total debt, principal and interest, to be two billions, six hundred and twenty-six millions, six hundred and fifty-three thousand, eight hundred and seventy-nine cents. The amount of coin in the Treasury is a hundred and one million two hundred and fourteen thousand five hundred and eighty-six dollars and seventy-one cents; the amount in currency, one billion two hundred and fourteen thousand, four hundred and forty-eight thousand, seven hundred and ten dollars. The decrease in the public debt for the past month is five millions, six hundred and four thousand, two hundred and thirty-four dollars and seventy-nine cents. The decrease since March 4th is forty-nine millions, five hundred thousand, seven hundred and fifty-eight dollars and fifteen cents.

Senator Roberts presented to the President, to-day, his credentials as minister of the Spanish Legation; no formal speeches were made. The President, Secretary Fish, and Senator Roberts, had a brief conversation which partook more of a social than a diplomatic character, and in which friendly sentiments were expressed.

The President, to-day, appointed Jno. H. Stewart United States Consul to Turk's Island, and Isaac Jenkinson, of Indiana, Consul to Glasgow vice James Haggerty.

Washington.—Gen. F. D. Sewell, late Inspector Gen. of the Freedmen's Bureau, has been appointed by Commissioner Delano to superintend a re-survey of all the distilleries in the country, which will probably be divided into districts, in each of which the survey will be conducted by persons selected.

New York.—Longfellow and family arrived yesterday.

FOREIGN.

Paris.—The Emperor, to-day, presided at a council of the Ministry.

In the Senate, to-day, Prince Napoleon made a speech on the *Senatus Consultum*, in which he protested his devotion to the Emperor, and Prince Imperial. He gave in his complete adherence to the proposed reforms which he hoped were but the beginning of fresh reforms.

Constantinople.—A messenger has left here with the Sultan's reply to the letter of the Viceroy of Egypt. It is reported that the Sultan expresses satisfaction with the Pasha's assurance of loyalty, but he commands him to sell or transfer to the Turkish Government, the iron clad and breech loading ordered in Europe, and keep his force within the prescribed limits above taxation, publish his annual budget, and abstain from negotiations with foreign governments.

THE "SENATUS CONSULTUM."

FREQUENT allusions have been made in the telegraphic dispatches, of late, to the French *Senatus Consultum*, without, however, throwing much light upon the real nature of this instrument, which promises such an increase of Constitutional liberty to the French people. The following is a copy of this document, upon which the attention of a large majority of the French people is just now centered:

Article 1. The Emperor and the Corps Legislatif have the initiative in the formation of laws.

Article 2. The Ministers depend only from the Emperor. They deliberate in council under his presidency. They are responsible. They can only be subjected to an accusation emanating from the Senate.

Article 3. The Ministers can be members of the Senate or Corps Legislatif. They have entrance to both assemblies, and must be granted a hearing when demanded.

Article 4. The sittings of the Senate are public. A request made by five members suffices to establish a secret committee. The Senate arranges its internal operations.

Article 5. The Senate can suggest any amendments to be applied to a project of law, and can decide that the same be returned to the Corps Legislatif and submitted to a fresh course of deliberation. It can in all cases, by a majority of two-thirds, oppose the promulgation of a law.

Article 6. The Corps Legislatif arranges its own internal operations. At the opening of each session it shall appoint its own President, Vice President and Secretaries. It appoints its own quorum.

Art. 7. Every member of the Senate or of the Corps Legislatif has the right of addressing an interpellation to the Government. All reported orders of the day can be adopted. The Government reserves the right of returning the reported order of the day to the office when it may be deemed advisable.

Art. 8. No amendment can be deliberated if it has not previously been submitted to the commission charged with the examination of proposed laws, and communicated to the Government. When the amendment is not accepted by the Government, it is notified by the Council of State; the Corps Legislatif then pronounces definitely.

Art. 9. The budget of costs is presented to the Corps Legislatif in chapters and articles. The budget of each Ministry is noted by chapters, conforming to the nomenclature annexed to the present *Senatus Consultum*.

Art. 10. Future modifications in reference to customs, duties or postal tariffs, by reason of international treaties, can only be obligatory by virtue of a law passed to that effect.

Art. 11. The relations of the Senate, the Corps Legislatif, and of the Council of State with the Emperor and with each other, respectively, are defined by an imperial decree.

Art. 12. All dispositions contrary to the present *Senatus Consultum* are hereby repealed, and especially those of Articles 6 (second paragraph), 8, 13, 24 (second paragraph), 25, 40, 43 and 44 of the Constitution, and the first of the *Senatus Consultum* of December 31, 1861.

MONTANA NEWS.—Through the politeness of Mark Croxall, Esq., Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Line, we are enabled to lay before our readers the following interesting items which have just been received from Montana:

Virginia City, M. T.

The Democratic Territorial Auditor and Treasurer, elected at the late election, have been removed by Governor Ashley and their places filled by appointment. The removal will be contested. Through the fraudulent returns of Madison county and the throwing out of Chisana county, on account of informality at the official count of votes yesterday, Virginia still declared the capital.

Died.

At Fairview, Sanpete county, Utah Territory, August 28th, 1899, of consumption, Ellen Maria Gudmundsen, wife of Elder S. Gudmundsen, who has just returned from a mission to Norway.

Sister Gudmundsen was born in Holand Parish, Norway, November 27th, 1838, and was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Christiania, February, 1857, and was married to Elder Gudmundsen May 10th, 1861, on board the ship *Monarch of the Sea* which was bound to Zion. While Bro. Gudmundsen was on his late mission, she gave birth to a child, but unfortunately caught cold, and finally took that fatal disease which terminated in her death. She was an affectionate wife, a wise mother and a firm believer in the Gospel of Jesus Christ and died, as she had lived, a true Latter-day Saint. Four or five children are left with her husband to mourn her loss.

At Fairview, Sanpete county, August 29th, of inflammation of the bowels, Amanda Ann, daughter of John F. and Jane Sanders, aged 1 year, 9 months and 9 days.

At Brigham City, August 27th, Andrew, son of Leonard and Emma Williams, of the measles, aged 14 months.

In this city, September 1st, at 7:30 a.m., of inflammation of the bowels, Josephine R. Young, daughter of Albert and Josephine A. Smith, aged 2 years, 1 month and 11 days.

At Wellsville, on the 22nd ult., of asthma, aged 3 months and 6 days, James William, Senior.

He embraced the Gospel in Ballochmole, Lanarkshire, Scotland, in 1818, emigrated to this country in 1818, and came to Utah in 1851. In the Fall of that year, got a mission (along with more South Leithians) to locate Iron county, and there superintended the opening of the coal mines; afterwards in 1859 he moved to Cache Valley where he has labored as a public servant, performing every duty faithfully. He was a member of the High Priests' Quorum. He had a faithful Father in Israel, and has left a wife and family to mourn his loss.—COM.

Millennial Star please copy.

ARRIVALS AT TOWNSEND HOUSE.

F. G. Prag, Michigan, do
N. L. Prag, Sacramento, do
M. L. Prag, Sacramento, do
A. W. White, City, do
J. W. Jones, Cal., do
W. H. Cottrell and lady, Montana, do
Miss Cottrell, do
Mrs. J. H. Skidmore, do
John Reynolds, South Bend, do
Miss Reynolds, do
James Reynolds, do
Thomas J. Stanfield and lady, South Bend, do
Dr. Max Krulic, Chicago, do
C. J. Salisbury, City, do
J. B. Macdonald, Chicago, do
John M. Tracy, Paris, do
A. S. Rodes, Quincy, Illinois, do
Ex-Gov. John Wood and lady, Quincy, Ill., do
Mrs. John Tilton, do
Miss C. N. Reynolds, do
J. Seaman, do
C. M. Pomeroy and lady, do
Ed. Stone and lady, do
C. W. Calvert and lady, Philadelphia, do
E. W. Slocum, San Francisco, do
C. A. Rice, do
C. Smith, Chicago, do
G. W. Stevens, San Francisco, do
James Billie, do
Mrs. B. Brewster, South Bend, Ind., do
T. Larcom, San Francisco, do

A CLEVER LUNATIC.—The *Pail Mail Gazette* tells the following "steep" story of a lunatic who recently escaped from an asylum in Ireland, and who was noted for his mechanical ingenuity:—"He could do the thing quite beyond what men in general can perform, and his cleverness was even exceeded by his versatility. He was a good shoemaker, a tailor, a weaver. He made from a scrap of iron a key by which he could open the door of his division. He put together a wooden sewing-machine of his own contrivance, with which he made clothes for himself; and his mind just before his escape seemed so intent on improving this machine that there was little apprehension of his attempting to escape. His career, it is stated, before he came to the asylum was most extraordinary. He had been in the British army, the French army, in the French navy; and had been in British, German, and Russian prisons. He had a fair grammatical knowledge of French, he knew something of German, and was completely self-taught; his age, although he had passed the various phases of existence above described, was only twenty-seven."

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of WILLIAM JENNINGS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having claims against said Firm are requested to present them forthwith for adjustment. Also those indebted to said Firm are requested to call and settle the same forthwith, by cash or note, at the office of William Jennings, one door west of Eagle Emporium, he being authorized to settle all business in relation to said firm.

WILLIAM JENNINGS,
S. P. TEASDIE,
HENRY SADLER.

Salt Lake City, Aug. 29, 1899.

d227:6-20:4

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED!

GOOD

CARPENTERS

AND

JOINERS

BY

FOLSON, ROMNEY & Co.

Sep. 1, 1897.

d240:4

PIONEER MILL,

Hardscrabble Creek, Utah,

August 30, 1899.

To Sawyers & Lumber Men, in general:

We, the undersigned, have proven, and will prove to any person or persons taking an interest in the business, that the EMERSON PATENT ADJUSTABLE TOOTHED CIRCULAR SAW will cut with ONE-THIRD LESS POWER than any solid toothed saw, and at the same time SMOOTHER LUMBER. The cost of it is less, in every practicable point, than a solid toothed saw.

G. W. THURSTON, Esq.,

ANDREW KATCHEE,

Mechanical Engineer.

JOSEPH LANCASTER,

Master Circular Sawyer.

d240:3

CASH

WILL BE PAID FOR

Clean Cotton Rags!

Delivered at the

DESERT NEWS OFFICE.

CEO. Q. CANNON.

d240:4

DON'T BUY A

SEWING MACHINE

Until you have examined the

FLORENCE

WHILE a large number of Sewing Machines have been offered to the public, some of which possess points of excellence and acknowledged merit, we have long felt the necessity of a machine more perfect in its mechanical structure, combining in the highest degree simplicity with durability, which while capable of doing a greater range of work, is so easily understood that a child can operate them. Discarding the chain stitch of the Grover & Baker, so easily raveled, and subject to wearing out, on account of cord on the underside, we adapt the lock stitch alike on both sides of the fabric, and have added the knot, double knot, and double lock, thus suiting every range of fabric.

The four different stitches and reversible feed, which allows the work to run either way, make it incomparably the best for family use. We also offer

A NEW MANUFACTURING MACHINE, which is pronounced the Machine of the age. If there is a Florence Sewing Machine in Utah, Idaho, Montana, or Wyoming not giving perfect satisfaction, we will repair it free of charge.

Branch Office at Salt Lake City.

Will be open by September 30th.

Ladies are invited to call and examine.

Machines, whether designing to purchase or not.

CHAS. S. HAMMER,

Manager.

d240:4

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM the 7th Ward Pasture, a low, heavy, set Bay MAKE MULE, eight or nine years old, branded M on left side of neck and Spanish brand on left thigh. Any information which will lead to his recovery will be paid for at the DESERT NEWS Office.

d240:4

STATEMENT BLANKS

FOR

OWNERS OF TOWN LOTS

Under the U. S. Government Survey

WE have for sale, cheap, at the DESERT NEWS Office Statement Blanks suitable for filing before Judges of Probate Courts by the owners of Town Lots, where the Town Sites have been entered at the U. S. Land Office. All orders filled promptly.

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d229:4

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ZION'S CO-OPERATIVE

MERCANTILE INSTITUTION

RETAIL

Dry Goods Department.

THE DIRECTORS of the above Institution, to meet the demands of the Public, have OPENED the fine Salesroom of the

EAGLE EMPORIUM

AS A