

drunkards are made by license every day in great numbers. But for all that, the Lord is not forgotten, for in proportion to the number of public houses and houses of ill-fame, churches have been multiplied to all the Saints. I do not know what they may do for me in time, but at present it is certain they do not want to canonize me.

Thinking you would like to hear something of New Zealand, I have addressed these few lines to you as to a brother indeed.

Please give my respects to all the Saints who know me, and especially to the brethren from the Valley. I remain, dear sir, your brother in the everlasting covenant of peace.

CARL C. ASMUSSEN.

CEDAR CITY, Iron Co.

July 27, 1867.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

DEAR BRO.—Our celebration of the 24th went off with unusual spirit and rejoicing.

The day was ushered in with firing of artillery, unfurling the glorious "old flag," playing of bands, &c. We had an excellent procession; and prominent in the procession were our Indian chief, John, with his band of Piedes, who seemed to feel quite at home, and to rejoice in the society of their white brethren. Our Bishop had called the Indians together early in the morning and presented them with a good fat ox, and a couple sacks of flour, which made them feel as if they were among friends who would do by them as they would wish to be treated themselves. We realized that it was much easier to deal than to fight them, and a good deal cheaper. Our services at the Hall were conducted in a very orderly and spirited manner; the principal orator being Bro. Jacob Gates.

The children had a dance in the afternoon, and the older folks appropriated the evening until 12 o'clock. The Social Hall was most tastefully decorated for the occasion.

John Uriel, Jehiel M. Connell and Jos. H. Smith were the Committee of Arrangements for the day.

The weather keeps intensely hot. Crops look tolerably well. The fields begin to whiten for harvest. Wheat will be ready to cut to some extent next week. The citizens are all busy at present getting in their hay. Gates and Lunt are pushing their grist mill ahead. They are putting up a good frame building in Coal Creek cañon, on a very beautiful and convenient site. Stewart and Chaffin are also pushing along in the erection of their grist mill; and other projects for the erection of useful machinery are in contemplation. Our city begins to assume an air of business and thrift which is very cheering and refreshing.

All the Coal Creek Indians and most of the Parowan Indians are camped close to our city and keep close in our neighborhood all the time.

Your brother in the gospel,
JOHN M. MACFARLANE

KANARRAH, Washington Co.,
July 26, 1867.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

Our twentieth anniversary of the 24th was announced by a volley of musketry, and a grand serenade by the martial and string bands. At sunrise the Stars and Stripes was hoisted on the Liberty Pole; one gun. At nine a.m. the citizens assembled on the Public Square where a procession was formed by the Marshal of the day, in the following order:

Music; front guard of infantry with drawn sabres, Captain H. Darrow; Bishop and Counselors; Orator and Chaplain; Pioneers and Members of "Mormon Battalion;" a company of young men; a company of young ladies; the choir led by J. J. Davies; rear guard of infantry with rifles, Captain W. W. Roundy; citizens; followed by a long train of juveniles.

The procession marched to the mill house of Bishop L. W. Roundy, which is enclosed and floored, the schoolhouse being too small. Music by the band; singing by the choir; prayer by the Chaplain, when an oration was delivered by Samuel Pollock, after which Bishop L. W. Roundy delivered a short, and very interesting address, salute of musketry, singing. Benediction by the Chaplain.

At 2 p.m. citizens met, and participated in the dance. The afternoon was spent with much interest by all present,

with singing by the choir at intervals, and short speeches delivered by J. Brimhall, J. Thompson and Rufus C. Allen, members of the "Mormon Battalion."

The evening was spent till a late hour, in dancing, with songs, music, recitations, &c., mixed in to make time go off lively. The day passed off without any accident, and was well enjoyed by all.

Committee of Arrangements, Ezra Strong, John J. Davies and Josiah Reeves. Marshal, R. C. Allen; Chaplain, William T. Willis.

As ever, yours truly,

SAMUEL POLLOCK.

HARRISBURG, Washington Co.

The 24th was ushered in with firing by the military at daybreak. At 9 o'clock the citizens met on the Public Square, and a procession was formed in the following order, by Charles Conley, Marshal of the Day; presidency; Pioneers of '47; fathers and mothers in Israel; young men; young ladies; school children under Mosiah L. Hancock, their teacher; with front and rear guard under the direction of Sergeant Stirling.

The procession, after marching through the east portion of the town, repaired to the new stone school-house. After the congregation was seated; singing by the choir; prayer by the Chaplain, Elder Moses Harris; Judge James Lewis, Orator of the Day delivered a very appropriate address; followed by Orson B. Adams, one of the officers in the Mormon Battalion, giving a brief and interesting account of the travels of that body of men. Charles A. Conley, delivered a short but spirited address; followed by songs from M. L. Hancock and C. House; toasts; recitations, &c. Benediction by the Chaplain.

At 4 p.m. both old and young went forth in the dance. Peace, good order and cheerfulness prevailed throughout the day.

Committee of Arrangements, Wm. Jolley, M. L. Hancock and Milton Dailey.

WILLARD G. McMULLIN,
Reporter.

Miscellaneous.

A NEW AND TERRIBLE DISEASE.

For more than fourteen months a mysterious disease has been displaying a rapid and fatal activity in Ireland. The first case occurred as far back as the 18th of March, 1866. An apprentice to a surgeon in Dublin had felt unwell, and remained indoors during the day, taking his meals, however, as usual. He had a bad night, and complained of headache in the morning; and his master then remarked some spots upon his chest. Dr. Stokes, an eminent Dublin physician, was immediately sent for, saw the patient at 11 a.m. He found him perfectly collected, and in apparently ordinary strength; but the left arm and left breast were covered thickly with large purple patches of the deepest hue. Both medical men recognized that they were in the presence of a case which, if an attack of typhus fever, was certainly such as neither of them had ever witnessed before. When Dr. Stokes returned two hours later a great change had taken place. The patient was as as self-possessed as before, but the left arm and breast were now completely black. At half-past one the young man was sitting up in bed, discussing his case with his master; and, as he complained of great thirst, the latter went from the bedside to the window to mix a cooling draught, but upon turning round almost instantly he saw, to his horror, that collapse had set in, and by two p.m., within little more than twenty-four hours of the first sign of indisposition, within eight or nine hours of the appearance of any formidable symptoms, and within half an hour of being in full possession of all his faculties and of a considerable amount of muscular strength, the patient was dead.

A few other cases occurred during the spring and early summer, all presenting the same general features, and all fatal; but with the appearance of cholera in August this strange disease vanished. With the approach of spring, however, it re-appeared.

One of the earliest of the new cases was that of a healthy child about five years old. Here the first symptom of illness was noticed at eight a.m.; at eleven a.m., a small purple eruption appeared, generally diffused over the body;

at one p.m. the whole body was covered with large purple patches; coma gradually supervened, and at three p.m. death. The last audible utterances of the child were complaints of cold.

Another case occurred at the Portobello Cavalry Barracks on the 17th of April. An officer had complained on the previous morning of feeling slightly unwell. He got feverish towards night, had little sleep, suffered from headache, and was occasionally incoherent. In the morning about nine o'clock purple spots appeared, which spread rapidly both in size and number, until the whole body became covered with them. Collapse set in with the usual suddenness, and at eleven a.m. he was dead. Within ten minutes after death the superficial purple hue had given place to a rose red.

In the following week a boy about nine or ten years old was attacked in the same rapid way. When seen at one p.m. his body was all dotted with purple specks; the pulse was scarcely perceptible at the wrist, but the action of the heart was perfect; he was in full possession of muscular strength and mental faculties, and felt so little ill that he complained bitterly of being kept in bed. At seven p.m. he was dead.

In the beginning of April the first provincial cases were noticed. They were connected with the troops who had been engaged in pursuit of the insurgents through the Galtee mountains. Two or three soldiers, a married woman; and a couple of children were attacked, the woman and one of the soldiers recovered, the others died. The fatal cases were remarkable for great suffering, which no skill seemed capable of relieving. Indeed, the children appear to have screamed themselves to death in the violence of the pain, which no efforts could mitigate. In all these efforts there were indications of considerable inflammation of the brain and spinal column. A special interest attaches to these military cases, as throwing some light upon the question of contagiousness. The mother of the children washed for some of the soldiers of the flying column, among whom we have just mentioned the attacks of the disease occurred, and in this way the disorder may, it is conceived, have been communicated. Meantime, it is unfortunately too clear, with the steady and rapid increase in the Dublin death-rate from this mysterious complaint, that its attacks threaten the closest and most watchful attention, not only from the medical profession, which is thoroughly on the alert, but also from the public and the Government.—*Reynolds' Newspaper.*

HELIOGRAPHY—A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

There is a new word added to the vocabulary by the necessities of this advancing age and the discoveries of modern science. Ever since the discovery of the Daguerre process it has been an object of earnest pursuit to find a method of using the photographic art for the production of metallic type by which to print, in the ordinary letterpress style, the pictures made by the sun. Scores of inventions have been made, without final success. We are at length able to say, that the desideratum has been accomplished, and the Helio-type Company are prepared to work with the aid of the sun as rapidly as publishers can desire in the production of sun-types.

It is not claimed for this process as yet that it will do everything that is desired. But it is the beginning of great things, and we confidently look for the day when it will be so perfected that the scenes of daily life, occurrences in our streets, public meetings, processions, and similar events may be photographed and the type used in the editions of illustrated newspapers without the intervention of an engraver or wood-cutter.

At present the inventors wisely propose to do no more for the public than they are able to do perfectly. To show what their ability is we may state the results of our examination. A copper-plate map of France, for example, was handed to them, from which they were to produce a type or plate suited for letterpress work. Within twelve hours they delivered the type, a solid plate, from which we could easily print a hundred thousand copies on the press of the *Journal of Commerce*. The copy printed from this type was fully equal in every respect to the original, and an

exact *fac simile* of it. An elegantly designed ornamental card, with fanciful letters, made by the hand of a skilful artist, being placed in their hands, they in a few hours produced a type from which the card can be printed to any extent desired. An ordinary wood engraving is reproduced in the same manner. Music is admirably and perfectly copied. One of the merits of the invention consists in the ability to change the size of the picture or page to be reproduced. The music of the ordinary piano size can in a few hours be reprinted in small quarto, octavo, or any other desired size. A map six feet square can be reduced, and the type made to print an illustration for an ordinary volume. We have now before us specimens of reproductions of Dore's bible illustrations, which are astonishingly perfect. More marvellous still is a page of the *London Illustrated News*, reproduced in a few hours in a metal plate, half the original size, engravings and letter-press alike a reduced *fac simile* of the original, the proofs from which will surprise any printer. There is no reasonable doubt that the process will be so perfected that it would be easy to republish in this country any European illustrated newspaper within twenty-four hours after its receipt by steamer.

We have been careful not to claim too much for this invention in its present working condition. The company can do all kinds of map work, outlines, and plans for artists and engineers, many styles of engravings, especially those which deal in sharp outlines and bold, vigorous work, music, and other kinds of illustration. They may already do much more, but this is enough to justify our assertion that heliography is a necessary word in the language.

In one department the Company has achieved a startling triumph, namely, in the reproduction of rare old tracts and books. Many gentlemen having such treasures in their libraries, desire to print private editions for their friends. By this process the type for such editions is furnished in absolute *fac simile* of the original, and the new edition can only be distinguished from the old by the paper on which it is printed.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

THEATRE!

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