A BROTHER'S AND SISTER'S LOVE.

Beautifully and Expressively Painted in Poetry.

THE BROTHER SPEAKS FROM

UTAH PENITENTIARY,
September 29, 1886.

Mrs. E. R. S. Smith:

O Sister, Dear, could I define
And write in lovely measur'd line,
My thoughts of thee—a sister's love
As burns in hearts of queens above—

One moment catch poetic fire—
Arouse the Muse and tune the lyre,
O, then, I'd sing, my sister dear,
Of what thou'st been, and picture clear

Thy love to me: beside thy fame
Now wafted o'er the stormy main—
Thence spread almost to every clime
And told in tongues of various chime;

Will live and blaze on hist'ry's page—
Perus'd by child and thoughtful sage,
Till earth by fire, God's wrath onfold
From east to west—from pole to pole.

E'en then behold thy name—'twill shine
In record kept of works of thine,
By holy scribes, in yonder sphere,
Where thou a goddess will appear.

Thy love to me, 'mid all the scenes
Of life in youth and downward streams,
Along its course, to grey old age.
There blaze in each historic page—

More precious still, now pencil'd deep
Down in my heart—to memory sweet,
Most pure, and glows immortal, chaste,
O, never can it be effaced.

We've frequent held converse together
Of pleasant kind—delightsome ever,
On wings of thought our minds would stray
Aloft, beyond the "milky way;"

There seek with care, the realms of thought
In quest of gems, not dared nor sought
By timid minds devoid of force
To trace life's path and view its source.

May God thee bless—thy life prolong—
Improve thy health—thy faith make strong—
Delight thy heart, when calling o'er
Thy works of love—thy written lore.

Affectionately, your brother,
LORENZO SNOW.

THE RESPONSE.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 7, 1886.

Hon. L. Snow:

Your precious letter, Brother Dear,
So kind, so loving, drew a tear
From eyes whence tears refuse to flow
Except for others' weal or woe.

The tait expressions drawn by thee
Seem far too grand t' apply to me;
But I admit all, all is true,
As you portray'd my love for you.

Your upright course has ever spread
A halo on the path I tread:
Your firm, unwavering life, from youth
To age, has been for God and truth.

From north to south—from east to west,
Your willing feet, the sands have pressed—
O'er boist'rous seas and ocean's wave,
You're gone—for what? Men's souls to save.

In your life-record there is not
One silent page, nor one foul blot:
Eternal Archives yet will tell
Your every page is written well.

Yes, those excelsior interviews,
Refreshing as Mount Hermon's dews,
Bade thought on lofty flights to soar,
Beyond the reach of worldly lore.

Now, in accordance with the fate
Of ancient Saints, the prison grate—
The prison walls, and prison fare
Attest your faith and patience there.

Thus was our Savior's legacy—
He said, "*All those who follow me,*
Shall suffer persecution:" and
He now is proving who will stand.

"Obedience and sacrifice"
Secure to you th' immortal prize:
You'll share with Christ His glorious reign,
And to the Godhead you'll attain.

God grant us, wisdom, grace and power,
To bravely stand the trying hour,
Till Zion, pure, redeem'd, and free,
Moves on in peaceful majesty.

Lovingly, your sister,
E. R. SNOW SMITH.

ADDENDA.

We need not scale Parnassus' height
For inspiration's aid to invite;
Nor to Arcadia's groves retire,
To court the muse or tune the lyre.

The inspiration God imparts,
T' instruct our heads and warm our hearts,
Far better light and warmth diffuses
Than e'er obtained from Pagan Muses.

E. R. S. S.

—On October 22nd, Frank Harland, foreman of the Pilgrim quartz mine, at Downieville, California, committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistol. For years he was superintendent of the Sierra Buttes quartz mine. He leaves a wife and three children.

HEALTH HINTS, ETC.

COMPILED BY MAC.

Cut out these "Hints" and keep them.

Extract from Dr. Kellogg's book on diphtheria, continued from last Saturday's NEWS:

TO PREVENT DIPHTHERIA.

Importance of Prevention.—It has been well said in reference to disease in general that "prevention is better than cure." There can be no question of the truth of this medical maxim with reference to this disease at least. Its fatality is so great, its infecting poison is so virulent in its character and so tenacious of life, and the results of disease are so serious and often so permanent, even in the mildest case, that it is of the greatest importance that active, energetic, and effective measures should be adopted for its limitation and prevention.

Avoid taking cold.—If diphtheria is prevalent in a neighborhood, parents should exercise the greatest care to keep their children from taking cold. This will not be successfully accomplished by keeping them confined in close rooms, but by keeping the skin active by frequent bathing, and the circulation vigorous and well balanced by proper clothing, warm under-garments, thick shoes and stockings, etc. It is of especial importance that the limbs should be thoroughly clad with warm woolen garments, and that the feet should be kept dry and warm. It is not necessary that shoes or boots should admit water to cause coldness and dampness of the feet. If they are simply wet on the outside, the feet will be chilled by the evaporation, and will often become damp by perspiration, and the person is very liable to contract a cold. Mothers should exercise special care for their children's feet if they wish them to avoid taking cold. Overshoes should be worn on cold, damp days, but should be removed as soon as the child enters the house. The feet are greatly injured by the constant wearing of rubber or other impervious covering.

Ventilation.—A person suffering with diphtheria constantly sends out with his breath volumes of the disease-producing organisms which are preying upon his system. Unless the air in the sick room is constantly renewed, the whole atmosphere soon becomes saturated with contagious matter, and any one coming into the room is placed under the most favorable conditions possible for becoming infected. By thorough and constant ventilation, the germs are carried away as rapidly as they are generated, and thus the danger of contagion is greatly lessened.

Preventive Treatment.—In the first place, it is always important that the excretory organs, especially the liver and the skin, should be kept active by frequent bathing and abundant exercise in the open air. But the especially important measure of treatment to be adopted is of a local character, consisting of disinfection of the mouth. As before observed, it is through the air-passages that infection most frequently occurs. There are many well-known agents which will destroy the germs of diphtheria as well as other classes of germs, some of which may be utilized in treatment. Permanganate of potash and chlorine are especially useful for this purpose. Both of these substances may be used to great advantage as gargles by those who are exposed to diphtheria. The permanganate dissolves very readily in water, and should be used in a solution sufficiently strong to have a deep purple color. A strong solution of common salt is good. The best preparation is a solution of chlorinated soda, in the proportion of one part of the solution, as found at the drug stores, to two or three of water, according to the strength of the solution. But gargles, to be effective, must be employed thoroughly and frequently. Children who cannot use the gargle successfully should should have it applied with a swab or an atomizer.

RULES FOR RESTRICTING AND PREVENTING DIPHTHERIA.

The following are condensed from a set of rules prepared by the Michigan State Board of Health.

1. Every person known to be sick with this disease should be promptly and effectually isolated from the public; one or two persons only should take the entire charge of the patient, and they should be restricted in their intercourse with other persons.

2. The room in which one sick with diphtheria is placed should previously be cleared of all needless clothing, carpets, drapery, and other materials likely to harbor the poison of the disease. This room should constantly receive a liberal supply of fresh air, without currents or drafts directly upon the patient. It will be well also to have the sun shine directly into the room.

3. The discharges from the throat, nose and mouth are extremely liable to communicate the disease, and should be received on soft rags or pieces of cloth which should immediately be burned.

4. The discharges from the kidneys and bowels are also dangerous, and should be passed on old clothes and burned, or into vessels kept thoroughly disinfected by nitrate of lead, chloride of zinc, or sulphate of iron (copperas), and then be *buried* at least 100 feet distant from any well.

Copperas, dissolved in as little hot water as will dissolve it, is a good disinfectant for this purpose.

5. Nurses and attendants should be required to keep themselves and their patients as clean as possible—their own hands should frequently be washed and disinfected by chlorinated soda.

6. Soiled bed and body linen should at once be placed in boiling water, or in water containing chlorinated soda, chlorinated lime, or solution of chloride of zinc.

7. All persons recovering from diphtheria should be considered dangerous, and therefore no such person should be permitted to associate with others or to attend school, church, or any public assembly, until in the judgment of a careful and intelligent physician he can do so without endangering others.

8. The body of a person who has died of diphtheria should, as early as practicable, be placed in the coffin, with disinfectants; and the coffin should then be tightly closed. Afterward, the body should not be exposed to view except through glass.

9. No public funeral should be held at a house in which there is a case of diphtheria, nor in which a death from diphtheria has recently occurred. No children at least, and it would be better in most cases that few adults, should attend such a funeral.

The room in which there has been a case of diphtheria, whether fatal or not, should, with all its contents, be thoroughly disinfected by exposure for several hours to strong fumes of chlorine gas, or of burning sulpher, and then, if possible, it should, for several days be exposed to currents of fresh air.

To disinfect an ordinary room with chlorine gas: Having tightly closed all the openings of the room, place it in an open earthen dish containing four ounces of peroxide of manganese. Pour on this one pound of strong muriatic acid, being careful not to breathe the fumes. When certain that continuous evolution of chlorine is taking place, leave the room and close the door.

To generate sulphurous acid gas: put live coals on top of ashes in a metallic pan, and place on the coal sulphur in powder or fragments.

A convenient way is to place the coals and sulphur on a heated stove plate or cover turned bottom upward in a pan half filled with ashes. To disinfect 100 cubic feet of air requires the thorough burning of about one and one-half onces of sulphur.

11. After a death or recovery from diphtheria, the clothing, bedding, carpets, mats and other cloths which have been exposed to the contagion of the disease, should either be burned, exposed to superheated steam, to a degree of dry heat equal to 240 deg. F., or be thouroughly boiled.

The foregoing methods of disinfection are applicable in all contagious diseases.

12. Avoid the special contagion of the diseases.

13. Beware of crowded assemblies in ill ventilated rooms.

All influences which depress the vital powers, and vitiate the fluids of the body, tend to promote the development and spread of this disease. Among these influences, perhaps the most common and powerful are *impure air and impure water*. Because of this, and as a means of lessening the danger of contracting almost all other diseases, the following precautions should always be taken, but more particularly during the prevalence of any such disease as this.

14. The grounds under and around the house should be well drained.

15. No vegetable or animal matter should be allowed to decompose on the surface of the ground near the house.

16. If any slaughter-house, rendering establishment or other source of foul odors, contaminate the air which you and your children daily breathe, take immediate measures, through your local board of health or health officer to have such nuisance abated.

17. Your own privy, especially, should at all times be thoroughly disinfected, by dry earth, coal ashes, or copperas water: and the receptacle should be so constructed as to be water-tight and to be tightly covered when removed to be emptied, as it should be often enough to prevent the air about it from becoming offensive, and in cold weather so far as possible.

18. Your whole house, and especially its sleeping-rooms, should be well ventilated.

19. Your cellar should be dry and well ventilated; it should frequently be whitewashed, and always kept clear of decomposing vegetable or other substances.

20. No cesspool should be allowed near the house. If there be one, it should either be removed or be thoroughly and frequently disiufected with sulphate of iron (copperas).

21. Your house drains should be looked to with scrupplous care, to see that they are well trapped, kept clear, and ventilated into the open air.

22. Your house should not have uninterrupted connection with a sewer. Be sure that the waste-pipes do not permit the euterance of sewer gas into the house, but that they enter the sewer through an open-air space, or at least through a space freely ventilated to the open air.

23. Be sure that your drinking water is not contaminated by surface drainage, nor by leakage from the drain, gas pipes, sewer, cesspool, or vault.

The "Health Hints" in next Saturday's NEWS will give the proper treatment of diphtheria, as contained in Dr. Kellogg's book.

Twenty-five tracts on Health topics, for 10 cents; Diphtheria, its causes and cure, 25c. Mailed by D. M. McAllister, agent for Health Publications, 66 Centre Street, Salt Lake City.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Oct. 16th, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

The subject of this obituary, Priddy Meeks, was born in Greenville district, South Carolina, Aug. 29th, A. D. 1795. In March 1815 he married Mary Bartlett by whom he had four children. She died in 1824 in Spencer Co., Va. He next married Sarah Mahuria Smith in Grayson Co., Ky. She bore him five children. On Nov. 13th, 1856, he married Mary Jane McCleeve in Salt Lake City, who has born him ten children, eight of whom are living. Brother Meeks received the Gospel in 1840 in Illinois, and in 1842 moved to Nauvoo. He left there with the Saints and reached Salt Lake Valley Oct. 1st, 1847. In 1851, volunteers were called for to strengthen the southern settlements of the Territory. Brother Meeks volunteered, and lived in Parowan, Iron County, for ten years, afterwards in Harrisburg. In 1876 he moved to Orderville, Kane County, and joined the United Order. Brother Meeks bore a faithful testimony to the truth of the latter-day work, and exhorted his children to be firm and steadfast in the cause of God. He was a strict observer of the Word of Wisdom, and practiced medicine somewhat after the "Thompsonian" school. He was a faithful Latter-day Saint, and departed this life at his residence in Orderville, October 7th, 1886, at the ripe age of 91 years, leaving two wives and a numerous posterity to mourn his departure.

BOSTON, Oct. 11th, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

Here I am at the "Hub," the city of Bunker Hill and baked beans. I have seen Bunker Hill monument but the baked beans are a luxury of the future. Boston is quite a large city, but it would be a great deal larger if it was all straightened out, the hills flattened and the streets made a convenient width. What little sidewalks they have many o. them about three feet wide, have the stones all corrugated on the surface, so that it is like walking over a cooble pavement. I suppose this is done in the interest of the shoemakers.

THE POPULATION OF BOSTON,

according to the last census, is 740,000. Just think of 740,000 people having to walk through all these narrow, crooked streets, up hill and down, on a three-foot corrugated sidewalk! It couldn't be done, and consequently most of them take the cars, which run everywhere. On some of the corners where eight or ten streets run in together, the rails make a network of very intricate pattern, as they twist and turn to get around the angular points.

I saw a man on Sunday looking at some prints in a window. It was a fine display, but he had to go. Every one who passed had to press him up against the wall or drop off over the curbstone, and it was literally wearing him out. If he had staid there much longer he would not have had a rag to his back. The first

REMARKABLE FEATURE

that struck me on approaching Boston was the peculiar drawling tone in which the conductor called out the names of the various stations.

The next was what you might call a bobtailed omnibus, a sort of two-wheeled vehicle drawn by one horse, entered from the rear, and with seats on each side as in other busses. The driver sits outside in the cold in front and looks very lonesome. But there are degrees of suffering and he ought to feel thankful when he looks up at the hansome cab driver who is perched up in the air behind his cart and has to drive over the heads of his invisible passengers. He gets all the wind there is both ways and if he should take a "header" backwards it would be certain death. Then there is the mechanical cash boy employed in the stores and hotels. The cashier sits in a central position, on an elevated seat, fenced round with wire lattice-work as in a cage. Over his head running to the various departments are wires. These wires have little boxes suspended on pulleys that run along the wire, and the clerk, instead of calling "cash," simply puts the money and the figures of the purchase in the box, and touching a lever, a coiled spring sends the box and contents to the cashier, who in like manner returns the change. I believe there is a passage of scripture somewhere that says "man was made upright, but he has sought out many inventions." On Saturday night I went to see

DIXEY IN "ADONIS,"

a sort of burlesque extravaganza, and as it is a very excellent thing of the kind and not likely soon to reach Salt Lake City, perhaps I had better give a brief account of it. It was played in the Hollis Street Theatre, which was once a church. It resembles our theatre except that it is plainer and much smaller. (I don't know whether the people here are going to turn any more of their churches into theatres or not, but the devotees of pleasure are evidently in the ascendant, for I noticed several theatres in full blast with crowded vestibules on Sunday.) On entering the Hollis Street Theatre I was given a check as usual, except that it contained one of the letters of the alphabet indicating the tier of seats, and a number denoting the seat in the tier.

Punctually on time a gong clanged sharply three times, and before the echo had fairly died away, the music of the orchestra began with a grand crash, introducing occasionally the Ethiopian bones by way of variety. It was lively music and well played.

THE PLOT OF THE BURLESQUE

was a very simple one. A sculptress chiseled Adonis in marble and then brought him to life, but so many ladies sought his hand in such devious ways, and the world was so much worse than he had fondly imagined, that he eventually, at his own request, was turned to stone again. Upon this thread is hung one of the liveliest burlesques I ever witnessed. There are songs and dances without number and comical tumbling till you can't rest. In the tumbling instead of the usual tights they have something ridiculous on, and instead of standing in statuesque attitude and waiting for the applause, the last man in breaks up the pyramid or whatever is being formed and they go rolling around the stage in

INCONGRUOUS CONFUSION

dropping unexpectedly astride, each others necks and in other ridiculous positions altogether foreign to the usual solemn and stately procession of tumblers seen in the circus and elsewhere. Then the father of the pretty milkmaid is a capital imitation of Couldock in "Hazel Kirke," and to see him come into one of the most frolicsome scenes and begin shaking his gray hair and turning his daughter off is too comical for anything. Another character in the piece imitates the English actor Irving who was recently here, and sings a side-splitting song called, "Its English You Know." There is much of the pantomime—much in the dress and scenery that is spectacular. There are well drilled troops of Amazons in glittering mail, troops of janizaries with oriental costumes, two troops of ballet dancers in various styles of magnificent costumes, and Japs and others too numerous to mention. It is full of sarcasm and puns and keeps the audience in a continual smile from beginning to end: To show how it is appreciated, it had been played some 300 nights in New York before it came here. Of course the central figure is the handsome Dixey, the statue, who is seen by calcium light upon his pedestal as white as parian marble, at the opening and close of the piece, and who is the life of the play as it proceeds, opens the ball by dancing a lively clog dance upon his pedestal when first brought to life. I stopped one day

IN CANADA,

that paradise of defaulting cashiers, and while there the following indident occurred in a Toronto court, which goes to show that if cashiers are welcomed with open arms, yet it is a very poor place for dogs:

The charge of shooting off a firearm was admitted by Wm. Hall at the police court yesterday. He said he had shot at a dog which was attacking his children.

"That's right," said the Court; "did the animal die right off?"

"No, your worship."

"Is it dead now?"

"No, I missed it."

"Then you ought to be fined. Any man who will shoot at a dog and not kill it should be punished. As you were defending your children, however, the case will be dismissed this time. Take better aim in future."

I always had an idea that Boston was the most crowded city in the Union, but it is getting left in various ways. Chicago contains more people and New York takes the cake for the number to the square mile.

In a speech delivered on Tuesday last, on the occasion of his nomination as a candidate for the mayoralty of New York, Henry George called attention to the terribly crowded state of that city. London, he said, has a population of 15,000 to the square mile; Canton, in overcrowded China, has 35,000 to the square mile; while New York, taking all its area, has a population of 54,000 to the square mile, and leaving out the uninhabited portions, 85,000. In one ward there is a population of 276,000 to the square mile, in another 224,000, in another 149,000, and in each case roads, squares and open spaces are included in the area mentioned. There is one block in the city which ordinarily contains 2,500 inhabitants, and every living-room in it is also a work-room. Another, covering a quarter of an acre, contains on an average 1,350 people. At that rate a square mile would contain 3,456,000. The result of this overcrowding is a terribly high rate of mortality, especially among infants. In the tenement district it is said that 90 per cent. of the children die before they arrive at the age of five years. This is truly a frightful state of affairs.

I have written enough for once. You may hear from me again before I leave.

Au revoir.

G. J. T.

—The last one of the famous band of Arizona camels was captured recently and is now in confinement at Phœnix.