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CHOLERA SPREADING.

ALARMING reports are current in relation to the spread of Asiatic cholera, which has so often devastated the world. It is not long since reports stated that the dread disease was carrying off 400 victims daily in Cashmere, Persia. A few cases occurred in the Parisian suburbs a short time ago. Lately statements have come over the wires to the effect that this plague was spreading in Russia. The situation in that country has become so alarming that the authorities are suppressing dispatches which tell of the ravages of the malady.

Appearances indicate that it has commenced its usual course and is traveling westward. While the "grip" was prevalent in Europe and in this country, numbers of noted physicians asserted that that disease was a natural forerunner of cholera. If this be the case there should be, so far as possible, an all round cleaning up throughout the civilized world—a task of such herculean dimensions as to render it practically impossible.

If the grip is really a forerunner of the old-fashioned cholera plague, it certainly prepares the way for its havoc, as the influenza complaint so enfeebles the systems of its victims as to render them specially susceptible to the operations of any other prevailing epidemic.

MR. GLADSTONE FAILING.

HON. W. E. GLADSTONE was hit on the eye with a missile, in the City of Chester, while on the way to attend a political meeting in that town. He filled his appointment, however, and the incident caused him to be the recipient of an ovation.

The statesman made an egregious mistake in stating his belief that the injury inflicted upon him was the result of malice because the Conservative party were resorting to coercion.

If there had been any generally riotous demonstration toward Mr. Gladstone, this statement of his would have had an excuse behind it. The throwing of the missile was a mere personal affair. It was a piece of gingerbread thrown from the hand of a woman, the wife of a workingman.

A few years ago Mr. Gladstone would have been ashamed to have made such an application of a circumlocution of that character, as there can be no doubt that the conservative party, as such, would go to great lengths to protect the honorable gentleman from bodily injury.

He must be failing, or he never

would have uttered an allegation so childish and absurd as the one referred to.

DEFEAT FOLLOWS THEM.

A SAD fatality seems to have attended the Tuscarora outfit throughout. They had announced that they would return in fighting trim, with umbrellas aloft, banners waving and drums beating. A special dispatch was forwarded to the "Liberal" organ stating that, owing to so many who went east with the crowd concluding to remain back awhile, the saddened remnants of the dejected tribe could not obtain a special train to bring them on to Salt Lake. Their car was tagged on to the regular. The baggage car, containing the Tuscarora paraphernalia, was sent on ahead, but was side-tracked away back on the road. Hence the discomfited Indians were not in a position to celebrate circus fashion, by a street parade, the tremendous defeat which they have suffered. The dispatch does not state that the people who did not come on with the remnants delayed their coming, in some instances, in order to avoid returning in the ranks of the demoralized tribe.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY POSITION.

JUDGE GRESHAM is now seriously talked of as the possible nominee by the People's Party convention at Omaha on the 4th of July next. He is a native of Indiana. It is said that his views are in accord with much that the People's Party favor. He is also popular with labor organizations and labor leaders. It is reported that these latter will defray Gresham's campaign expenses in the event of his acceptance of the nomination.

Judge Gresham is about sixty years of age. He has an excellent war record. He received a wound before Atlanta, the effects of which still cause him pain at times. He also distinguished himself as military commander of the Natchez district. After the war he served a term in Congress, and later was offered several places by Gen. Grant, but declined them. Among the offices he declined was that of Secretary of the Interior, but he subsequently accepted that of United States District Judge. He was a candidate for the U. S. Senate from Indiana in 1880, but was not successful. He acted for one year as Postmaster-General under President Arthur, and then succeeded Secretary Folger in the Treasury Department towards the close of Arthur's administration, but only held the position a few months. He was appointed United States Circuit Judge in December, 1884, by President Arthur, which place he still holds.

Judge Gresham is one of the most popular members of the Federal Judiciary in the whole United States. He has rendered several decisions in which he emphatically denounced combines, trusts and monopolies. The Seventh Judicial Circuit embraces Indiana, Northern Illinois, Southern Illinois, Eastern Wisconsin and Western Wisconsin. Walter G. Gresham and W. A. Woods are the Circuit Judges, and Justice Harlan the

Supreme Court member of the same Circuit.

In 1888 Judge Gresham was a candidate for nomination before the Chicago Republican Convention. His chances at first were considered good. Col. Ingersoll was his companion. A scene occurred on that occasion which, no doubt, disconcerted the Greshamites. Col. Ingersoll was actually compelled to cease speaking when it was learned that Gresham was his candidate.

If the judge accepts the Omaha nomination it will certainly complicate matters in the ensuing election, though it is well known that he has not even the ghost of a chance for President.

JULY IN SALT LAKE FOR EIGHTEEN YEARS.

A REPORT of weather observations for July, extending over eighteen years, at Salt Lake, has been issued by Director Saliebury. The mean temperature of the month for that period was 75.5 degrees. The warmest July was that of 1890, with an average of 78.8 degrees. The coldest July was that of 1891, with an average of 73.3 degrees. The highest temperature during any July for eighteen years was 102 degrees on July 30, 1889; the lowest for the month in the same period was 45 degrees on July 12th, 1880.

The average rainfall for July in eighteen years was 0.51 inches. The greatest monthly precipitation was 2.42 inches in the July of 1874; the least was a trace in July, 1886.

AN INTERESTING "FIND."

THE Government Fish Commissioner dispatched the steamer "Albatross" to Alaska, the object being to obtain data regarding pelagic sealing and such other information as would be of general interest. Special treasury agents Williams, Nettleton and Barnes accompanied the expedition. A dispatch to the San Francisco Chronicle announces that on Copper Island the skeleton of a rytinagias or mammoth sea cow was obtained from the natives, \$150 being the consideration. This animal has been extinct about 160 years. The skeleton obtained is nearly thirty feet long, and all parts of it are preserved and in splendid condition. It is the second specimen known to be in existence, the other being in possession of the Czar of Russia. The one obtained by the expedition has been sent to the Smithsonian Institute, at Washington, where it will be properly mounted and taken care of.

The last living specimen of the rytinagias was seen in 1730 by the Behring expedition; and two trips equipped and sent out by the government for the purpose of discovering and capturing others have resulted in getting nothing but a few broken and detached bones. The skeleton is an object of interest and study.

The Woman's Pharmaceutical Association of Illinois is planning to conduct a model pharmacy in the Illinois building at the World's Fair.