

ble for the tenants to pay back rents. The Board asks of the government to take immediate cognizance of the landlords' action, in order to prevent wholesale pauperism among a large number of the people of Ireland.

NANCY, France, 11.—A hurricane swept over the town 10-day, doing an immense amount of damage. The wind stripped the vines, uprooted trees and levelled houses. One soldier was killed and many persons were injured.

LONDON, 12.—The Times speaking of the Cutting case says: "The chief difficulty in the way of a settlement of the matter lies in Cutting's appeal to the angry passions of Texans and the desire of dormant raiders on both sides of the frontier for an outbreak which would result in a restoration of contraband trade. President Diaz of Mexico, can have no wish for a collision with his powerful neighbor, and he must be well aware that there are enemies of Mexico on both sides of the frontier, who are clamoring for war. Mexico has been surprisingly reasonable in dealing with Cutting, considering the provocation he gave, and although Secretary Bayard has been a little too exacting, the action of the President and Senate is all that could be desired. In that action lies the assurance of peace."

BELFAST, 12.—Groups of idlers continue to hang about. It is still necessary to retain the troops. Inspector Reed will remain in command of the constabulary until after the Catholic festival on the 15th inst.

LONDON, 12.—England has proclaimed a protectorate over the Ellice Islands in the South Pacific Ocean.

DUBLIN, 12.—United Ireland says: Salisbury, in his speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet in London last night, proclaimed war a *l'outrance*. The burden of his speech is twenty years of miseries for Ireland. Very good, says United Ireland. Our race is accustomed to civil tyranny. War let it be, in the name of God.

CORRESPONDENCE

RACILY WRITTEN LETTER FROM THE SNAKE RIVER REGION.

OAKLEY, Idaho, August 5, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

We are in a peck of trouble. Our troubles are always the largest. No one telling us of wars, rumors of wars, earthquakes, plagues or G. A. R. orators. The accounts of these things may elicit a passing remark—"of the 'so much for Buckingham' sort—but ours is a theme for the pulpit, press and the popular voice of the fifty-five millions. There is only one thing that can consistently demand such attention, and that is a water suit, and a water suit we have had. It was a sort of triangular affair and the result quite as satisfactory as the summing up by Captain Little's friend. We talk, out here, of inches of water right, and by some kind of an advanced system, a man may own a thousand inches if there is no more water than is required to form a rainbow. Well, the chair, the details of which would not interest your readers, has created quite a variety of opinions here, and some want to sell out and leave. There is doubt that the water supply has increased since the place has been settled, and that too without any particular efforts on the parts of the citizens for that purpose. With a little more and some of the union of interest and purpose by which such great results were accomplished in Utah in its early settlement, we have still water enough for our crops and to wash our faces.

Harvesting is fairly under way, and a much more bountiful one than that of last year. The health of the people is good. Sabbath school and meetings are well attended, and altogether we are getting along very nicely. We have representatives in Boise, the capital of the Territory. They were raised in the lap of perjury and dandled in the lap of treason, hence they could very readily forsake their wives and families to fatten on the noons of Uncle Sam in his penitentiary, while the brave "holl" American boys in the skating rink to save a nation from the pollution of marriage. We celebrated the 4th and 24th in grand style. The principal streets were paraded, speeches made, songs sung, cannons boomed, the star-spangled banner waved at the full staff, children laughed and cried, and there was not any liquor; no lights; some dancing; every body delighted and tired.

There are a few fruit trees bearing this year, and the shade trees are having some attention. The poplar grows very readily from cuttings and on a hot day—which extended all through spring here—thousands of them were set out. We have room for millions of trees and are getting supplied as rapidly as possible. Our gold mines are not yielding very much and the coal is said to be burned out. The marble, however, we still hang on to, and are well inclined to "hold out."

SNOKKS.

A SURPRISED OCTOGENARIAN.

Peterson, Morgan County, August 4, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

On Tuesday last, August 3rd, I celebrated my 85th birthday. At 5 p.m. I was surprised by the entrance of two

"marshals," not U. S. D's, but two beautiful females, who said I was wanted. They didn't inform me by whom, nor where, so I suffered them, without resistance, to escort me to Peterson Schoolhouse, where my surprise was complete. I found assembled the majority of the ward, with the Bishop at their head to congratulate me. I was led to the head of a table that would accommodate twenty-five persons at a sitting, furnished with all that was pleasant to the eye or satisfying to the appetite. After all were served, the remainder of the day, till eleven p.m., was spent in speechifying, music and dancing. A good spirit prevailed. I shall ever remember "while life shall last," my 85th anniversary. It brought to mind the saying, "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country." I don't profess to be a prophet, nor the son of a prophet, but the case was reversed on this occasion. I can hardly realize that I am an "Octogenarian," but in reverting back I well remember scenes that transpired over eighty years ago. I embraced the Gospel in 1833, was baptized by Brigham Young April 15th, enlisted in Zion's Camp in 1834, traveled from Kirtland to Missouri and back, the most of the way on foot. Although not "dressed in blue," I give it as my opinion that the company of 205 would be equal to the like number of G. A. R.'s for courage or "loyalty."

My health is remarkable for a man of my age, for which I feel thankful. My desire is to live to see the "redemption of Zion." THOMAS COLBORN.

HUNTINGTON, Emery Co., Utah, Aug. 4th, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

About the first of July the Central Committee of the People's Party for Emery County apportioned the number of delegates for each precinct in the county, and set the time for a general county convention to be held on the 14th day of July. The people, previous to the last named date, held their precinct caucuses and elected delegates to the county convention. As is usual at such meetings the people instructed their delegates who to nominate and who to vote for. The convention was held and a ticket made up. There was very little opposition, and where there was two nominations made and voted upon the party receiving the highest number of votes was immediately voted for again, and the vote was made unanimous by the delegates present. Also, after all the nominations were made, the secretary wrote out the ticket and it was again voted on and made unanimous, and every delegate went home apparently well satisfied with the ticket nominated. Tickets were ordered by several of the precincts from the local job press, at Huntington, and they were headed, as they should be, "The People's Ticket."

It was but a few days after the convention that it was rumored that the ticket was not satisfactory to the people, but when the question was asked, "Who does it not satisfy?" it was traced to some of the old officers who had not been renominated by the delegates who went to the convention instructed by the people who sent them. To make a long story short, some of the disappointed ones, notably the deputy County Clerk and Assessor and Collector (and rumor has it) assisted by certain others, got up another ticket, nominating all the old officers, sent to Provo and had tickets printed, headed "The Peoples Ticket." They circulated them freely throughout the County. When those whose duty it was to circulate, advocate and encourage the people to vote the convention ticket did all they could to suppress it, and bring it into disrepute. The probate judge sent a notice to the Deseret News that he did not want the office. It is to be hoped that in case he is elected he will be consistent and decline to qualify. The assessor and collector made it his business to go to several of the precincts and electioneer for himself, and in doing so he vilified and traduced the character of his opponent. Brother E. W. Jones, the nominee on the genuine People's ticket, is a man of good moral character, sound on principle and well educated, but has been unfortunate in meeting with an accident that has made him a cripple, one of his eyes has been turned and through that his looks are not all a pretty man might wish for. This has been made a subject of jest and ridicule by his opponents. There is no doubt a great many voted the bogus ticket unknowingly, thinking it was the genuine convention ticket.

It is a question yet which ticket is elected. Huntington, to its honor, did not vote one of the bogus tickets, and some of these parties have got (which they justly merit) the contempt of all honorable men and women in the county. The whole business has caused a feeling that will take some time to eradicate, and some of the parties will probably never again have the confidence of the whole people as they once had it.

Emery County can boast of something that I am safe in saying no other county in Utah has ever had, and that is three People's tickets all at one election. One of them only had one name changed for probate judge, which we consider small compared to the official fraud practiced upon us. When Judge Seeley's notice appeared in the News declining the nomination of probate judge, Jasper Robertson's name was placed on the convention ticket,

Judge Seeley's on the bogus ticket, and E. W. McIntyre's on the Price ticket, all for probate judge. The items in this letter can be vouched for if necessary. Yours truly, AMATEUR.

HYGIENIC MEDICINE.

An Intelligent View of an Important Subject.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 26, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

I have read with much interest Brother D. M. McAllister's articles upon the subject of health, which have appeared from time to time in the Deseret News. In Dr. Jackson's "Platform," as published in "The Laws of Health," and copied into the article in the News of the 23d inst., occurs one sentence upon which I wish to make a few remarks. It is this:

"That, therefore, the best philosophy upon which to proceed to treat any sick person, is to employ such means as, had they been properly used, would have kept him from getting sick."

This proposition, doubtless, is true, and may be re-stated thus:

The organism of man, like all other creations of nature, is governed by natural laws. These laws are fulfilled by a right use of certain hygienic or health agents; these are—air, light, water, food, exercise, sleep, clothing, temperature, and the passions, a right use of these resulting in health, while their misuse results in disease. It therefore necessarily follows that as a special misuse of some one or more of these agents have resulted in disease, a special right use of them, adapted to the requirements of each particular case, will result in health.

If the above views are fully accepted by the patient one of the chief difficulties in the way of hygienic medication will have been removed, for to accept them indicates a proper understanding of the fundamental principles of medical science. But while the people believe that medicines "cure disease," that something must be "taken" in order to "remove disease," and that nature has provided drug remedies for diseases, very little can be done in treating the sick by the life agencies.

The people look upon disease as being a thing having its residence in the body, and that medicines attack this thing, disease, to kill, expel or eradicate it. Not long since a country doctor declared that he had a medicine which would "knock rheumatism higher than a kite."

That statement was a vulgar expression of the popular theory of disease and of the action of medicine. The more refined physician would speak of subduing, exterminating or removing disease.

Now, if disease is a thing which invades the human system, working devastation and death, of course this thing must be attacked by a medicine, a drug, a poison in order to kill, expel or subdue it; therefore, what is the use to talk of air, food, water, etc., for that purpose? Disease would laugh at you. The health agents are not "strong enough" a medicine, in other words, a poison must be employed to rout this fellow, "Disease."

The above paragraph represents the popular view of disease, of the inefficiency of hygienic medication, and of the superiority of drugs. That medicines have failed millions of times and have destroyed millions of lives does not seem perceptibly to shake the faith of people in their employment, for, having a false theory of the essential nature of disease and of the action of medicines firmly rooted in the mind, they conclude that the failure and death resulting from the use of drugs, is not because theories are false and drugs bad, but for the reason that the proper drug or combination of drugs has not yet been discovered for the particular case; so they go on trying one doctor and medicine after another to the end of life or till they become disgusted with all systems of treatment.

Before the people can receive the only true system of medication—the hygienic—they must be convinced that the prevailing medical philosophy teaches.

1. A false theory of the essential nature of disease, and,

2. A false theory of the action of medicines. Their theories being the very opposite of fact and truth.

At some future time I should be pleased to offer you some views of eminent practitioners upon the subject of these false theories and also what they conceive to be the only true principles upon which to treat the sick. Respectfully,

HYGIEO.

REED'S RANTINGS.

BECAUSE THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DID NOT ROB THE PEOPLE OF UTAH.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, August 2d, Congressman T. B. Reed, of Maine, made a wild attempt to create a little political capital, by charging that the Democratic majority in the House had not passed any bills to further deprive the "Mormons" of their rights. The proceedings were as follows:

Mr. Reed.—There is an omission with relation to the Territories which was unfortunately made by the gentleman

from New York, and that naturally ought to arouse the indignation of the gentleman from Pennsylvania and of the Democratic party. He never made mention of the fact that this House has deliberately suppressed legislation with regard to the Territory of Utah. The Senate passed strong legislation on that subject. The House Committee on the Judiciary, in their desire to appear to do something, added amendments still more stringent. And this Democratic House, with forty majority, have suppressed that legislation, and Mormonism continues in possession of the Territory of Utah. That was omitted. No wonder that in the detail of their great achievements they are angered to have this greatest one left out. Why, sir, it is all of a piece. There is always the same kind of paint that goes over the whole of this surface. They have pretended much legislation. They pretended even to be more eager than the Senate upon the Mormon question; and yet they have done nothing. They have pretended on interstate commerce to be more radical than the Senate, and yet so act as to do nothing. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. Reagan] said of me this morning that I would gain no capital by alluding to that question. Capital! I did not come here to gain capital. [Derisive cheers on the Democratic side.] I came here for the purpose of doing what is decent and proper, and I see the fine scorn with which it is treated by the Democratic party. [Laughter and applause on the Republican side.] They can no more comprehend it than the gentleman from Texas [laughter and applause], whose business all his life has been to defend a Constitution unassailed and a people unattacked. These things are going into history. These gentlemen cannot conceal their doings. They will find that their little patriot speeches about what the figures of appropriation bills foot up are not going to stand them in stead as a victorious party. It is a party that has discredited every Department of the government which had not already discredited itself; and here they came out into a fine state of indignation about an affair like this.

Mr. Peters.—And unite on it.

Mr. Reed, of Maine.—Yes; and unite on it. The Democratic party for the first time comes up solid; even the gentleman from New York [Mr. Adams] is with the brethren. [Laughter.] Now what a great party to govern a country!

Mr. Reagan.—The gentleman from Maine [Mr. Reed], finding the dilemma into which his associate had put himself, comes to the front, of course, as always—but never with a desire to make any capital out of it—to arraign the Democratic party.

Mr. Reed, of Maine.—I did not arraign them. I merely stated facts.

Mr. Reagan. The Democratic party of this House has passed some bills declaring the forfeiture of land-grants and restoring public lands for the use of settlers, a measure which has been long demanded and which the gentleman from Maine opposed. This House has passed a resolution proposing to pay out the surplus in the Treasury for the redemption of a portion of the interest bearing debt, in order to relieve the people from paying interest upon that much money, and that measure of relief the gentleman from Maine opposed. The House of Representatives by a vote of 192 to 40 passed a bill which has been long considered, to regulate interstate commerce and to give relief to the people against the oppressions under which they have groaned for years; which bill the gentleman from Maine opposed. On yesterday the House passed a bill to prevent the absorption of public lands in the Territories by alien aristocrats and speculators, which the gentleman from Maine opposed. Those four measures will go to the American people as a part of the action of this Democratic House, and the gentleman from Maine will have to answer to the country for having opposed them and each of them. [Applause on the Democratic side.] And his party will have to answer for it. The gentleman again enters his complaint about the passage of the interstate-commerce bill without sufficient discussion. The trouble with the gentleman is that it passed at all. His pretense now is that it was too slow in passing, but his real complaint is that it passed at all, for he has fought it continuously at every session of Congress since it first came before this House, but has sought to refuse the American people the relief which they have demanded by their petitions, through their public speakers, in every way and in every portion of the country.

The gentleman understands very well that in a body of three hundred and twenty-five Members and eight Territorial Delegates, each struggling to advance the measures in which his own constituents are most directly interested, it is very difficult to bring forward and mature in a single session bills affecting great public interests, and on that account, as he very well understands, a number of bills, such as that in relation to Utah, have not yet been acted upon. But the gentleman will find in due time that this Democratic House means to have proper and efficient legislation with reference to the suppression of Mormonism, as he calls it. I do not wish to occupy the time of the House further than to say that when the number of bills passed at this session of Congress comes to be considered and when the number of reports made from the committees

comes to be considered, it will be found that this Democratic House, which the gentleman takes such pains to upbraid, has performed more labor, made more reports, passed more bills than any House of Representatives since the foundation of this government. [Renewed applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Boutelle.—I would like to ask the gentleman from Texas if those four important measures which he has enumerated have become laws?

Mr. Reagan.—This Democratic House has acted upon them. Whether the Republican Senate has acted upon them is another question.

Mr. Boutelle.—They pass the House too late to become laws.

Several Members [on the Democratic side].—Oh, no.

Mr. Springer.—The gentleman from Maine said that we had suppressed legislation in regard to Utah. The only bill on that subject that I remember that has been suppressed in this House is one that was suppressed by the single, solitary objection of the gentleman from Maine himself when the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Hill] asked unanimous consent to consider it. I mean the bill providing for an extra session of the Legislature of Utah to make provision for educational and charitable objects in that Territory which the Legislature had failed to provide for. That bill met with the solitary objection of the gentleman—

Mr. Reed, of Maine. It was my objection that did it.

Mr. Springer. And the gentleman now objects to that bill.

Mr. Reed, of Maine. Yes; but I am ready to appropriate every dollar now.

Mr. Springer. Yes, the gentleman wants now to go through the farce of appropriating by an act of Congress money to be paid out of the Territorial treasury of Utah—a thing utterly without precedent.

Mr. Reed, of Maine. I am for that. Are you opposed to it?

Mr. Springer. Opposed to appropriating money out of the Territorial treasury of Utah?

Mr. Reed, of Maine. For the benefit of the Territory.

Mr. Springer. I know of no precedent—

Mr. Reed, of Maine. Are you opposed to it?

Mr. Springer. I am.

Mr. Reed, of Maine. Well, I am glad to get the gentleman's answer at last; it required a good deal of coaxing.

Mr. Springer. I am opposed to it; and every man who has any sort of knowledge of the proper proceeding in such cases is opposed to it. The gentleman wants to pass an act of Congress to take money out of the Territorial treasury of Utah—

Mr. Reed, of Maine. For the benefit of the Territory.

Mr. Springer. Such a proceeding is without a precedent; and the gentleman knows it can not be done.

Mr. Reed, of Maine. I am in favor of it, and I know it can be done.

Mr. Springer. Meanwhile the blind, the deaf and dumb, and the insane in that Territory are without the means of support; and the gentleman from Maine is alone responsible.

Mr. Reed, of Maine. No, he is not. [Here the hammer fell.]

DEATHS.

HOWARTH.—In Salt Lake City, August 5, 1886, of dropsy, Margaret Howarth, in the 71st year of her age.

WOOD.—At Showlow, Apache Co., Arizona, on Saturday, July 18, 1886, at 10 minutes past 7 o'clock, a.m., Chloa Wood, aged 7 years, 9 months and 24 days.

Also, on Monday, July 20, 1886, at 10 minutes to 4 o'clock, p.m., Malinda Wood, aged 5 years, 7 months and 25 days.

Also, on Thursday, July 29, 1886, at 2:50 o'clock p.m., Malinda Wood, aged 4 years, 3 months and 22 days. All of scarlet fever. Daughters of Peter C. and Laura Wood.

BEARD.—At Hucknell Torkard, July 6, 1886, of teething, Alonzo Marion, son of Henry and Louisa Beard, aged 1 year, 5 months and 14 days.—*Mill. Star.*

TORGENSEN.—At Koonsharem, Platte County, Utah, on the 2d day of August, 1886, of erysipelas and consumption, of which last sickness he has suffered for many years, Evan Torgensen; born in Sigdal, Norway, on the 22d day of August, 1810.

He embraced the Gospel in his native land in February, 1855, and has always since been a faithful Latter-day Saint. In 1873 he took a mission to his native country, from which he returned in 1875. He leaves a wife and six children to mourn his loss. —[Com.] Scandinavian Star please copy.

GUNDERSON.—On July 27, 1886, at Mill Creek, of diphtheria, Alice Maud, daughter of Thomas and Harriet Gunderson, born March 31, 1879.

A Clear Skin

is only a part of beauty, but it is a part. Every lady may have it; at least, what looks like it. Magnolia Balm both freshens and beautifies.