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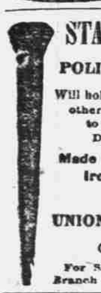
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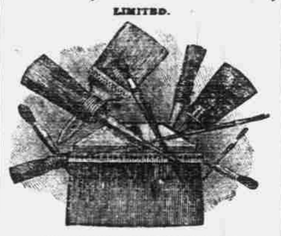
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ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE IWASATCH MINING COMPANY, HOOPER & ELDREDGE BUILDING, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT at a meeting of the Corporation named above, held on the Fifth day of October 1886, at the Office of the Company, an Assessment of Ten Cents per Share was levied on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, and payable to the Treasurer, N. W. Clayton, at the office of the corporation above stated, on the Ninth day of November, 1886. Any Stock upon which this assessment may remain unpaid on said day, November 9th, 1886, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on the said 9th day of November, 1886, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with cost of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.
N. W. CLAYTON,
Secretary Wasatch Mining Company.
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AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON.

Manning on Dock—Bartholdi Honored—Big Bond Call, Etc.

WASHINGTON, 29.—Secretary Manning assumed the actual control of the Treasury Department to-day for the first time since he was taken sick, and signed all matters requiring the signature of the Secretary.

The proceedings of the court-martial convened in this city for the trial of Captain William S. Johnson, U.S.A., retired, have been made public. Captain Johnson was tried upon the charge of duplicating his pay accounts, and the court-martial returned a verdict of not guilty. Lieutenant-General Sheridan, who reviewed the proceedings, set aside the verdict, however. In his endorsement he says: "The court should have admitted the evidence touching the character of the accused." The Lieutenant General further says:

"That the accused admitted the execution of two sets of vouchers for his pay for the same month, is shown by the record and evidence, which also shows that he allowed those vouchers to pass beyond his control, so that both were presented and paid. While it appears that the accused made certain

PRIVATE ARRANGEMENTS

with persons holding his vouchers, the United States was no party thereto, and was in no manner bound by them, and although there may have been extenuating circumstances, and the overdrawn pay was refunded, it nevertheless remains that the Government was exposed to a fraud for which Captain Johnson cannot be held excusable. The proceedings, finding and acquittal in the case of Captain Wm. S. Johnson, U. S. A., retired, are disapproved."

The release of the accused from arrest has been ordered and the court-martial dissolved. This decision of the Lieutenant General in disapproving the finding of the court-martial acquitting the accused, is said to be almost without precedent in the administration of military justice, although there can be no doubt as to its legality. The accused stands almost in the same position he occupied before the trial, although he cannot be again tried for the same offense.

TWO JOCKEYS,

P. Lynch and W. Many, who rode respectively Disturbance and Rushbrook in the steeplechase, were suspended on the race track upon complaint of the owners of the horses for throwing the race. The suspension was made permanent at the meeting of the club this evening. The owners presented evidence that these two jockeys had telegraphed to people at a distance to bet on other horses.

A post office in Dakota was to-day named after the sculptor Bartholdi.

The President held his usual afternoon reception to-day and shook hands with about 400 persons, including a large delegation from the convention of the Conductors' Insurance Association of the United States and Canada, now in session in Baltimore.

Secretary Manning did not write his signature to the Treasury letters, etc., but used a stamp containing a fac simile of his signature. The Attorney-General gave an opinion that there is no legal objection to the use of such stamp.

The Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon issued the 144th call for the

REDEMPTION OF BONDS.

The call is for ten million dollars of bonds of the 3 per cent loan of 1882, and notice is given that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein below designated will be paid at the Treasury of the United States in the City of Washington, D. C., on the first day of December, 1886, and that the interest of said bonds will cease on that day, viz: Three per cent bonds issued under the act of Congress approved July 12, 1882, and numbered as follows: $50, original number 49; $100, original number 610 to original number 640, both inclusive; $500, original number 267 to original number 285, both inclusive; $1,000, original number 2170 to original number 2501, both inclusive; $10,000, original number 6326 to original number 7308, both inclusive. Total, $10,000,000. The bonds described above are either bonds of the "original" issue, which have but one serial number at each end, or substitute bonds which may be distinguished by the double set of numbers, which are marked plainly "original numbers" and "substitute numbers." All of the bonds of this loan will be called by the original number only. Parties holding the bonds called by this circular can obtain

IMMEDIATE PAYMENT,

with interest to date of presentation, by requesting the same in a letter forwarding the bonds for redemption. Many of the bonds originally included in the above numbers have been transferred or exchanged into other denominations on "waivers," the original numbers being canceled or have been redeemed under the circular of September 15th, 1886, and leaving outstanding the apparent amount above stated.

Acting Secretary Fairchild has informed the collector of customs at San Francisco that the Department deems it unadvisable to grant the application of Messrs. J. D. Spreckels & Bros. for permission to retain on the enclosed docks, goods arriving under internal revenue transportation and export bonds until official shipment, instead of sending them to bonded warehouses, as required by the general regulations.

The Commissioner, J. D. C. Atkins, has just completed his annual report, showing the operations of the

INDIAN BUREAU

during the last fiscal year. He begins by calling attention to the unmistakable evidences of progress made by the many tribes, and says: "The excellent temper, subordination and general tranquility which, with two or three exceptions, have everywhere prevailed, is of itself a most auspicious omen of progress. Many facts fully establish the claim that during the past year the Indian race has taken a firmer step in the march toward civilization than ever before in the same length of time. The estimates for carrying on the Indian service have been reduced from $7,328,049 in 1886, to $5,608,875 for 1888, and but for the increase of $177,600 in the estimate for educational work, the reduction would have been greater." He expresses his conviction that the preparation to throw open Oklahama to white settlement, would be an experiment dangerous to all concerned. It is, therefore, recommended as a preliminary step, that Congress authorize the Department to appoint a commission who shall visit the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Kiowas and Wichitas, Comanches and Apaches in Indian Territory, to

ASCERTAIN THEIR VIEWS

with reference to the subject of removal to lands in said Territory east of the 98th degree. The report says that there is an immediate necessity for the establishment of a United States District Court within the heart of the Territory of the five civilized nations—at, say, Muskogee or Fort Gibson—no longer admits of doubt. The necessity of legislation by Congress upon the question of leasing the Indian lands, is also the subject of remark. The Commissioner refers to his instructions to agents looking to teaching the Indians how to farm and says he intends to see to it that they are fully carried out. Of the necessity for an appropriation to defray the expense of making a census of the Indians the report says; "I do not doubt that an accurate census would show a decrease in the number of Indians throughout the country or at least at the several agencies. The outlay for taking the census is inconsiderable when compared with the great saving it would probably effect. The saving in two instances—Cheyenne and Arapahoe and the Pine Ridge—will amount to a large sum annually.

B. of L. E.

NEW YORK, 29.—The convention of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers have decided to decline all further invitations, and will devote the remainder of their stay in New York strictly to business. Invitations to excursions have been received from the Delaware, Lackawana & New Haven Railway and the New York & New Haven Railway. Business of importance to the Brotherhood, but secret, was done to-day. The work of the convention will probably be completed by next Tuesday.

Haggin's Harness Holders.

CHICAGO, 29.—John Mackey, superintendent of J. B. Haggin's California breeding farm, arrived to-day from Kentucky with a car-load of 16 mares and yearlings destined for the California stock farm where they will be bred to Dorebin and Sir Modred. Mr. Haggin now has at Washington Park 50 head of brood mares and colts which will be shipped to California to-night, providing the weather holds good. Mr. Mackey was asked to-day why Mr. Haggin had not made entries to the stakes at Washington Park Club, to be run next season? He said: "There is a mistake somewhere and no one regrets it more than I do. I gave to young Mr. Haggin a list of horses to be entered here, and pinned it on the programme of the club, intending that it should be sent just as I gave it to him. He has neglected to send it, and the result is we have only seven entries in all, and they are for the American Derby. If Mr. Brewster will advise the horsemen interested, of the mistake, and they will consent to allow me to make the entries, I will do so right here."

Mr. Brewster refused to ask the horsemen for their consent, giving as a reason for not doing so that he would only have his trouble for his pains.

BUSINESS BUDGET.

What is Going on in the Arteries of Trade.

NEW YORK, 29.—Special telegrams to *Bradstreet's*, while recording a somewhat improved movement in merchandise at Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Kansas City and New Orleans, reflect on the whole a continuance of the late check to general trade. While this appears to be of a seasonable character after the recent period of active trading, there is nothing in sight at this moment to suggest an immediate improvement, although public confidence in it in the near future is unabated. From a number of points word comes that collections are made with less ease, which is attributed in part to the low prices of staple farm products. At most of the cities reporting better business, cooler weather preceded it. The practical holiday in many lines at New York on Thursday, cut into the total volume of transactions, and is reflected in the week's bank clearings, together with about a third less trading on the Stock Exchange, and in a loss of about $25,000,000 from the total of $758,300,000 last week. The total

BANK CLEARINGS

at thirty cities this week is $943,974,120, against $1,090,462,884 last week, and $971,864,196 in the like week last year. Boston and Philadelphia each lost $12,000,000 this week as compared with last week's clearings; Chicago lost $7,490,000; St. Louis $2,700,000, and Baltimore $1,700,000, while San Francisco gained $2,200,000 and New Orleans $300,000.

The western money markets generally continue quite firm, with the current of funds still to the west. The demand for funds for general commercial and industrial enterprises at most of the large cities continues marked. The stock market was hesitating and somewhat lower during the week, with considerable bear talk and selling short. This was followed by a reverse bull movement and considerable advances in certain stocks.

The transactions of the New York Stock Exchange for the week were 1,760,153 shares, against 2,528,275 shares last week. Bonds were generally strong and advancing. The sales on the Stock Exchange for the week aggregated $9,352,500, against $11,565,500 last week. Money was much easier, the arrival of the large amount of gold from Europe tending to give less strength and tone. Call money was quoted at 4@6 per cent, and time loans at about 6 per cent. Exchange continues weak and low with prospects favorable to

FURTHER GOLD IMPORTS.

Commercial paper in poor supply, but the rates are still well sustained.

The distribution of dry goods from the Eastern centers has been noticeably checked, though the prices are strongly held.

The demand for raw wool from manufacturers is not so large as in September, though the decreased demand from Eastern knitting mills has caused no weakness.

The strength recently shown in iron and steel is fully maintained.

Wheat has been stronger and higher again after the reaction from the advance made early in the week. Speculation, foreign war rumors and the growing opinion that the importing nations will yet have to buy largely from the United States, are underneath the most recent advances.

Rains and frost in many sections of the cotton region this week have not resulted in widespread damage.

Louisville reports the weather favorable for curing the tobacco crop.

Identifying the Dead.

PORTAGE, WIS., 29.—The work of identifying the dead is progressing slowly. The body of the man whose legs and arms had been burned off, and whose distorted face bore evidence of the terrible agony he had suffered, was identified as Louis Brinker. The body of Emili Woolterstorf was found under a pile of rods and trusses. His head was burned to a cinder and every particle of clothing had been destroyed. The remains were identified by a ring found on his finger. The bodies of Sisters Alfonse and Dimpala were found close together. One was in a kneeling posture, with her hands clasped, as though death overtook her while engaged in prayer. The body of a man who is supposed to be Walter Scott, was removed from under a seat. His name was written on his collar, which, strange to say, had not been touched by the flames. As fast as the bodies were removed from the wreck they were taken to the village of Rio, where Coroner Allen and the District Attorney had summoned a jury, preparatory to holding an inquest. After the bodies had been removed from the wreck, search was made for articles that had been worn or carried by the victims, that might be of service to show who had perished. A hatful of these ghastly relics were picked up.

FOREIGN.

Private Sweepstakes.

LONDON, 29.—The private sweepstakes of 1,000 sovereigns, each half forfeit, arranged to take place at the Newmarket Houghton meeting, proved a failure. Ormonde now goes into winter quarters. He has not yet been beaten, and has gained one of the greatest records of any racehorse of the century. The race for the Jockey Club cup, Cæsarewitch course, was won by J. Hammond's five-year-old horse St. Gastien, Lord Hasting's four-year-old colt Melton, second, J. Hammond's four-year-old colt Eurasian, third. There were no other starters. St. Gatien won by eight lengths; time, 4:03¼.

HEALTH HINTS, ETC.

COMPILED BY MAC.

Cut out these "Hints" and keep them.

The following is condensed from Dr. Kellogg's explanation of his simple method of

TREATMENT OF DIPHTHERIA:

The plan of treatment which we shall recommend is based on practical experience in a large number of cases. To our personal knowledge it has been employed in a very large number of cases with remarkable success, no death occurring when the treatment was applied soon after the onset of the disease, and persistently employed. Yet it is not claimed that this or any other plan is a specific. We expect sometimes to meet with a fatal case, since no method of treatment can be infallible; but we are thoroughly convinced that a great improvement can be made in the ordinary method of treating this disease.

Assist Nature.—In the treatment of any disease that plan will be found the most successful which is based upon a study of nature. Every acute disease must be considered as an effort of nature to make right some wrong condition; to remove some obnoxious element; to restore the system to a normal state. What the physician should do is to watch the indications of nature, and assist her in her work by supplying proper conditions, by removing causes, both exciting and predisposing, by removing obstacles so far as may be done by artificial means. Thus nature may be aided in her work.

Remedies.—Let us now consider in detail the remedies to be applied in meeting the indications for local treatment, to control the local inflammation and mitigate its results.

There are two classes of remedies useful for this purpose. One destroys the germs, the other limits their development. If thoroughly and persistently used, the employment of these agents will be attended with results quite astounding to those who have never before observed their effects. The first class comprises nearly all active

Disinfectants.—All agents which are destructive of germs when used in a form which will not destroy the living tissues, are useful for this purpose; but the best preparations are solutions of chlorine, or of some of its compounds, permanganate of potash, and carbolic acid. Strong alcohol has proven very effective in many cases. These solutions must be used thouroughly and often as gargles. At least twice an hour the throat and mouth must be well rinsed. If the patient is too young to gargle well, or if the posterior of the pharynx is affected, the disinfecting lotion must be applied with a swab or syringe. A swab can be easily made by tying a small soft piece of sponge or a strip of muslin to the end of a small stick or a lead pencil. In case the nasal cavity is invaded, the solution must be passed through the nose by a syringe. The following directions for the preparation of solutions which we have found to give exceedingly satisfactory results may be useful to the unprofessional reader:

Chlorine Solution.—One part of a freshly prepared solution of chlorine gas, or chlorinated soda, in three to five parts of pure water, according to the strength of the solution and the sensibility of the affected parts. Keep tightly corked, and wrap the bottle with a dark cloth or paper.

Salt Solution.—Dissolve in a half pint of equal quantities of vinegar and water two heaping teaspoonfuls of common salt. Use very freely.

Permanganate of Potash, one of the most useful of all disinfectants, is a good remedy in this disease. Dissolve in a pint of pure water, in a glass vessel, one-half dram of permanganate of potash or soda. Use of full strength or with an equal quantity of water. This solution will stain clothing upon which it happens to fall, as well as the skin. The stains are easily removed, however, by a weak solution of oxalic acid.

If these solutions are carefully prepared and faithfully used from the outset of the disease, the results will be exceedingly satisfactory. They can be obtained of any druggist, and can be readily prepared at home if the materials are at hand. It is important that every family should have the materials for one or two of the preparations constantly on hand in readiness for use without delay when occasion may require.

There is no known means by which the growth and development of germs may be more effectually checked than by the use of

Cold.—Cold applications should be made to the throat externally, and the patient should be allowed to hold small bits of ice in the mouth and to swallow them occasionally. The best mode of application is to apply to the throat compresses composed of several folds of linen or cotton—flannel may be used when necessary—between the folds of which are placed small bits of ice, or small quantities of snow. The intensity of the cold may be regulated by the quantity of ice or snow used. When the patient cannot bear so great a degree of cold, compresses may be be applied wrung out of cold or iced water. The compress must be large enough to cover the throat and extend well around the sides of the throat.

To guard against too prolonged lowering of the temperature and circulation of the part affected, once an hour or two the cold compress should be removed and the throat fomented for ten to twenty minutes, by means of flannels wrung out of water as hot as can be borne by the patient. The fomentations should be renewed every four or five minutes until three or four applications have been made. Hot fomentations, thoroughly applied, have all the good results of blisters, with none of their ill effects.

Hot Vapor.—To alleviate the suffering due to difficulty in breathing and swallowing, and to facilitate the removal of the false membrane, also requires the application of proper remedies. The hot applications already described greatly aid in securing these results; but there is no single remedy so efficient as the inhaltion of hot vapor. It is not necessary that the vapor should be medicated, although such volatile disinfectants as chlorine and carbolic acid may be added in very small proportions with benefit. The important thing is that the vapor should be as hot as can be borne by the patient without discomfort. A temperature of 110 deg. to 120 deg. will be borne without difficulty by most patients. This remedy soon affords the patient so much relief that even little children manifest a very great appreciation of it. The warm vapor acts like a poultice in relieving the swelling, soreness and spasm, and in vacilitating the separation of the false membrane. In cases of croupous diphtheria, especially when the larynx is involved, this remedy is almost the sole reliance for saving the patient's life.

Different modes of applying this remedy have been suggested. It is of the greatest importance that it be done thoroughly. A very good plan is to attach a rubber tube to the nose of the tea kettle. A tin tube can be readily made by a tinner if rubber can not be obtained. As the steam is generating, let the patient hold one end of the tube to his mouth and inhale the warm vapor as freely as he can.

No attempts should ever be made at the forcible removal of the membrane. If it is torn off, the mucous membrane is left sore and often raw, or bare. When removed thus another membrane is sure to form.

When the membrane has ceased to form, hot fomentations should be assiduously applied to the throat in addition to the inhalation of warm vapor, which should be continuous at least fifteen minutes in each half hour.

When the nasal cavity is obstructed by false membrane, thorough syringing should be resorted to, the solution consisting of equal parts of good vinegar and warm water. The syringing should be continued fifteen or twenty minutes at a time, and renewed at brief intervals until the membrane is softened and comes away in pieces. Usually very great relief may be given the patient by this measure.

GENERIC TREATMENT.

For subduing the fever no remedy equals water in antiphlogistic effects. In general, the febrile action accompanying diphtheria does not rise so high as in most other febrile diseases; yet this symptom is one of no small importance. Unless the patient is sinking in collapse, the fever usually rises in proportion to the severity of the local affection. On the other hand, it will be found by those who will give those points particular attention that the local affection will become less intense in its activity when the fever is controlled by treatment. As before remarked no remedy excels water for this purpose. It may be applied in several ways with equally good effects. Both the graduated full bath and the wet sheet pack may be employed when the fever is high; but tepid sponging, with the application of large compresses applied about the trunk, after being wrung out of cold or tepid water, are generally sufficient to control the temperature in this disease, and are much more easily administered, also giving the patient much less incoavenience than the more heroic measures. They have also the advantage that they are less likely to be abused so as to harm the patient. These measures should be employed with greater or less frequency according to the height of the fever. When the fever rises high, with usual symptoms of great thirst, dryness of lips and skin, hot and flushed face and skin, full, rapid pulse, apply sponge bath every half hour and change compress once in ten or fifteen minutes until the fever abates.

At the outset of the disease, when the patient complains of chilly sensations, a warm blanket pack, given by wringing a woolen sheet out of water a little above blood heat and wrapping it snugly about the patient, will be found a very excellent remedy, not only for the chilliness, but also for the muscular soreness, which is also a frequent symptom of the onset of the disease.

Nourishment.—For sustaining the patient, too great reliance is put by many in the large use of iron and frequent feeding. We have never seen sufficient evidence of the utility of these methods to convince us of their efficiency. Others use stimulants in great quantities, which we believe to be productive of more harm than good. What the patient needs is nutrition, not stimulation. If overcrowded with food, and plied with ailment at too frequent intervals, the nutritive apparatus will have no time for the elaboration of food, and no time for rest. It will be always engaged in the preliminary work of digestion. The overworked stomach will be sure to fail up with indigestion, and the patient will really receive a much smaller amount of available nutrition than if food is taken in proper quantities at intervals sufficiently far apart to allow time for digestion. Give the patient three meals a day at regular hours. Let the diet consist principally of oatmeal or barley gruel, with fruit and milk toast. If there is difficulty in swallowing solid food, let the patient have plenty of warmed milk, at intervals of three to five hours.

In addition to the various means mentioned, little else is needed but good nursing. Very little medicine is required, if any. Many physicians employ only local medications. We usually prescribe teaspoonful doses of a saturated solution of chlorate of potash once in three hours.

Twenty-five tracts on Health topics, for 10 cents; Diphtheria, its causes and cure, 25c. Mailed by D. M. McAllister, agent for Health Publications, 66 Centre Street, Salt Lake City.

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HORSES AND HORNED STOCK taken for Wintering. Good Pasturage and Sheds. Leave them at the Eighth Ward Square, on Monday, November 1, 1886.
☞ For particulars apply at the Hay Scales on Friday and Saturday next.

NOTICE.
THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF the Stockholders of the North Point Irrigating Company, for the Election of Officers and such other business as may come before the meeting, to be held at Thomson's Real Estate Office, No. 48 S. Main Street, Salt Lake City, at 2 o'clock, on the second Monday in November, 1886.
JAMES C. PETTERSON,
Secretary.
Dated at Salt Lake City, October 28th, 1886. d td

REMOVAL!
We have removed our Coal Office from H. Dinwoodey's Furniture Store to
No. 40 MAIN STREET,
Nearly opposite Z. C. M. I.
WEBER COAL
From the Wasatch and Crimson Mines, and
PLEASANT VALLEY COAL,
From the Utah Central Ry. Co's Mine, constantly on hand.
We are prepared to furnish in any quantities at the yard at the Utah Central Railway Depot, or delivered to any part of the city, at regular rates.
☞ Telephone No. 258.
HOME COAL CO.
Sm. F. A. MITCHELL, Secretary and Manager.

SEPTEMBER, 1886.
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