ADVICE TO MOTHERS

Health Commissioner Beatty Talks of Babies.

FEEDING AND NURSING HINTS.

Some Timely Hints to Parents and Others Regarding the Little Ones.

The following valuable rules and regulations for the management of children during the present hot season, especially directed to the prevention of that terrible disease known as cholera infantum, have been prepared by Health Commissioner T. B. Beatty, for publication in the local newspapers, at the request of the sanitary committee of the City Council.

It is shown by statistics that one of every one hundred live born children fifty die before the close of the fifth year. It is further established that a large majority of these deaths are due to carelessness in improper care and bad surroundings, and entirely preventible. It is my purpose to give consider the prevention of one of the most fatal contagion, which caused more deaths in Salt Lake City last year than in three months from diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles and the other infectious diseases so somberfeel during the entire year, viz., cholera infantum. Correctly speaking, this term applies to only one of several forms of diarrhœa, or summer complaint. The reason we use it is popularly used to describe them all, and since they are dependent upon the same conditions, and subject to the same rules for prevention, no distinction is necessary for the present purpose. It should be stated, however, that the most careful distinction should be made in applying treatment, but as this is the part of the physician it will not be discussed.

It is proper to first understand that hot weather alone not cause cholera infantum. If it were so no infant would escape. Other factors are necessary. The effects of the heat of summer is to lower vitality and weaken the digestive powers. It also favors fermentation and the development of the bacteria that are now proven to be the necessary factor in the production of the disease.

CAUSE OF CHOLERA INFANTUM.

Heat acts in many ways on the child constitution. Improper feeding and unsanitary surroundings cause cholera infantum. To meet the first indication special attention should be given to keeping the infant as cool as possible and dry. In the cities when practicable in any event always supplies with the greatest abundance of fresh air. This is of the utmost importance. The clothing should be the lightest of flannel, a single loose garment being preferable. A thin layer of clean or sanitin only so yet that the skin where there is much perspiration or a sensitive skin. It is most important in this delicate region to supply sufficient clothing at night.

It is a good practice to give a cool sponge bath at least twice daily during the heated season.

FEEDING.

Of far more importance than all other considerations is the prevention of the disease is the subject of medicine. Here the most scrupulous and intelligent care is imperative. By adhering excellently only to the following rules, neglecting nothing as trivial, every mother may be reasonably sure that her child will be protected from the malady which causes far so much apprehension and terror during the summer months.

NURSING INFANTS.

In nursing infants avoid over feeding. An infant under three months should not be nursed oftener than once in two or three hours during the day and not more than once during the night. If there are signs of thirst between nursing give a little water that has been boiled. Children frequently cry because of simple thirst, and water may be given in this way frequently. If the quantity and quality of mothers' milk is sufficient, avoid giving any other kind of food. Great harm results from violating this rule.

ARTIFICIALLY FED INFANTS.

When from any cause mothers' milk cannot be furnished and resort must be had to artificial feeding—which is always an evil under ten months of age—the best substitute is properly prepared cows' milk. The milk should be first sterilized or boiled. The purpose of this is to destroy the germs contained in it. Boiling is simpler, but sterilization is preferable. One method of performing the latter is to place a bottle or jar containing milk in a pan of warm water, which then heat until reaching 167, maintaining this temperature just under the boiling point for an hour. The same purpose can be accomplished by making use of an ordinary boiler. The milk, whether boiled or sterilized, should be cooled immediately in a cool place—a refrigerator, if possible. Where this is impracticable and no ice can be afforded, a bottle containing the milk should be wrapped in wet cloths, evaporation from the latter serving to lower the temperature.

DANGER IN COLLARS.

It is unsafe to keep milk in cellars in this city. This assertion is made positively and based upon the most careful observation. The germs of which would be absorbed by the milk in everywhere polluted and dangerous. Before feeding the sterilized or boiled milk should be diluted with boiled water or, better, with barley water, the latter prepared by boiling pearl barley in water and straining it. The extent of dilution should be according to the age of the child. In young infants the mixture should contain from one-third to one-half milk, gradually increasing with the child's age. The addition of a little cream, and milk sugar which latter can be obtained at a drug store, is advantageous. The quantity to be used at each nursing until the infant is two months old is four ounces; this to be increased, according to age, to six and eight ounces. When infants are accustomed to cream should be substituted for barley in the mixture. If curds are passed in the stools lime water should be used, substituting it for a portion of the barley water. The proportion of lime water should be one-third of the quantity given. The use of lime water is always a good precautionary measure during the hottest days.

FLOUR BALL.

It seems that sometimes, despite all precautions, milk cannot be digested. If, while using milk, time to prepare to the medium, then it is better to switch a substitute. The flour ball should be resorted to the flour ball, made by placing several ounces of flour in strong white cotton cloth, tying tightly so as to prevent the boiling of water for twelve hours. When removed the hard portion should be scraped to a powder and mixed with boiling water into a gruel the consistency of milk. From two to six tablespoonfuls should be given according to age of child. This is a very wholesome food, the starch having been converted by boiling into dextrin—which is easily digested, a little cream may be added. Frequently after using this mixture for a few days milk can be resumed. If one ounce of is persistently indigested recourse should be had to condensed milk or upon the advice of the physician one of the prepared foods.

Infants should be fed from a plain bottle with a rubber nipple, never under any circumstances using tubes, the sale of which should be prohibited by law. The bottle and nipple should be thoroughly cleaned after each using and kept in cold water. For taking feeding reached their second summer the same care should be exercised. The general and commonly allowed should be restricted. The life of the secular element should not be sacrificed to teething, and yield very scanty to such. Teething is simply a source of irritation that impairs the vitality and requires great care necessary. The food given to such an infant should be most simple and easily digested.

THE STABLE FLY.

Flies should be given such a dry diet boiled or poached, milk sterilized or boiled and bread and crackers. To this may be added light milk puddings, boiled rice and occasionally a little fresh beef. Fruit should be given very sparingly and only in a perfectly fresh and ripe condition. If after all the above precautions are observed there should occur the slightest signs of looseness in the infant, a physician should be consulted. Under no circumstances attempt to check diarrhœa by astringents, etc.

THE SUPPLE DIARRHŒA

is either the result of bacteria or germs that cause it be so to clearly when cognizant, or it affords favorable conditions for their lodgment and action and should therefore be resisted without delay. What otherwise might have proven a fatal attack may be arrested in its inception, and if not then treated all the resources within the power of physicians are usually futile. Last, but no less important among preventive measures is

CLEANLINESS.

Not only do unsanitary surroundings impair the child's resistance to the disease, but they are the direct and perhaps usual cause of it, by carrying infection to the milk which is a ready receptacle of impurities. It is common observation that your dwellings provide shelter for many families who live in a state of less filthy manner, disregarding the rules of ventilation, personal cleanliness, and sanitary conditions. This is because of the increasing difficulty of the milk to become infected. Certainly cleanliness cannot be referred to as the ground of hardship. It is within the power of all to keep their houses and their bodies and to move the impurities that breed their children's destruction. For the sake of the children they should choose to do so. The other day, even though they fail to trace the connection between filth and disease and have a grounded superstition that Providence stores is responsible for their physical ills.

A WORD TO HARVESTS.

In closing, attention may be called to the fact that every effort is being made by the Health Department, warmly supported by the sanitary committee, to secure a pure milk supply. It is manifestly more necessary that milk, being the sole reliance for infant feeding, should be pure and wholesome to start with; that it should be obtained from healthy cows, properly fed and milked by clean men; that the receptacles for it should be kept clean and general sanitary conditions maintained, and that it should be furnished undiluted and fresh. All this requires constant supervision, the expense of which should be defrayed by a license fee from the dairymen, for whose protection as well as that of the public the inspection is needed. The action has been opposed by the dairymen, but it is the purpose of the sanitarians to be firm in securing its adoption and enforcement.

A vigorous public sentiment should uphold the latter in their determination.

T. B. BEATTY.

Escaped From Custody.

H. O. Conner who was arrested by the police a few days ago and who has in the meantime been confined to the city jail made a bold and successful break for liberty this forenoon. It appears that he and one is an incorrigible in the stronger sense of the word followed close on the heels of Jailer Kimball as he descended the stairway from the bowlie ward and as the door was opened made a dash into the yard. As he was holding for the street with the speed of a frightened deer he was captured by Officer Devine, of the fire department, and taken back and turned over to Jailer Kimball who seized the young rascal by the arm and started for the jail with him again. Shortly, with the rapidity of an arrow from a bow and the speed of an antelope he wrenched himself from the officer's grasp and was off down with six or eight different policemen giving chase. But Conner eluded good Devine, and at last accounts was still at large.

Off for Salida.

Five hundred excursionists, consisting of prominent society people of this city, are going to Salida this week where they will spend a few hours in exhilarating salty water.

Horticultural Meeting.

The Salt Lake County Horticultural association will hold their monthly meeting in the county court room Saturday, July 7th, at 12 m. It is expected that several short lectures will be given by the members on fruit growing for pleasure and profit. All those who are specially invited. It is desired that the members report as near as possible the number of fruit growers in their respective districts and also report to the meeting to regard to the success of the horticultural law.

Associate Justice Bartch.

Judge Bartch did not hold court this morning, but expects to take up several cases in his department during the coming week.

Woman's Suffrage.

There will be a meeting in the interest of the Woman's Suffrage association at the residence of Mrs. Amelia W. Kerbey, No. 913 south Main street, on Tuesday, July 3rd, at 2 p. m.

All are invited.

M. H. IRVINE, Secretary.

Elizabeth Wyatt Willes.

The funeral services over the remains of Mrs. Elizabeth Wyatt Willes, who died on the 26th inst., were held yesterday in the Twentieth ward meeting house. There was a large gathering of friends and relatives present, and the speakers offered consoling remarks to those immediately bereaved. Sister Willes was a faithful latter-day Saint, having joined the Church in England, and knew God. She was the wife of William Willes, deceased. She leaves one son and two daughters, who are grown up. She was a devoted wife and a loving mother, and her death will leave a vacancy which will be sadly felt by her family.

Prizes Awarded.

One of the most pleasant exercises that has taken place at Salisbury season, was that of the Fourteenth Ward Sunday School on Wednesday last. The children were entertained at foot-racing and other games for which prizes were awarded. Games were also offered to little girls from eight to twelve years of age for the best made cake. Six competed and all were so well taken that a prize was given each of the following: Jennie Taylor, Francis Young, Annie Taylor, Ida Dee, Vera Fox and Elizabeth Cannon. The decision was rendered by three ladies, disinterested of the ward.

Fourth of July Celebration.

The citizens of Taylorville and West Jordan have combined in an effort to give a big Fourth of July celebration at the Sixty-fourth district school house. An elaborate and interesting program is being arranged for the occasion. It includes an address by the Hon. C. W. Penrose, who has been some weeks of the day; addresses by Hon. Heber Bowman and John Sylvester, musical and other features, and all to conclude with a grand ball in the evening.

A COW ON THE WARPATH.

She Makes a Lively Rush at Everybody and Everything.

A bovine of the female order caused quite a lively scattering at the corner of State and Second South at 10:30 this morning.

She opened the fun by chasing a hapless pedestrian. Fortunately the man's foot slipped and he got off with only the loss of four square inches of his trousers and a thorough mucking in the dirt. The cow's attention was next turned towards a News scribe, but as he claimed to have an appointment upstairs she disputed the sidewalk with a colored gentleman who was armed with a mop stick. The darkey was completely routed and the cow soon made a call at Mr. Kapler's well stocked clothing store where two little children standing in the doorway had a very narrow escape from being gored. Being chased from the store by the owner the animal continued east on Second South. She was headed from on South Temple street, where she seized Mr. Charles Barnes from his wheel, much to the detriment of the latter.

COMMERCIAL.

SALT LAKE CLEARING HOUSE.

Today's clearings house exchanges amounted to $[illegible]. Balances day last year, $152,[illegible]. Week's exchanges, $[illegible]. Same week last year, $[illegible]. Month's clearings, $4,[illegible]. Same month last year, $5,[illegible].

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

New York—Sterling, [illegible] buyers, $[illegible]. London—Silver, [illegible].

ORE AND BULLION.

Wells, Fargo & Co. received today: Ores, [illegible]. W. S. McCornick & Co. received today: Bullion, $[illegible]; silver and lead ores, $[illegible]; Cyanide, $[illegible]. Total, $[illegible]. T. R. Jones & Co. received today: Ores, $[illegible]; bullion, $[illegible]. Total, $[illegible].

REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

MINERALS AND MARKETS.

[illegible]

THE DISTRICT COURT.

Judge Merrill Takes His Weekly Turn at the Dissect Mill.

BENNY BUCK NOTE CASE DECIDED.

Resolutions in the Martha Turner Matter—Rulings of Court in the Law and Motion Calendar.

Chief Justice Merrill relieved from further duty in the Territorial Supreme Court until the end of July, sat as a Third district court this morning for the purpose of hearing motion matters, and in about an hour and a quarter got through a list of motions, which included the setting of cases on the law and motion calendar for hearing during the next three weeks. His honor then adjourned till Monday next, at 10 a. m.

HE MOVED TO DISMISS.

The divorce case of Catharine Weiss vs Ernest H. Weiss was called up, the plaintiff's attorney being John Lee Taylor. The ground of the complaint was failure to provide.

Mrs. Weiss is about twenty-one years of age. The parties intermarried on December 23rd, 1893, in this city, and there are three children, aged respectively eight, six and four years. Her and her wife lived together until Feb. 1893, when they separated, and since that time Weiss has not contributed anything towards the support of his family. It was stated that the defendant is now in Chicago, and he does appears to be among the most sober of men. Mrs. Weiss, upon whom the children are entirely dependent, was questioned by her witnesses as an industrious, hard-working woman.

Judge Merrill granted the decree as prayed, giving plaintiff the custody of the children.

A DISMISSED DEFENDANT.

In the other divorce case on today's list Daniel J. Quinn was the plaintiff and Sarah Quinn the defendant. The former was certified, and J. H. Harris was Quinn's attorney.

The marriage took place at Brown's Station, Carbon county, Wyoming, on the 2nd of Dec. 1887, and in February, 1889, Mrs. Quinn left her husband and has positively refused to return. The case went by default and the decree of divorce was granted.

THE BENNY BUCK NOTE CASE.

In the case of Wynn Dunty vs John Buck, argued on Saturday last, Judge Merrill now held that the promissory notes in dispute were subject to attachment under execution and garnishment, and directed that they be turned over to Sheriff McQuinn.

SHORT ORDERS.

In the Nuttall vs the Webster City Cattle Co. Default and Judgment set aside on motion of plaintiff.

Granville Gillette vs John W. Taylor et al. Demurrer withdrawn; ten days to answer.

Ramsey and Stevenson company vs J. H. Griffiths et al. Defendant Griffiths withdrew demurrer and filed his answer to Bank vs Cooke et al. Motion denied, and directed that they be turned over to Sheriff McQuinn.

Louisa Smith vs Helen Young et al. Dismissed as to H. B. Clark; default of the other defendants. Judgment and decree of foreclosure.

Thos. Lenhan vs the Earle Furniture & Carpet company. Leave given the defendants till July 9 to file statement on motion for a new trial.

Utah Commercial & Savings Bank vs the Well Auger Mining and Milling company et al. Default of the company taken and judgment entered against them without prejudice to the other defendants. Decree entered.

Jas. Bird vs Hosmer Crawford et al. Default set aside and judgment.

W. F. Hills vs Daniel Clays and M. A. Clays, his wife. Default and judgment of foreclosure.

Niels A. Marsh, a Norwegian, now of Salt Lake, was admitted to citizenship.

Bank of Commerce vs Isaac J. Stubbs et al. Judgment and decree of foreclosure.

Ella Moller vs Frank Moller. Order to show cause why temporary alimony should not be paid, was set for hearing two weeks from today.

Cunningham & Co. vs Carl M. Hansen. Default and judgment.

Joseph Kanes vs the Rio Grande Western Railway Co. Demurrers were allowed but July 23rd to file statement on motion for a new trial.

H. E. Booth & Co. vs Louis Hinckenlough et al. Answer and cross-complaint withdrawn and judgment agreed to by stipulation.

A BIG CHECK.

In the case of Martha Turner vs the Union National Bank, Wells, Fargo & Co. and the Utah Title Insurance & Trust Co., decided by the Territorial Supreme Court this week, the respondent was ordered into court today. The sum involved is upward of $10,000 and the court made an order on the payment of this by the 10th. A check for the amount was handed over this afternoon. The money has been lying in the United States Depository a little over a year.

Settlings of Cases.

MONDAY, JULY 2ND.

In the matter of the appointment of Sarah J. Young for a Writ of habeas corpus on behalf of Isabella Ann Young and Wm. H. Young.

Mechanics' Protective Association vs P. L. Shore—C. S. Varian, J. A. Hendon, J. W. Judd, Powers & Hoag.

FRIDAY, JULY 6TH.

Ellen J. Peabodies vs J. F. Dickson—Order to show cause why injunction should not be granted. Williams & Wells, J. G. Sutherland, J. H. Bailey, Reynolds & Rawlins.

MONDAY, JULY 9TH.

Chas. W. Nunn vs Chas. E. Johnson—Dry & Powell motion for injunction, A. S. Peters.

Anna Ida Haling et al vs J. W. Underwood Jr.—Rule to show cause why injunction should not be granted. Williams, Varian & Sutherland.

TUESDAY, JULY 10TH.

York Mining Co. vs Andrew Jackson—Williams, Varian & Sutherland motion to show cause why injunction should not be granted.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11TH.

James Stolinger et al vs James Hudson et al—Williams, VanCott & Williams, order to show cause why injunction should not be granted.

THURSDAY, JULY 12TH.

Edwin Caldwell vs Sadie M. Caldwell—Dwelle & Critchlow, motion for second test, Powers & Stoop.

FRIDAY, JULY 13TH.

John Beck vs A. E. Hyde—Dawson & Critchlow, Lewhouse & Kaiser, motion inspection of books and accounts, W. H. Dickson.

MONDAY, JULY 16TH.

W. S. Earls vs Midland Coffee & Tea Co.—C. S. Kinney, motion dissolve attachment; Booth, Lee & Gray.

TUESDAY, JULY 17TH.

Clara Hutchinson vs Wm. Hutchinson—C. O. Whitmore, order to show cause why alimony should be allowed.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18TH.

M. J. Gray vs Chas. Dunballer et al—Lewhouse & Kaiser, J. W. Judd, motion to appoint receiver; S. P. Armstrong.

Pontius Nuttall vs L. L. Estes et al—Rhodes & Rhodes.

Orphans on the Lake.

The families and mothers children of St. Ann's orphanage were made happy yesterday afternoon, when Colonel Henry Paulson of the owners of the Talisi, took them for a short cruise on the lake from Hall. Air out toward the islands and back again. There were between twenty-five and thirty of them, and they enjoyed themselves as only children can. To say Colonel Page is one of the biggest men in Salt Lake, is their opinion.

DEATHS.

[illegible]

The Perfume of Violets

The quality of purity, the grace of the rose, and a flower of their choicest in Dunton's Violet Powder.

Fire Crackers Given Away

Spencer & Lynch Co., 124 Main.

Fireworks Given Away With Every 50 cent Cash Purchase.

Spencer & Lynch Co., 124 Main.

Stockholders Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Sampson Mining company will be held at the general office of the said company at No. 243 South on East Temple (Main) street, in Salt Lake City, Utah Territory for the transaction of business and officers of said company on Thursday, June 28th, A. D., 1894, commencing at 9 o'clock a. m. and closing at 6 o'clock p. m. of said day and date. Transfer books of the company will be closed on Saturday, June 23rd, 1894, and opened on Monday, July 23rd, 1894. The reason why this special meeting is called is because the annual meeting day of the stockholders of said company as fixed by the articles of incorporation is July 25th of this year and this day being a legal holiday in Utah it was also therefore this special meeting becomes necessary.

C. K. GILCHRIST, Vice President.

R. G. EATON, Assistant Secretary.

Dated Salt Lake City, Utah, June 25th, 1894.

A GREAT REMEDY.

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla is that while it purifies the blood and so does good by driving from the veins the germs of disease and health, it also imparts new life and vigor to every function of the body. Hence the expression so often heard: "Hood's Sarsaparilla made a new person of me!" It overcomes that tired feeling in common use.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, always reliable and beneficial. 1

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

Horses For the Fourth! Fireworks Given Away.

Spencer & Lynch Co., 124 Main.

WANTED.

WANTED—[illegible] CO., [illegible] Mass. [illegible] Hartford Steam Boiler, Fidelity and Casualty Co.

408 and 407 Progress Building.

SAVINGS BANK

100 Main Street.

Open Saturday evenings from 7 to 8 o'clock. Pay 4% interest on deposits of $1.00 or more, and compounded four times a year.

Utah Title Insurance & Trust Co.

Capital $1,000,000, Full Paid.

A. H. PARK, President. H. S. WOODS, Vice President. A. C. THOMAS, Sec. and Treas.

The German American Fire Ins. Co.
The Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
The Hartford Fire Ins. Co.
The Pennsylvania Fire Ins. Co.
The American Fire Ins. Co.

Combined Assets. $36,000,000.

Heber J. Grant & Co.

AGENTS.

60 MAIN ST., SALT LAKE CITY.

R. K. Thomas

26, 28, 32, East First South Street, Salt Lake City.

Great Summer Clearance Sale

JULY 2nd TO August 31

Everything Must Go.

We offer 300 ends in Black Silk mounted weaves. Indias, Taffeta, Armures, gros grain, Peau de Suie, etc.

About 100 ends Fancy and Solid Colors, Assorted Silks, 25c, 35c, 45c 55 cents.

Dress Goods in summer and early fall shades, to be closed out cotton. Prices will be made to other this about.

We show 200 Pieces Black Silk Laces, in sets and all widths, they will be included in this sale.

We will close out about 200 pieces of these Elegant, Sunset Colored Laces, Cream, Ecrues and White.

We shall throw out from our boxes to clean out 100 pieces Torchon Laces, and mark them at about half price.

Black, Colored and Cream Lace Flouncings and all over at less than cost of production. See them.

Embroidery Flouncings, in white, and white with colored embroidery and all over, will be offered at half value.

About 1,000 Pieces White and colored Embroidery Edgings and insertions, at cost and less.

A lot of Pure Silk Gloves and Mitts, in tans, cerises, reds, browns, slates, etc., at 25c pair, worth from 50c to 75c a pair.

Black Silk Mitts will be offered at 20c, 25c, 35c, 50c and for a pair. Excellent value.

We offer 1,000 Ladies' Dupskin Driving Gloves, 100 pairs, were 50c, also Gauntlet Kid Gloves, 75c per pair, were $1.25 pair.

100 Pieces Black, Heavyweight Silk, Satins in three qualities, well worth 50c to 60c per yard, and 100 to 90c, 75c, 80c, 65c yard.

Remnants in Choice Styles, Dark Sateens, 12½c yard, and 50 pieces Indigo Sateens, 10c yard, worth 15 cents.

100 Pieces Choice New Goods, Black Ground, Figured Sateens, 12c yard. We have already sold 300 pieces of these goods.

Renfrew Ginghams 5c a yard, Indigo, Plain Wash Poplin, suitable for shirts, waists, etc., 6½c, are worth 12½c yard.

Shirting Print Remnants, 4c yard. Best Prints 5c yard. Remnants, choice prints, 3c and 4½c yard.

1,000 PARASOLS.

See them, 25c to $5.00.

1,000 Ladies' Waists.

See them, 25c to $1.00.

1,000 Ladies' Wrappers.

See them, 50c to $1.50.

1,000 Ladies' Oxford Ties.

75c, 95c, $1.25, to close.

Ladies' Linen Collars, 2½ cents each.

Ladies' Chemisettes, 5 cents each.

Ladies' Chemisettes, (New) 25c each.

2,000 Cards Buttons, 2 doz. on a Card. 10c Card.

R. K. Thomas