

SCARLET FEVER PREVENTIVE.

THERE is some anxiety felt by many parents at the present time in relation to scarlet fever, which prevails to a limited extent in the city. There have been several deaths among children from this cause of late, and inquiries are frequently made as to the best method of checking its spread. Many physicians dread scarlet fever more than small-pox; its sequences are so much worse than those of the latter disease. A friend, who professes to have experience in this disease, assures us that he has tried a warm application of brandy, salt and vinegar to the throat with very excellent results. The proportions are: a wineglass full of brandy or other spirits, a wineglass full of vinegar and a tablespoon full of salt. These should be warmed, and a flannel cloth, dipped often in this solution, should be bound around the throat. This prevents, it is said, the disease from settling there. We know there is considerable virtue in the ingredients of this prescription, and we give it, because the gentleman who recommends it is so confident of its efficacy. In our family we have tried, in cases of sore throat, a solution of cayenne pepper, vinegar and salt as an outward application in the same way, and in cases of an inclination to putridity, as a gargle, with the happiest results.

In England, it is said, scarlet fever kills more than 20,000 individuals annually. The terror which it causes there is explained by the fact that—besides its great mortality—it probably surpasses all other diseases in its power in infecting the healthy. When it makes its appearance in the midst of dense populations in large cities it spreads with a pertinacity which baffles the precautions of the medical fraternity.

A Dr. Budd, of Bristol, said to be an authority in scarlet fever, has lately contributed a paper to the *British Medical Journal*, in which he speaks confidently, from an experience of twenty years, as to the probability of largely preventing the spread of scarlet fever. We think his method of so much public interest that we reproduce it, as it has been so successful, in his own hands, that for a period of nearly twenty years, during which he has employed it in a very wide field, he has never known the disease spread in a single instance beyond the sick room, and in very few instances within it. His article was intended for the perusal of the people of England, and there may be points in the method that may not be applicable here; but it will repay perusal, and it contains many suggestions, which at the present time, may be of value to our readers.

There is good reason to believe that not only the eruption on the skin, but everything that is shed by the body of infected, is heavily laden with the germs seeds by which (alone, no doubt) the disease is propagated. The discharges from the throat and nose are, I imagine, especially virulent. It is more than suspected, on grounds on which I need not here insist, that those from the bowels are scarcely less so. As the kidney is known to be affected in a very special, and often in a very severe way, by the poison, this organ probably furnishes another outlet for it. As the bulk of all these excreta soon finds its way to the cesspool or the sewer, the large part which sewers and cesspools are known to play in the dissemination of the fever, and which, quite lately even, has been so strangely misinterpreted, is easily understood. I could enlarge much on this topic, if I had time to do so. It must suffice for the present to say, once for all, that all that has been shown to hold of typhoid fever in regard to these relations—contamination of drinking water included—may be applied, with little qualification, to scarlet fever also. Taking these things as our data, the only thing to aim at, therefore, in seeking to prevent the spread of this fever, is to annihilate the germs proceeding from these various sources on their very issue from the body, and before the patient leaves the sick-room. In accordance with this view, I have long been in the habit, in all cases which fall under my own care, of enforcing the following simple precautions:—1. The room is disinfected of all needless woolen or other draperies which might possibly serve to harbor the poison. 2. A basin, charged with chloride or carbolic disinfectant, is kept constantly on the bed for the patient to spit into. 3. A large vessel, containing water impregnated with chlorides or with Condy's fluid, always stands in the room for the reception of all bed and body linen immediately on its removal from the person of the patient. 4. Pocket-handkerchiefs are proscribed, and small pieces of rag are used instead of wiping the mouth and nose. Each piece, after being once used, is immediately burnt. 5. As the hands of nurses of necessity become frequently soiled by the specific excreta, a good supply of towels and two basins, one containing water with Condy's fluid or chlorides, and another plain soap and water, are always at hand for the removal immediate of the taint. 6. All glasses, cups, or other vessels, used by or about the patient, are scrupulously cleaned before being used by others. 7. The discharges from the bowel and kidney are received on their very issue from the body into vessels charged with disinfectants. By these measures the danger of infection from the germs which are thrown off by internal surfaces are robbed of their power to propagate the fever. These which are thrown off by the skin require somewhat different management. If my information do not mislead me, it is in dealing with these that the practice of medical men is

generally most defective. There are, no doubt, distinguished exceptions; but, for the most part, either nothing is done, or what is done, is done imperfectly or too late. And yet to destroy from the first, as far as possible, the infectious power of what emanates from the skin, is, for obvious reasons, the most important object of all in the way of prevention.

In scarlet fever the process of shedding the skin is slow; the particles are minute and light, and they soon lodge in curtains, clothes, &c., and like other animal poisons, as they dry they preserve their pernicious qualities in a state of latency. These particles are what may be termed "poison-carriers." Dr. Budd seeks to prevent these being given off the body. He does this by rubbing oil on the body of the patient, which he continues until the patient is well enough to take a warm bath. In this the person is well scrubbed, disinfecting soap being abundantly used during the process. Four of these baths are given, being repeated every other day; then, as far as the skin is concerned, the disinfection may be regarded as complete. The patient may then, without risk, if health be quite recovered, and he is equipped in a perfectly untainted suit of clothes, be allowed to associate with his family. The clothing worn by the nurses, the bed and the room that have been occupied by the sick, should be thoroughly disinfected.

Dr. Budd says that, time after time, he has treated that fever in houses crowded from attic to basement, with children and others, who have, nevertheless, escaped infection.

If his treatment has been so successful as he asserts in the midst of a dense population, we see no reason why it should not be thoroughly successful here. We have every advantage in our favor in the salubrity of our climate, and the sparseness of our population. With proper precautions such diseases as these need not spread in our cities and settlements; but if all sanitary regulations or precautions be disregarded, we can not reasonably expect that contagious diseases will not spread. As will be seen, the two elements in the method described by Dr. Budd are, separation on the one hand, and disinfection on the other. If these conditions be enforced, it is more than likely that this disease can be speedily checked in our community. The constant use of consecrated oil also will, without doubt, be attended with beneficial effects. This subject is worthy the consideration of all.

OUR LOCAL'S CORRESPONDENCE

OGDEN, Feb. 16, 1899.

When the beauties of scenery and places of interest which abound in the Rocky Mountain region become known to eastern pleasure seekers and tourists, the prevailing mania for hunting scenes of attraction will be transferred from Europe to the West. The sublime and the picturesque on every side, and stretching over hundreds of miles every way, will give to the lover of nature enchanting and ever-varying views of exquisite beauty, on which the eye need not pall. Something like this passed through my mind yesterday evening while journeying north of Kayaville, as the mountain-locked valley, stretching south-west of the northern point of the Quirrh range, opened to view. The sun, rapidly sinking, shed a golden lustre on snow capped mountains, merging into a variety of beautiful tints as craggy peak and rolling ridge threw back its rays, or with bold outlines produced delicately modulated light and shade. The wide sweep of mountain scenery, so richly robed in hues of beauty; the lake lying calm and placid, clear as a polished mirror, reflecting in places the snowy monuments which dropped to its base; and the huge piles of nature's bulwarks to the east dyed in golden colors, formed a picture preceding sunset, which might vie with the loveliest scenery of vaunted Switzerland. Well may the citizen of this Territory, when he turns his back upon the placid valleys and sublime mountains of his western home, sigh for a return to the much abused society and freedom-inspiring scenery of Utah.

A LESS AGREEABLE PICTURE

Was the mud, deep and waxy, a result of opening spring and melting snows, which made the road in places almost impossible. But it is one of those evils which must be endured for a few weeks every year; and a small amount of philosophy, with the reflection that the inevitable must be borne, enables the traveler to pass along with a degree of equanimity. The roads are drying fast, and a few days more of the sunshine, and drying wind, which have lately prevailed, will make them in excellent condition.

OGDEN

is a centre of attraction—a very attractive centre—but not sufficiently so to satisfy some of the admirers of "live towns." It is being "built up" after a fashion in places. "Calico houses" are seen, though few in number, and the owners feel like moving their headquarters to the "new town." These land owners are of a class that have no desire to improve, build up, or develop. Harpies that prey upon the unwary, they run up a canvas tent, open out, sell what they can, and flee to the next point where they can fleece other simpletons. Would they ever build up a city or a territory, or a nation? Would they ever develop the resources of a country? Would such men ever have

called forth the industrial energies of a great power such as the United States has become? Do they explore any wilds, open up new territory, create industries, or do anything for the benefit of the human race? They are, with their measuring, weighing, cheating, loafing, lazy propensities, among the most worthless of all that I have ever seen worthless in the social scale. Following in the wake of hard-working toil, they have no souls above the mercenary object in view. I may have written strongly, but to-day I saw the *genius* for the first time, and have no feelings but utter contempt for the class. And the man who patronizes them, if he desires the prosperity of the region in which he resides, is worse than foolish—no matter what his creed or faith—he is suicidal in his course.

A number of lumber dwellings are going up, and more would be built speedily were the article to be procured in larger quantities.

AN "ACCIDENT"

Occurred last night shortly before my arrival. A man who had been imbibing extensively got into a quarrel, and got a stab with a knife in his face. As the quarrel took place at the north end of the city, the only disturbance made was by the fellow coming back to Dr. Wheeler to get surgical attendance. They were a party of graders on their way north who had the quarrel. Yet Ogden is quiet, with but little business doing. How it may be in a few weeks when the cars arrive here it would be difficult to say, though "great expectations" are entertained.

THE NEW TOWN.

Is not yet built, located, named, nor fathered. It may be near this city, north of it, west of it, or somewhere, or nowhere.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

A bill to regulate the appraisement and collection of the duties on imports was discussed, pending which, the Constitutional Amendment was taken up on motion of Stewart, who moved to non-concur.

HOUSE.

Under a call of the States, bills and a joint resolution were introduced and referred, but none of general importance.

Williams introduced a joint resolution granting the right of way to the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad. After some opposition the previous question was ordered, and the resolution was passed yeas 122, nays 40.

Schenck called up his bill, to strengthen public credit, in relation to contracts for the payment of coin. He moved to suspend the rules, and to limit the debate to two hours. Schofield called attention to the pressing necessity for passing appropriation bills, several of which are still pending.

The Speaker added that there were seven privileged reports from committees to be made, some of which would give rise to a debate. The House refused to suspend the rules, and then went into a committee of the whole on the Post Office appropriation bill. After some time was passed in its consideration. The committee rose and reported the bill to the House. Several amendments, adopted in the committee were rejected by the House all the amendments, reducing the appropriations, were agreed to, the reduction amounting to about a million dollars, from the original bill; the bill was then passed when the House took a recess.

Buckalew supported the motion; Warren moved to concur.

Sherman, Morgan, and Cameron were appointed a committee of conference on the Currency bill.

The Constitutional Amendment was briefly discussed and postponed for a supplemental bill to the act authorizing the construction of a lateral branch of the Baltimore and Potomac railroad, which was passed. Adjourned.

The Senate met at 7 o'clock. On motion of Sherman the bill to repeal the Tenure of Office act was postponed. The currency bill, as amended by the House, was taken up. Sherman moved to non-concur and to ask for a committee of conference, but finally allowed the bill to pass until there was a larger attendance.

Anthony reported the House resolution, forbidding further purchases of stationery from Dempsey and Otoole, which passed.

Sherman renewed his motion concerning the currency bill, The Senate refused to concur in the House Amendment, and asked a committee of conference.

In the evening session the House went into a Committee of the Whole on the Senate amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill. Several amendments, making reductions in minor appropriations, were non-concurred in. The bill was then laid aside.

The Legislative Appropriation bill was taken up. The amendments striking out appropriations for newspapers and stationery for members, and for the public printing, were rejected.

Peters moved an amendment to increase the salary of the President to \$40,000; rejected, there being only ten affirmative votes. Adjourned.

GENERAL.

Washington 23.—The new movement, by Congress, for a Cabinet appointment has failed, finally and irrevocably. Chesman is here and is vainly seeking the sub-treasuryship. The additional candidates for the marshalship are William Jones, James McClatchy and E. B. Freeman; neither is promising. Lucien Curtis, it is thought, is certain to succeed. Sould is endorsed by supervisor Wiggins for efficiency.

The removal of General Halleck and Kirkham and Captain Hoyt will occur soon after the inauguration. General Ord will probably command the Pacific. Washington's birthday was more generally observed in this city than ever before; business was mostly suspended.

The streets were thronged to witness the procession of the Military and Civil Societies. The Courts, Schools and all public offices were closed.

Railroad connection between Sacramento and San Francisco will be complete in time for the first through train of the Overland Pacific Railroad.

Eight companies of United States troops will soon be forwarded to reinforce those already in Arizona, and the campaign against the Indians will be pushed with a vigor never before known.

Senator Sanbury fell from his carriage yesterday, and broke his leg.

Chicago.—The Tribune's special says all the Senators from the Pacific slope oppose the San Juan boundary treaty; they consider the former treaty is explicit, and that we should go to war rather than admit the claim on which this treaty is based.

Another victim to hydrophobia died on Long Island, being a little child; several others who have been bitten are reported in critical conditions. Dogs are being killed rapidly in the outskirts of Brooklyn.

Grant intends to visit California the coming summer.

General McCook, the present minister to the Sandwich Islands, is mentioned as likely to succeed Miller in the Collectorship.

New York, 22.—The Herald's Washington dispatch says that Grant has become more communicative and expressed himself on Saturday, to an intimate friend, very freely in regard to the composition of his Cabinet, saying, "I shall invite civilians to fill all Cabinet positions; and if my selection do not prove judicious in the first instance I shall feel justified in correcting the mistake by making second or third selections if necessary."

A letter book of General Halleck has been found containing all the correspondence on the subject of the removal of Grant when at Vicksburg, including an order for his removal. The order was signed by Halleck, but was inspired, by Stanton, who at that time directed all the correspondence of Halleck. General Banks' friends are urging him to give all the papers in his possession on the subject to the public, but he still refuses to do so.

The steamers *Albatross* arrived yesterday. It brought Bliss and Masterman, the recent prisoners of Lopez, with orders to report at Washington. Bliss states that they were arrested on charges made by the brother of Lopez, to attract attention from himself, he having been detected robbing the national treasury. They have been examined before a military tribunal and subjected to repeated tortures and when they were finally released they were told that they would be the property of any transit route between Tehuantepec and Darien falling into the hands of England or France.

A Japan letter of Dec. 22, says the Mikado retains ex-Lieut. Grinnell, an American, as chief of the Naval Bureau, and has appointed Gen. Paul Frank, formerly of the U. S. A., General-in-chief of the Japanese military forces, with a salary of \$12,000 a year. The English and French representatives protested against his appointment, but were met by the reply that Japan was an independent nation, and did not recognize their right to question or dictate its policy.

New York.—A preliminary meeting of the army of the Potomac was held today; it was largely attended, including Generals McClellan, Heintzelman, Butterfield, Sickles, Slocum, Franklin, Sigel, Wright, Ingalls, Newton, Gibbon, French, Pleasanton and others. It was resolved to hold a grand reunion in New York city on July 6th.

Washington's birthday was observed as a legal holiday; very little business was done. Dispatches from various other cities say the day was appropriately observed.

James Watson Webb sailed for Brazil today, to resume the duties of his mission.

Fort Monroe.—A few shanties, occupied by negro squatters on the farm of Mr. St. Clair, near Hampton, have been removed by the Sheriff, assisted by the military, after three peaceable attempts to dispossess them.

Washington.—A caucus of the Republican Senators was held today to consider the question of the repeal of the Tenure of Office law. Several members were opposed to the repeal. Frelinghuysen favored its suspension for four years. Sherman, Robertson and others desired its immediate and total repeal, and insisted that the subject was not one proper to be decided in a caucus, intimating that they would not abide by its decision. The caucus remained in session till half-past three, when less than half the Republican Senators present voted to postpone the consideration of the question of repeal till after the 4th of March to the 22nd; the other members refused to vote, and announced their intention not to be bound by the action of the caucus.

The President sent a veto to the copper tariff bill today. He objects generally to the operation of the bill. He says it would diminish the public receipts, prohibit the importation of copper, and greatly increase the price of blue vitriol.

The Mayor and Common Council of Baltimore waited on the President today, and presented a resolution from the City Council tendering the hospitalities of Baltimore, during Johnson's passage through that city on his return to Newville. The President expressed his thanks for the compliment, and accepted the invitation. He said he would designate the day at some future time.

FOREIGN.

Madrid.—In the Cortes yesterday, the Prime Minister announced the resignation of the Provisional Government. Firm assured the House that the late Dynasty would never re-ascend the throne.

Havana.—Further advices from Mexico represent a disastrous state of affairs at the Capital. Lerdo de Tejada is reported to be against progress. Foreigners, and especially Americans are strongly of the opinion that the Government is imbecile, and that the Minister is covertly making money and sending it to foreign countries.

Rosecrans has attempted to influence the Government to take measures for the improvement of the country, which he looks upon as in a suffering condition. It is reported that Englishmen and Americans are negotiating in the United States for the payment of the English claims, the United States to take Mexican territory in consideration thereof. St. Domingo advises state that Hart, trout, the London banker, has been unsuccessful in negotiating a loan, and has returned to England.

After the surrender of Acapulco, Salva's troops perpetrated indiscriminate slaughter.

Haytian ships of war are bombarding to ruins the towns on the coast. It is reported that Cape Haytien has surrendered to Gen. Gaget.

Porto Rico advises state that heavy rains had prevented the cane grinding; the planters fear that they will be unable to make a good crop.

New York.—The Herald's Havana special says that no further military field operations will be attempted by the Spaniards, but that all fortified points will be occupied by the garrisons. An American blockade runner had successfully landed a cargo of insurgents. Two thousand Cubans have revolted at Palma near Cardinas. A Spanish gunboat had been captured by the revolutionists near Manzanillo. The attack on Puerto Principe has been delayed on account of the women and children.

An English party have returned from Alta Verapaz; they report the Guans there is worthless.

The Herald's Rio Janeiro letter of January 28th, says Augustus surrendered on December 30th, the garrison marching out with the honors of war. 25 guns were among the captures. On the first of January Ascension was occupied without resistance by the troops, who were sent forward on gunboats. Lopez, has entrenched himself in the mountains with five thousand men. The Paraguayan gunboats were safe above Asuncion. McMahon still accompanied Lopez. His attachment to him had caused considerable feeling on the part of the Brazilians, who talk as if their Government might, at any moment, break off diplomatic relations with the United States on that account.

Madrid.—The Minister of Marine, Topete, has asked the passage of a bill for indemnifying the damage sustained by the acts of the navy during the revolution.

The Cortes has passed a vote of thanks to the Provisional Government; they have entrusted Serrano with executive powers to form a new ministry.

Lisbon.—The press condemn the movement for an Iberian union. St. Thomas dates to the 13th state that the people there still hope for annexation to the United States.

Belgium papers say the health of the French Prince Imperial is failing, and Napoleon, desponds of making him his successor.

London.—The *Bienamori* has sailed from Bremen haven on a Polar expedition.

London.—Athens dispatches announce that the Greek chambers have been dissolved. The election for the members of the new legislature will be held in May.

Constantinople.—The decrees and orders, recently issued against Greece, have been revoked, and the Turkish ports have again been thrown open to Greek ships.

London.—In the Commons, in reply to an inquiry, Mr. Fortescue said the government proposed to release forty-five Fenians, convicted of treason last year, including several of the leaders. Havana 7th.—A battalion of volunteers, which forms a portion of the regular garrison of the city, yesterday sent a deputation to General Dulce, and demanded vigorous measures to be resorted to against the rebels. When relieved from duty the soldiers made demonstrations, which caused great excitement; to-day the agitation was renewed. The volunteers have sent another committee to General Dulce, reiterating the demand for severe measures. He replied firmly, that he could not permit any interference with the political or military plans of the Government. He has resolved to effect the pacification of the island within the limits of the law, and in this determination he stands firm. Troops continue to arrive from Spain.

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This Evening,

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The Performance will commence with, for the first time in this country, Mr. Edgar Simpson's beautiful Play in three acts, entitled

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Miss Robertson, Miss Annie Lockhart, DANIEL DEWILF, — Mr. J. C. GRAHAM

To conclude with the very laughable Comedietta, never before played here, entitled,

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Chasselas de Fontainebleau, Dutch Sweetwater, Buckland Sweetwater, Child's Superb, Royal Muscadine, Black Hamburg, Chasselas Musque, Pitman's White Cluster, White Frontignan, best for dry land.

I recommend the above as the finest European Table Grapes. They ripen in August and September, and are especially adapted to our bench lands. Should be lightly covered with soil in winter.

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HARDY GRAPE VINES! DELAWARE, hardiest of all; very sweet and early; Wine Color, 50 Cents each.

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English Black, Red and White Currants; and Largest Gooseberries, \$1.50 per Dozen.

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References by permission—Geo. Goddard, Bassett & Roberts, Salt Lake City; Taylor, Wright, Day, Allen & Co., Chicago. d79-6a

HOLINESS TO THE LORD.

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THE inhabitants of the Territory of Utah are hereby notified that measures have been adopted to commence a WHOLESALE CO-OPERATIVE STORE without delay.

We trust that WITHIN TEN OR TWELVE DAYS THE WHOLESALE STORE WILL BE IN OPERATION.

It is designed to conduct the business on safe and economical principles, and to sell goods at wholesale at as small an advance on cost and transportation as will barely pay expenses, and leave a small margin for interest, or dividends, in favor of the stockholders.

Due notice will be given when and where the Wholesale Store will be ready to accommodate purchasers.

Those who have subscribed for shares of stock in the Institution, are hereby notified that their subscription money is now needed to aid in commencing the business, and the sooner all subscriptions are paid in, the better for all concerned. There is also opportunity for others to take shares and thus join in this self-preserving institution.

Country Merchants are requested to pause before making purchases elsewhere, and especially not to risk sending East for goods until they have first ascertained what they can do at the Wholesale Co-operative Store.

By Order of the Board of Directors, Wm. CLAYTON, Secretary.

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CO-OPERATIVE CITY POTTERY

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NOTICE! All Persons knowing themselves indebted to the above firm, are respectfully requested to call and settle the same without delay; and all those having claims against the above firm, will please present them for settlement.

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