

ing her father, William Thomas. She states the latter is of French birth, and that he crossed the plains about fifteen years ago, in company with Elders Snow and Rogers. The letter says that all the family of William Thomas, whom he left in Nebraska and who subsequently moved to Vermont, are alive and that his youngest daughter is married to a butcher, and is living at Corinne in this Territory. It appears that a legacy has come to the family and it is necessary, before a settlement can be effected, that it should be proved whether William Thomas be dead or alive. Should this meet the eye of the latter, he can obtain the letter referred to on application to this office. If any persons know anything concerning the individual in question, they will doubtless confer a great favor on the family by communicating with Magie Thomas, as per the address at the beginning of this notice.

AMERICAN FORK.—A gentleman who visited this flourishing settlement a day or two since gives us the following concerning matters there:

The Co-operative Association has purchased the American Fork Flouring Mill, formerly owned by Bro. A. Adams. The mill has been undergoing a thorough overhauling, and by the last of this week it is expected it will be ready for work, when it is the intention to turn out flour second to none in the Territory.

The co-operative store is doing a first-class business and gives general satisfaction.

A co-operative boot and shoe factory, in connection with the tannery, established some time since, will commence operations this week. A new frame building has been erected, and the company have from \$2,000 to \$3,000 worth of leather of their own manufacture. It is the intention to manufacture first-class goods and sell at Salt Lake prices.

Bishop Harrington has been very sick again, but is now recovering slowly.

MONROE.—Elder W. Warwick writes from Monroe, Sevier County, Aug. 7th. He says that settlement numbers about eighty families, and a better or more united people he has never been acquainted with. Every body is busy there at present, and he speaks glowingly of the general prospects of the county. He is of opinion that a few years of assiduous labor will transform it into the richest and most beautiful locality in the Territory, south of Salt Lake City.

Indians were not very troublesome at Monroe. They had paid two visits to the place, with pretensions of friendship, and each time a horse had been missing, but this had been the extent of their depredations.

Brother W. speaks in high terms of the progressive measures for the benefit of the people which were being inaugurated by Brother Joseph A. Young, President of the County.

BEAR LAKE COUNTRY.—A gentleman just returned from Bear Lake informs us that the crops in that locality are unusually good, there being a prospect of an abundant harvest, though it was feared the late grain crops would suffer somewhat from the frost. Harvesting would commence generally in two or three weeks at farthest.

Mr. Bunyan Hunt, a brother of Bishop John Hunt, of St. Charles, had his thigh amputated on Thursday morning last by Dr. W. F. Anderson, who had been sent for to perform the operation. Brother Hunt has been a cripple for more than twenty years with a white swelling of the knee joint, and of late the limb had become so inflamed and painful, that it became necessary to remove it. Brother Hunt, though very much reduced and weakened from previous disease, bore the operation with fortitude, and at last accounts was doing well.

One of Gen. Chas. C. Rich's sons, while cutting pins for posts, with a hatchet, nearly severed his thumb from his hand. The wound, however, was sewed up, and it was supposed that he would recover the use of his thumb again.

The people about Bear Lake look happy and prosperous, no grasshoppers or monsters to molest or make them afraid.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY, AUG. 14.

POSTMASTER AT OGDEN.—Mr. Joseph Hall, a gentleman well known to the people of Weber County, has received his appointment from Washington to the office of Postmaster at Ogden. We need say nothing of Mr. Hall's qualifications for the position, they are familiar to everybody in this vicinity; but we mingle our congratulations, in which are included the good wishes of the whole staff of the Junction, with those of Mr. Hall's numerous acquaintances, and hope our old friend and associate may live long to "distribute" the letters and "make up" the mails in Ogden City.—*Ogden Junction.*

PREVENTION.—The proportion of sickness and mortality in the hot season over any other part of the year is extraordinary. It is well for people to be acquainted with suitable remedies for the complaints incidental to summer time, but it is infinitely more beneficial to know how to prevent such diseases, and thus avoid, to a great extent, the necessity for the application of remedies. We regard the theory of Dr.

Hall, editor of Hall's *Journal of Commerce*, in relation to the prevention of sickness summer, as excellent. He asserts that a large proportion of diseases in hot weather is caused by using unsuitable food and over-eating. In hot weather, he says, all fatty or oily substances should be eschewed, sugar, and sweets generally, should be used but sparingly, and no meats should be eaten except what are entirely free from fat. The reason adduced for the discarding of fats and sweets is because they are carbonaceous, giving but little nourishment, but a large amount of heat to the system.

People should also eat sparingly in hot weather, and regularity in eating is absolutely imperative to the possession of good health. The appetite should never be forced. If a person feels an aversion to food, he should follow the instincts of nature and not eat anything till the next meal time, and then not eat any more than if he had eaten at the previous meal time.

We are satisfied, if a few simple common rules relative to diet were strictly adhered to, that a great deal of summer sickness would be abated.

Great care should be taken with children during the hot season. They should not be allowed to overeat. They cannot be expected to know enough to govern their appetites, but the vigilant mother should be able to judge in such matters. According to Dr. Hall, they should never eat more than once between meals, and then only sparingly, and never at all after sundown. Exercise in the open air, as every one knows, is a great promoter of health.

SALT LAKE RAILROAD.—A petition was introduced in the City Council last night, from W. W. Riter, secretary of the street railroad company, asking the privilege for the company to use a locomotive on the second line of railroad which they propose building from the depot to the Temple block, for the purpose of freighting rock for the building of the Temple.

The petition set forth that the iron now in use on the line was entirely too light for the hauling of exceedingly heavy freight, and that, at least, thirty pound iron would have to be used for the purpose specified, and showed the advantages that would accrue from using a locomotive over the system of hauling by means of cattle, the latter plan not being in keeping with the advanced state of the times.

The petition was granted.

Another petition, from the same source, was presented, asking, for the company, the right of way to extend a branch of the line to the Warm Springs, commencing at the intersection of South Temple and First West Streets, taking a north and westerly direction to the city baths. This petition merely asked for the right of way on a different route from one previously proposed, and for which a grant had been accorded by the Council.

The petition was referred to the committee on municipal laws, who were instructed to draft a resolution granting the request.

AGRICULTURAL AND MANUFACTURING SOCIETY.—The members of the Board of Directors of the D. A. & M. Society have been appointed supervisory committees as follows:

- Class A. Field Crops, A. P. Rockwood.
- " B. Vegetables, John Reading.
- " C. Fruit and Flowers, Geo. B. Wallace.
- Class D. Medicine Plants, Geo. B. Wallace.
- Class E. Sheep, John Pack.
- " F. Cattle, John Pack.
- " G. Horses, John R. Winder.
- " H. Poultry, Fish and Bees, John Morgan.
- Class J. Minerals, J. R. Winder.
- " K. Carriages, Farming Implements, &c., Geo. Naylor.
- Class L. Machinery, Geo. Naylor.
- " M. Leather, J. R. Winder.
- " N. Domestic Dry Goods, Henry Dinwoodey.
- Class O. Clothing, Hats and Caps, Henry Dinwoodey.
- Class P. Furniture, H. Dinwoodey.
- " Q. Painting, Telegraphy, &c., A. M. Musser.
- Class R. Oils, Paints, &c., A. M. Musser.
- " S. Hardware, Geo. Naylor.
- " T. Ladies' Work, E. F. Sheets.
- " U. Produce, John Reading.
- " V. Essays, Board of Directors.

Any information concerning the above departments can be readily obtained on application to the above parties.

A CARD.—The following comes to us from Leon, Iowa, with a request to publish, in hopes that it may meet the eye of the party to whom it is addressed:

"P. O."

Dear Brother:—Why do you not write to your brothers and friends on whom you can depend: who sympathize with you in your troubles and will do all in their power to relieve your embarrassments. There is no obstacle to your coming back and taking your old place in society and business, and being a man. You have friends here who will spend their last dollar to relieve any financial burden under which you may labor. There is no possible necessity for your absence, unless you mean to virtually desert your family, which Heaven forbid.

Be reasonable, and write to your family immediately. Think of the situation in which your family is left; in a worse con-

dition than if you were dead. Your insurance for their benefit (which shows you had their future welfare at heart) has been kept up, in view of your return.

Your conscience will not allow you to desert an innocent family, and leave them in suspense. If you do not intend to return, select a location and send for your family. They demand justice at your hands, and we hope you will be prompt to meet it out to them. Let your conscience dictate, not pride.

J. P. F., Sr.,
J. C. S.,—O.,
J. L. Y.,
A. D.

STAMPS ABOLISHED.

THE following is going the rounds of the press:

An internal revenue circular now in preparation gives the following list of papers and documents on which stamp duties will be abolished after the first of October next:

- Contracts for insurance against accidental injuries.
 - Affidavits.
 - All agreements or contracts, or renewals of the same.
 - Appraisements, of value or damage, or for any other purpose.
 - Assignment of a lease, mortgage, policy, or insurance or anything else.
 - Bills of exchange, foreign, inland, letters of credit, or anything of the kind now taxed by stamps.
 - Bills of lading, and receipts, in the United States or for anywhere else.
 - Bills of sale of any kind.
 - Bonds of indemnification of any kind.
 - Bond of administrator or guardian, or any thing that has the name of bond in it, and now taxed by stamps.
 - Brokers' notes.
 - Certificates of measurement of anything.
 - Certificates of stock, profits, damage, deposit, or any other kind of certificate now taxed by stamps.
 - Charter, or its renewal, or a charter-party of any kind.
 - All contracts or agreements.
 - Conveyance, any part of the work of conveying.
 - Indorsements of any negotiable or not negotiable instrument.
 - Entry for consumption, warehousing or withdrawal.
 - Gaugers' returns.
 - Insurance policies, contracts, tickets, renewals, etc., (life, marine, inland and fire).
 - Lease. All through the lease list is abolished.
 - Legal documents. Writ or other process, confession of judgment, cognovit, appeals, warrants, etc., letters of administration, testamentary, etc.
 - Manifests at Custom-house, or anywhere else, or for any purpose.
 - Mortgage of any kind.
 - Passage ticket to any place in the world.
 - Pawners' checks.
 - Power of attorney for any purpose.
 - Probate of will of any kind.
 - Promissory note for anything.
 - Protest of any kind.
 - Quit claim deed.
 - Receipt. Now generally exempt, and if included in present law in any case, will be exempt.
 - Sheriff's return.
 - Trust deed.
 - Warehouse receipt.
 - Warrant of attorney.
 - Weigher's return, of any character.
- The only stamp tax retained on any business or legal document or written paper of any kind is the two-cent stamp on bank-checks.

Correspondence.

LONDON, July 26, 1872.

Editor Deseret News:

It is now nearly three months since we left our homes in quiet Utah to act as missionaries in the British Isles. The hurry, bustle and incessant change of our journey being over, our relatives and friends visited, their thousand and one curious questions replied to, and after getting once more used to the climate and the rain, we find ourselves assigned to our various fields of labor, and now have time to contemplate the nature of the work before us.

For some time past the journalists have been flooding the country here with slander and nonsense in regard to our people, and endeavoring to make capital out of us by ridiculing in anonymous paragraphs and books, and in some instances in songs, a people of whose doings and intentions they are ignorant. Prior to the Tichbourne case "Mormonism" seemed to be the leading topic, but happily for the public mind, the great claimant came to its relief, or it would have suffered much longer with attacks of some one "going to Brigham Young, a Mormonite to be."

At present there seems to be a lull to this kind of a storm, and the idea suggests itself to the minds of those sent here to preach the gospel and give correct information regarding the Latter-day Saints, as to how we can get this matter fairly before the public, and acquit ourselves of the duty we have to perform. I am happy to inform you that in the London conference we have

very fair hopes of success, notwithstanding the obstacle in our way is very great, viz., indifference. We lately sent an article to one of the leading papers, in which we endeavored to remove, to some extent, the thick coat of prejudice; the papers had the liberality to publish it entire. We have held open air meetings in streets adjacent to crowded thoroughfares, and been listened to with very good attention. We are clearing the cupboards of the conference house of tracts and publications that have been on hand for years, and distributing them at these meetings and on our travels. Already there seems a spirit of enquiry awakened and the dead (those who have been indifferent as regards their duties among the Saints) are coming to life. Meetings are better attended and baptisms more frequent. We feel we have a great and good work before us in this great city, and, with the blessing of our Heavenly Father, we hope to accomplish the object for which we are sent, and be worthy of a welcome from the power that sent us forth, when it bids us return.

Bishop J. B. Fairbanks is our president, with Elders W. H. Kelsey, Junius F. Wells and your contributor as traveling elders. We have been traveling in company until now, but in consequence of the London Conference extending over so much country, we have portioned it off in three districts, each elder taking charge of one district, the president superintending the whole. We feel united and well satisfied with the fatherly manner of Brother Fairbanks. Our young friend, Junius F., is setting a worthy example for one of his years. President Fairbanks and the brethren unite in kind regards to President Young, also Presidents Smith and Wells, and praying for your continual success in the kingdom of our God.

Yours in the cause of truth.
S. S. JONES.

THE UTAH INDIANS.—Brigham Young for twenty-five years past has managed to maintain between them and his people the most friendly relations simply by dealing justly with these unfortunate savages, and by supplying their urgent wants in food and clothing from time to time when neglected by the government, but always omitting the whisky. The poor, ignorant Indians do not understand the meaning of these reservations to which they have been assigned. They can only see that the white men have settled all around them, have driven off or exterminated their game, and have occupied the pasture lands upon which they have heretofore depended for the winter's subsistence of their ponies, and that in being cooped up in these reservations they must eventually be starved to death; for what do they know about farming, especially in a country where not an ear of corn can be raised without artificial irrigation? Heretofore these Indians have had a wide range over the plains and mountains, and from the wild game captured by them, and from their stealings of horses and cattle, and from government rations and clothing, they have got along very comfortably. They, like all the rest of our wild Indians, are nomads, and they have no higher idea of liberty than the liberty of wandering about at their pleasure. A reservation means to them imprisonment, slavery and starvation, and to reconstruct them to the habits of civilized life, after the manner of the Cherokees and Chickasaws, and to the drudgery of systematic labor, will require time and patience.—*N. Y. Herald.*

IN ILL ODOR.—Some of the Federal appointees to Utah appear to be in ill odor elsewhere as well as here. The *New York Tribune* is satisfied that civil service reform in Utah would be healthy, when a governor, an appointee of President Grant, can be manager of a mining bureau, and use his gubernatorial office and great seal to advance the personal interests of himself and his ambitious "ring." The *Tribune* is simple minded and still manifests traces of the honest simplicity and guilelessness of its late philosophic Chappaqua director. As if Federal gubernatorial appointments were accepted nowadays for any other purpose than that of self interest. Pshaw!

Kate Field says human nature is excessively frail, particularly when it goes to Paris. There all its weaknesses break out, and, like the measles, come to the surface. She thinks many saints would become fullgrown sinners if they only had the opportunity that Paris affords for developing their latent capacities. Kate must have had quite an experience since she went to Paris.

Two maiden ladies in Louisville were very much shocked, the other day, when they observed a young lady in a neighboring yard dig a deep hole and bury an object carefully shrouded in white cloth. They at once notified the police of their suspicions of foul play, and the body was exhumed. It turned out to be that of a lamented cat, and the suspicious spinsters were hooted by the crowd.