

THE HEALTH OF SALT LAKE.

THE report of the Salt Lake City Health Department for August has just been received. In an estimated population of 60,000 there were 64 deaths for that month, making an annual death rate per 1000 of 12. Cholera infantum seems to have done its work during August, 1892. There are 27 out of the total 64 deaths charged to it. Seville debility comes next with five, and diphtheria with three deaths. Accident, Bright's disease, consumption, dysentery, inanition, and meningitis carried off two each. Alcoholism, anæmia—pernicious, apnoea, apoplexy, asphyxia, cancer of stomach, convulsions, epilepsy, erysipelas, heart disease, marasmus, cerebral-spinal meningitis, operation, peritonitis, pericarditis, malignant tumor, and uterine, one each.

Not included in death rate are one accident at birth and four stillborn. Of the 64 deceased persons, 58 were residents of the city one year and over, and six under one year. At forty-nine deaths physicians were in attendance, while there were none in attendance at fifteen. From points outside the city limits twelve bodies were received for interment. According to sex there were forty-one male and twenty-three female deaths. Sixty-two were white and two colored. Thirty-nine were natives of Utah, seven from other parts of the United States, five from England, five from Scotland, two each from Ireland and Denmark, one from Finland, and three unknown.

Contagious diseases are reported from four wards; diphtheria in the Eighth and Twentieth, and scarlet fever in the Thirteenth and Twenty-first.

The number of births reported for August, 1892, was ninety-nine, and marriages, as taken from the county records, numbered fifty-two. A summary for August shows fifty-two marriages, sixty-four deaths and ninety-nine births for the city of Salt Lake.

MAKE A WISE CHOICE.

THERE will be probably three candidates in the field for the office of Delegate to Congress this fall. The Republicans will make the first nomination, the Democrats the second, the "Liberals" the third. It is supposable that each body will do its best to elect its candidate. The man who is considered likely to gain the largest number of votes is, we should judge, the object in view by each of the respective parties. We therefore wish to suggest that great care should be taken in making a choice. Enthusiasm and personal proclivities are all very well, but wisdom is what is most necessary in this case.

Utah should have a Delegate in Congress who will work for the interests of the whole people. He should be an active man; one well acquainted with the Territory and its needs; one who will be devoted and painstaking; one who can make his way among men and create favor able impressions; one who will be truly representative of Utah and all its varied claims and prospects. That is the kind of man to capture the votes of the people.

It does not matter so much as to his oratorical powers, although they are not by any means to be despised. But a Delegate in Congress has very little opportunity for speech-making. It is different with a Representative or a Senator. A Delegate must be a worker, a diligent, watchful and persistent laborer for the Territory he represents. We have no axe to grind for anybody. We have no person to propose. We only want the welfare of the Territory. And therefore we advise each party to put forward a man who will be suitable for the post, so that which ever party wins Utah will be fitly represented at the seat of government.

THE FIRE ISLAND DRAMA.

THE scene enacted on Fire Island yesterday was highly dramatic. The conduct of the mob which gathered at the dock, numbers of those composing it armed with shotguns, to resist the landing of the unfortunate passengers from the "Normania," was not merely unmanly; it was brutal and barbarous. Those people exhibited the perfection of selfish cowardice. The appeals made by and in behalf of the passengers were so pathetic that they awaken the emotions of the reader of the report of them. The obstructors would not even allow the old women and the children to come ashore to obtain one night's rest. They even persistently refused to permit bedding and food to be taken aboard the "Cepheus" to the hungry, exposed and exhausted passengers, unless the Captain should come on shore to receive service of a temporary injunction order, forbidding him to land passengers.

We should think that the infamous Reid, the lawyer who acted for and prompted the mob, would be remembered in all time to come as an infamous, unfeeling trickster.

It is to the credit of the representatives of the press that they interceded on behalf of the unfortunate people and plead with the mob not to perpetrate such a crime.

This incident is a disgrace to the country, and presents the nation in an unenviable light, before the world. It is a verification of the commentary of the poet about "man's inhumanity to man." The "Normania" people were mostly Americans returning home, who were denied the privilege of planting their feet upon the soil of their own land by the inhumanity and cowardice of a mob of their own countrymen. It is passing strange that such a scene should occur among so brave a people as the Americans.

AMERICANS IN EUROPE.

AN article in the European edition of the New York Herald contains some calculations that ought to be of interest to American political economists. It is asserted that there was in Europe, a short time ago, 150,000 Americans. The great hotels of Paris, London, Berlin, Brussels and Vienna were crowded with tourists from this country. In the shops of Regent street, London, business is conducted by a standard of dollars and cents in order to accommodate the American customer.

It is estimated that there were about 75,000 resident Americans in Europe on April 1st last. From investigations made of the passenger lists of the various large transatlantic steamship companies it has been found that 60,000 tourists have visited Europe from the United States from April 1st to August 1st. Then there is an estimate of 15,000 made for small ships, well-to-do persons who sometimes travel steerage, and so on. Travel in Europe in the way of hotel expense, railway fares and ordinary purchases is put at \$7.50 per day for each person. For 75,000 tourists this would net nearly \$4,000,000 per week. For seventeen weeks that would make \$68,000,000. This only applies to the 75,000 tourists, but of the 75,000 who are more or less permanent, no figures are given as to their expenditures. The article concludes as follows:

"And here lies the reason for the continued shipments of gold from America. Nine-tenths of the people who visit Europe are armed with letters of credit, and it is to meet the demands made by these credits that the increased shipments of the metal are due. When the tide of travel goes out the flow of gold will cease."

THE FUTURE LIGHT.

THE Cincinnati Commercial Gazette says:

"It seems hard to believe that in a very few years the incandescent lamp which we now regard as, in many respects, an almost perfect light, will be regarded as a crude makeshift, which mankind availed itself of while science stood on the threshold of the discovery of the perfect lumina. Mr. Tesla has shown in his experiments an ideal form of electric lighting which would transcend in luxury and convenience our present system of electric lighting by incandescent lamps as far as the latter transcend the oil lamps and tallow dips used by our near ancestors."

"Every drawing-room would become an electric field in a continual state of rapidly alternating stress, in which the occupants would live experiencing no unpleasant effect whatever, while vacuous tubes or phosphorescent globes and tubes, without care or attention, would shed a soft, diffuse light of color and intensity arranged to suit the most luxurious fancy."

"Mr. Tesla's watchword is that the phosphorescent glow is the light of the future; he hints at artificial aurora spreading from the summits of towers of hitherto undreamed-of height, and he has, at all events, got as far as producing in the air at atmospheric pressure a glowing plane bounded by two rings about a foot and thirty inches in diameter respectively. Whether all his visions will be realized remains to be proved; there is no doubt that they are guiding him aright."

REPORTS from South America state that there is a Messiah expectation among the Indians of the Andes in Peru, similar to that which existed among the Indians of this country about two years ago.

A FRIEND asks how many times Gladstone has been Premier of England. The answer to the question is that the recent advent to power of the "Grand Old Man" makes the fourth time he has assumed the leadership of the government.