

tating all the organs, getting one into that state which is popularly known as "hot-blooded."
[To be continued.]

CURRENT EVENTS.

Edmunds Law Prosecutions.

Deputy Whetstone arrested Mr. Tittensen, of Coveville, on the charge of unlawful cohabitation, on August 8th.

Appointment.

To the Presidents and Members of the General Seventies Quorums, throughout all the Stakes of Zion:

Brother John M. Whitaker has been appointed Secretary and Treasurer *pro tem* for the Seventies, to act for us in the place of Brother Robert Campbell, during his illness. All communications from the quorums should be addressed to John M. Whitaker, 47 s. First West Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

By order of the First Seven Presidents of Seventies.

JACOB GATES, Presiding.

Emery County Election.

The returns from the following precincts in this county are:

	Hatch (People.)	Robbins ("Liberal.")
Huntington. 61	19	
Orangeville. 16	27	
Ferron..... 38	2	
Molen..... 19	1	
Lawrence... 17	1	
Cleveland... 12	1	
Price..... 31	9	
Scofield..... 63	18	
Castle Dale.. 35		
Total.. 292	78	

There are a few more small precincts that will increase the People's majority.

W. H. HUNTINGTON, Emery County, Utah, August 7th, 1889.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Novel Mosquito Bar.

Many Woodland housewives use branches of the eucalyptus tree in their windows in place of mosquito netting. Mosquitoes will not come near the eucalyptus tree or its leaves, and by crossing a couple of small branches in an open window each morning and evening total immunity may be secured from the attacks of the little pests. Mosquito bar or netting generally obstructs the free passage of air as much as a curtain would, and the tree branch substitute possesses the additional advantage of being a good ventilator.—*Woodland (Cal.) Mail.*

The Way of the Negro.

The ignorant, pleasure loving, happy-go-lucky negro of Washington is as carefully discriminating with reference to the payment of bills as the insolvent merchant who

is making a list of preferred creditors. The grocer or butcher who trusts him is often likely to want for his money until the ink on the account book becomes pale and illegible, but the professional man—the doctor or the lawyer—always gets his money. He looks upon a doctor with a kind of superstitious respect. The simplicity of his mind makes him an uncanny being who brings about wonderful results by means that can be little short of supernatural. He will bring his last fifty cents to a doctor whom he has employed and forced it upon him, whether he wants it or not. "Take it boss," says he; "I'll be hoodooed if you don't take it." The lawyer is also regarded with awe because of his mysterious connection with the powers of the law, and in most cases has little trouble in collecting his fees.—*Washington Critic.*

The Way to Keep Cool.

Doctor, give me a suggestion as to the best way to stand this hot weather."

"Well," replied a prominent physician, "there are a few simple things to remember. I'll tell you how I do it. In the first place I get plenty of sleep. I do this by eating a light supper, without coffee, and with very little fluid of any kind, and but a mouthful of beefsteak. My day's work ends with the day, and after sunset I just sit around without my coat and vest. About 9 o'clock I slip quietly into my bathroom and soak myself ten or fifteen minutes in a bath-tub full of cold water. Without drying myself I draw on my sleeping garment and go to bed. My temperature is reduced and my pulse has slowed up. This condition is preserved by the evaporation which goes on for half an hour or more, during which I go to sleep. Try it. Now, for the day time, I eat a moderate breakfast, with but little hot coffee or tea. I avoid the butter and everything else very greasy. I eat my fill of bread, toast, tomatoes, cold milk, etc., with a small piece of lean, rare steak. I do not smoke or use anything alcoholic. I occasionally take a glass of some aerated water, like vichy or seltzer. I wear light clothes and but few of them, and I am not ashamed to carry an umbrella. The result is that I suffer as little from the heat as is possible during this sultry weather."—*Louisville Post.*

The Eiffel Tower.

Very few people know, we surmise, that as far back as 1886 M. Eiffel concerned himself about the best means to assure the security and comfort of the public during their daily ascensions to his projected tower. The peculiar disposition of the four fundamental pillars, emerging, as they do, from the four corners of a square, each side of which measures 377 feet, and gracefully converging as they rise in vertical curves toward the centre, while beautiful architectural arches connect them on each side, precluded the use of straight elevators which would have spoiled the empty space beneath the arches now so appropriately taken up in part by

a magnificent fountain. It was, therefore, necessary to build up elevators starting from inside the corner pillars, and to make them resemble railroads on a gradual but rather steep slope. A competition was ordered, in 1886, by a government commission, and it was a New York firm, that of Otis Brothers & Co., which, in 1888, was finally intrusted with the construction of both of the inclined elevators, which now carry daily thousands of people, at a height of 420 feet, up to the first platform of the tower. The "wagons" are double storied and provide seats for 50 passengers at a time. They are noiseless and do their work in a little more than a minute without the slightest shaking or vibration. Should one or all of the cables suddenly break the wagons would stop automatically without any appreciable shock to the travelers. The "Otis system" is one of the most genuine wonders of the great Exposition and does much credit to American genius.—*N. Y. Evening Sun.*

Stoves in Holland.

A correspondent writing from Delft, a town in the province of Southern Holland, says that the stoves in that section are something of a curiosity, although a few of German and French make which are in use more nearly resemble modern constructions. The real Holland stove consists of a cast iron pot with a hole in the bottom in which rests a loose grate. The firepot is set in a box made of sheet iron with a hole in the side to admit the pipe to the pot and one in front for the draft. They have no damper to regulate the fire. The more extensive constructions are made with open work of cast iron, others have a top of white, gray or black marble, while the most costly are incased in tiles of old Delft. In referring to the efficiency of these constructions the correspondent writes as follows: "It is unnecessary to say these stoves, 'kachels' they are called, give very little heat—so little in fact that the people of all classes use a sort of heater, similar, I think, to the kind that our grandmothers used to carry to church with them—consisting of a wooden box or footstool lined with zinc or brass, the top well perforated. Inside is an earthen pot filled with turf or charcoal, which has first been 'burnt off' in the kitchen fire. Ladies making calls here in the winter are at once supplied with such a stove. The kitchen stove is on the same plan as the others, only the sheet iron box is larger, to give more space on top, which has many different sized holes, each with a sheet iron cover to which is riveted a long handle, giving it a strange appearance. There is only one place on these 'kachels' where anything will boil, that being directly over the fire. If more than one kind of vegetable are to be prepared for dinner they must take their turn over the fire and then be set back to keep warm. The oven is practically of no use, as there is no way of heating the sides or bottom."—*Christian at Work.*