

## AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

## The Live Stock Show at Provo—Prizes Awarded.

A. T. Stewart, Esq., president of the Utah County Stock Growers' Association, called at the News office on Monday last, October 31, 1887, and spoke in glowing terms of the success which had attended their efforts to make a display of the live stock of the county. A splendid showing was made and a marked impetus to the stock industry is the sure result.

Of right prizes should have been given for short horn bulls and cows, all ages from one to five years, full bloods and grades, but by an inadvertence this was not done. Had it been, more persons would have received prizes. Following is the list of prizes awarded by the committees, who, by the way, are entitled to great praise:

## CATTLE.

Report of the Committee and Awards Given.

to the following individuals on their cattle at the Utah County Fair, held at Provo City, on the 27th and 28th of October:

James A. Bean, of Provo City, 5 year old roan short horn bull, "Label," registered; first prize.

Wm. Bowen of Spanish Fork, 2 1/2 years old, registered Durham roan bull; first prize.

A. J. Stewart of Greasewood Farm, 15 months old roan Durham bull "Mike," first prize.

One white Durham bull, 1 1/2 years old; second prize.

One white Durham bull calf; first prize.

A. O. Smoot, of Provo City, 2 years old short horn bull, roan; second prize.

Peter Stubbs, of Provo City, 1 year old roan Durham bull; third prize.

David Meldrum, of Provo City, 1 1/2 year old grade Durham bull, roan; first prize.

James A. Bean, of Provo City, 8 months old roan grade Durham calf; first prize.

William Chesley, of Provo City, one roan grade Durham calf; second prize.

Short horn Durham cows:

A. J. Stewart, of Grease Wood Farm, one roan Durham cow, Daisy 8th, imported, 13 years old, registered; first prize.

One roan Durham cow, 5 years old, Daisy 9th; second prize.

One roan Durham cow, 4 years old, Daisy 10th; third prize.

One roan 1 year old Durham heifer, Daisy 11th; first prize.

One roan 1 year old Durham heifer; second prize.

James A. Bean, of Provo City, one red grade Durham, 5 year old cow; first prize.

L. H. Bean, of Provo City, one roan grade Durham cow and calf; second prize.

D. John, of Provo City, one speckled 4 year old grade Durham cow; first prize.

One half-bred roan, 3 year old, Durham heifer; second prize.

One grade Ayrshire roan cow, 4 year old; first prize.

One grade Ayrshire, 3 year old cow; second prize.

Benjamin Argyle, of Spanish Fork; one 3 year old Hereford bull, registered No. 21,203; first prize.

W. W. Richardson, of Benjamin, one 2 year old Holstein bull, registered 4,049; first prize.

D. Johns, of Provo City, one 2 year old Holstein bull; second prize.

S. S. Jones, one red Devon cow, bred by the late President Young; first prize.

A. O. Smoot, of Provo City, one grade Jersey cow, 4 year old; first prize.

S. J. Bunnell, of Provo City, one grade Jersey cow; second prize.

V. L. Halliday, of Provo City, one grade Jersey cow, 4 year old; third prize.

S. S. Jones, of Provo City, one Ayrshire cow, spotted; first prize.

Provo City, Oct. 28th, 1887.

BENJAMIN ARGYLE,

of Spanish Fork.

S. J. BUNNELL,

of Provo City.

ISRAEL EVANS,

of Lehi.

## HORSES.

Report of Committee and Prizes Awarded on Horses.

1—To R. Nielson, of Spanish Fork for one 8 year old imported Percheron draft stallion, Victor, registered No. 5,602; first prize.

2—Nielson & Bowen, of Spanish Fork one 3 year old imported Percheron draft stallion, Sultan, registered No. 5,518; second prize.

3—James E. Daniels, Jr., of Provo City, one grade Norman stallion, Gray Bird, 5 year old; first prize for farm horse.

4—J. E. Snow, one 2 year old stallion, Rosco; first prize.

5—Peter Stubbs, one 2 year old stallion, Bert; second prize.

6—S. J. Bunnell, Provo, draft stallion, William, home raised; first prize.

7—Peter Hanson & Sons, Provo, draft stallion, Dock, home raised; second prize.

8—Jos. Tippets, Spanish Fort, 4 year old stallion, Dan, for all purposes; first prize.

9—Booth & Beck, Alpine, one 3 year old stallion, Waltermar; roadster, first prize; all purposes; second prize.

10—Hans Anderson, Provo, one 1 year old stallion, sired by Dock; first prize, (only one entered).

11—S. P. Christanson, Salt Lake, one 2 year old stallion, roadster; second prize.

12—Wm. Bowen, Spanish Fork, one 3 year old filly, Flaxy, Clyde & Hamilton grade; first prize.

13—A. O. Smoot, Provo, best yearling mare; first prize.

14—N. Rasmussen, Provo, best yearling mare for trotting, Falar; first prize.

15—R. Nielson, Spanish Fork, one 2 year old roadster mare, Ella Earl; first prize.

16—Peter Stubbs, one brood mare, Kit; first prize.

17—A. J. Stewart, one span of mares and colts, for breeding and team, first prize.

18—T. J. McCullough, one span of matched geldings, Soap and Charley (extra good); first prize.

Committee on horses,

J. E. DANIELS, JR.,

W. H. CHIPMAN,

JOSEPH TIPPITS.

## CLEANLINESS AND CHOLERA.

THE above formed the theme of a special address delivered on the 26th inst. before the scientific classes of the Brigham Young Academy by Professor James E. Talmage, and the subject is one of such general interest and wide importance that we quote the following:

"Even the boldest man fears a hidden foe. Personal bravery and physical prowess are but of little avail except our enemy can be seen, his movements watched, his attacks evaded, and his blows returned. The early dream of superstitious man, that the air was filled with invisible and cruel foes, ever seeking an opportunity to annoy, injure and if possible to kill, has proved to be by no means entirely unfounded. Semi-civilized men have also believed in the existence of a wonderful jewel with talismanic virtues, which, if kept undimmed would insure protection and safety to its possessor, and this belief has been shown to be a vision of reality. Today we call such destroying spirits 'Disease,' 'Pestilence,' and 'Contagion,' and our names for that.

## PROTECTING GERM.

are "Cleanliness," "Temperance" and "Virtue."

One of the many results of modern scientific investigation has been the proof that the spread of contagious diseases is due to the actual transfer of poisonous particles, and in many cases of living germs, from one individual to another. Such germinal organisms develop in the midst of putrefactive change, and under conditions of filth they multiply with surprising rapidity. No degree of uncleanness is able to create the virus of any particular disease, though when once the germs are present, dirt and impurity cause them to develop with rank luxuriance. These disease germs are so extremely minute that the most skillful microscopist may fail to find them; and they may be wafted through the air with their virulence perfectly preserved to great distances, or they may filter through the soil into our wells and thus poison the water of whole cities.

## THE PURITY OF DRINKING WATER.

is one of the most important factors in securing immunity from contagious ravages; so much so that at present the sanitary officers of the prominent cities of the country are directing careful examinations of their water supply. Dr. Cyrus Edson, an eminent sanitary chemist, who has been for a long time engaged in an investigation of the water used in New York City, has expressed his belief that fully 99 per cent of cholera infection is communicated through the medium of drinking water.

An extensive examination of the well water in Provo City, as conducted by the speaker in his laboratory at the B. Y. Academy, through a period covering upwards of three years, has shown the water to be in many cases in a state most detrimental to health, through neglect in regard to the condition of the wells themselves, and uncleanness in the surroundings. Clear water is not necessarily pure; water may sparkle and still hold in solution the most effective and injurious matters. The condition of the Provo wells

## IS TO BE DEPLORED.

And yet the town is by no means worse than others in this regard. The artesian waters now so common through the medium of drive wells, is in most cases very highly charged with impure matter if judged from a purely chemical standpoint; and such waters are so deeply seated as to be practically secure from any accidental contamination, and in the event of the introduction of contagious matter, such water would probably be safer for domestic use than any surface supply.

The importance of personal cleanliness and strict attention to the laws of bodily health is no small matter. Contagious germs develop in particular soils; and of these the degenerate tissue of a dissipated and unclean body is one of the richest. When the system is laden with the products of decay through improper diet and regimen, it is an inviting field for the operation of the most

## VIOLENT EFFECTS OF DISEASE.

And this is particularly true of a system laboring under the results of indulgence in forbidding intoxi-

cants and narcotics. The use of such poisonous substances impairs the general vitality of the system, and establishes a degeneration of tissue, rendering every organ of the body liable to succumb to contagion. The following instance aptly illustrates the case in point. Mr. Huber, who saw, in one town in Russia, two thousand one hundred and sixty people perish with the cholera in twenty days said: "It is a most remarkable circumstance that persons given to drink have been swept away like flies. In Tiflis with 20,000 inhabitants, every drunkard has fallen; all are dead, not one remaining."

Such matters ought to possess a

## STARTLING INTEREST

to the people of this country just now. For some years we have watched the ravages of the dread Asiatic cholera in Europe; and have feared the arrival of the destructive malady in our land. At last it has come. On Sept. 22d there arrived at New York the steamer *Alesia* from Naples, Italy, having then on board four passengers afflicted with cholera. Eight deaths from the same disorder were reported during the voyage. The passengers were taken by the port officials to the quarantine islands in New York Bay; and since their landing several other cases and deaths have occurred. Fortunately, the winter is approaching; and this may ease our alarm and fear of an immediate epidemic; and the interval between the present and spring may be employed in a thorough sanitary reformation and a preparation for a possible spring campaign.

As particularly bearing upon the matter, the

## FOLLOWING RULES

are compiled and adopted from the recommendations of the Sanitary Conference held during 1884 in Washington, in anticipation of a possible outbreak of cholera soon thereafter.

1. All surface wells should be closed at once, and the greatest care should be taken that the water supply of all cities, towns and villages be of undoubted purity.

2. All cess-pool vaults should be abolished wherever possible; and wherever the existence of such is a necessity they should be rendered water-tight in such a manner as to prevent the saturation, not only of the ground surrounding them, but also of the materials which they are built; and the contents of such vaults should be kept constantly disinfected and be removed to a proper place at frequent intervals.

3. All stagnant ponds should, when practicable, be disinfected, and when possible the water should be removed by drainage or pumping, and further accumulation prevented by filling with fresh earth or other material free from garbage or other filth.

4. Great care should be exercised to keep at all times clear and free from obstruction, all sewers into which passes the refuse from dwellings, factories and other buildings; and such examinations should be made as will detect imperfect plumbing in all buildings, and all defects should be immediately corrected.

5. Extraordinary care should be exercised in reference to all tenement houses, lodging houses, and in general all places where large numbers of human beings congregate, that no accumulation of garbage or other filth be permitted in cellars or yards; and frequent and thorough cleaning and whitewashing of such structures should be required.

6. The food supply should be vigorously watched to exclude all unwholesome meat, all milk adulterated or from diseased animals; and all unripe fruits and vegetables; and cow stables should be kept at all times clean and free from excremental accumulations.

7. All garbage, kitchen and household refuse should be promptly removed from dwellings, stores and other buildings to a proper place, and there destroyed by fire, or otherwise disposed of so as to cause no nuisance.

8. Such material should never be used in the filling of holes or disposed of by throwing the same into streets or vacant property, where it may decompose and exhale offensive and deleterious gases.

9. The attention of all should be drawn to the great importance of preserving strict habits of personal cleanliness, as being one of the most efficient means of warding off an attack of cholera, or, if it has once appeared, of greatly reducing its virulence and fatality.

10. If cholera appear in any place in this county the health authorities of the place should have immediate notice of the first cases, in order that prompt action may be taken for complete isolation and disinfection.

11. Authorities of states, cities and villages should be urged to adopt measures which will result in the amelioration of all conditions such as have been referred to in the foregoing proposition with the warning that in the opinion of this conference, such conditions, if permitted to continue, will greatly promote the spread of cholera when it comes, and with the assurance that if requisite measures be promptly taken to remove them, the disease will be less likely to attack a community so prepared; and if attacked, such community will be better able to cope with the disease and to reduce its ravages to a minimum.

Such are the recommendations of perhaps the most

## LEARNED SANITARIANS

in the country. What they have said of cholera is true of all contagious disorders. Cleanliness in body and surroundings, and strict temperance in personal habits, with careful regard to the laws of wisdom respecting food, are our safeguards against such attacks. The appearance of pestilence and death has been long foretold; such seem now to be our doors. Yellow fever is announced to have broken out in Florida, and an epidemic of that terrible disease is feared in the spring. Let us augment rather than hinder the beneficial effects of our naturally beneficial and health giving surroundings in these mountain heights; and prepare for the battle while yet the enemy is afar off."

## THE SCENE OF THE MURDER.

Revisiting the Vicinity of the Cane Creek Massacre.

BUCK RIVER,

Hickman Co., Tenn.,

October 22, 1887.

Editor Deseret News:

Shady Grove and Cane Creek are associate names that will involuntarily produce a shudder in the minds of many Latter-day Saints. It will not require much thought to explain the cause of this repulsiveness, at least so soon after the tragic scene with which they are connected. Your correspondent has been for the last ten days, visiting friends and saints in the vicinity of the former place, and a pleasant visit it has been. The endearments of a great many Elders in the past seem to have grown in numerous ways since their absence, and the presence of an Elder in the Saints' midst is an occasion for giving vent to this accumulated consideration. To be so joyously received is good, but still the thoughts arise, Why are these people so unkind to themselves as to remain in a land affording no better chances to live a pure religion than this one does? Alas! 'tis a lack of comprehension of a very progressive feature connected with this religion, that of gathering. Perhaps, to the common error amongst us as a people that of being a little

## TOO WORLDLY MINDED,

is reflected through them. The sacrifice of a home seems too great. We hope they may not be called to make this sacrifice by remaining, but what are prophetic promises? "Come out of her that ye be not partakers of her sins and receive not of her plagues."

No traveling elders have been through these parts since the massacre, but the Gospel, dealing with the souls of men, is ever ready when a sign of doing good exists, to reach forth and do it. None must be neglected.

Houses built for comfort; stock raised for the market; land smiling with God's bounties, and apparently good citizens are everywhere met with. The reflection is naturally forced upon the mind, How is it possible for people in this condition to even submit to such barbarism as the killing of innocent men? Yet it is true that they did so, and more than this, some will even now wink at such proceedings. Jude talks of brute beasts who know not what they do; surely this is the class.

Only a little beyond these scenes of smiling plenty, a people reside, who, from all accounts, could scarcely be

## LESS CIVILIZED.

if they lived far from the haunts of men, in the wilds of Africa. This is Cane Creek.

To look at the people from a short distance, through the general recommendation they receive, is pitiful. Ignorance is painfully prevalent; books, the outward sign of knowing something, do not grace their households; the Sabbath day is almost unknown to them, except as a day of shooting, drinking and general carousing. Even now they laugh with hellish glee over the deed of three years ago, and boastfully assert they will repeat these things if they have a chance. Talk about missionary societies in the face of such things to redeem the "Mormons" in Utah! Poor Christians! A dose of comprehension is what you need.

An Elder's presence stirs up past scenes with friend and foe. At every bedside the conversation naturally drifts to the scenes of three years ago. This one tells of the excitement prevalent during the time of recovering the bodies, and with a sigh speaks of the good teaching the brothers always were ready to give; another relates the presentiment that was given saying: "Brother Gibbs was thoroughly warned of

## THE DANGER THAT AWAITED HIM;

He said he never dreaded to make a trip as he did the one before him in his life. At a certain place a large beach tree bears this inscription: "J. H. Gibbs, Paradise, Utah, 1883," very neatly carved in the bark, high up on the tree. Special pains were taken to ornament the last writing on the shady beach trunk, and one cannot refrain from the thought that the writer intended it to outlive himself. It is difficult to resist the desire to cut this out of the tree and preserve it as a friendly memento; but a heavy satchel and long walks will not permit upon this occasion.

We've now got around to the good brother who volunteered to assist in

recovering the bodies of the martyrs, and his deliberate recital of the circumstance penetrates to the very heart's core. "Ah, yes, I was present through the scenes of that occasion and not particularly desirous of witnessing a repetition. Once or twice I could almost feel the bullet holes in my back, as we pulled slowly along through the thickets. After my return home, notices were sent me to leave the country. But I'm here yet, and many people from all sides assured me that if attempts were made to carry the notices into effect,

## FIVE HUNDRED GUNS

were ready to defend me. For two months I slept with a good breech-loading shotgun as a pillow companion." And so on, without detailing the particulars at the place where the bodies were dug up, the recital continued.

A local preacher adds his experience while passing through the country soon after the killing, and says he never met, in all his life, a person possessing as much hatred towards a class of people as does a certain Presbyterian preacher, who, it is said, fired a shot uncomfortably close to the head of one of the Elders while riding past in company with a friend. It will take a long time for preachers to redeem the human family with no better argument than such unwarlike hatred.

Three years have not entirely settled the nerves of the people generally, and an imaginary mob occasionally visits the more timid part of the community, the majority of whom "have no use for such."

## LIFE IN NEW ORLEANS.

SCENES AS VIEWED BY A NORTHERN SIGHT-SEER.

The singular dual life of the Crescent City took vehement hold of the imagination of the old clergyman. On the side of its great artery, Canal Street, is a powerful American city firmly established, fully abreast of the trade and industry of the time, and clutching eagerly for its share of the commerce of the world. It is vitalized now with an energy which, if not pure Yankee in character, is very closely akin to it. Here are miles of wharves heaped with cotton and sugar; thoroughfares massively built, through which the endless tides of human life ebb and flow all day; magnificent avenues stretching away out to the country lined with modern hotels, club hotels and huge dwellings, each flanked by one or two picturesque towers, which, on inspection, turn out to be only cisterns.

There is the necessary complement of black shadow below these vivid high lights. Poverty and vice live more out of doors in New Orleans than in northern cities. There they are, barefaced, leering, always on the familiar pave, to be seen and known of all men. Back of all signs of wealth and gaiety, too, is the mud, a material, clammy horror. The water, a deadly enemy here, perpetually fought and forced back, rushes in, whenever a day's rain gives it vantage, at every crevice, floods the streets and clogs the drains. It oozes out of the ground wherever you step on it, drips down the walls of your drawing room, stains your books a coffee color, clings to you chilly and damp, in your clothes and in your bed, turns the air you breathe into a cold steam, and washes your dead out of their graves.

So the old man and the girl, being about the same age ("as old as the Babes in the Wood," quoth Mrs. Ely), fell into the habit of strolling in the early morning or gathering twilight through the network of oddly silent streets, so narrow that the overhanging eaves nearly met over the cobblestone pavements. Steep roofs, scaled with earthen tiles and green with moss, boded dozier windows peeping out of them like half shut eyes, rose abruptly from the one storied houses. Here and there a cobbler sat on his bench in the street, plying his awl and singing to himself, or a group of swarthy, half naked boys knelt on the banquettes, flinging their arms about in a gambling game for pennies, and shrieking in some wild dialect, half negro and half French.

Their walks usually ended on the Boulevard Esplanade. Even that wide thoroughfare fell into quiet in the afternoon as the long shadows of the trees lay heavily across it. Within the close walls they could catch a glimpse of the courts about which the houses are built, the flitter of fountains shaded by orange trees and broad leaved tropical plants. Sometimes a jalousied window would be left open, and they would catch the tinkle of a guitar or the sound of a woman's voice singing.—Harper's Magazine.

A CHIP OF THE OLD BLOCK.—The great John Bright has a son in parliament who thinks and acts for himself. Strange as it may appear, he doesn't think and act as his father does. The son is an ardent "home ruler," and after making a bright speech in favor of the Gladstone measure his father wrote him a sharp letter, calling his speech "nonsense." Whereupon the son replied to his father as follows:

DEAR FATHER: I am in receipt of your letter, and after carefully reading it have come to the conclusion that it is not such a communication as one statesman should address to another; therefore, you'll excuse me if I do not answer it.

The son's independence so pleased the old gentleman that he had no more remonstrances to offer.