

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

A happy New Year to the good and true,
In every land and clime,
Though their number is but a very few,
They'll govern the world in time;
Each winter's death and each summer's
birth
Is bringing that time more near,
Then joy will come to old Mother Earth,
And she'll have a happy New Year.

Now the wicked rule, and the people
mourn,
And toll from morn till night,
Enriching the men who with lofty scorn,
Dole out their weekly mite;
For human muscle is plenty and cheap,
Though food be ever so dear,
So the poor may struggle and want and
weep—
God sent them a happy New Year!

But the grand old Prophets of ancient times
Predicted that woe should cease,
That earth should be cleansed from her chil-
dren's crimes
And be crowned with the fruits of peace;
That the laboring man should plant and
build,
While plenty his toil should cheer,
Inherit the wealth of the land he tilled,
And smile on each happy New Year.

And the day of the poor and meek has
come,
Their sun has begun to rise,
And its rays shine bright on a happy home
'Neath the blue of these western skies,
Where a "Mormon" host has prepared the
way
With a Prophet as pioneer,
And the honest of every creed may stay
For many a happy New Year.

Farewell to departing Seventy Three,
And welcome to Seventy Four!
O may it be pregnant with liberty
For nations the wide world o'er;
May it bring to our Mountain State release
From the plots of the wicked here,
And be to all lovers of truth and peace
A glorious happy New Year!

CHARLES W. PENROSE.
Ogden Junction.

BAZAINE'S CONDEMNATION.

On the 10th of December, the council of war at Trianon rendered judgment in the trial of Marshal Bazaine, the judges unanimously declaring the Marshal guilty of capitulating with his army in the open field, without having done all that duty and honor dictated to prevent such a calamity, and they condemned the accused:

To pay the expenses of the trial;
To have his name stricken from the list of the Legion of Honor;
To degradation from his military rank; and
To be executed.

This condemnation was the most severe that the tribunal could pronounce, and is strictly in conformity with the provisions of military law, which forbids, on penalty of death, all generals commanding an army to capitulate in the open field. The judges rejected, as not substantiated, the charges of treason against the accused. These charges, however, were but incidental portions of the indictment, the principal charge, the one upon which the whole trial hinged, being that the commander-in-chief of the army of the Rhine had violated certain leading clauses of the military law, and the investigation of these charges was the great object of the trial.

The defence sought to complicate the trial by the introduction of political matters; and the accused himself had the temerity to avow, as an excuse for treating with the enemy, that after the fall of the Empire on the 4th of September, the only government that existed in France was an insurrectionary one. Poor as it was, this was the best defence the accused could make, and in offering it he undoubtedly expected that it would produce a favorable impression upon the officers of the court which tried him, nearly all of whom, as well as himself, had served under the Empire; but in this expectation he was disappointed, for his course at Metz was such a flagrant violation of every provision of military law, that no excuses of a political nature were regarded as any mitigation of the gravity of his crime.

This trial is justly regarded as one of the most important of the present generation, and its commencement and result have been ascribed by newspaper writers to political causes, and primarily to wounded national pride, rather than to a desire for the administration of justice. While feelings of this kind may have increased the desire of the French people to have

Marshal Bazaine's conduct investigated, I think it can be proved without difficulty, that his trial and condemnation were strictly in accordance with the principles of French military jurisprudence, and were exactly what might have been expected under the circumstances, and to prove this to your numerous readers is my object in writing this article.

A very strong impression at one time prevailed that Bazaine had sold himself to the Prussians; but while nothing was adduced in the way of evidence during the trial to confirm this impression, it was proven to the satisfaction of his judges—

First, that he did not do all that was within his power, and which honor and duty required, to prevent capitulation;

Second, that after having induced Marshal McMahon to march, Bazaine made no serious attempt to go to his aid, but left him and the second corps of the army to bear the brunt of the entire struggle, thus hastening on the disasters which culminated in the surrender at Sedan.

Third, that the accused neglected to gather resources from the environs of Metz, which would have enabled him to prolong his resistance; and that instead of serving out rations to his men he permitted his supplies to be used wastefully, and had the horses fed with wheat and rye.

Fourth, that after receiving news of the situation in France, from the Prussian Commander-in-chief, instead of endeavoring to revive the spirit of his army and of the people of Metz, he spread news favorable to the enemy.

Fifth, that the accused charged Regnier, a spy in the service of Bismarck, to inform his master that he, Bazaine, was ready to capitulate without the honors of war, and that, too, when he had a month's provisions, and abundance of the munitions of war on hand.

Sixth, that while systematically isolating himself from France and the Government of the National Defence, the accused made known to Regnier, the Prussian spy, whose identity was proven by a pass from M. de Bismarck, that his entire supply of provisions would be exhausted by a certain day.

Seventh, that the Marshal remained inactive while his army was in good fighting condition, making no effort to prevent capitulation, either by breaking the enemy's lines, or by a series of engagements, endeavoring to raise the blockade of Metz.

Eighth, that, contrary to the laws of war, the marshal, by his aide-de-camp, General Boyer, carried on negotiations, of a political nature, with the enemy, for the dismemberment of French territory, when he was entirely destitute of authority for any such purpose.

Ninth, that having determined to capitulate, he failed to destroy the materials and munitions of war with which Metz was well provided, and which, falling into the hands of the enemy, enabled them more successfully to continue the war against France; and

Tenth, and last, it was proved that Marshal delivered to the enemy the colors of his army, after having used subterfuges to prevent them being destroyed by his troops.

All these points were clearly proven by hundreds of witnesses, whose testimony was the cause of the condemnation to death pronounced upon Marshal Bazaine by the council of war at Trianon. The Bazaine trial is, above all and in a word, the punishment pronounced by public opinion upon a marshal of France, who, entrusted with the leadership of an army, and the defense of a fortress, places both army and fortress in the hands of the enemy; and the condemnation to death pronounced on the 10th of December is an endorsement by that Council of War of the principle that any military officer who proves himself recreant to and unworthy of the confidence and trust reposed in him by his country, is worthy only of death.

I regard the condemnation of Bazaine as the commencement of the revenge of France against Germany; but unfortunately for the pride of the nation, instead of the victim being German or Germany, it was a bad Frenchman.

A word more and I have done. A writer in a city contemporary has, on two or three occasions, compared the fate of Bazaine to that of Marshal Ney, the "bravest of the brave." In reply I would simply recommend this uninformed person

to go to school and study French history.

L. A. BERTRAND.

The Pope and Archbishop Ledochowski.

The following is a translation (from a German version) of the text of the Pope's letter to Archbishop Ledochowski, referred to in a recent telegram:

REVEREND BROTHER: Greeting and apostolic blessing. If at any time it has been God's pleasure to show to men that the fabric of the church is of Divine building, and that on that account all attacks directed against it by the powers of hell and the malice of man must be in vain, surely it is now, reverend brother, while this truth is forced upon the sight even of those who do not wish to see it, for He has permitted all to conspire for the destruction of the church. We see contempt, calumny, laws, and temporal superiority arrayed against it, the effect of resolutions long formed brought to realization by protracted labor and developed by the most exasperated sect, which has almost everywhere secured supreme power. Its professors are designated rebels, its bishops are condemned by lay courts as agitators, persecuted with fines, deprived of their offices, and expelled the country; the spiritual orders are prohibited; the clergy is gagged, and, by arbitrary measures, prevented from exercising its office; education of the youth in the spirit of the church is forbidden, in order that, on the one hand, the population may not be confirmed in the principles of religion, and that, on the other, the hope may vanish of able and faithful servants of the altar being trained up. In order to undermine the glory of God, the property dedicated to God is robbed; even the chief helmsman of the church is kept in bondage in order that, though utterly despoiled, he may not govern the church with freedom, according to his powers. All this, reverend brother, makes your heart bleed, but it likewise rends our own, for though we are grieved at the heavy portion of woe meted out specially to you—so heavy that by the weight of your persecutions your health has been endangered—we see, on the other hand, and beyond this, the evil spreading over the whole of Europe to its full length and breadth, and, moreover, over other continents likewise. Nevertheless, the very magnitude of the evil, and the uncommon breadth of its diffusion, raise the sure hope that deliverance is close at hand. For if God at a former time, when He desired to save the world, permitted so many devilish perversities that even His own Son was not spared, we have cause to infer that the same God is now, by the unbridled efforts of hell, preparing the only eventful regeneration, and for a triumph of the church, at this moment deprived of all human assistance; and that by the visible manifestation of His power He will compel even the proudest hearts into obedience. Furthermore, reverend brother, you make the tokens of your love the dearer to us, the more you are afflicted with troubles, and magnanimously sacrifice everything, even life itself, to the execution of your office; and the more resolutely and staunchly you fight for the church, the more does our desire gain in intensity that you may be quickly restored to all the more complete health. The gifts from your dioceses, which you have forwarded to us, have forced us to admire their fervent love, but have at the same time occasioned a certain regret, because these alms are offered by those who are themselves hemmed in on all sides by a severe tribulation. Receive, therefore, the assurance of the deep gratitude of our heart, you, as well as your clergy and your people, on behalf of whom we pray fervently to God that He may give them the same spirit which He has given their pastor, and like perseverance in the great peril in which they find themselves. May God grant them and you that un-failing unanimity which annihilates and exhausts all the power of the adversaries, in order thus to provide a fresh victory for the just cause and fresh glory for the church. Meanwhile, as herald of the grace of God, and in proof of our particular attachment, we pronounce upon you and both your archdioceses our apostolic blessing.

Given at Rome, St. Peter's, on the 3rd of November, 1873, the twenty-eighth of our reign.

PIUS P. P. IX.

A Lady's Opinion of a Sleeping Car.

And here, while the dusky hand of our ever-attentive "amendment" prepared our couch for the night-watches, let me say one word about sleeping cars. I know they are elegant in every detail—that everything is done to insure the comfort of travellers, so that they may sleep as comfortably and rest as securely as e'er they might in "home, sweet home;" but how about the dressing conveniences? A woman's toilet, to be satisfactorily performed, demands some other position than prone upon the face. Likewise, it is somewhat more agreeable to perform portions of the toilet unobserved by the multitude. Men either are not burdened with modesty, or they have minds that soar so far above the feminine that they give no thought to the embarrassment attendant upon the method and manner of disposing one's self in those close quarters. A woman carefully extinguishes herself behind the curtain, slyly unloosens a lace, envelops herself decorously in a large waterproof, not daring to lay aside her chignon for fear of a surprise, and to stow herself away uncomfortable and depressed. The stranger in the bunk above leisurely divests himself of his outer garments, pulls off his boots, loosens his suspenders and bounds into bed with graceful ease, rather enjoying the situation! I think if there could be a lady's car for sleeping and toilet, exclusive of gentlemen, it would be a great advancement in wayfaring civilization. I thought so this morning, especially when I awoke from uneasy slumbers to find the foot-board fallen, and a group of serene-browed men gazing smilingly upon my sleeping beauty. Let us have separate cars, good people, and we can ask nothing more of you in the way of luxury and restful ease.—Ex.

Scarlet Fever.

The following is from the pen of Doctor F. M. Logan, permanent secretary of the Board of Health, and appeared in the *Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal*—

In view of the prevalence of scarlet fever in various parts of the State, and especially in San Francisco, as shown in our table, I deem it proper at the present writing (November 24th), to submit, for the benefit of the public, the following brief memorandum respecting its nature, and the most available means of combatting and arresting its ravages. The disease is generally considered to be eminently communicable—the patient contaminating the atmosphere—so that no susceptible person can remain in the same room or indeed in the same house, without danger of contracting it. The prophylaxis, or preventive treatment, therefore, requires the separation of the healthy from those affected with the disease and from those who have intercourse with such patients. This is the only measure that promises any positively good results. Hence it should be carried out during a malignant epidemic—even to the temporary breaking up of every academic establishment; for it is hardly possible to isolate children in the same house or school, however large, so as to prevent the disease from spreading. Fumigation, and the so-called disinfectants, will not destroy miasma in the sick room; consequently cleanliness and ventilation are imperatively called for. We cannot disinfect the walls of the chamber, nor the clothes of the patient, except by washing them, or exposing them to a dry heat exceeding the boiling temperature. The diet of the patient should be slops, light, nutritious broths, milk, etc. The danger should not be considered past till the desquamation of the skin shall have been thoroughly accomplished—till all the old cuticle has been removed. Therefore the patient should be kept in bed till convalescence is perfectly established, and the temperature of the room maintained about and not below sixty degrees. If the whole surface of the body is well rubbed over once or twice a day with camphorated oil, the irritation of the skin will be soothed, and the process of desquamation facilitated. In fact the free use of this oil is one of the best preventives against all the eruptive fevers. All ages are liable to the disease, but it is most common to childhood, except during the early months of lactation. The

chances of attack are less for very young infants, and decline rapidly after the fifth year. The prodromal stage begins with repeated rigors—more rarely with a single chill. The bodily temperature soon rises from its normal heat (98½ degrees) to 104 or 105 degrees, and the pulse is often 120 to 130 beats a minute. And since, along with the fever the subjective and objective symptoms of inflammation of the throat usually occur, we may generally decide, even at this time, that the case is one of commencing scarlatina, and not of measles or other infectious disease. Medical advice should always be had recourse to; for the worst cases we sometimes meet with are those in which the disease has, from its apparently mild character, been left to itself.

"Dr. J. F. Donnelly sends us the following remedy. He says it will not fail if strictly followed, and declares that it has been used with success in England and France: Take of the pulverized herb of lobelia, a teaspoonful with half a teaspoon of valerian root; mix both in two ounces of good vinegar. To a child, four years of age, a dessert spoonful may be given. The dose to be reduced when given to a younger child. Repeat the dose until the patient vomits freely. After the emetic has taken effect, sponge the entire body with vinegar, and when the fever has abated, give freely of bitter compounds, composed of herbs, as also of diuretics, to cleanse the system and expel gross humors that might terminate in dropsy or consumption, if not attended to. In the meantime, while using this remedy, the child must be kept warm, and a hot brick applied to the feet, wet with vinegar. Do this previous to administering the emetic. Use also freely of red raspberry leaves, and pennyroyal. When this treatment is followed a speedy cure is effected in a short time. All symptoms may be treated similarly."

The Mammoth Gold Lode of San Bernardino.

Of Captain S. T. Curtis, one of the present owners, says the *Virginia Enterprise*, we have some interesting particulars in regard to the recently discovered mammoth gold bearing quartz lode in San Bernardino county, California. The great vein is situated on a ridge composed almost wholly of quartzite. This ridge lies between Holcomb and Bear Valleys, on the eastern slope of the Sierras, and about twenty-five miles north of Mount San Bernardino, one of the highest peaks in Southern California. Holcomb Valley is 8,240 feet above the level of the sea, and the mine is some hundreds of feet above the valley. The great ledge cuts through the ridge of quartzite we have mentioned, and has been traced about two miles. Through this distance it crops out at intervals, sometimes just above the surface, and again to a considerable height. On the claim of the Gold Mountain Mining Company, purchased by Captain Curtis and others, and which comprises 4,500 feet on the summit of the quartzite hill, the lead is about fifty feet wide and crops out the full length of the claim to the height of from thirty to sixty feet. In these croppings gold is to be seen in almost every part with the naked eye, even where the rock is sixty feet above the surface. The lowest assay ever obtained—which was from a piece of what seemed to be almost wholly quartzite—yielded at the rate of \$18 71 per ton. From this the assays run far up into the thousands. A piece of the rock, in which not a particle of gold was visible, assayed in San Francisco, showed over \$3,700 per ton in gold.

Wherever the lead crops out gold is to be seen with the naked eye, and much that is quite coarse. Curtis estimates that there are in the croppings and that can be quarried out, no less than 60,000 tons of quartz. In other places along the lode at least the same quantity may be quarried. Curtis estimates that some men at work on a drift which is to be run lengthwise into the lead a distance of 100 feet, when a depth under the croppings of 160 feet will be attained. It is then the intention to make cross-cuts. This is being done for the reason that as yet nothing is known of the interior of the vein, it having only been prospected by breaking rock off the croppings. The principal locations on the lead are the Little old, the Hub and the Mohave Chief. Be-