

Prest. J. M. Grant delivered an interesting address on the science of Theology, which was reported by John T. Hardy.

The orchestra performed a new piece of music composed by Professor Ballo.

Prest. B. Young reported that 288 persons had joined the Society, and requested them to pay their monthly subscriptions, to defray the expense of lighting and cleaning the room; as in future, only members who had paid up, would be admitted. He gave notice that on Wednesday evening next, Elder George D. Watt would deliver a lecture on the Desert Alphabet.

Benediction by Elder W. Woodruff.

Choir sang the glee, "Here in cool grove."

THOMAS BULLOCK, Secretary.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORT OF CASES UNDER MY CARE FOR THE MONTH ENDING MAY 31, 1855.

MEDICAL.	SURGICAL.
Diseases of liver 13	Diseases of skin 7
" " lungs 3	" " eyes 2
" " nervous system 5	" " hip joint 1
" " uterine system 12	" " knee joint 1
Difficult dentition 7	Wounds 5
Canker 5	Fractures 2
Fever 4	Abscess 2
Chicken pox 2	Rupture 2
Giddiness 2	Climbfoot 2
Rheumatism 3	Toothache and extract- 1
Worms 1	ing teeth 9
Erysipelas 1	Flooding during labor 1
Sore throat 1	Sprain 1
Ovarian dropsy 1	
	35
	60
	Medical cases 60
	95
Remainder under treatment April 30	34
	129
Total	
Discharged, cured, or relieved 86	
Dead 1	
Remainder under treatment 42	
Total	129

G. S. L. City, June 1, 1855.

Editor of the Deseret News:

Dear Sir: I send you enclosed my monthly report, which shews rather a tendency to increase in the number of cases, especially of liver complaints, skin diseases, and also diseases of the womb. You will observe likewise a few cases of fever, one of which (an interesting child of ten years) I regret to say, has died.

Inasmuch as the cause of this increase of sickness, at the present season, is sufficiently evident; and, in my opinion, is entirely within our control; I wish to make a few remarks concerning the bearing of the "Word of Wisdom" on this subject, in order to shew the saints how these "season complaints," as they are called, are more justly to be attributed to errors on our part, in not properly regulating our diet, clothing, &c., according to the peculiar season, than to any direct influence of the weather in causing disease.

It is a well ascertained fact, that food, in proportion to its richness and nutritive qualities, increases the heat of the body. A well-fed person, for instance, requires less clothing to keep the body warm than one that is spare and lean. This important law of the system plainly indicates the necessity of adopting the quantity and quality of our food to suit the season of the year. If we use the same kind of food, and in equal quantity, during hot weather, which we are in the habit of using in cold weather, sickness is sure to result; and then we blame the weather, when, in reality, the fault is our own.

The word of the Lord has plainly declared unto us that certain things are good for us only "in the season thereof," and that it is not pleasing in his sight that they be used at any other season. Other things, again, are pronounced not to be good at any season, but I wish at present to confine myself to the improper or untimely use of good things. The "Word of Wisdom" declares that all grain is good for man, and especially wheat. Bread then being the staff of life is good all the time, but, even in this respect, the way in which we prepare our bread often renders it hurtful to us. As a general thing, unbolted wheat bread is better than that made from fine flour, and hot saleratus biscuits are positively injurious.

At this season of the year, in particular, the use of coarse bread, and an occasional change to other grain (as corn meal, oat, rye, or barley meal) would be very beneficial in obviating constipated bowels, and thereby prevent congestion of the liver and other causes of fever.

In respect to animal food, the injunction is positive; it is not good except in cold weather, and in times of scarcity of other food. As to all other articles of diet, fruits, and vegetables, they are to be used "in the season thereof," and not by pickling and preserving to contrive to have such things continually in use, and at such seasons as they are not required, simply to gratify the palate.

Attention to these matters—judiciously regulating the diet and clothing, according to the season, bathing the entire body to remove impurities from the surface, at night as well as in the morning, and taking especial care to ventilate our sleeping rooms—would very soon banish these "season complaints" from our midst.

The use of the bath and free ventilation are subjects of such vital importance, especially as regards the health of the rising generation, and are so imperfectly understood and so little appreciated by the saints generally, I intend shortly to give to the public a few ideas thereon, as they are now forming the subject matter of my second course of lectures.—Yours, respectfully,

WM. FRANCE, Surgeon.

P. S.—It has been intimated to me that I ought to have announced through the "News" the opening of my classes in Midwifery, &c.

The Lectures commenced on Tuesday, May 1st, at the Social Hall—present, President B. Young, Elder Phineas Young, Dr. Levi Richards, Dr. Sprague, Dr. Williams, and a goodly number of the most intelligent Ladies in the city, including the wives of the First Presidency, the Twelve, and other leading members of the community.

The number of members attending both classes is continually increasing, and many who are now taking out tickets are regretting that prejudice and misrepresentation prevented them doing so at the commencement.

The patient and undivided attention of so large an audience evidences the deep interest which is felt in the subjects brought under consideration. The subject already treated upon, in the Second Class, relate to the structure

of the digestive organs, and the laws pertaining to the nourishment of the body by means of food—comprising the important subject of diet. That now under consideration is the Anatomy and Physiology of the organs of Respiration—showing how the blood is purified in the Lungs and the necessity of pure air, for exercise, &c., which embraces the subject of ventilation of dwellings.

Then follows the Skin—showing what it is made of, and the important office it holds in the animal economy—this leads naturally to a treatise on the use of the bath and proper clothing, and so on with all the organs of the body—pointing out, in passing, the diseases to which the various parts of the body are subject—how those diseases are caused—and how they may be avoided.

A knowledge of these principles will enable mothers to bring up their children in health, so that they, in their turn may continue a healthy posterity upon the earth.

The series of lectures will close with the all-important and hitherto mysterious subject of generation, to understand which a previous knowledge of the structure of the various organs of the body is indispensable.

THE DESERET NEWS.



ALBERT CARRINGTON:.....EDITOR.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY:

Wednesday-----June 6, 1855.

Wheat and San Bernardino.

The past and continued wide spread devastation of our crops renders the prospect for bread stuff in Utah very uncertain. In the meantime we understand that the crops are very promising at San Bernardino, and their market rather tight. Under these circumstances, the brethren and other settlers in that place will doubtless find it to their pecuniary interest, aside from philanthropic principles, to raise and carefully secure all the wheat they possibly can.

In places the crickets are now coming to the aid of the grasshoppers, and being much the largest require more at a meal, which has a tendency to discourage further efforts; but the people are carefully watching the movements of the depredators, destroying them, laying new plans for their destruction, and taking advantage of such localities as they have vacated. What the result will be is yet unknown, for both classes of these devouring insects are still constantly hatching out.

Eight hundred miles is some distance to haul wheat, but we know of no nearer place than San Bernardino from which to procure it, in order to help out the great deficiency now in prospect; hence it is expected that the farmers at that Ranch will double their care and diligence, and reap the reward thereof both in their feelings and pockets.

HOME ITEMS.—In places the grasshoppers increase in destructiveness as they increase in size, and, besides their allies the crickets, the locusts are reported as hatching out quite numerously at the eastern base of the west mountains. Should the three classes of kindred devourers league against the present efforts of re-sowing and replanting fields and gardens, and destroying them, the crops will not only be very late, but will stand a slim chance of coming to maturity.

In addition to this, within a few days Tintick's band of Utes are becoming very saucy and troublesome at Provo, turning their horses into the fields to eat up what little the insects had not destroyed, and endeavoring to drive off and shoot cattle.

Wheat and flour are becoming rather scarce, though a few are still selling at \$5 a hundred, in small quantities to accommodate the brethren, and among those honorable and considerate dealers in produce it may not be amiss to mention the firm of Hyde & Price.

But in the midst of all, every Saint is aware that perseverance, faith, and obedience pertain to his calling, and the issues are in the hands of the Almighty, who guideth all things for the welfare of Israel. Therefore it is presumed that all will follow the practice and counsel of President Brigham Young, and continue to re-plant and re-sow, (though but few have seed; and very many are already out of breadstuff) and watch and improve every means and opportunity for raising and securing all the sustenance for man and beast that they possibly can.

RETURNING CALIFORNIANS.—A pack party of from 8 to 12 persons arrived from Cal. on the 4th inst., on their way to the States. They came by the northern route, crossed the mountains the latter part of April, and had much cool, snowy, and rainy weather until within four days travel of this place. They report 50 more returning emigrants between here and Ogden, and that from 600 to 1000 will return home by the overland route this season, and a very large number by

way of the Isthmus. Hard times in Cal. is said to be the reason for this reflux movement. Rather singular, is it not? that 'hard times' should be able to show his grim visage in the land of gold. If that grim character, and war, and pestilence, and plague, and famine, and a few others of that dread and wasting brotherhood spread their devastations a little more upon the broadcast principle, as they will ere long, it would certainly be better policy for the wicked to mend their ways, rather than try to escape the vengeance of an offended God by running hither and thither, still hugging wickedness in and to their bosoms.

But agency is a broad principle, when not unjustly curtailed by human ignorance and oppression, and leaves every one free to do good or evil, or both, (so long as they do not transgress wise laws of civil rights and protection) until their probationary account of this time is footed up.

One of the company stated that the Indians had stolen cattle from the droves going down Mary's river.

News from Elders.

By letters to President Brigham Young, per last Cal. mail, we learn that Elder P. P. Pratt was in San Francisco, and enjoying excellent health. Bro. Wm. Mc Bride was to start from Cal., May 1st, with a company of saints bound for Great Salt Lake; brother Reddick N. Alfred, who had arrived from the Sandwich Islands, will probably return home in the same company. Since the new year's conference, about 20 persons have been baptized in San Juan. By the Prospectus for the "Mormon Herald," and the notice of the "Mormon Book Depot," both printed in this 'News,' it will be perceived that Elder Pratt is wide awake, and energetic in the duties of his mission, and will soon be widely disseminating the principles of light, truth, and eternal salvation from another press owned and controlled by the Latter-day Saints.

May 3d, Elder Amasa Lyman was well, and busily engaged in the duties of his Presidency.

From letters to Prest. H. C. Kimball we learn that elder Daniel Spencer was in London on the 2nd of March, on a visit to that Conference, and enjoying good health and spirits. By the counsel of Prest. F. D. Richards he will tarry in England another year. He writes, "it is with pleasure that I am able to state that if you were here to witness the power which your son William manifests, and the wisdom with which he administers to the wants of the saints, you would happily realize your best expectations as to his conduct in his mission."

Elder G. D. Grant writes from Liverpool, Feb. 27th, that his health and spirits were good, and was blessed and rejoicing in his mission. He adds that he had heard elder Joseph A. Young preach four times, and that "he spoke by the power of God, being filled with the light and intelligence of the Holy Spirit."

[From Minutes by R. R. F. Perkins.]

A CONFERENCE was held in San Bernardino on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of April, 1855, at which the First Presidency, the Twelve, and the Presiding Patriarch were unanimously sustained, and also the following local authorities:—Amasa Lyman and Charles C. Rich, Presidents of the Church in Southern California. David Seely, President of the Stake at San Bernardino, and his counselors, Samuel Rolfe and Simeon Andrews. Theodore Turley, Jefferson Hunt, B. F. Taylor, Charles Crisman, William Matthews, Joseph Matthews, Sidney Tanner, Daniel M. Thomas, Andrew Lytle, William J. Cox, Alfred Bybee, J. H. Rollins, members of the High Council. William Crosby, Presiding Bishop, and his counselors, Albert W. Collins and Robert M. Smith. Nathan Tinney, Bishop of San Bernardino Ward, and his counselors, Orlando H. Carter and John S. Harris. Richard R. Hopkins, Recorder of the Stake. Daniel M. Thomas, Historian of the Stake.

The sacrament was administered during the afternoon of the 8th. During the conference 13 were re-baptized; the weather was pleasant, and the attendance general. Adjourned to the 6th of next September.

Parowan.

[From Elder W. Woodruff's Journal.]

May 21st, elders John P. Hall, Charles Hall, Priddy Meeks, Horace M. Alexander, Samuel Gould, and Elijah Elmer were chosen to fill vacancies in the High Council at Parowan, and were set apart to that office under the hands of elders J. M. Grant, W. Woodruff, and J. C. L. Smith.

Coal.

As some of the brethren in Sanpete are now mining in the newly discovered coal bed, and will soon be hauling coal into this city for sale, all who wish to purchase are requested, at the earliest opportunity, to leave their names at Governor Young's Office, with the quantity they wish

to buy, the kind of pay they intend to offer, and the time they require in which to make the payments. The price will be determined as soon as the colliers and waggoners can learn the cost of mining and hauling, and then it can be decided whether coal or wood can be afforded at the cheapest rates. But in either event it will be politic to encourage the trade, for though wood may be more readily procured by some, still there are blacksmiths and many others who will doubtless prove coal to be the most economical fuel for their use, and it is anticipated that in a short time it will be much the cheapest.

THE EASTERN MAIL, due the last of May, arrived at 7 p.m., of the 5th inst. It was said to have been detained at Fort Kearney waiting for an escort.

All the mail matter put aboard at Independence was brought thro' and some belonging to a former trip.

Dr. Bernhisel was the only passenger.

SEBASTOPOL was where, and as, it has been; and the prospects for a speedy peace were dull.

EMIGRATION, GOODS, &c.—Mr. Dotson, who passed the mail 70 miles east of this city, brings word that there is no overland emigration on the route for California and Oregon. The first train of Livingston, Kinkead & Co.'s goods was to start on the 15th of May, and other trains were to follow. Cholera was severe on the Missouri river, and that river was very low. A large number of troops was expected to scour the plains between Fort Laramie and the frontiers. One of the mail wagons will start back on the 7th inst., but will not take the mail, as the eastern mail for this month left on the 1st.

ARRIVAL.—The Hon. John M. Bernhisel, late Delegate from Utah, arrived on the 5th inst. in good health and spirits, and highly gratified with the privilege of again greeting his family and friends, and enjoying the rest and quiet of his peaceful mountain home.

SPANISH CORN AND BUCKWHEAT.—Owing to the destruction of crops, many are wishing to procure the above named kinds of grain for the purpose of replanting and re-sowing, as they require but a short time for ripening. Those who have such grain would do well to preserve it for seed, and inform the public where it can be had, for there is much inquiry after it. Spanish corn will ripen when planted as late as the 4th of July.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last, June 2nd, a little boy between nine and ten years of age, son of br. John Lane, was drowned while bathing in Mill creek near its outlet. This creek empties into Jordan a few rods above the bridge which crosses that river on a line with North Temple street to G. S. L. City. Soon after the accident some lads who were fishing in that neighborhood drew the body to land in their seine, which was the first intimation they had that the little fellow was drowned.

There is probably but little use in multiplying comments upon being careful as to the conduct, company, and whereabouts of children, but it does seem, at times, that it is almost impossible to be too careful where children and deep water are liable to be found together.

May 25th, elder O. Hyde and company were on Goose creek, all well, and progressing rapidly.

The address of President Franklin D. Richards is, 36 Islington, Liverpool, England.

A Fearful Earthquake.

We have already had partial accounts of a terrible earthquake—up-heaval as geologists would call it—at Broussa, in Asiatic Turkey. A Constantinople letter, dated March 8th, says:

The accounts from Broussa are terrible. Such a long continued convulsion of nature has hardly been heard of in the history of the world. The earthquake had lasted five days, and shocks were of constant occurrence when the last news left.

The great shock of the 28th of February destroyed a part of the town, and killed or maimed nearly 300 of the inhabitants. Although the shocks were only felt at Constantinople during two days, they lasted at Broussa for four succeeding days, not without causing serious damage to the already shaken houses.

The commencement of the convulsion was preceded by torrents of rain, which lasted more than 24 hours, accompanied by a high wind and occasional thunder. At 3 o'clock the sky became suddenly overcast, a strong smell of sulphur was perceived, and the first shock took place, which, in less than a minute overthrew mosques, houses, and bazaars in one vast ruin.

Nearly 80 mosques have been so much injured that their speedy fall is expected, while not one in the whole city has escaped some damage.

The khans, or large buildings which served either as inns or places for transacting business, are mostly injured, and five of them were completely destroyed, crushing scores of their unfortunate inmates.

The bazaars, with their heavy arches, are flat on the ground. The ancient mosque of Davoulon-Monastir, a Greek ecclesiastical edifice, said to be 1,200 years old, is unhappily destroyed.