

THE PRESIDENT REMOVED.

News of the President-to-day is very cheering. He has been removed from the White House to Long Branch, a distance of about 250 miles, arriving in better condition than when he left. He has a much better chance for recovery than if he had remained in the malarial atmosphere of Washington.

SANITARY REGULATIONS AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

This sudden change in the weather, the thermometer having fallen to 43°, though very trying to feeble constitutions will most likely prove generally beneficial and reduce the death-rate in this city, which during the past ten or twelve weeks has been alarmingly great. During the prevalence of this cold wave care will have to be exercised and attention paid to proper clothing, or the chilly air will be found almost as dangerous as the sultry atmosphere of July and August.

A great deal has been said during the sickly time concerning the sanitary condition of this city, and persons who make it their chief business to find fault and talk about "what ought to be done," have blamed the municipal authorities for the sickness which has prevailed, and prescribed sewerage as a cure-all and preventive of malarial miasma. We have no doubt that stagnant pools, which may be found in the suburbs, and decaying vegetable and animal matter lying upon the surface of the soil, have much to do with the condition of the atmosphere breathed by the residents of this city. Fallen fruit, rotting in the sunshade; excrement in barns and sheds and out-houses, fouling the air; refuse thrown into streets or accumulating in gardens; all are noxious and emit gases that are not favorable to human life. Then there are shallow wells into which unwholesome fluids percolate, and through the water may be clear and cold and palatable, yet it contains germs of disease and death, impalpable to the senses, but vigorous for evil when imbibed and aroused to fatal activity by the warmth and motion of the vital fluid through the human system.

There is much sickness outside of the city. Chills and fever are playing havoc in South Cottonwood and the regions round about, where people live on their farms and are not exposed to the evils which are said to arise from the close congregation of denizens of cities. In all probability there are stagnant pools and swampy places in that region, from which exhalations arise under the influence of the sun's rays that are unwholesome to health. In taking a drive into the settlements adjacent to the city, anyone with sensitive olfactory nerves cannot help noticing the dank, unpleasant odor which arises every now and again, as though coming from a swampy, stagnant spot. There is a place in Mill Creek especially, a very little distance from a schoolhouse, where the scent is like that from a dead animal, and evidently proceeds from a large pond on a farm used, we believe, for a pleasure ground. It is most offensive and we should think unhealthy, and if it does not seriously affect those who live near the spot, the germs which arise and float off into the surrounding atmosphere, in our opinion must have a dangerous effect upon the health of those who breathe the air impregnated with those infinitesimal spores of death.

Some more efficient measures will have to be adopted to remedy these undoubted evils in town and country. But sewerage the best and most available method. We seriously doubt it. In the first place, a system of underground sewerage to drain Salt Lake City, with its large main drains and smaller connecting pipes or conduits, would involve an expense that those who talk airily about sewerage, as though it merely comprehended the digging of a few ditches, "little dream of." Think of the area of this city and of the miles and miles of sewers that would be necessary for an efficient drainage system! And before you commence to build sewers you must designate the place of discharge. Where is the place to empty the filthy streams from this vast area? Will you shoot them into the Jordan? Will the farmers along its banks have nothing to say on this question? Further, reports from many cities with an ample and expensive sewerage system, show a terrible mortality which is attributed to sewer gas, and the sewers are blamed for the same thing that here is charged to a lack of sewerage.

It is the easiest thing in the world to find fault. The biggest fault often does the most grumbling. It is a common thing to blame public officials for evils over which they have no control. We are suffering from a sickly season, the effects of which are to be seen all over the country. The conditions of the period are evidently abnormal and unfavorable to general health. Undoubtedly the evils are aggravated by sanitary evils which may be remedied to a great extent. There can be more cleanliness in houses and their surroundings. Stagnant pools may be drained and the hollows in which they form be filled up. Offensive matter can be covered with earth and decomposed. Regulations might be enforced by civic authority which would materially aid in the suppression of nuisances of the character pointed out.

the business of informer. There should be, in our opinion, an Inspector of Nuisances who, with his deputies or assistants, would be required to examine into the sanitary condition of the city in all its wards and divisions, and see that all offensive and decaying matter is removed or covered up with dry earth, and carry out the provisions of the ordinance framed for the protection of the public health. It may be said that the Marshal has this authority. But his duties are sufficiently onerous in other directions. His assistants are the police of the city, who have sufficient service to perform as preservers of the peace without traveling all over town to abate nuisances. During the summer season an inspector and as many deputies as is needed could be employed to great public advantage, in seeing that the city is kept free from those insanitary conditions which are dangerous to health and offensive to the senses.

The extension of the water works for culinary purposes will, we believe, accomplish much towards removing the cause of disease in this city. The completion of the canal will have every reason to believe, place much more irrigating water at the command of the people, and give opportunity for an enlarged use of City Creek for exclusively household purposes. We have no doubt that the substitution of City Creek water for well water, would make a great change for the better in the health of the people in the lower wards.

Purer water, then, with an enforced sanitary system of the kind we have named, will, in our opinion, prove efficacious and be more feasible of adoption at present than underground sewerage, with its vast expense, difficulty of disposition and doubtful benefits. And with all this care and caution that may be exercised, the methods which science and experience may suggest, and the sanitary regulations that may be enforced, there are and will be occult influences at work unfavorable to health and life, proceeding from causes unknown and to a great extent uncontrollable by mortal power, which will lay low the children of men and bring sorrow and distress to the inhabitants of the earth. And the Saints need not expect to escape, because they have been warned by these things in advance. Yet by observing the Word of Wisdom, studying the laws of life and health; keeping open the channel of faith by which access is had to the throne of grace; being cleanly in person, home and surroundings; and living by every word that proceeds from the mouth of God; they will be preserved from much of the evil that is coming upon this generation. And when sickness seizes them they should remember the injunction of the Lord to be found in the Book of Doctrine and Covenants page 173:

"And whosoever among you are sick, and have not faith to be healed, but believe, shall be nourished with all tenderness, with herbs and mild food, and that not by the hand of an enemy."

"Aid the Elders of the Church, two or more, shall be called, and shall pray for and lay their hands upon them in my name; and if they die they shall die unto me, and if they live they shall live unto me."

Connected with this they should also bear in mind that although God hath ordained "all wholesome herbs for the constitution, nature and use of man," they are to be used "with prudence and thanksgiving," with "judgment and skill," and not as some thoughtless people seem to imagine, without regard to the organs and condition of the patient, and the adaptation of the remedy to the disease. Faith in God is not incompatible with common sense and knowledge of the human system, its ailments and necessities, and the Savior's injunction concerning scripture, "Whoso readeth, let him understand," is worthy of the regard of all sensible people.

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

THE PRESIDENT'S CONDITION.

WASHINGTON, 5, Executive Mansion, 6.30 p. m.—No material change has taken place in the condition of the President since morning. The parotid abscess continues to improve and the wound remains about the same, with pulse somewhat less frequent than at noon, at present 105; temperature, 99.5; respiration, 18. Should no external symptoms prevent, it is hoped to move the President to Long Branch to-morrow.

Signed: Bliss, Barnes, Woodward, Heyburn, Agnew.

To start at 8 a. m.

New York, 5.—I learn from a private source that unless something unexpected prevents, the President will start for Long Branch at six to-morrow morning and arrive at Long Branch at 11.

An Experimental Trip.

Dr. Bliss said a short experimental trip of the train which will take the President seemed to show the arrangement the best possible.

Another Trick.

On short notice this morning the N. J. Central began to lay a track from the depot to Franklin Cottage, McVeigh having asked them to have it ready by 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. The track will be finished to-night.

Preparations.

The President passed a restless, somewhat uneasy day to-day, more than anticipation of his removal, than his physical condition. His first question on awakening this morning "Is this the last day here?" gave evidence of the anxiety with which he awaited his removal. All day long he talked of going away and of his trip, and in consequence of the excitement there was a recurrence of feverish symptoms. When the train was first started, before it was known that what exciting cause the increased fever was due, there was revival of apprehension among those who read, and all sorts of wild reports were in circulation. Among other rumors was one that the President was growing weaker hourly, and another that the doctors had abandoned the contemplated trip to Long Branch. These rumors were immediately found to be without any foundation. In conversation with the Western Associated Press, Dr. Bliss said that the President had been very comfortable, and that there had been no unfavorable change in the President's condition.

and later stated in express terms, that in his opinion the President was in a condition to be removed and that the trip to Long Branch would stand the test. He said the bulletin noting a decrease in the feverish symptoms was gladly hailed everywhere, and confidence in the President's successful removal was somewhat restored. At this writing, 9 p. m., everything about the White House indicates that the removal will be made before six o'clock to-morrow morning. The extension of the track from the main line of the B. and O. R. R., to Sixth St., and Pennsylvania Avenue already laid and ballasted, and the train is waiting. Trunks and boxes are being removed from the White House, and the Adams Express wagon in which the President is to be carried to the train, stands at the door in front of the house. Within the house the members of the cabinet are to be seen, being in their rooms preparing things for departure. All appearances are those that show that the transfer to the train will be made by daylight.

Rested Quietly.

Executive Mansion, midnight.—The President has rested quietly since the evening bulletin, and has slept part of the time. No obstacle to his removal has occurred since that hour.

Blaine to Lowell.

Washington, D. C., 6.—This has been the hottest day of the season, and the heat has told upon the President. His pulse and temperature have been higher than for several days past, in other respects there has been no special change either favorable or adverse. It is expected that he will be removed to Long Branch to-morrow. It is hoped that the sea air will strengthen him.

Dr. Boynton, in reply to a question as to the President's condition to-day, said: "I think the President is doing very well to-day. He is better than he has been for a week past, but the pulse is not especially of late, but it is not especially significant at present. His pulse is firm, and notwithstanding the figures shown by the bulletin, I consider the President is doing well. The President will move rapidly in his new quarters. The President according to present arrangements, will be moved to the front door of the Mansion. A platform is being built, which will enable the carriers of the President to walk on a level from the platform in front of main entrance into the large baggage wagon owned by Adams Express Company. This vehicle, after everything is prepared, will be driven slowly from the White House to the Baltimore & Potomac depot on the eighth street car track, up to the Pennsylvania Avenue, at which point the bed will be removed to the combination car."

A Comfortable Night.

WASHINGTON, 6.—The President passed a comfortable night at the Executive Mansion, sleeping much of the time. His pulse at 4 a. m. ranged at about 104.

The Staff.

5 a. m.—President Garfield has just been removed from the Executive Mansion and is now being taken to the Baltimore & Potomac depot.

The President's Party.

The party on board were Mrs. Garfield and Mr. Bliss, Agnew, Barnes, Boynton, Woodward and Heyburn, Col. and Mrs. Rockwell and daughter, Louis, Gen. Swain, Col. Corbin, Secretary Brown, Dr. Edson, Rockwell, Warren S. Young and servants.

On the Road.

BALTIMORE, 6, 7.35.—The train bearing the President passed Bowie, Md. this side of Washington. At 7.50, Philadelphia times, the following dispatch was thrown off:

The President is so far, doing so well that the surgeons would like to increase the speed where it can be safely and comfortably done.

The train with the President passed the Union Depot in this city 8.02 this morning.

Arrives at Baltimore All Right.

The President has stood the fatigue of travel up to the hour, with remarkable fortitude. His pulse is even less frequent than it was before leaving Washington, it is now 103. The arrangements are so complete in every detail that the inconvenience to the President is reduced almost to a minimum; the bed upon which he is now lying is so carefully adjusted that the vibration is hardly noticeable. The train ran from Washington to Baltimore at an average rate of 30 miles an hour. It is found that this rate of speed causes less annoyance than if it were reduced one half. At 7 o'clock the President took three ounces of beef tea with relish.

Flying Dispatches.

The following were thrown off: To Dr. Boynton: The pulse on leaving 114, now 103. He has slept, and is doing splendidly. (Signed) Boynton.

To MacVeigh: All goes well. At this rate we will reach Elberon between 1 and 2. Pulse 103. (Signed) Bliss, Stanley Brown.

Secretary Blaine and Party Following.

Agnew Cheerful.

CHESTER, Pa., 6.—While the locomotive of the President's train was passing through the city, Agnew, who is in charge of the city, said that the President has improved since he left Washington and was getting along very comfortably. They were glad to get out of Washington, for the heat was oppressive. The doctors on the train were pleased with the progress the train was making. The car was quite free from jolt or jar, and they had all hopes of reaching Long Branch with no bad result. The President had suffered very little fatigue, and Agnew seemed in excellent spirits.

Boynton Sang Here.

Dr. Boynton said here: The removal of the President promises to be a perfect success. It is a condition that the patient will be in a better condition when he reaches Elberon than when he started. The pulse on leaving Washington was 114, at Philadelphia 108. The train passed Trenton depot at 11.45.

Peace in Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, Del., 6.—The party passed here at 9.47; 1,500 people were at the depot. Pulse said to be a little higher.

A Mile a Minute.

Lancaster, Pa., 6.—The President's train ran from Wilmington here, 14 miles in 14 minutes, and coasted in seven minutes. Left at 10.21.

St. Louis on the Way.

Philadelphia, Pa., 6.—The President continues to do well. There was a brief stop at Day View and the wound successfully dressed. The speed, then made was 50 miles an hour. No discomfort was felt by the President. The vibration of the train was not greater than at a lower rate of speed.

over the P. W. & B. division of the road at the rate of 49 miles an hour. When the President was informed that more than half the journey was completed, he was greatly pleased, and said: "This is decidedly the most interesting day of any since I was shot."

And Still He Wins from the Post.

Instant Potomac.

Monmouth Junction, 6.—The Presidential train passed here at 12.57 p. m.

Freshford, 6.—The train passed at 12.28 p. m., a mile a minute.

Elberon, N. J., 6.—The train bearing President Garfield arrived here at 1.10 p. m.

The President at Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, 6.—Dr. Hamilton asserted this morning that he believed the removal would be beneficial because of the change of scene from the malarial climate of Washington and of the effect on the President of his wishes being complied with. He thought he would stand at once. At 9.30 a squad of regulars arrived from Governors Island, under Capt. J. M. Ingalls, numbering 30. They will be stationed about the cottage. The cottages are all ready. The press are complaining of the very inadequate telegraph facilities; the nearest office to the President's cottage being distant one mile. There is a land breeze blowing and it is quite sultry.

Ex-Congressman Blackburn.

Ex-Congressman Blackburn expressed the belief that the physicians were but cheering him and he would die. He said he was a splendid fellow and would do his duty and treat the South fairly, but his stalwart successor would be the reverse and would be worse than the devil to the South.

WANTED.

CHADE TREES. ANY ONE HAVING them for sale will please drop a note into the post office at this office or at the Collector's Office in the Court House.

LOST.

A BOUT 5 O'CLOCK P. M. TO-DAY, a gold watch, chain, and a small box, were lost near the Court House. The finder will be rewarded if it is returned to this office or to the Collector's Office in the Court House.

WANTED.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS A house in the 1st or 2nd Ward. Rent to be not over \$20 per month. Apply to Anderson & Potomac.

LOST.

ONE SINGLE CUFF BUTTON, GOING one block west from the 15th Ward School-house to the railroad track, thence one block south, thence one block east, up to the Court House. The finder would please be kind and make it return to this office or at the Collector's Office in the Court House.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of Zion's Savings Bank and Trust Company, will be held at the Company's Office, in Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, on Friday, September 16th, 1891, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the election of Officers for the ensuing year.

L. JOHN NUTTALL, Secretary.

GRAVELING OF THE STATE ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the Graveling of about Eighty Rods of the State Road, near the City of Salt Lake City, by the County of Salt Lake County, to the lowest possible bidder on the ground, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1891, commencing at ten o'clock, a. m. By order of the County Clerk.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION: A RED COW, with a calf, about eight months old, some white in her face and on her hind, under crop in both ears, branded P on left side, and something like C on right hip, owned about four years old; the calf branded on right hip something like C.

Which, if not claimed and taken away within ten days from date, will be sold at auction to the highest bidder, at the City of Salt Lake City, on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1891, at 2 p. m.

JAMES SHERIDAN, Plaintiff.

Salt Lake City, Sept. 6, 1891.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT CONCERT, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7th.

Tendered to Mr. B. H. YOUNG, prior to his return to Europe to resume the study of music by the Chorus Orchestra. The Orchestra of Fifty Voices.

MRS. L. CARELESS.

ALL of whom will appear in the following PROGRAMME:

PART I.

1—Overture, "La Gioconda".....Herald Orchestra.

2—Cavatina, "Zampa".....Herald Orchestra.

3—"Turkish March," by request, Michaelis.

4—"The Song of the Lark,".....Herald Orchestra.

5—"Bird of the Mountain,".....Hubbard Orchestra.

6—Selection, (Piano).....Grand Mrs. E. C. Clavson, Chorus and Orchestra.

PART II.

1—Overture, "Romantic,".....Koler Dola Orchestra.

2—"La Coppelie,".....Satter.

3—Selection, "The Song of the Lark,".....Herald Orchestra.

4—"Bird of the Mountain,".....Hubbard Orchestra.

5—"The Song of the Lark,".....Herald Orchestra.

6—Selection, (Piano).....Grand Mrs. E. C. Clavson, Chorus and Orchestra.

CONDUCTOR, . . . MR. GEO. OAKLEY.

Box Office now open. First Overture at 8 o'clock.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

OPENING OF THE FALL SEASON. THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY EVENINGS, AND SUNDAY MATINEE, SEPT. 8, 9 & 10.

MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON!

Supported by a Powerful Dramatic Company, Presenting on Thursday and Saturday Evenings, and Sunday Matinee, the most successful American Comedy Drama.

THE PLANTER'S WIFE!

Which, with the most New York and San Francisco productions, proved the dramatic success of the season.

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On which, Miss Thompson, will, by special request, present the ever popular comedy, "The Planters Wife," which has been a success in every city where it has been presented.

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Cheap THRESHERS.

I HAVE

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ONE A

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ONE A

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Both APRON Machines and Both Complete with

PITT'S POWER.

These Machines are refined small for General Custom Work, but are just the Machines for a Small Community, or for one or two Large Farms, and I will SELL THEM from

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I carry a full assortment of

Scrapers, Tents,

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AND OTHER

Contractors' Supplies.

FISH WAGONS,

ALL SIZES.

TWO CAR LOADS

Spring Wagons,

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Cider Mills,

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A LARGE SUPPLY.

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WE ARE NOW OFFERING

Ladies' Linen Suits,

Ladies' Calico Suits,

Ladies' Calico Wrappers,

Children's Calico Slips,

Children's Linen Slips,

AT COST!

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These are Genuine Articles that can not be beat in America at the price!

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Choice Hams and Bacons,

New Full Cream Cheeses,

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Oatmeals,

Hominy and Other

Farinaceous Foods.

Fine Teas, Choice Coffees,

Currants, Raisins,

Nuts, Candies and

Dessert Goods, Etc.

Our Large Stock all New and Fresh!

Satisfaction Guaranteed!

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