

ther Solomona, a Sandwich Islander, aged 84, made a speech, interpreted by Brother Wm. Naylor, and received several presents, also Sister Makapio, a native of the Islands. Sister Ringwood, of the 20th Ward, was remembered as the oldest lady that gets her living by washing. A fancy box of scented Utah toilet soap, manufactured by Henry Snell & Co., was awarded to the oldest lady tourist present, and presented as a memento of the occasion to Mrs. Lizzie S. Decker, of Philadelphia, a member of the Raymond Excursion party. Catherine Beckstead had the largest number of living grandchildren, namely 130, and received a very handsome bonnet, presented by Mrs. Dye. Christina Peterson 86 and Anna C. Brudle 83 as the oldest Danish ladies present received prizes. Sister Haslam received a bonnet as the mother of 22 children. Stephen B. Rose pulled the first handcart over the Big Mountain in the relief company sent out to rescue the emigrants, and received a prize. Also Father Thomas Colborn 85 as the best hornpipe dancer. John B. Lewis, of the 20th Ward, aged 85, was awarded a prize and brought out for the ladies to look at, as the handsomest man over 80. A number of prizes were given to other old ladies and gentlemen, and hats and various comforts distributed. The prizes, besides those named, consisted of dress goods, hose, handkerchiefs, parasols, money in various sums, baskets of tea, chairs, and a variety of articles for use, ornament or consumption, and everybody seemed pleased and satisfied.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the Utah Central, the Committee, the people of American Fork, the choir, etc., and accompanied with three hearty cheers.

The choir sang "The Good Old Days of Yore," and the benediction was pronounced by Bishop William Bromley.

The old folks were conveyed back to the depot and the train moved out for home about half past five o'clock, the American Fork and Pleasant Grove brass bands playing a new piece composed by Wm. Grant entitled "Utah State." The committee on board the train distributed refreshments, the choir sang charming songs and glees, the whole company chatted and enjoyed the homeward trip in the mellow evening air, and the train reached this city at 7:30 without accident or mishap. Vehicles were in readiness to take the old folks to their homes, and everything passed off in comfort and harmony. Conductor J. M. Cahoon and all the train hands were courteous, gentlemanly and prompt in their demeanor, the cars were excellent and not crowded; the U. C. Company deserves the thanks of the party. The Committee, Messrs. C. R. Savage, Wm. Eddington, Wm. Naylor, Nels A. Empey, John Kirkman, W. L. Binder and Andrew Jensen were ably assisted by Mr. George A. Mearns, and the refreshments were placed in readiness by Mesdames Wm. Naylor, N. A. Empey, W. L. Binder, and W. Eddington and Miss May Wells, who all deserve credit for their labors of love.

It was a day long to be remembered by all who participated in its enjoyments, and we hope that these annual excursions will be continued as a blessing to the aged, and an evidence that the people of Utah venerate grey hairs and desire to smooth the path of life for those who are approaching its termination. God bless the fathers and mothers who are nearing the great change, and fill their hearts with peace and sweet content!

THE REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT.

The immense working people's demonstration in London the other day is full of significance. It was an expression of the sentiment of the masses in favor of the extension of the elective franchise and the abolition of the House of Lords, which is popularly viewed in this age of change as an incubus neither useful nor ornamental to the nation. It is a relic of aristocratic supremacy that is doomed sooner or later to be hurled out of existence by the increasing weight of British democratic sentiment.

The demonstration exhibits the strength of the "Liberal" party and the corresponding weakness of the Conservative. It also, to some extent, reveals the secret of Gladstone's ability to retain power in the face of an adverse sentiment that not only prevails throughout the Conservative ranks, but largely pervades the party of which he is the head and front, in relation to his Egyptian policy.

It is stated that the mammoth expression of the people's opinion was of such unprecedented proportions that members of the royal family viewed it with surprise. It may be also that their astonishment was tinged with more or less concern, for as straws show the direction of the wind, such movements as the one referred to, as representing a sentiment of gradual growth, not only foreshadow the abolition of the "Upper House" of the British Parliament, but the extinction of the monarchical government to be superseded by a republic. Were it not for the reverence in which Victoria the Good is held through the realm, doubtless a revolutionary party would be in existence now. When the Queen goes to the great beyond, probably the more extreme democratic element will show itself with considerable vigor.

Mr. Gladstone's administration will help the general tendency toward democracy. His policy is intensely liberal, and is the antipodes of that of his brilliant predecessor, Lord Beaconsfield, and the present conservative leader, Lord Salisbury, is largely of the same political stripe as the deceased Israelite. British citizens who favor the maintenance of the British Empire intact must go with the conservatives, that being the leading object of the policy of the party. Those who desire to see a republic in form and name evolve from the existing monarchical structure must go with the "Liberals." They must sail in the boat on which one of the greatest men among the nations stands sturdily at the helm, for the policy of Mr. Gladstone necessarily, though gradually, tends to disruption of the strongholds of kingly and aristocratic power over the people. The extension of political and consequently governmental power to the masses means a corresponding weakening of the grasp of the privileged classes. This is the existing tendency, and if it sails onward unchecked, it will either reach the object aimed at—a well ordered and thoroughly popular government, or a chaotic condition resulting from the existence of license.

It is only in this age, speaking of the world generally, that the people have begun to realize the immense power they possess. In an organized and united capacity, no kingly, no absolute earthly power could stand before them. This truth begins to gleam, and the consequence is a tendency to overturn existing institutions and supplant them with different conditions. The great danger of the popular upheaval which has become almost world-wide lies in the fact that the result, on account of the horrible and diabolical means adopted to attain ends that are sought, may be a condition tenfold worse than the one whose annihilation is desired.

The peace of the world depends upon the existence of social organization, without which order cannot exist. Defective organization is better than none at all. Almost any form is better than chaos. All those associations formulated for revolutionary purposes, aim not only at the destruction of institutions, but also of any human life that is in the way of the attainment of their object, and are therefore a standing menace to the human race. It is an appalling fact also that they are increasing in volume and power. They are inhuman, monstrous, incongruous. While pretending to work for human freedom they destroy both life and liberty in their infernal operations. While making the destruction of form in society their chief aim, they pay tribute to its necessity by organizing themselves in order to consummate their fiendish work.

This is indeed a wonderful age, and for few things is it more remarkable than its revolutionary spirit, which assumes every conceivable grade, from the mildest to the most ferocious ever exhibited on the planet, so far as history gives information on the subject.

THE CHOLERA AND SANITARY REGULATIONS.

DURING the cholera epidemics in England in 1832, 1849, 1853 and 1866, Sir Robert Rawlinson made personal and critical observations of the cause and progress of the terrible disease. He was also familiar with its ravages in the Crimea in 1855, and has written up the result of his investigations with some recommendations as to preventive measures. The cholera germs find a congenial element in filth. The germs alone and dirt alone, it appears, will not develop into the fatal disease that is now troubling Western Europe. But when the germs are conveyed by any means into foul, decaying animal or vegetable matter, they fructify and send forth their death-dealing influence.

Sir Robert's remedial measures are, briefly stated, thorough cleanliness and an abundant supply of pure water. Where sewerage is established it must be perfect in its house connections and outlet. But scavenger work is his chief reliance. All decaying matter, such as putrid or partly putrid meat and fish, rotting fruit and vegetables, must be destroyed; burning it is the safest and most expeditious method for its disposition. The use of unripe or over-ripe fruit and of intoxicants should be avoided and personal cleanliness observed. Over-crowding in dwelling houses must be prevented and all garbage removed. Cesspools are a fruitful field for the growth of cholera germs.

We refer to this matter again, not because we anticipate the advent of the scourge into this mountain region, nor because we want to excite alarm; but as a means of drawing attention again to the subject of sanitary measures in this city, which we have treated upon every spring and summer for many years, not altogether without success. The files of the DESERT NEWS will show that we have repeatedly, and every year, advocated rigid inspection and thorough scavenger work, as the most practical means of keeping the city clear and comparatively free from the conditions that are favorable to zymotic diseases in epidemic form.

We have frequently advocated Rawlinson's plan of burning garbage, and

of house to house inspection for the removal of nuisances, and have shown how animal and vegetable matter, particularly the latter, left decaying on the ground, furnishes a vehicle for the reproduction in active form of the germs which, breathed into the lungs, or conveyed in drinking water drawn from polluted wells, spread sickness and sorrow, misery and death.

We have discountenanced the cumbersome, impracticable and expensive sewerage system advocated by some impulsive people, because this city is in a basin with no feasible outlet, and the nuisance that would be created would be greater than that intended to be removed. But we have argued in favor of a thorough system of inspection, burning and burying of garbage, deodorization by dry earth of excremental deposits, and abolition of cesspools. Also the extension of the water service, particularly in those lower portions of the city where seepage from the upper districts poisons the wells used for drinking water. We think that the income from the present service should be used for its extension, so that those who are unable to prepay the sum required for the mains, may have healthful water as well as their richer fellow-citizens. The water tax would bear upon them with equitable weight, and they would eventually pay the same price for the supply as their more favored neighbors who were able to advance the stipulated amount.

We do not belong to the alarmists. We believe many people have been frightened into dangerous sickness. We will not, if we know it, help to get up a scare about any epidemic. We do not now refer to this matter on account of the cholera scourge in another hemisphere or its reported advent to this. We only take the opportunity afforded by the present general interest to repeat the suggestions we have made over and over again in behalf of cleanliness and sanitary regulations, of a practical character, in this growing city, which we believe can be made, without exorbitant outlay, as healthful as it is beautiful.

DOCTOR O'DONNELL'S HOBBY.

On Wednesday we published the report of an interview between a representative of the News and an erratic individual named Dr. C. C. O'Donnell, fresh from San Francisco and on his way eastward. He has a mission—which is nothing less than the working up of an anti-Chinese boom. He proposes to do it on two grounds. The first of these is the old standpoint against cheap labor. The second that the presence of coolies in the country is a menace to the caucasian race because of the prevalence among them of that most horrifying of horrible maladies, leprosy.

Before leaving San Francisco Dr. O'Donnell announced his intention to follow the example of the teetotal lecturer who proposed to carry about with him for exhibition two besotted inebriates, as practical examples of the evils of indulgence in strong drink. Making the sanitary question his strong point he proposed to take along with him on his eastern tour a couple of coolie lepers, in the advanced stages of the disease, in order to show the white inhabitants what they were liable to come to, unless the Chinese question were vigorously throttled, and the wind taken out of it entirely.

According to the Coast papers Dr. O'Donnell requested permission of the San Francisco civic authorities to remove his two leprous specimens out of the city and convey them east, one of his objects being to dump them at Washington and leave them on the hands of the unfortunate officials of that city. His excuse for intending to perpetrate that disgusting practical joke appears to be that as the authorities permitted the coming of the coolies to this land of the free and the brave, they should be compelled to submit to some share of association with them. He seemed to forget that the question is one for exclusively national manipulation, the municipality of Washington having no more to do with the presence of coolies on the Coast than has the city of Salt Lake.

The San Francisco authorities flatly denied Dr. O'Donnell the privilege of taking the lepers out of California, there being a law on the statute books prohibiting such a step. As he is a pronounced anti-monopoly man, he doubtless objected vigorously to the Golden State thus monopolizing the lepers, whom he appears anxious to distribute over a wider area. However, either the doctor is guilty of a "conspicuous inexactitude," the State authorities concluded to ignore the law and subsequently grant the privilege, or he succeeded in breaking the legal barrier. One reason for our being compelled to hold to one of the three horns of this dilemma is that when here on Tuesday he stated that he had brought his two lepers along, but passed them onward through Ogden to Omaha, at which latter point they were stopping until his arrival to take them further East.

Dr. O'Donnell appears to be in one of three situations. He is either a philanthropist, a crank or a political emissary.

He did not strike us as belonging to the first order, although he asserted that he had spent \$25,000 of his own money in the prosecution of his hobby and that he was bearing all his own expenses throughout. In addition to the

fact that men who are rushing around in the shape of a perpetual sacrifice for the public good are remarkably scarce in this selfish epoch, he fails to impress one as belonging to that class. He does not appear to be of the stripe of man that throws himself away for the welfare of others. Besides his general atmosphere being opposed to that idea, a strong tendency to the use of profane expressions helps to dispel any leaning to the view that he belongs to the great and good section of humanity.

The crank theory seems to be more in keeping with his style. He oversteps the bounds that entitles a man to be called erratic. He has taken a jump beyond that condition. The fact of his making an arrangement to deliver a street oration here favors the crank theory.

Then there may be some ground for supposing that the anti-monopoly and anti-Chinese organization of which he claims to be president, is cutting a figure in the political campaign, as no stone will be left unturned that will have any effect on the issue. Mr. Blaine is an anti-Chinese man, and a sensation worked up in that line, no matter how extreme, would tell strongly in his favor, among the more ignorant classes especially. In fact, it is pretty safe to estimate that nine-tenths of the public agitation on various questions from now till November are intended to have, and doubtless will have, a bearing upon political issues.

As Dr. O'Donnell passes on his way across the country, he is likely to create a sentimental ripple, so we will probably hear more concerning him soon.

ENGLISH PROPERTY HUNTING LAWFUL OWNERS.

We have received from the firm of De Bernarly Bros., 29 John Street, Bedford Row, London, a notice that the following persons are entitled to property: "Samuel Allcock, Salt Lake City, 1861; Sarah Burkenshaw, left New York for Utah 1863; Hannah Cope, Salt Lake City, September, 1850; and Eliza Smith, wife of John Smith, Salt Lake City, 1858.

We know nothing of this firm except that they publish a "next of kin gazette" in which appear, in alphabetical order, the names of persons said to be wanted as heirs to property. This firm—for a consideration of course—undertakes to hunt up the property and establish the right to it of supposed heirs-at-law who apply for such assistance.

We recommend caution on the part of applicants, as there are persons engaged in this business who make lots of money by preying upon the unwary. They lead persons whom they deceive into the belief that valuable property has been left to them, to advance sundry sums for expenses in proving up the claim and often leave them with nothing but disappointment and empty pockets for their pains.

It is possible that the individuals named above may be inheritors of property in England; but, if so, it is singular that they are not sought for in the regular way through respectable solicitors. It is safer to trust investigation in the hands of a reliable home lawyer than to most professional next-of-kin-agents.

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