

HOT WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

The Summer which is just passing away has been unprecedented in this generation in Great Britain for its heat and drouth. The peculiarity of the weather they have had there has not been so much the intensity of the heat as its duration. By the latest English papers (dated from the middle to the last of August) we are informed that the people of that country are now in the fourth month of a temperature which would be remarkable there if it lasted only eight-and-forty hours. May was as hot as July, and June brought no respite. Not only was there no rain to speak of during that time, but there was no moisture in the air. "Three hot days and a thunder storm" has been the sarcastic definition of an English summer.

This year such a definition would not apply; there has been a season of what an Englishman would, in that country, call very hot weather, without any thunderstorms to correct the result. The steady heat has been treated as a national topic. Yet the death rate has not been high. There has been considerable complaint about poor health, and invalids have been very common, but the mortality, except among infants, has not been very high. The last report of the Registrar-General of London gives 26 per 1,000 as the mortality in that city. The people have severely felt the absence of the intermission or change in the weather to which, in that climate, they are accustomed.

The year 1826 in England was remarkably hot and dry. Miss Martineau, in her "History of England during the Thirty Years' Peace," in alluding to it, relates that,

"There was so little grass that the cattle were fed on dry fodder from the richest meadow lands in England, which were brown and burnt as if a fire had passed over them. The deer in noblemen's parks died of drouth; ponds and reservoirs were shrunk to muddy pools; hard-working people sat up all night to watch the springs, some to carry home drink to their children, others to have a commodity of cold water to sell in the morning. In some high-lying towns the richest people made presents to each other of little pitchers of fresh water."

During that year it was said also that, "deaths from sunstroke were not confined to laborers in the field and on the road, but extended to persons engaged in elections."

The hot weather this summer has been felt more by the people of England than a higher temperature than usual would be in countries where heat is more common. They are unfitted by habits and arrangements for such heat as they have recently had. They can make themselves as warm as they wish in despite of cold in that country; but they are helpless so far as keeping their houses cool; they have no device, neither are any of their buildings constructed with a view to diminish heat.

The past season has been an exceptional one also in the Eastern States. The thermometer has remained steadily at a higher point than it has been known to do for many years. The deaths from heat have been frightful. We have had hot weather here this summer, but there are several causes which combine to make it less oppressive and fatal to life than the same amount of heat in other places—our shade trees, which grow so luxuriantly and abundantly on all the sidewalks, the crystal streams of cool water which run down all our streets, and the cooling winds from the cañons which render our evenings so pleasant and delightful, enable the people of Utah to enjoy refreshing and luxurious sleep even in the hottest weather. The season East and in Great Britain has been exceptional on account of the drouth; in this Territory it has been exceptional because of the heavy rainfall. We have never had since our settlement of this valley, such an amount of rain in any one season as we have had this. To this remarkable weather, we may attribute the preservation of our crops from the deadly ravages of the grasshoppers. The rain has washed their poisonous virus off from the vegetation and given it new life. Had the season been a dry one, it is probable that many fields of grain which have yielded good crops would have perished. It is worthy of remark that the season has been more than usually healthy, especially among children. We understand the death rate of children for August of this year has been much lower than it has been in the same month for a number of years.

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

San Francisco, 9.—The eighteenth anniversary of the admission of California into the Union was celebrated today by a procession of the society of pioneers and a review of the military by Governor Haight. Bunting was flying from public buildings, the shipping in the harbor and hundreds of private residences.

Nashville, 6.—The militia bill cannot pass the senate in a shape to satisfy the house, and will probably fall altogether. Augusta.—A large Democratic mass meeting was held here to-day. Toombs, Gen. Wright and others made speeches. It is believed that the programme is to

object all objectionable members of the legislature. It is probable that several whites will be expelled, as it is evident that the Democrats can do what they please with the legislature.

Atlanta.—The House passed a resolution that persons having the next highest number of votes to the expelled members shall be declared members of the house. A resolution was offered, but was not acted on, declaring that negroes are ineligible to any office, and declaring vacant all offices filled by negroes when elected.

New Orleans.—A bill has passed the Legislature authorizing the city government of New Orleans to borrow a million dollars for the current expenses of the city. The city officials are now endeavoring to negotiate a loan.

Pirchback, a mulatto senator, made a violent speech in the senate, yesterday, charging the people of the city with manifesting a growing disposition to murder men for their political opinions or the color of their skin. He warned them to beware, and declared that the next outrage of the kind would be a signal for the dawn of a retribution which they had not dreamed of, a signal which will cause 10,000 torches to be applied to this city, for palaces will have ceased to be a virtue, and the city will be reduced to ashes. He notified the Democratic party that the negroes intend to take the matter into their own hands, and they purpose to have peace if they have to conquer peace.

Memphis.—Arkansas papers say that everything is quiet in Conway county, the belligerents have disarmed.

Augusta.—Recent heavy rains have injured the cotton crop. News from Middle Georgia is gloomy.

Washington.—It is understood that the Secretary of War has ordered a mounted force to be sent to Marion, Nelson and Larue counties, Kentucky, where armed resistance has been made to the execution of a process of the Federal courts, to enforce delivery of the processes by the next term of the courts.

New York.—The city and suburbs were severely washed by a heavy rain yesterday; cellars were flooded in the lower parts of the city, and in Brooklyn several small houses were submerged, the occupants having barely time to escape. A portion of Greenwood cemetery was much injured. The cellars in fifty blocks of houses in Brooklyn were submerged, and several shanties swept away. No lives were lost. The damage to property in Brooklyn will reach a quarter of a million.

Chicago, 5.—The Republican Congressional convention at St. Paul, Minnesota has split, two candidates being put up namely Donnelly and Gen. Hubbard, and unless a compromise is effected, Becker, a Democrat, will be elected.

Key West.—An application for a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of Dr. Mudd, Arnold and Spangler has been refused.

Benington.—The returns from all but six small towns show that Page's majority amounts to 23,774.

New York, 7.—A. T. Stewart, of this city, has instituted a suit against L. C. Hopkins & Co., of Cincinnati, for the foreclosure of a mortgage on real estate; the amount claimed is over \$85,000.

Washington, 8.—The September Statement shows the public debt, less the cash in the Treasury to be \$2,535,614,318; there are 3 cents over 92,500,000 in coin in the Treasury, and 15,000,000 currency. The total disbursements for the month of August amounted to 37,730,000.

New York, 8.—It is reported that the Erie directors have settled their difficulty with Drew, perfect harmony with Vanderbilt and his party will result from this arrangement.

The investigation of Binckley's charges against commissioner Rollins and deputy commissioner Harlan was renewed to-day. D. J. McHenry, formerly a revenue inspector, testified to brands on a certain lot of whisky that were mysteriously changed on one occasion, also to seeing S. N. Pike hand a check for several thousand dollars to Harlan the next day, remarking that the note was from a friend.

Collector Smythe removed forty clerks from the custom house yesterday. Washington.—The following officers have been ordered to report for duty at the naval academy: Commander Geo. E. Belknap; Lieut. Commanders Jno. W. Phillips, John T. Glennon, Charles V. Baker; Lieut. Wm. M. Macklay and P. F. Harrington.

Chicago, 8.—A special from Hays City says, a party of Arapahoes and Cheyennes made a dash on Fort Dodge on the morning of the 3d, but were driven off after a severe fight, in which four soldiers were killed and seventeen wounded; the Indian loss is unknown. Gen. Sheridan is now at Fort Dodge.

Atlanta, 7.—The Senate has refused to reconsider the relief bill passed last week. Resolutions were offered declaring two negro Senators not entitled to seats.

Wilmington, N. C.—In Sampson Co., on Saturday night, a negro, who belonged to the colored Democratic club, was called out of doors and shot through the head. The matter caused great feeling.

Chicago, 8.—The Times special says the Intelligence contains an article calling on Seward and Evarts either to come out in support of Seymour, as the other members of the Cabinet have done or to leave the Cabinet. The article would possess no material significance, except for the information that it was prompted from the White House.

FOREIGN.

Paris.—The Presse has another editorial regarding the American fleet in Turkish waters. The Presse says that Russia prompted the demand that the United States war vessels should pass the Dardanelles, and thinks that the Sublime Porte, encouraged by the English and French ministers, will refuse to comply.

London, 5.—Reverdy Johnson delivered a speech at Sheffield yesterday, in reply to an address presented by the Corporation and authorities. Johnson said he anticipated no trouble in the preservation of peaceful relations between the two countries. He complimented Minister Adams in high terms; he also said that the character of Queen Victoria forbade the possibility of a rupture with England. Johnson refuted the assertion of Mr. Roebuck, member of Parliament, that the people of the United States were heterogeneous and maintained that all the foreign immigrants merged into one great nation and that nation was English.

Southampton.—There was a fire among the shipping at the dock last night; damage heavy.

Rome.—Count Sartiges presented letters of recall to the Pope, yesterday, and left for Paris.

London, 5.—The Standard considers the non-settlement of the Alabama claims not the fault of England, as she has always been ready to settle disputes and to return to friendship, and has been more disposed for a real alliance than the United States.

London.—Murphy, the champion of Protestantism, is in Manchester. Several thousand people held a meeting in his interest on Saturday night, the meeting was attacked by a mob of Irish Catholics, who drove off the speakers, when a sanguinary fight ensued. The police finally succeeded in quelling the disturbance, and arrested several of the leaders. Several minor disturbances occurred subsequently, in which a number of persons were badly injured. There is much excitement in the city.

The Times has a lengthy editorial on Johnson's speeches at Sheffield. The Times thinks the people of the United States are as much of a unit as the people of England, where Irish, Scotch, French and Germans make so large a share of the population, and says that whatever is the result of the general election about to occur in England, the same reciprocity of feeling between England and the United States is certain to ensue.

Telegrams from Hong Kong to the 24th, say the Japanese government has made full satisfaction to France for the murder of the boat's crew of the French frigate.

The Times, to-day, says the annexation of Mexico to the United States is desirable but could not be accomplished at present without a needless expenditure of money and blood.

London.—The News, commenting on the mission of Minister Johnson, says, difficult questions are to be treated, but the manifest of a friendly disposition on the part of both countries is the best guarantee that the negotiations will be brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

Manchester.—Thirty persons have been arrested for taking part, on both sides, in the riots on Sunday. After a short preliminary examination they were remanded. The excitement is high and a renewal of the disturbance is feared. Every precaution is being taken to preserve order.

Florence.—In accordance with the requirements of the convention recently concluded with the tobacco manufacturers, the latter have deposited with the government 18,000,000 livres as a pledge of good faith.

HOW MOSAICS ARE MADE.

A traveler writing from the Continent, says the Mosaics seem to absorb the most time and money in the least space, unless it be the solid gold decorations. We saw a table last week less than six feet in diameter, said to have cost two hundred thousand dollars, requiring the labor of a large number of men for fifteen years. Upon entering the hall where this kind of work is done, I could not doubt these enormous figures. Suppose, for instance, a thousand of the hardest and most expensive stones which will take on a high polish, to be cut into pieces three-eighths of an inch thick. These pieces are cut the other way into small pieces like shoe pegs, and where the shading from one color to another is sudden, these pegs must not be larger than a needle. Now the artist cuts and puts in these, selected according to their color, so as to give the coloring wanted as distinct as though painted. These pieces or pegs must be fitted so closely that lines of separation will not show, and set upon end side by side, like types. They claim that ten thousand different shades of color are necessary; and in order to do this kind of work a man must be as skilled in colors and shades as a painter, in order to place the colors properly, and then be the most careful and accurate of mechanics in order to fit the pieces, and then he must have patience enough to work on the cheapest and coarsest pictures one year, and upon a fine one from ten to twenty years.

FISH, multiplied by artificial means are making great changes in the value of fishery rights on the rivers of Europe. The catch of the Galway fishery in the west of Ireland, which was rated at 1,600 a year, has been advanced to over 20,000 salmon annually. The profits are so great, the cost so trifling, and the public benefit so striking, from cheapening food, that every river in Europe is being stocked with fish by artificial breeding, at a rate of not less than twenty millions of salmon and other fish every year. Societies are everywhere formed to aid this great work. Their publications prove that every useful river can be made to produce a rental of £1,000 a year, and every brook a yard wide can be made prolific of trout for a few guineas. Waste, swampy, and barren lands are being turned into lakes and ponds and stocked with perch, pike, tench, eels, &c. One of these, five feet deep, paid £180 in four years clear gain. Another pays £50 a year rental. But eel ponds pay double. The eel farms of Italy have been for centuries paying manifold more profits than ten times the acres of the richest land. There are eel fisheries in the River Bann in the north of Ireland that yield in a single night forty tons of eels.

LET THE CHILDREN SLEEP.—We earnestly advise all who think a great deal, who have to work hard, to take all the sleep they can get without medical means. We caution parents, particularly, not to allow their children to be waked up of mornings—let nature wake them up; she will not do it prematurely; but have a care that they go to bed in an early hour; let it be early until it be found that they wake up themselves in full time to dress for breakfast. Being waked up early, and allowed to engage in difficult or any studies late, and just before retiring, has given many a beautiful and promising child the brain fever, or determined ordinary ailments to the production of water on the brain. Let parents make every possible effort to get their children to go to sleep in a pleasant humor. Never scold or give lectures, or in any way wound a child's feelings as it goes to bed. Let all banish business, and every worldly care at bed time, and let sleep come to a mind at peace with God and all the world.

A "magic comb," to do away with hair dyes, &c., is one of the latest things out. The combs are dipped in a chemical preparation, are ready for instant use, and are said to be clean and convenient.

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Office at Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, on the 10th day of Sep., 1898; which, if not called for within one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

- | GENTLEMEN'S LIST. |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| Anderson W W      | Johnson N       |
| Baker B           | Kanech K        |
| Barker M          | Kendrick S      |
| Bell W L          | Kirk J          |
| Bennett H         | Kneeder T B     |
| Bird J            | Larsen J        |
| Blair T           | Landon C P      |
| Bonser P          | Lee E           |
| Boyer E F         | Lingquist N A   |
| Bryant J          | Love D          |
| Booth J           | Lawson J L      |
| Bowling W S       | McKinnon A      |
| Brown H W         | McMahon J       |
| Brown W B         | McVee T         |
| Brown T           | McWhir B        |
| Brooks J          | Maddison H      |
| Burnett J P       | Maddison H & S  |
| Burton D M        | Meadows H       |
| Burton W G        | Meyers J W      |
| Burton R W        | Mitchell J      |
| Byrne M C         | Miller F M      |
| Cazier W          | Montgomery J    |
| Calder W          | Moulting L      |
| Caldwell J M      | Murray M        |
| Cederstrom M      | Mycock T A      |
| Chamberlain J     | Myers A         |
| Clark R D         | Neel R W        |
| Clark A J         | Nunnally G C    |
| Clark R           | Olson J F       |
| Corbillion J or W | Ollerton S 2    |
| Christoferson H   | P               |
| Cummings J        | Page W S        |
| Davis J           | Packer O B      |
| Dale J K          | Pearson M 2     |
| Davis A           | Picknell J H    |
| Derby J R         | Pine A B        |
| Drake G H         | Proudford J H   |
| Eck J E           | Raymond H H     |
| Elder G           | Reveal P H      |
| Elder G T         | Reveal T H      |
| Emery G           | Rice J          |
| Everitt M         | Rollins S       |
| F                 | Roubador P 2    |
| Ferrell A M       | Rust W S        |
| Flake J W 3       | Sanches F       |
| Flenniken W       | Saunders W F    |
| Foster E          | Seymour C       |
| French J          | Sevey G         |
| Freeland E        | Schrek J        |
| Fruhan A          | Schreier H      |
| Fuller C          | Simmons C       |
| G                 | Simmons C       |
| Garoy M           | Smith S S       |
| Garvandel A       | Stanton G W     |
| Gage C G          | Stratton G W    |
| George J          | Snowball J      |
| Gilbert A S       | Spencer         |
| Gilbert S         | Spencer E       |
| Giles J W         | Stallion T      |
| Gladney G         | Stokes J A      |
| Graves H          | Stover Capt D B |
| Green J D         | Steven A        |
| Grimes A J        | Sultan F W      |
| H                 | Tavey P         |
| Hamblin F         | Taylor S        |
| Harper H J        | Thayer W H      |
| Hartford          | Thomas S        |
| Hamilton H        | Thibault S      |
| Heller E          | Thurmond J M    |
| Henderson S W     | Titus W         |
| Hill H            | Tompson J       |
| Hill H            | Tollman J       |
| Hill H            | Tuddenham       |
| Howe M S          | Van Evra C 3    |
| Howard            | Van Wyck H D    |
| Howels W          | Wanemaker N D   |
| Inglefield S J    | Weddel S O      |
| Irvine T          | Whipple W       |
| J                 | White J M       |
| James R J         | White W F L     |
| Jennings J S      | Williams C T    |
| Johnson J B       | Wilson J        |
| Johnson C P       |                 |

- | LADIES' LIST.     |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| Brewer Miss M     | Joergensen Miss S |
| Brown Mrs H       | Johnson Miss R    |
| Burnett Mrs M A   | Lavender Mrs J    |
| Carter Mrs E      | Marshall Mrs E    |
| China Mrs B       | Morgan Miss J     |
| Cotten Mrs M J    | Newland Miss E    |
| Crowne Mrs J      | Palmer Mrs J      |
| Dales L           | Palmer Mrs M A    |
| Denham Mrs S H    | Perkins Mrs M A   |
| Ellgren J C       | Rogers Mrs W C    |
| Falroth Miss A M  | Ryberg Mrs C      |
| Florimer Miss F A | Savage E M        |
| G                 | Seonville Mrs B S |
| Gilbert Miss R C  | Sheridan Miss E C |
| Goff Mrs E E      | Simmons Mrs E     |
| Goddard Mrs W     | Sister Mrs E      |
| Hanson Miss C     | Smith Mrs T       |
| Harrison Miss A   | Tourbousen Mrs N  |
| Hill Mrs J D      | Wiseman Miss H    |
| Homer Mrs L       | Worrlow Miss S A  |
| James Mrs M       |                   |
| Jacobsen Miss M K |                   |

Persons residing in the country applying for advertised letters must state where they are expected from, and give the date of advertisement.

A. W. STREET,

Postmaster.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES BY STAGE.

From the West.—Cap. McArthur, J. H. Page. To the East.—P. C. Lechner, Cap. McArthur, J. H. Page, Mrs. S. Dean. To the West.—Edwin Alvord, F. A. Taylor. To the North.—E. P. North, J. Tibbitts, F. H. Head.

Special Notices.

ANOTHER REDUCTION in the price of SUGAR at GEO. W. DAVIS', Choice Gunpowder TEA and prime Rio COFFEE, at GEO. W. DAVIS', 3 doors north of Kimball & Lawrence. d246-3

WANTED, a few cords of Mountain Mahogany Wood at this office, for which a big price will be paid in ready pay.

WANTED.—One hundred and fifty cords of red pine wood at the Paper Mill.

WANTED.—At this office, clean white cotton and colored rags. People in the city who wish to dispose of them will please bring them on Mondays and Fridays.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL WHO ARE INDEBTED TO THE DESERET NEWS OFFICE for Subscriptions, &c., that payment of the same after this date, is to be made to GEORGE Q. CANNON, the present Editor. April 1, 1898.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

LADIES' SELECT SCHOOL.

Mrs. Martha T. Cannon's SELECT SCHOOL FOR LADIES Re-opened in the West Wing of the 14th Ward School House, On MONDAY, Sept. 7, 1898. For Terms apply at her residence. d237-1d

STRAYED.

A SMALL, bay MAZE, horse shoe brand on left shoulder. When last seen, she was running on the mountain between the Hot Springs and City Creek. Any information given of the above animal to E. C. FOSB, 14th Ward, or to A. M. Cannon, Deseret News Office, will be rewarded. d246-1w

THEATRE!

Lessee & Manager.—H. B. Clawson & J. T. Gaine.

Benefit

Of the Eminent Tragedienne, MISS ANNETTE

INCE!

When she will appear, for the first time in this city, as

THE COUNTESS!

In the Beautiful Play of LOVE; or, the COUNTESS & SERP

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 9, 1898.

Will be presented, Sheridan Knowles' beautiful Play, in 5 Acts, entitled,

LOVE;

OR, THE COUNTESS AND THE SERP.

THE COUNTESS, Miss ANNETTE INCE

Huon, the Serp.....Mr D McKenzie Duke.....Mr J M Hardie Count Ulrich.....Mr J S Lindsay Sir Rupert.....Mr J C Graham Prince Frederick.....Mr J E Hyde Sir Conrad.....Mr E D Crowther Sir Otto.....Mr S W Darke Nicholas.....Mr J B Kelly Stephen.....Mr H Haines Falconer.....Mr C F Atwood Herald.....Mr J P Kelly

Empress.....Miss Adams Catherine.....Miss Alexander Christina.....Miss Platt Bertha.....Miss Foreman

Knights, Lords, Ladies, Guards, Attendants, etc., etc.

The performance will conclude with

SONG, "I dreamt that I dwelt in Marble Halls," MISS EMILIE INCE.

Saturday Evening, Sept. 12, 1898.

GREAT VARIETY BILL.

DOORS OPEN at 7 1/2 o'clock. Performance commences punctually at 8.

JUVENILE INSTRUCTOR

I have a few BOUND volumes of the First Volume of the JUVENILE INSTRUCTOR for sale; price \$4. Those who wish to purchase the Second Volume, bound in cloth covers made expressly for the INSTRUCTOR, can leave me their orders, as I have a few that will be ready for sale within a month. I can also furnish covers to those who have preserved the Second Volume and wish to have it bound.

GEORGE Q. CANNON. d246-4f

JUST OPENED

AT

KAHN BRO'S,

A LARGE STOCK OF

Merchandise

Comprising

CHOICE TEAS,

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RICE,

CANDLES,

SOAP,

LYE.

And Complete Assortment of

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HICKORY,

TICKING,

DENIMS,

FLANNELS

And Full Assortment of Fine

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244-1m

500 Packages

Dry Goods!