

GEORGE O. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Monday, March 15, 1899.

CONSUMPTION AND PURE AIR.

In an interesting article on "Consumption," in the January number of the *Atlantic Monthly* a writer takes the ground that "soil moisture" is a chief cause of consumption in Massachusetts, and "probably is one of the real laws of the increase of consumption everywhere." A Mr. Lewis W. Leeds, Engineer of Ventilation, New York, disputes these statements in a communication in the *New York Evening Post*. He wishes to enter a most emphatic protest against the conclusion that "moisture" only is the great scourge of the consumptive. He asserts that the want of moisture is a much more prolific cause of consumption than its excess. The fearful dryness of many of the "abominable furnace-heated houses" now so common throughout New England, he thinks, "is probably the cause of much of the excessive lung diseases found there."

While he agrees with the writer in the *Atlantic Monthly* that low, damp places, particularly homesteads, are very liable to be the very nest of consumption and fevers and general ill health, he denies that it is the moisture of such situations that causes disease; the want of drainage and consequent accumulation of filth and the foul air arising therefrom, are, in his opinion, the causes that work injury to health. He cites the cases of fishermen and sailors, who must, most of the time, breathe moist air; also the case of people who live on the sea shore, to prove that it is not moisture that is hurtful, as these people are not especially liable to consumption. But it is quite possible, even on the sea shore, he thinks, by accurate fitting double sashes, and plenty of shutters and curtains, and with abominable hot-air furnaces without moisture, to produce an artificial climate in which most diseases, and even consumption, could thrive luxuriantly.

Such an artificial atmosphere as he describes would, if breathed for any length of time, produce disease and death in any climate, moist or dry. Our experience in these mountains sustains the idea that, other things being equal, a dry climate is more favorable to persons consumptively inclined than a moist one. We are convinced that many persons have added years to their lives by coming to this dry climate. But the chief requisite in consumption is pure air and plenty of it. It is excellent also in other diseases than consumption.

Not long since we had occasion to visit a family, the head of which we were told was troubled with liver disease and kindred ailments, and when we looked around and saw the size of the living and sleeping room of himself and family we did not wonder that disease had seized upon him. The only cause of surprise was that the whole family were not victims to disease. The air of such a room as we saw must be absolutely poisonous, and no man, however strong or healthy he might be, could breathe it for any length of time without becoming diseased. Yet the suggestion that they ought, in such a confined space, to throw open their windows, and let in as much air as possible from the outside, would be received with a shudder; they would view such a proposition as most unreasonable, and as one, which if carried out, could only result in sickness, and perhaps death, through colds.

The ignorance which prevails upon this subject is most appalling. There are many people, who are very intelligent upon very many subjects, who seem to have no idea of the necessity or importance of the thorough ventilation of living and sleeping rooms to secure good health. They entertain a horror of the presence of air from the outside in their rooms. It is carefully excluded from them, and if a breeze happens to strike their persons through an open door or window, they are sensitive to its breath as so many hot house plants. Though this community is probably more observant of the laws of health in this respect than any other who live in houses, still we know there is entirely too great a disregard of this law in many quarters. There is a great field for laborers to preach this portion of the gospel, and to impress upon the people the great truth that, for a grown person to enjoy good health, he or she must be supplied with pure air at the rate of one gallon per minute, and if this supply is not kept up a slow process of strangulation goes on, which if persisted in will produce a diseased condition of the system.

MOBCHACT IN GEORGIA.

THE town of Warrenton, in the State of Georgia, has been the scene of a terrible tragedy within a few days. We were informed, by the telegraphic dispatches of Saturday, that Charles Wallace, editor of the *Gazette* in that town had been shot dead by Dr. Darden. Wallace, it appears, applied for admission to a Masonic lodge, Darden, who was a member of the lodge, blackballed him. For this he was denounced by the editor, through the columns of his paper, as a liar and a villain. To revenge himself Darden shot the editor. To-day we get the sequel, and it is horrible enough to satisfy the morbid appetites of all lovers of tragedy.

The Ku-klux Klan, the secret combination which has achieved so much notoriety already in the South by its deeds of violence and midnight murders, surrounded the jail where he was confined—he having surrendered himself to the Sheriff immediately after shooting Wallace—and, not daring to enter the room where he was confined for fear he might shoot, built a fire at the door and smoked him out!

With extraordinary clemency they granted him the privilege of making his will; and then in the presence of his wife and children, they murdered him, not less, the dispatch says, than one hundred and fifty bullets piercing his body.

Such is the work of mobocracy. Darden may have deserved death; but if mobs are permitted to execute the death penalty whenever the whim or caprice seizes them, what is to become of the country? The imagination recoils from the thought of what the condition of the land will be where these acts are perpetrated and there is not power to punish the perpetrators. When the Latter-day Saints suffered from mobocracy in Missouri and Illinois they sought the Federal Government as well as the State Governments to protect them in their rights, and to punish those who violated the law. The reply of Martin Van Buren, then President, was "Gentlemen, your cause is just, but Government can do nothing for you." However just the cause, Government has never had power since to punish mobocracy; it has grown and flourished unchecked, until to-day the power of mobocracy is a terrible one, and it overrides law, order and Government itself. But the end is not yet.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

San Francisco, 14.—Judge Pratt, of the District Court, yesterday decided that the proceedings in the Montgomery Street extension matter are null and void.

Four and a half miles of track of the Central Pacific railroad were laid on the 10th of February; it was anticipated five miles would be laid next day. An English bark supposed to be the *John Bright*, laden with lumber from Port Townsend, for some South American port, was wrecked in Natska Sound on the 9th of Feb. The vessel was a total loss. All aboard are supposed to be lost. The disaster occurred near an Indian village, the residents of which assert that none escaped, and that no bodies came ashore. It was afterwards ascertained that two bodies were washed ashore and stripped by the Indians. Several articles have been recovered and brought to Victoria.

The bark *Harvest Queen*, from Humboldt Bay for San Francisco, Feb. 7th, is supposed to have foundered at sea and all aboard lost, as nothing has been heard from her since sailing. Reports of the military operations in Arizona for 1898, have been published; they show eighty-one Indians killed, fifty-one wounded and twenty-three captured. The reports indicate that the war was carried on vigorously, but that the number of troops were so small that the results were unsatisfactory. Referring to the constant appeal of the people and press of Arizona for more troops, Gen. Devin says: "If the skeleton of the cavalry companies now in the Territory were filled to their maximum, they would hold the Indians completely in check. He says the discharges are in excess of the recruits, and that after March 1st the three companies of the first cavalry will only number one hundred and forty-eight men in the aggregate."

Louisville.—Hon. James Guthrie, late U. S. Senator from Kentucky, and Secretary of the Treasury under Pierce, died at his residence at noon to-day. New York.—Lydia Beecher, mother of Henry Ward, died in Brooklyn to-day, aged eighty.

The peach buds in Somerset Co., N. J. were killed by a cold snap last week; the crop is likely to prove a failure. New York, 14.—The *Herald's* Washington special thinks that General Dent will be appointed Collector at the Port of San Francisco in place of General Miller. Frank M. Pixley will be District Attorney for California.

Commissioner Delano declares that he will not displace loyal officers in his department who performed their duties faithfully and efficiently. Wm. H. Milburn, the celebrated blind preacher, has had an operation performed on his eyes, which promises to be successful.

Washington, 14.—The monthly report of the Department of Agriculture shows that the number of horses has slightly increased in most of the western and southern States; the principal increase is in the States west of the Mississippi river and the Pacific States. The number is not equal to the demand is shown by the general advance in price. There is a positive decrease in the number of cattle in many of the States, amounting to five per cent in Illinois. A reduction in the number of milch cows is reported in Texas, Ohio and Illinois, and an increase in prices is reported. A general reduction in sheep is shown except in Tennessee, Missouri, Minnesota, Kansas and the Pacific States. The loss is much less than ten per cent. There is a large reduction in swine, reaching fifteen per cent in some sections, there is consequently a marked advance in prices.

Washington, 13.—The sentence of the Naval Court Martial, in the case of Engineer Sawyer, convicted of using disrespectful language to the President has been revoked by President Grant, on the recommendation of Secretary Bowie. Noah L. Jeffries, Register of the Treasury, has resigned. It is stated that John L. Wilson, 6th auditor of the Treasury, intends resigning. Applications for office seeking in the Treasury and Postoffice departments are overwhelming; not one in 500 of the applicants will be satisfied.

New York.—The *Express* says there is much anxiety in Wall street regarding the policy of the Treasury department in the immediate future. There have been some heavy short sales of gold and stocks, on the theory that early sales of gold will bring considerable pressure to bear on the new Secretary, and induce him to sell gold; but there is an exodus receipts from the income tax will soon be coming in, which will supply the Treasury with currency.

A resolution has been passed by the Senate, reconsidering the vote adopting the Fifteenth Amendment, which was made a special order for Tuesday next. No action was taken by the House, but it is asserted that the amendment will pass both Houses next week by the votes of the Conservative Republicans and Democrats.

Washington.—Col. W. F. Forbes is appointed pension agent at Philadelphia.

The following appointments of commissioners for the Union Pacific Railroad was made to-day: Isaac N. Morris, of Illinois, in place of Frank Blair, Gen. Governor; R. Warren, Vice Gen. Buford; Hon. Jas. F. Wilson, of Iowa, Vice Wendell.

Litt. Rock.—The Constitutional Amendment has passed the Senate, 19 to 3.

Nashville.—At a convention, held to-night, resolutions were adopted to support the President and endorsing the Inaugural.

Washington.—There is a report that John D. Clifford of Massachusetts will be Collector of New York.

Augusta, Ga.—Darden, the murderer of the editor of the *Clipper*, was taken from jail by disguised men last night, and carried out of town and shot.

Cincinnati.—The rumor that Thos. H. Foules will be Postmaster creates excitement.

Washington.—Butler introduced to Boutwell a colored man from New Orleans named Joubert, recommending him to be Assistant Assessor. Hedon's want office for money, but to test the disposition of the party in power regarding the rights of the colored race.

A St. Thomas letter states that nearly all the parties, claiming the island of Alta Velo have returned, satisfied that the place is worthless.

Chicago.—The *Republican's* special says the Senate Judiciary Committee, after a lengthy session, has decided to recommend the indefinite suspension of the Tenure of Office law; it is understood that this course is satisfactory to the President, as it will give him more time to decide upon the wants of applicants to office. It is expected that orders will be issued to-day, assigning Schofield to the late command, of Sheridan, with his headquarters at Leavenworth, also Sheridan to Sherman's command, with his headquarters at St. Louis. Howard will probably be sent south.

Complaints are being made that Massachusetts is absorbing too many important positions, having two Cabinet officers and two of the leading Chairmanships of the Senate Committees and several important Chairmanships in the House also.

New York.—The *Tribune's* Atlanta special gives the details of the murder of Dr. Darden by the Ku-Klux. After shooting Wallace, the editor of a Ku-Klux paper at Warrenton, Darden surrendered himself and was placed in jail. The sheriff, fearing an attack, asked several of the better class of citizens to act as a posse to guard the jail. They declined being overawed by the Ku-Klux, who to the number of a hundred, took possession of the jail and broke in the doors. Fearing that Darden had a pistol the cowardly rascals built a fire at the door of his cell and smoked him out. After giving him time to make his will, these savages barbarously murdered him in the presence of his wife and children, not less than a hundred and fifty pistol bullets piercing his body. The sheriff is now here asking the protection of his own life, as he is the only republican sheriff left in the State. Since the assassination of the sheriff in Richmond County, Va., the country is the headquarters of the Ku-Klux. The murder of republicans has been most frequent in that section.

A gentleman, recently from Hazen's camp, near the Washita mountains, reports that three thousand Indians have settled on their reservations. General Hazen is dividing them into bands; he appoints a farmer to each band to instruct them in husbandry. Farming implements and seed will be furnished by the Government. The Indians have great confidence in General Hazen and readily accept his counsels.

The *World's* special says the Spanish Legation represents to our government that the Cuban insurrection has been kept alive by expeditions from New Orleans, New York and Boston; and requests the Government not to recognize the revolutionists till the arrival of Mr. Roberts, special Spanish envoy to Washington.

It is thought that Motley will have the English mission. The *Tribune's* special says Gen. Thomas is assigned to the division of the Pacific, with his headquarters at San Francisco. Hancock will be ordered to the East to take command of the division of the South, which is not yet organized. Aguirre remains in command of the department of the Platte. Hancock goes to the department of the Lakes, Lacy will command in Georgia and the Carolinas; Stoneman goes to Arizona.

Summer will soon deliver a speech, taking the ground that England is responsible for much more than the destruction of our ships, that her action swept our commerce from the seas and prolonged the war at least a year. Thornton the British minister, hearing this, remarked to Sumner "that means war." Berton the French minister says "that means expansion of Territory." The matter is making much stir in diplomatic circles.

FOREIGN.

Madrid.—In the Constituent Cortes, last week, Minister Sagasta asked for power to raise twenty-five thousand recruits, which he said were necessary to complete the army. After a long debate a majority of the Cortes voted in favor of granting the power to the Minister, but resolutions were passed declaring that in the future, militia conscriptions should be discontinued. A demonstration was made to-day against conscription. Another insurrectionary attempt is reported at Andalusia. No particulars have been received.

Berlin.—A motion has been made by Herr Mitten, in the North German Parliament, that Departments of War, Marine, Foreign Affairs and Commerce, should be united.

with a Minister at the head of each, he established for the Confederation. Richmond.—Dr. Gilmer, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, bolts the nomination of Governor Wells.

Washington, 4.—The Statement that Minister Hale does not sympathize with the Republican movement in Spain is disproved by the correspondence of Mr. Hale.

Elmira, N. Y., 14.—The Jury in the case of Dan Noble, in the Great Royal Bond robbery, are unable to agree; they are equally divided.

London, 13.—Miall, a Liberal, has been elected to Parliament from Bradford, in place of Ripley.

Montreal.—The exodus of French Canadians from the southern counties to the United States continues to a great extent, many families going without even disposing of their farms.

A Washington letter from Admiral Hoff in Havana, says the Revolutionary party seem to have obtained possession of the Central and Western departments. Arrests are constantly being made of parties suspected of complicity in the rebellion. The Spanish authorities seem to be anxious to protect American citizens.

Havana.—The *Diario* argues against the confiscation of the property of the rebels. The insurgents under a Polish General, have burnt the bridge and torn up the rails between San Marcus and Segua.

The *Herald's* Havana special says the insurgents propose concentrating their forces and establishing their seat of Government at Mayarol, or at some town in the jurisdiction of Santiago. Aid is soon expected from Yucatan and other places.

Advices from Neuviestas to the ninth have been received. They say the insurgent Representatives' Assembly, in the Central Department, have decreed the absolute abolition of slavery; patriots, however, will be indemnified for the loss of their slaves. The freedmen may become soldiers or remain and cultivate the lands.

An iron clad, with Armstrong guns aboard, for the insurgents, has been sighted off Green Key. Spanish cruisers were immediately sent in pursuit. The Governor has refused to permit Americans or Cubans to leave the country. The troops have committed heavy outrages in the neighborhood of Neuviestas.

Havana, 14.—Official dispatches report that a battle had taken place at the Mayarol headquarters and the rebel forces in the Eastern department. The government account states that a column of 500 regulars, supported by heavy artillery and fire, carried the fortifications of the Mayarol and captured the towns which were defended by 2000 insurgents. No rebel account of the affair has been received.

THE PRACTICAL PAINTER.—We have received No. 1, Vol. 1 of a four page journal entitled *The Practical Painter*, published monthly by Willis, Macdonald & Co., 37 Park Row, New York City. It is seemingly devoted to matters of interest to painters in general. Among its articles we notice the following: "Glass Staining," "Improvement in Paint," "Manufacture of Ultramarine," "Killing Knots," "Sign Writing," "The Primary Colors," &c. It will probably prove of service to members of this profession.

BLOOMINGTON.—Brother James H. Hart, writing from Bloomington, on the 7th inst., says we have had a very pleasant winter, very little snow; considerable sickness among the children, but no deaths. No monsters here this winter, and no merchant kings and calico princes.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES BY STAGE.

From the East.—Chas. Crisman, Jr., Clarence Howard, C. L. Hunter, S. H. Morse, M. D. Boardman, Isaac Mills, R. Brown, W. Wolham.

From the West.—D. M. Brown, Geo. O. Dean, Robt. Miller.

From the North.—D. B. Mahan & boy. To the East.—G. A. and D. Harding, A. Randall, V. T. W. Parkins, Jacob Bradboph, Sarah Shuey, Geo. Huff, John Zamer.

To the West.—J. Stapleton, Robt. Hersey, Michael Dwire, Ed. Credley, Jas. Coffee, John Clemens, Thos. Evans, Ed. Crocker, Mr. Ellip, D. M. Henderson, R. J. Pollock, Ping Chong, S. Fargo, M. D. Boardman.

To the North.—C. J. Canan, S. C. Barton, J. S. Lindsay, S. W. Trayer, Dr. Ormsby, M. W. Buckley, Harry Zook, F. M. Sterling, F. M. Sampson, Fred Ruth.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lenses & Managers.—E. E. Clawson & J. T. Odell.

Engagement of the Distinguished Artists.

MISS LUCILLE

And the popular Comedian,

MR. J. A. HERNE

Supported by

Miss ANNIE LOCKHART

This Evening,

MONDAY, MAR. 15, 1899.

First appearance of

LUCILLE WESTERN

In her great Dual Personation of

LADY ISABEL AND MADAME VINE

In the ever famous, highly popular, Moral and Emotional Dramatization, by C. W. Taylor, Esq., in 5 Acts, of

EAST LYNNE;

OR,

THE ELOPEMENT.

As originally played by Miss WESTERN for Hundreds of Nights in all the principal Theatres in the Union.

LADY ISABEL (Wife of) LUCILLE WESTERN

Archibald Carlyle—Miss J. A. Herne

Barbara Haro—Miss Annie Lockhart

And a Full and Superior

CORPS DRAMATIQUE!

For Synopsis see Posters and Programmes.

DOORS OPEN at 7 o'clock. Performance commences punctually at 7 1/2.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ZION'S

CO-OPERATIVE

MERCANTILE

INSTITUTION.

THIS INSTITUTION, having for its objects the consolidation of the Mercantile Interest of this Territory, and the distribution of General Merchandise to the people

At a Small Margin of Profit,

takes pleasure in announcing that its business is fully organized and

Wholesale Stores

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In the splendid building formerly occupied by

Wm. JENNINGS & Co.,

KNOWN AS THE

EAGLE EMPORIUM,

AND IN THE

OLD CONSTITUTION BUILDING,

LATELY OCCUPIED BY

ELDRIDGE & CLAWSON.

IN THE

EMPORIUM

Will be found a Complete Assortment of

DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS,

Boots and Shoes,

AND AT THE

OLD CONSTITUTION BUILDING

A FULL LINE OF

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

STOVES,

QUEENSWARE,

And Agricultural Implements.

The various Co-operative Firms, Jobbers throughout the Territory, and the Public generally, are cordially invited to call and examine this immense Stock of Goods, as the inducements offered are such as must insure their Liberal Patronage.

Parties at a distance, wishing to order Goods, either by letter or telegraph, are assured that their Goods will be promptly and carefully packed, marked and forwarded, according to instructions.

ON AS GOOD TERMS AS IF THEY THEMSELVES WERE PRESENT.

The services of Messrs. H. S. Beattie, John Clark, James Phillips, and other well known Salesmen are secured, which is a guarantee of satisfaction to the Patrons of the Institution.

H. B. CLAWSON,

Salt Lake City, March 10, 1899.

402 1/2

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

IN ACCORDANCE with the subpoenaed order of the Probate Court of Salt Lake County, the described property of the late DAVID PETTIGREW, will be sold on the premises, half-block south of Barney Adams' and opposite east of D. H. Wells' Farm, in the Big Field, by Public Auction, to the highest bidder.

On Tuesday, March 16, 1899.

At 12 m.

JOHN PROCTOR, ADAM SPIERS, Administrators.

TERRITORY OF UTAH. Probate Court for County of SALT LAKE.

In the matter of the settlement of the Estate of David Pettigrew, deceased.

Upon consideration of the application of John Proctor and Adam Spiers, Administrators of the Estate of David Pettigrew, deceased, made on the 25th day of February, A.D. 1899, relative to the selling of certain land claims belonging to the said Estate, and the report of the heirs, the following order was made by the Court:

"That the Administrators of the Estate of David Pettigrew, deceased, John Proctor and Adam Spiers, sell at public or private sale, as will best subserve the interests of the said Estate, Lot 1, Block 3, Five Aero Flat, Big Field Survey, and a piece of land containing twelve acres (more or less) in West Jordan precinct, in said county, belonging to the Estate of the said David Pettigrew, and make report of the sale of said land to the Court, when the same shall have been perfected, that the proceeds thereof may be distributed to the heirs of the said deceased, according to law."

d94 3

D. O. CALDER & Co.,

FORWARDING

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Salt Lake City and Ogden,

Begin to inform their FRIENDS and the PUBLIC that they will be prepared to

Receive and Forward

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U.P.R.R. FOR TRAFFIC TO OGDEN.

Our Mr. Calder, having had fourteen year's experience in all departments of the business, including that of Manager, of the largest carrying company in Scotland, they own railroad, canals, steamboats and sailing vessels; and being determined to give the utmost satisfaction to their patrons, they have to receive the full support of the Merchants and Manufacturers of Utah.

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Wholesale Boots and Shoes

LYMAN, ALDRICH & LINCOLN,

27 & 29 Randolph St., Chicago,

(Bowen Brothers Block)

We have now in store one of the

LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST STOCKS OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Ever offered for sale in the West. We will sell cheap Goods as low as any house EAST or WEST, and GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.

Buyers consulting their own interest will do well to call on us before purchasing.

Orders will receive prompt and careful attention.

d93 6/10

IRA P. BOWEN & Co

Importers and Jobbers of

CROCKERY,

GLASSWARE,

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170 LAKE STREET,

CHICAGO.

Goods in original packages.

Ira P. Bowen, Ass. Williams, W. S. J. Sherwood.

d98 1/2

D. STUART & SON,

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GROCERS.

Tea, Coffee, Sugar,