

EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.
FOUR COLUMNS.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Friday, Sept. 2, 1893.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

There seems to be a conflict of opinion among the habitues of the White House concerning President Garfield. Viewing the matter from both sides, it is evident that his improvement, if any, is very slight.

The European Powers are determined to have peace if they have to fight for it; hence, Herr Krupp has just increased the number of workmen in his great gun works at Essen from 5,000 to 15,000, to keep pace with his orders.

The New York World calls attention to the hitherto overlooked fact that "the members of the Cabinet cannot, under the tenure-of-office act of 1857, be removed, either by President Garfield or by President Garfield's successor, without the consent of the Senate."

We learn from our Eastern exchanges that "Dehuyler Colfax is making desperate efforts to come to the front politically in his State, but thus far he has not had much success." The smaller is a dead duck politically. His public future will consist of repeating his little stereotyped piece about the life of Lincoln.

From the *Millennial Star* we learn of the safe arrival at Liverpool, on the 5th of August, per S. S. *Wisconsin*, of Elder H. W. Brown, missionary from Utah. He had a fine passage, was in good health and was to visit his friends in Preston previous to entering upon his ministerial labors.

Castelfranco, a small town of 6,000 inhabitants, is, it is feared, about to disappear altogether. The town stands on a hill overlooking the Adriatic, and has a deep valley on one side. In 1853, a storm seemed to shake the foundations of the hill, and on the 31st of July last, the alarm was given that the town was slipping down. Efforts were made to arrest the process, but in vain; and at 3 a.m. of the 1st of August, the greater part of the town fell in. Of the 6,000 inhabitants, 4,000 found themselves thus deprived suddenly of house and home. The remainder anticipate a like fate in a short time.

Noise may be denoted by a number of simple contrivances. Rubber cushions under the legs of a work bench are an effective method of deadening noise, it being found, as stated, that in a certain factory the hammering of 50 coppersmiths was scarcely audible in the room below, their benches having under each leg a rubber cushion. Eggs of sand or sawdust, applied in the same way, afford similar immunity. A few inches of sand or sawdust being first poured into each egg, there is laid on it a board or block upon which the legs rest, and around the egg and block is poured fine, dry sand or sawdust. By this simple means it is said, not only all noise, but a vibration and shock are so completely prevented that an ordinary anvil thus mounted may be used even in a dwelling house, without annoying its occupants.

THE GATES OF THE HOLY CITY.

DR. WITT TALMAGE, who wants the "Mormon" problem solved by the sword or swept away by Government artillery, has made the discovery that there are twelve gates into heaven. Twelve, he says, is the exact number; no more and no less. He intends to take his pick and pass through which ever gate suits his notion. He remarks:

"Twelve gates I admit this is rather hard on sharp sectarians. Here is a bigoted Presbyterian, who brings his Westminster assembly catechism, and he makes a gateway out of that, and he says to the world: 'You go through there or stay out.' And here is a bigoted member of the Reformed Church, and he makes a gateway out of the Heidelberg catechism, and he says: 'You go through there or stay out.' And here is a bigoted Methodist, and he plants two posts, and he says: 'You go between those two posts or stay out.' And here is a bigoted Episcopalian, who says: 'Here is a liturgy out of which I mean to make a gate; go through it or stay out.' And here is a bigoted Baptist, who says: 'Here is a water-gate; you go through that or you must stay out.' And so on in all our churches and all our denominations there are men who make one gate for themselves, and then demand that the whole world go through it. I suppose this contractedness in religious views, O! small-souled man, when did God give you the contract for making gates? I tell you plainly I will not go in at that gate. I will in at any one of the twelve gates I choose."

Perhaps it may be thought that it is useless to take any notice of the pulpits and of Scripture-twistings of this sensational preacher. But it will afford a little amusement and may help to correct error if we devote a few lines to the consideration of this new vagary. The picture in the Apocalypse from which the preacher has drawn his inference about a dozen entrances into heaven, and upon which he bases his emphatic dictum, is a description of a holy city to be established on the earth.

John, the Apostle, says he saw it "coming down from God out of heaven." It is called the New Jerusalem. From other scriptures it could be shown that the city is to be built on earth, and to be caught up with the Saints when the purification of this globe by fire takes place, so that all things may be made new, and the elements may be so changed that there will be in them "no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, nor any more pain;" and that the beautiful city will then descend upon the regenerated planet and shine with the glory of God.

But we will not take time to discuss this matter.

The whole tenor of Christ's teachings when on earth was to the effect that there is but one way into the kingdom of heaven; one door into the sheepfold; that the way is narrow and the gate is strait. He who attempts to climb up by some other way, who wants to pick and choose a gate of his own, or devise a method different from the divine plan, the Savior denounced as "a thief and a robber." The way of salvation is one, because its Author is one. To suppose the Divine Mind would plan twelve different religions or means of human redemption, and reveal them for the distraction and division of the children of men is simply preposterous. Men have made many religions according to their varied notions, but there can possibly be but one true and perfect religion revealed from the Great Jehovah.

That way of life is not of Catholic, or Episcopalian, or Methodist, or Baptist, or Mormon invention. It is divine or it is nothing. If not revealed from God, it is worthless as the way to God. The opinions of men and the ways marked out by men are of no value as means of salvation.

But apart from this, supposing Mr. Talmage wishes to enter into the city described in the Book of Revelation, through either of the pearly gates that will glisten in the glory of the Lord. Did it ever come to his mind, full of bitterness to the Latter-day Saints because of their patriarchal system of marriage, that over every one of those gates is inscribed the name of one of the sons of polygamous Jacob—or Israel, as God named him because he prevailed with the Lord—and that he cannot pass through without doing some homage to the system of matrimony which he has denounced with all the vigor and venom of his bigoted soul? Those twelve titles upon the pearly entrances to the city of God, are the names of twelve men, the sons of one patriarch by four wives! Which is Talmage's choice? In any case he bows to patriarchal polygamy.

But stop. There is an injunction against the passage of certain persons into the gold-paved streets. Some are forbidden access to the delights of the New Jerusalem.

"And there shall in no wise enter into it anything that defileth, neither whatsoever worketh abomination or maketh a lie; but they which are written in the Lamb's book of life." Far be it from us to sit on the judgment and determine the condemnations of De Witt Talmage. He is in the hands of the great Judge of all. But that he has made and loved and proclaimed many palpable lies about the members and doctrines of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, is so plain to all who are acquainted with them as to leave no room for doubt. Talmage must reform his ways, turn away from the custom of dealing out fables and fiction to tickle the ears of the Brooklynites, repent of his infamous falsehood and murderous desires about the "Mormons," and become cleaner in his heart, or he will not be able to pass through one of those gates, even though he makes his choice many years ahead. There is a place prepared for his kind "without" the city. He can learn about it and his probable location unless he reforms, in the 14th verse of chapter xxii of the same Book that describes the heavenly Jerusalem, about which he rhapsodizes and blunders so recklessly.

POULTRY AND CATTLE DISEASE.

AN epidemic is spreading among the poultry in this city. In order to obtain correct information concerning it we have consulted with a specialist in chicken raising, who is also acquainted with the diseases of animals of different kinds and skilled in remedies for the disorders incident to fowl and brute. He furnishes the following on the above subject:

"The symptoms are paleness of the comb, slow fever which soon assumes a putrid form and causes death. They generally die within eight or nine hours after being taken. The contagious effect is liable to be transmitted to other animals, such as cows and horses, and also to the human family. Should any of the chickens die they should be immediately buried; it will prevent the spreading of the disease to a great extent.

The following is the most efficacious remedy: Clean out the chicken coop, burn the nests and use the following disinfectant: Chlorine of lime, two ounces; sulphur, two ounces; common salt, four ounces; ten cents' worth of carbolic acid; mix in a bucket of water, take a brush and wash the whole inside of the coop, the perches and nests. The chlorine of lime will chemically combine with the hydrogen of ammonia gas and decompose it. This gas is formed in large quantities in the chicken pens. The following remedy is to be given inwardly: Two ounces of sulphur, two ounces of fresh prepared charcoal; two drachms each of camphor and cayenne; mix into a paste with molasses, then give pill the size of a pistol ball twice a day, and let the chickens have access to all kinds of vegetable matter, and prepare a box with two-thirds of dried earth and one-third of ashes for them to roll in; it will cleanse them from vermin.

We have foot and mouth disease among cattle, which is inflammatory fever, and if not checked by proper remedies will soon assume a putrid form; thousands have died in England of that disease. The symptoms in cows are as follows: Swellings of mouth, tender throat, loss of appetite and great reduction in the quantity of milk. The milk should be thrown away and not used, and as a preventive use the same disinfectant as for poultry. Let them have free access to all kinds of green plants, and apply to a cattle doctor who will understand his profession. The disease can be cured if taken in time. Also desiccate where human excrements are deposited with the following: dry dust of ashes will decompose the obnoxious gases. Drain off all stagnant water wherever it may be found, as such is injurious not only to the animal but also to the human system, and will breed death and destruction. The stagnant water is in many parts in the lower portion of the city, and if not speedily removed will be the cause of great mortality, more especially among children.

WM. FISHER, 15th Ward.

BY TELEGRAPH.

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AMERICAN.

LATEST FROM THE WHITE HOUSE.

Remained Apprehensive.

WASHINGTON, 1.—At a late hour to-night Elias said: The President is no worse than last night. The facts that the President has not gained any, and that the effects of the strong and stimulating enemata cannot bear him up much longer unless he does improve, causes a feeling of renewed apprehension. It is feared that the fatal Saturday will bring its crisis. The physicians' statements, somewhat negatively reassuring, do not serve to dispel the apprehensions. All is not well at the White House to-night. The report of no gain of strength has continued so long that it tells a story around which danger hangs. The wound does not improve to any noticeable extent. The President is not out of danger by any means. The increase of pulse to-night is not due to fever, but to weakness. The present symptoms are not very encouraging. The President again has not assimilated his food.

Fever Higher than Usual.

To-day has not been one of improvement in the President's condition. He held his own pretty evenly, but on the whole today is slightly less satisfactory than yesterday, not that there is any new cause of trouble beyond the fever which is higher than usual, or that there is any cause or fear of another relapse. It is simply that the one day was a less satisfactory than the other. The afternoon, for the President was more favorable than the morning. He was not disturbed in the least and kept right along holding his own. He has not gained any strength but is improved in his appearance. He seems better in his whole system, the continuation of this condition, which has been the daily report all this week, is regarded as the precursor of repelling strength. To-night the President continues to do well. No new accessions have been formed and the theory which had been advanced, that the fever this morning was caused by another abscess, disappears upon questioning the physicians. There is, however, one thing against the physicians, which is developed to-day. In the bulletin last night, they, for the first time, announced that an opening had spontaneously formed itself through the cheek in the month, and it is said that such an outlet was discovered at last evening's dressing. The fact is it has been known for several days to have been present. The doctors also stated last night that no pus found its way into the mouth by that outlet, when the fact was, and is, that pus has gone and still goes into the mouth and thence to the throat. The President removes it by expectoration. It is true that not much pus takes this course, but some of it does. It is not, however, regarded as possible that it will get to or disturb the stomach.

Stef Jakes, Chicken Soup and Beef Extract.

The public's confidence in the permanency of the President's recent improvement was shaken to-day by the morning by the unfortunate wording of the first official bulletin of to-day in referring to the slight febrile rise which took place last evening, which few had and which few commented upon would probably have passed undetected. The surgeons in their morning bulletin said, "The condition was uncomplicated by rigors or sweating." The use of this much abused technical term "rigor," the surgical equivalent for the word chills, seemed to cause everywhere a vague feeling of apprehension. The surgeons, corrected all these apprehensions in the evening bulletin. The range of the pulse was rather higher to-day than yesterday, but until after four o'clock this afternoon there was no appearance of fever and the condition showed a further slight improvement. During the day the patient had beef juice, a little chicken stewed in milk and a plentiful of soup, besides the usual diet of beef extract and milk porridge. Dr. Bliss says the President had a very excellent day. The range of pulse has been rather higher than yesterday, but not high enough to cause uneasiness. The general condition indicates a slight improvement. He continues to take his nourishment well and his whole appearance and appearance are better than yesterday. The gland has improved more than anything else, the swelling has decreased very much, and this gland is fast assuming its natural appearance. There is hardly any distortion now of the face. We have discontinued poulticing. Of course all the dead cellular tissue will eventually come away, but it is unnecessary to destroy the life of that which may still be living by too much poulticing.

Six Openings.

The swelling has six openings, including those into the mouth and ears. Four were made by incision and two were spontaneous. A single ounce of pus in the gland is sufficient to cause a good deal of febrile disturbance.

Right Eyelid Affected.

The President's right eyelid has been slightly affected, owing to the fact that the fifth pair of nerves run directly through the parotid gland, and they have been badly squeezed in the inflammation. This slight affection of the eyelid shows an improvement to-day, and I don't think you could notice it much in his appearance. The quantity of pus discharged from the gland this morning is not as large as I expected. The pus itself was healthy in character. The wound is healing, and the stomach is performing its functions fairly well. The patient takes all the food now that he ought to have, and it seems to be pretty well digested. He had a good movement of the bowels this afternoon, and all the indications offered by it were favorable.

Planning Removal.

Bliss says a civil engineer who has given the subject much thought suggests that we get one of the best railway coaches which can be obtained, remove the seats from it and suspend a bed in it. This coach, if fastened at the top, strong springs, which should be bolted firmly to the roof. The springs, if properly proportioned in strength to the weight of the patient and bed, will soften all jarring so as to make it almost imperceptible. He suggests further that a car be ballasted with bars of railway iron so that it will run more smoothly and with less jarring and that it be put in front of the train with the surgeons' car in the next place, add the President's car third, and the engine last. By this arrangement the President's car would escape all dust and smoke and most of the noises. We should, of course, run very fast, say 15 miles an hour, and if our destination were Long Beach it might be necessary to stop somewhere on the road every night. This, however, could be easily managed; we could take care of the patient in a properly fitted car as well as anywhere else, if the President continues to do well. He has in the past two or three days the time will not be very long before he can be moved.

Up to midnight there had been no report from the surgeons. A change in the President's condition since Secretary Bliss's telegram to Minister Lowell.

LATEST-SATISFACTORY.

Executive Mansion, 2:30 p. m.—

Dr. Eayars reports the President having quite as favorable a day as yesterday. There has been a further slight improvement in the wound and in the parotid swelling and the patient's general condition is in every way satisfactory.

Fighting the Stars in the Congress.

The Second Assistant Postmaster General reports the reduction in the Star route and steamship mail rates during August at \$98,837. The total amount of the reductions and discontinuances since March 4th amount to \$1,479,799.

Thunder, Lightning and Rain.

Galt and Cheapside, Ont., report a very severe rain storm to-day. Thunder, lightning and hailstones were the accompaniments. At Galt the streets were flooded and several houses were struck by lightning. Thomas Swinton, aged 19, was killed instantly by lightning while working on a farm. A span of horses he was driving were also killed. His brother working with him was stunned, and the wife of John McPhaler, a farmer near Clyde, was instantly killed by lightning while sitting in the house at Cheapside. Several barns were destroyed by lightning. The storm lasted two hours accompanied by hail, some of the stones measuring 2 1/2 inches in circumference.

Forest Fires.

MILFORD, Penna., 2.—Forest fires are breaking out all along the Delaware valley, and the sun is entirely obscured by smoke. We have had no rain of any account since July 9. Large fires are reported in Palmyra township.

To-morrow.

At Fredericksburg, Va., an unprecedented drought is prevailing, and has been disastrous to the corn crop. In some portions rain has not fallen for three months. There is no food for cattle, and in some cases the people travel 30 miles for it. On the Upper Rappahannock water is hauled from the river for household use.

Ten Dollars a Load for Water.

TRENTON, N. J., 2.—Crops and cattle are suffering from drought, which extends the whole length and breadth of the State. The Blue Mountains of New Jersey are blazing for miles. A dense smoke obscures the sun, and the heat is intense. In the northern part of Hudson County, where the water supply is entirely derived from the wells, the residents are compelled to cart water from Jersey City and Hoboken, and are paying as high as \$10 a load for it. North of Hudson County, the railroad company, who have about 600 horses at West Hoboken, cart all their water in large iron tanks. Burlington County reports that the Delaware River and streams uncommonly low. Wells, cisterns and springs afford barely enough water for family use. The corn crops and pastures are burning up, and not even a vestige of green can be seen in many fields. Buffalo, N. Y.—The drought in this section is very severe, the farm products are very poor and short of the usual crop.

Extensive Conflagration.

OTTAWA, 2.—Bush fires are reported on all sides here with great destruction of property. A Toronto dispatch says: Fires are rapidly extending along the borders of the timbered country and a high wind is fanning the flames. The telegraph communication is either totally or seriously interrupted. Insurance agents report that the fires are most disastrous; already there are thirty cases of farmers leaving their crops and buildings burned. In the Gravehurst section several farmhouses and barns with the contents were burned to-day. Keene is the limit burned over north of Brantford. The fires are more extensive there than in the township. Stephentown, which is a burning house a considerable distance and placed in charge of two little girls; shortly afterward those fighting and covered and found the girls and the children missing. It is believed that they perished. Fires rage all about Belleville and the smoke is so dense opposite the shores of the bay that it cannot be seen. The villages of Roslin and Sterling have only been saved from destruction by active exertions of the inhabitants. In the township of Modoc a large amount of property was destroyed, including dwellings and barns. The crops, implements, fences, etc., near the woods have never been in a dryer condition. A Broadbridge dispatch tells of an immense destruction of property and the loss of two children in the flames.

DIED.

At South Cotuitwood, Salt Lake County, August 30, 1893, of consumption, DELLA PRINE, wife of Hyrum B. Williams, and daughter of S. D. and Elizabeth Hufferaker, aged 32 years, two months and a day. The funeral, which was very largely attended took place at the parents' residence, a discourse was delivered by Elder C. W. Penrose, and the remains were interred in Bro. Hufferaker's private cemetery.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

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Doors open at 6:45 p.m. Commence at 8 p.m.

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JURYMEN, FREEDMEN AND LABORERS. Apply at the Germania Hall or office in town.

NOTICE!

Z. C. M. L. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, August 28th, 1893.

THE STOCK TRANSFER BOOKS OF this Institution will be CLOSED on September 1st, and RE-OPENED on October 1st, next.

T. O. WEBSTER, Secretary and Treasurer.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One covered HORSE, about 6 years old, light bay in color, and light bay white hind-quarters. If not claimed will be sold to the highest bidder. Price \$100.00. CHAS. H. HARRIS, District Commissioner, Mount Pleasant, Utah, August 28, 1893.

NO SUCH OPPORTUNITY

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20 INCH CYLINDER;

ONE A

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Both APRON Machines

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These Machines are rather

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will SELL THEM from

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SALT LAKE CITY AND OGDEN,

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ALL SIZES.

TWO CAR LOADS

Spring Wagons,

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Cane Mills,

Evaporators,

Older Mills,

Flows and

Seed Drills.

Wagon Stock,

A LARGE SUPPLY.

STEEL BAR FENCE WIRE.

Send for Price Lists.

SPECIAL REDUCTION!

WE ARE NOW OFFERING

Ladies' Linen Suits,

Ladies' Calico Suits,

Ladies' Calico Wrappers,

Children's Calico Slips,

Children's Linen Slips,

AT COST!

WM. JENNINGS, Supt. Z. C. M. I.

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THOMAS W. JENNINGS,

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We are now receiving a FULL and COMPLETE STOCK of

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IN ALL LINES AND FOR

ALL CLASSES OF CONSUMERS

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Choice Hams and Bacons,

New Full Cream Cheeses,

Canned Fruits and Vegetables,

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Fine Teas, Choice Coffees,

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Dessert Goods, Etc.

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WE ARE NOW CLOSING OUT OUR LARGE STOCK OF

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