

GEORGE O. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Thursday, June 17, 1899.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

IN CAMP, BLACKSMITH'S FURN.

Monday evening, June 14, 1899.
We left Huntsville about 8 o'clock this morning, accompanied by President Loris F. and his brother Judge Aaron F., of Oden, President Francis A. Hammond and his son Francis, Jr., of Huntsville. The people of Oden kindly sent two wagons, one with four horses and the other with two, to haul the grain for our teams, and camp equipage, and food and bedding for ourselves, for the distance between Huntsville and the first settlement. In Bear Lake Valley—St. Charles—is about 72 miles. We started out of Huntsville in a very good-natured mood; the weather was delightful. We were in excellent health and spirits and we had just partaken of a fine breakfast. Wm. H. Hooper, Elder W. Woodruff and myself were traveling companions. Bro. Woodruff prescribed a trout diet for our friend, the Delegate. Fortunately President Hammond had an ample supply of the needed article, and we all thought so highly of the prescription that we concluded to test it ourselves. These mountain trout are delicious, and all felt satisfied that the prescription was an excellent one.

The last time the President and his company traveled on this route was from Bear Lake Valley, in September, 1897. A violent storm broke upon us shortly after leaving Bear Lake Valley, and continued through the day. The evening and night were fine, which made camping out tolerably pleasant; but in the morning we had barely started when it commenced snowing, and it continued until we reached Huntsville.

The contrast between the weather and the appearance of the country at that time and at the present is very striking. We have passed some very fine scenery to-day. Early in the day our road led up a very romantic canyon; afterwards we crossed several divides and passed through valleys where the feed is exceedingly luxuriant. We have had some charming views. A trip like this we are now taking would be most delightful for those denizens of our city who are closely confined to business during the greater part of the year. By leaving the city, say about the first of August, with the necessary conveniences for camping out, a week or ten days could be spent by families with great advantage to health, in traveling from the city to Bear Lake Valley.

The fishing in all these streams is excellent, and ducks are quite plentiful. This stream is, without exception, the most beautiful and romantic of any in these mountains. The water is as clear as crystal, and a person has only to stand for a few moments on the bank of the river to become satisfied that speckled trout are very numerous. From the point where we cross the stream to where we are now camped—a distance probably of not more than a mile—we have passed a great number of petrified beaver dams, varying from two and three feet to twenty feet in height. In one place there is a succession of these dams, forming a series of beautiful cascades. These dams are undoubtedly the work of beavers. They have built their dams of willow, birch and other materials as is customary with this industrious animal, and tufa has formed upon them, and they have gradually petrified. They have continued to build some of them higher and higher until they have reached a great height. By examining the banks you can find considerable quantities of tufa, which has almost the appearance of coral.

Our camp this afternoon and evening is most interesting. It reminds one of old times. Some have taken a swim in the limpid waters of the creek; others are hunting ducks and others, again, are fishing while the older members of the party are reclining on blankets on the grass in the shade. The horses are enjoying themselves in splendid feed and the speckled trout can be seen at almost every point.

San Francisco, 16.—The United States steamer *Natchez* sailed for Sitka to-day with a large amount of Government stores and company of the twenty-third infantry, who take the place of a company of the Ninth Infantry. Several persons from Alaska are also on board, and the *Natchez* will serve as a means of service to that place.

Richmond.—A mass meeting of the Conservatives was held in this city this afternoon. The business houses were closed. About 4,000 people assembled. The tenor of the speeches was, that while negro suffrage was not even expurgated from the Constitution, it was desirable all amendments should be accepted that the State might again return to the Union, and peace and prosperity be restored. The claims of Walker, the Conservative Republican candidate for Governor, were urged and recognized with enthusiasm by the audience.

A recruiting office for soldiers, at

thirty dollars a month and bounty, has been opened here; it is understood that they are being enlisted for Cuba.

Boston.—President Grant arrived this morning. He was escorted from the Hotel to the State House by a legislative committee, and a corps of cavalry, and was greeted by immense crowds of people on the route. He was welcomed to the State House by Governor Claflin.

New York.—The *Herald's* Washington special says the heads of the various branches of the War Office had a sort of caucus, to-day, regarding Rawlin's order, dismissing the clerks. It is understood that they agreed to recommend Secretary Rawlin's revocation of the order. Nearly all the men have written letters to the Secretary, protesting the propriety of the order, and desiring that it be carried out it would suspend the operations of the whole Department. Gen. Miles has written a strong letter on the subject.

At a special meeting of the New York Historical Society, last evening, Rev. Dr. Thomas Dewey accepted the position of the President of the Society, rendered vacant by the resignation of the Hon. Hamilton Fish.

St. Louis.—The following was published yesterday: "Valentine McKinney, give my decision in the late fight between McCoolle and Allen, in favor of McCoolle, there being a 'foul' committed by Allen on McCoolle in the last round by gouging his eye." Signed, V. McKinney, referee.

Chicago.—Gen. Halleck and family arrived yesterday.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says the printer of the government office held a meeting yesterday to sue in the action of the printer in giving work to Douglas, Colorado, for which he was censured by the National Typographical Union at its recent meeting. The action of the National Union was denounced.

The *Evening Star* says a letter from Motley to Reverdy Johnson with regard to the Alabama question written in February last, is on file in the State Department, in which he takes the same position that was assumed by Sumner, but does that not at all in accord with his recent comments on Sumner's speech.

The law providing that the heads of departments must keep the expenditures for clerks within the appropriations, takes effect next month; there must be a large number diminished by that time.

The Postmaster General's order, dividing the country for inspection and supervisory purposes, goes into effect on July 1st. The necessary instructions are in preparation.

The *Times* special says there is no doubt of the adoption of the Constitution in the aggregated form, and of the election of Walker, the Conservative candidate for Governor. The election occurs July 6th.

Rev. J. Thomas lectured last evening at the University of Chicago on California, as a missionary effort, amongst a people so many of whom stand in need of religious instruction, besides the thousands arriving from China and Japan. The audience was quite large and attentive.

St. Louis.—Charley Gallagher has challenged Tom Allen to fight for a thousand dollars, recognizing Allen as the winner of the fight yesterday, notwithstanding the decision of the referee.

All accounts published this morning about the idea of Allen committing a "foul" on McCoolle.

The North Missouri Railroad has commenced selling tickets to San Francisco for a hundred and eight dollars and fifteen cents.

Boston 16.—The New England Rowing Association races took place at the Charles River course this afternoon before 3,000 people. There were two contests. One, a single scull race for the Association gold medal and the championship of the river, was won by Walter Brown in 18' 18". Appleton was second, Randall of Portland third. Seven cleared the distance was two miles. The four-oared race was won by Geo. Roach; the Harvard International crew being second by a length and a half. They carried a coxswain, claiming fouling by Roach when they were turning the stakeboat. The claim was allowed, and the Harvard crew got the prize. The time of Roach's crew was 21' 12"; distance three miles. Admiral Farragut presented the prizes.

In a prize fight at Cayuga Lake, on Saturday McGuire was killed in the sixth round by a terrible blow from Donnelly, who has escaped to Canada.

FOREIGN.

London.—In the House of Lords to-night a great number of petitions against the passage of the Irish Church bill was presented. Lord Cairns gave notice of a question to ascertain if the Government intended to endorse the opinions contained in Mr. Bright's letter to the Birmingham meeting. The debate was then resumed.

Lord Grey said he felt all the circumstances under which the bill was sent to this House, he urged the Earl of Harrowby to reconsider his motion for postponement in view of the consequences which might result should it be carried. The bill, if passed, must be materially amended. The House of Lords now had, but might not hereafter have the power to remodel the measure. The result of the late election was emphatically in favor of the bill, and it would be imprudent for the lords to oppose it. If they were successful for the moment they would soon have it returned, and perhaps in a more objectionable form. He urged its consideration and amendments in a fair and conciliatory spirit, and exhorted the House to accept the mission with dignity and not to incur the odium of the people by a collision with the House of Commons, which represented the deliberate opinion of the nation.

The Archbishop of Dublin complained of the hard, ungenerous and illiberal manner in which the Church had been treated, and denounced the bill. He thought it was necessary, it might have been necessary.

The Bishop of St. David's said the superior sanctity of property was not to be considered, but the best means to apply it in view of the public need. He disapproved of excess, even in demonstrations of Protestantism, and said he valued its ascendancy not as it was politically and religiously, but as it was morally. He considered the Irish church an anomaly; it had failed to fulfill its mission, and had promoted discord. He urged the passage of the bill as the best means of amending the Duke of Richmond's explanation that though he felt the injustice of the bill, after great hesitation, he had re-

solved to act in opposition to his party. He was sensible of the inexpediency of popular agitation to prevent the passage of the bill and was convinced that the constitutional course was to pass it, after amending the objectionable clauses, and then leave the responsibility of opposing the amendment or the withdrawal of the bill on the Government.

The Bishop of Peterboro opposed the bill. He appealed to the House to not amend and impartially and not to humiliate themselves by abdicating abjectly their constitutional position, beseeching the nation to spare them because they were utterly contemptible and useless.

Speeches were also made against the bill by Lord Chelmsford and Lord Penzance. The debate at one o'clock was again adjourned without action.

Paris.—The city has been perfectly quiet all day; all signs of uneasiness and excitement have disappeared.

A schooner has cleared from here for the Bahamas with powder and rifles for the Cubans.

Madrid.—In the Cortes yesterday, the future form of the Government was discussed. Senator Ochar, favored the speedy election of a king, and pointed out the advantages of a monarchical Government, which was more in consonance with the traditions of the people. He preferred the selection of Don Carlos. Senor Brenor contended that the prospects of Don Carlos were extinct.

Lisbon.—Rio Janeiro dates of the seventeenth of May state that General Webb the American Minister to Brazil had taken his passport, owing to the questions at variance between him and the Brazilian Government on their relative claims against the ship *Canada*. The Government had expressed its determination to treat at Washington through representatives.

London.—Advices from Hong Kong of May 27th state that the Chinese Government has apologized for the insult to the French Secretary of Legation.

[For the Deseret Evening News.]

"HINTS TO THE WISE."

A valuable antidote against "bitters" and all other quack nostrums, forced down the throats of children, is drinking freely of cold pure water. A precaution before an attack of the measles is washing of the whole body from head to foot in cold water once a day, which will open the pores of the skin, so that if the measles do appear it will facilitate the exanthemata to come more easily to the surface of the skin.

As soon as a child is taken with fever, with or without measles, put it into a pack, which consists of a bed-sheet soaked in tepid water, rung out and spread over a blanket on a bed. Then lay the patient on it naked, and pack him into it so that the sheet adheres closely to every part of the skin of the whole body except the face, then turn the blanket underneath, over the sheet and all around. This done, lay a quilt on top of it and let him lie on that pack from one half hour to two hours, the longer the better. When you take the patient out of the pack, wash him well with tepid water, which ought to be a little cooler than the former, and cover him lightly. If there are any symptoms of sore throat present, either at the commencement or after, take a towel, soak it in cold water, ring it out and put it round the neck and a dry one over it, and renew it as soon as it gets hot. The same treatment is also applicable in scarlet and any other fever.

By the above treatment, even without any medicine whatever, very few children would fall victims to measles and scarlatina. Be not afraid of that blessed element water, without which no living creature can exist either in health or in sickness.

I have been an observer and practitioner of the above treatment for over twenty-five years both in my own family and outside where prejudice did not predominate.

The above has been handed to us for publication, but we do not wish to be understood as endorsing the views of the writer. We have no doubt that cold water is an excellent curative agent, under some circumstances, but to be effectual it should be used with much discretion.

Correspondence.

ECHO CITY, U. T.
June 15th, 1899.

Ed. *Evening News*.—Dear Sir, spending a few days in your Territory, I have been pleased and instructed by the reading of your valuable paper. Among the brevities of a late number, I noticed the following:

"The late Mr. John Gray Bell, of Manchester, an untiring print-collector and book hunter, devoted many years to the illustration of the Bible by inserting in Macklin's folio edition above a thousand original drawings and photographs, and nearly ten thousand engravings with three hundred specimen-leaves of old and rare editions of the Bible. The result was sixty-three handsomely bound folio volumes with double the number of illustrations contained in the famous Bowyer Bible of forty-five volumes. This big Bible is now on sale."

Perhaps it will not prove uninteresting to your readers to learn of "another Bible." I have seen and handled this one and know whereof I speak. The gentleman who owns and who "constructed" it is Professor S. J. Sedgwick of Newtown, L. I. New York. Prof. S. has spent the best portion of his life in educational matters. This Bible is his labor of love. The original book was a folio, published in Edinburgh, and edited by a Dr. Haweis. This folio copy Prof. S. had taken to pieces and carefully interleaved with white paper, and then rebound in 22 elegant volumes, as nearly of the same thickness as the divisions would permit, and on these white pages, as close to the text as possible, he has laid his engravings. The spare time of 10 years has been devoted to this work, and upwards of 22,000 engravings are the result of this student's thorough search. If you devote 10 minutes to the examination of each engraving, and ten hours a day steady employment, you will readily see that upwards of five months will be necessary to see them all. Every master of any celebrity in every nation of the world is here represented, and the customs of ages, the progress of art, the various interpretations of

different texts are here spread before the reader, in the most attractive form. It would require a lengthy essay to do justice to this wonderful work.

Being a stranger to you, I subscribe myself a lover of the

CURIOUS AND WONDERFUL.

PLEASANT INTERVIEW.—We had a very pleasant interview yesterday afternoon with W. O. Clark, Esq., of Amador County, California, brother of Mr. Ezra T. Clark of Panguitch. Mr. Clark was late delegate to the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of North America, a temperance organization of the Independent Order of Good Templars, which recently assembled at Oswego, New York State. He is also connected with Sunday School organizations, and has been attending several Sunday School State Conventions, the last of which was held at Des Moines, the capital of Iowa, on the 9th instant. He is now on his return to Sacramento. During this trip he met with his brother Ezra T. for the first time in nineteen years. Mr. Clark says that in ten thousand miles of travel, he had found no city that could at all compare with Salt Lake City for neatness, beauty, temperance and good order. He is interested in the establishment of temperance societies, but in this city he found temperance so general that he considered there was no necessity to agitate the question, or to attempt to establish a temperance society.

ON THE MUDDY.—Our correspondent at St. Joseph, on the Muddy, writing on the 31st ult., says peace, quietness and health prevailed in that section. Water was rather scarce, which was felt still more by the sand being blown into and filling the ditches. Grasshoppers were very plentiful, but they were on the wing and had not done any material damage. The wheat crop had been mostly harvested and promised a fair yield. The cotton crop is not very promising. The natives were quiet.

Died: In this city, in the 1st Ward, on the 16th inst., of lung disease, Matilda, daughter of Richard and Florence Mary Hawkins, aged 19 years, 6 months and 22 days. Mill. Star, please copy.

At Bountiful, on the 11th of June, 1899, of measles Helen Marie, daughter of the late William and Jane Holt, aged 2 years, 3 months and 27 days. Mill. Star, please copy.

At Wales, Sanpete county, on Monday, 30th ult., of disease of the lungs, Rachel, wife of John H. Price. Deceased was born at Marthys Traylor, September 11, 1816, was baptized in June, 1834, and immigrated to these valleys in 1853. She leaves husband and family to mourn her loss. She lived and died a faithful saint. Mill. Star, please copy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS

Or the Brilliant and Talented

HOWSON

OPERA, BURLESQUE and COMEDY

TROUPE!

This Evening,

THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1899,

The performance will commence, for positively the last time in this city, the BEAUTIFUL OPERA BURLESQUE, now playing with Great Success in the East, entitled

THE LITTLE AMBASSADOR

FROM BELOW!

Marquis de Brancard... Mr. John Jerome Flanetta, the Gardener's wife.

Mephistopheles... Miss Emma Howson

Peppito... Miss Emma Howson

Henrietta... Miss Emma Howson

Introducing a number of Ballads, Choruses, Duets, Solos, &c.

After which, the Celebrated MISERERE SCENE, from Verdi's

IL TROVATORE!

Leonora... Miss Emma Howson

Manrico... Mr. F. A. Howson

To conclude with the laughable Burlesque of

MRS. NORMA

Mrs. Norma... Mr. John Jerome Flanetta

Adelina... Miss Emma Howson

Felice... Miss Emma Howson

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Great Pacific Railroad

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