

Correspondence.

MORGAN CITY, June 25, 1870.

Editor Deseret News—Dear Sir:

I regret that I have again to revert to the subject of the small-pox in Morgan county, and do hope your next informant will be better posted than the one to whom you refer in Wednesday's issue of the Weekly. I am also sorry that any portion of my letter should have been so understood as to be considered a confirmation of said report. In justice to the inhabitants of this city, I wish here to state that quarantine regulations were established in Morgan city immediately after it was positively known that such a disease existed. The young lady who was the first to take the infection had accompanied her father and brother, prominent members of the Morgan Ward Brass Band, to a festivity got up by the inhabitants of Milton, in honor of Bishop Peterson's return from his Eastern mission, having with him a lady convert, who, it appears, took the infection from a fellow-traveler while on the cars. The result of this visit to Milton was the introduction of small-pox into Morgan city, the young girl and her brother both falling victims to it. Some days elapsed ere the nature of the disease was known, and inasmuch as the girl had been poisoned last year with a weed known as the poison Ivy, which produces a result on the surface of the body similar to small-pox, when the attack is light, her case was so judged by a medical man in the vicinity; but some dubiety on the matter was entertained. About this time, the disease broke out in Weber Settlement, and the known contact of the parties at the festival, left no doubt on the minds of the authorities here; and with promptness, under the direction of Bishop G. W. Smith, and at the suggestion of Col. Little, a hospital was erected at a convenient distance from the city, and in twelve hours, three comfortable compartments were finished, well floored on joice, the city forthwith placed under quarantine regulations, and the same placarded on both sides of the river in the most conspicuous places of business, which your informant might have read for weeks past.

For nearly two months we have had neither meetings, schools nor gatherings of any description; and every precaution used to keep in check the disease. True there has been considerable ingress and egress. The railroad runs directly through the city, on the north side of the river. The only station for the county is here. The vast lumber business now being done in the Hard-scrabble cañons produces much teaming; all of which had to pass through the city, across the bridge to the depot. The City Council looking at these circumstances, and realizing the difficulties liable to accrue by enforcing quarantine rules on all the trains, before passing the bounds prescribed by law, together with canon teams, and knowing that but two cases existed, we deemed it most prudent to take the parties afflicted, with their entire households, which consisted in one instance of father, mother and four small children; in the other, of grandfather, grandmother, who was then in ill health, two daughters and a visiting boy, and place them in the hospital, taking care again to prudently divide them, thus ridding the city entirely of the dreadful malady.

For several days we experienced much difficulty in procuring a hospital steward. Finally the services of a Brother Winslow was obtained, who, I understand, has done his duty. I notice that a similar course was adopted last year at Coalville, with many more cases in the hospital resulting in good. May the same success attend the efforts of all concerned this year!

I would add that we shall not permit the inmates of the hospital to leave until thoroughly cured, and their homes well fumigated and cleansed, together with their clothing. They shall abstain from visiting Salt Lake City for a considerable time at least, as the infection may still be held to some extent by the parties.

The two families have patiently and respectfully submitted to every necessary restraint, and I am sure will do so for public safety. We cannot but sympathize with them; it was an unfortunate occurrence, though unavoidable. A poor requital for a labor of kindness on their part, and I hope their efficiency in the Band will not be marred by discouragement.

Allow me most respectfully to ask, wherein has Morgan City been more negligent or less prompt than its neigh-

bors, and consequently deserving of public censure? The authorities have diligently kept the sickness out of the settlements, while they have nursed it in. The little boy had it so light that it was scarcely perceptible. The young man brought here from Ogden is doing well, and we have no further indications of new cases at present.

I have yet to be convinced that either county or city officers lacked in duty, and trust that this will be sufficiently explicit, but can give further particulars if necessary; and that your valuable time will no longer be occupied in perusing the contents of Anonymous letters upon this subject, or have to listen to irresponsible tales. Persons should be very careful how they impart information for the press, especially local, and know that it is reliable.

In haste, Yours truly,

WM. EDDINGTON.
Mayor.

SALT LAKE CITY,

June 28, 1870.

Editor Deseret News:—In Saturday's issue you draw attention to the fact that several hundred hides have been sent out of this Territory and ask the question: "Is there not something radically wrong about this question?" When we take into consideration that "several hundred hides" twice told have already been sent out of this Territory, and that every hide from the Meat Market is contracted for to go East or West; and still further, that all the tanneries have nearly suspended business, while numbers of men are walking about in search of employment, their families in anything but comfortable circumstances, we must come to the conclusion that there is something "radically wrong." But where is the evil and what the remedy? Those hides are certainly gone, and nothing but the money will bring them back in any shape whatever. The parties who have disposed of those hides may justify themselves in taking such a course, by saying that it is but a business transaction. Still it is bad policy to send those hides out of the Territory.

You say, "If every hide produced in this Territory were tanned here there would still be a necessity for importing leather to supply our wants." That is even so, but there is something else to be considered under the present circumstances,—where is there a market for the little leather there is made here? It may appear strange, but allow me to inform you that as far as I can learn, the market is stocked with leather nearly all the time, so that the demand for our home-made leather is but very limited. The prejudice which once existed against our "Valley Tan" is fast wearing away. Good judges of leather from East and West pronounce our home-made leather (with some few exceptions,) to compare favorably with the imported article and that our style of manufacture (with our present facilities) cannot be surpassed in the East.

You still further ask, "Have we not a sufficient number of tanneries to make those hides into leather?" I presume there are tanneries enough in this city alone, with vats and building capacity, to turn out 20,000 sides of leather a year; and were I to express an opinion I should say there is not one-fourth of that amount made, and yet thousands of hides have been sent out of this Territory. Not because there is not tanning material enough in the country (for the present at least) to tan those hides into leather; not because we lack men or skill to convert those hides into leather—and I may add, not because the leather is not needed in the Territory; but because there is so much imported. Shall I be far wrong in saying the evil may (in a great measure) be traced to this fact? I am well aware that certain arguments will be brought up in favor of importation, such as, "I can demand money for harness or saddles made of imported leather," "Imported sole leather commands a readier sale than Valley Tan," "The tanneries here have not always on hand the right kind or a sufficient supply to meet demands." In answer to these I have only to say they are poor arguments to be used by anyone having the welfare of this community at heart.

To remedy the evil and close the door which has now been opened will require more judgment than I have at my command; but I would suggest that our manufacturers and others make an effort, not to undervalue our home productions, but to put a proper and due appreciation on leather, cloth and all other goods made or manufactured in this Territory. I venture to assert the same pay that brings leather from east or west would in a very short time prove

a stimulant among our own mechanics and stir up a spirit of emulation to vie with each other in producing just as good an article as can be imported; and if we could not entirely fill the bill we might come up considerably nearer the mark than we do at present.

Respectfully,
R. B.SALT LAKE CITY,
June 28th, 1870.

Editor Deseret News—This morning at about 10 o'clock, Presidents Young and Wells, Elders John Taylor, W. Woodruff, Jos. A. Young, Phineas and Levi Richards, Judge Elias Smith, Marshal J. D. T. McAllister and several other gentlemen, in company with the City Fathers, proceeded in carriages from the City Hall to the Asylum, located about four miles E. S. East from the point of starting, on the bench between Emigration and Parley's cañons, on a very elevated and pleasant site.

We found the ascent over the benches considerable, the road rather crooked, somewhat rough and very dusty, with a strong south wind prevailing.

Soon after the company arrived, they assembled, sang a hymn, knelt in prayer and dedicated the grounds, the building and appurtenances to God, for the purposes for which they were designed, President Young being mouth.

After prayer the company partook of refreshments provided by the Superintendent, Hon. Theo. McKean; they then proceeded about three-quarters of a mile further east to the Quarantine Hospital, a building, I should judge, 16 x 48, divided by two partitions into three rooms, 15 x 16 each. Here Elder John Taylor offered the dedicatory prayer in the usual manner.

From here, after visiting the spring, a quarter of a mile east of the hospital, President Young and a portion of the company returned to the city by way of his cocoonery, making only a short stay in the vicinity of worms.

Returning, Sol's rays reminded us forcibly of the furnace into which the three Hebrews were cast, without the cooling presence of the angel.

The Asylum is a very neat, substantial, commodious, well finished and well arranged building, containing, I believe, 12 rooms, costing, with the hospital, in the neighborhood of \$7,000.00, but the facts relative to its dimensions, exact cost, and other particulars, I will leave for the architect, who is better posted, to state. There is a small farm surrounded by cedar posts, ready for the wire, which is on the ground to inclose it; two rows of shade trees encircle the front of the building, with a carriage drive between. From five to eight acres are under cultivation, crops looking well, but somewhat thinned by the late ravages of the "hoppers." A large number of fruit trees have been set out; but they are all badly damaged, and most of them ruined by the locusts. A large enclosure is being made where the unfortunates can have out-door exercise, without the necessity of guarding. Everything seems well planned and thorough, with a view to the comfort and weal of the occupants. Great credit is due to the City Fathers—and while we feel grateful for their liberality and enterprise in this direction, we may hope, that as hitherto, there may be comparatively little necessity for their charity.

Yours truly,
JOS. F. SMITH.SALT LAKE CITY,
June 22nd, 1870.

Editor Deseret News:—Dear Sir.—In reading "the wonders of compound interest," in your paper of the 11th instant, I found that Professor Klinger, of Hannum Commercial School, wished to show the world that he had gone to the trouble of calculating the sum, which one cent, supposed to be out at compound interest from the birth of Christ to 1870, would reach, and that said sum contained forty-six consecutive figures in dollars (commencing with 2 and ending with 447) and 38 cents. The latter shows that he means to say: "The figures are exact." Now then, as only a few of the world's inhabitants, at a glance of this statement, can comprehend what a great undertaking the Professor has had, I feel it a pleasure to give some statement that will give, at least, a little justice to the work.

In proving the figures I find that Professor Klinger has made the amount for 1870 years, that is to 1871, not to 1870 as it reads in the paper:

Also for one year=k. (1.06) (k representing the one cent, or 0.01 dollar)
For two years=k. (1.06)² =k. 1,1236.
For four years=k. (1.06)⁴ =k. 1,262,476,96.

For 32 years=k. (1.06)³² =k. 6,453,386,681,885,327,830,634,349,874,984,417,852,872,967,008,597,503,529,960,905,113,6 and for 1870 years=k. (1.06)¹⁸⁷⁰ =k times forty-eight consecutive whole figures and 3740 consecutive decimals, which make the total sum of dollars to be forty-six consecutive whole and 3742 consecutive decimals.

To reach this total by simple multiplication (the only way by which this calculation can be called troublesome), requires the writing 5815117 figures (no difference has been made for 0 as may be involved in the calculation, neither has there been any decimals put away, which only can be done with justice for a few of the last hundred years) and if the calculator writes 50 figures on each square inch he has had to use 808 square feet of paper, and as the total line has 3787 consecutive figures (say 120 figures to the length of one foot), that line would be 31½ feet in length. In such a calculation as this, can hardly more than ten corrected figures be produced in one minute, and if the calculator was able to continue eight hours every day it would take him 1211½ laboring days, or something like four years. In using logarithms with 11 decimals, the whole trouble is the work of a few minutes, and gives \$2,698,785,199,033,816,425,120,773,913,043,478,260,869,565,217.00=S. If we divide this sum, S, with 20.16,1203, we get cubic feet of gold, and if this quotient be divided with as many cubic feet as our globe contains we shall find how much of or how many globes it would be

Globes= 20.16.1203,625, 3,14...
(3,-955,96)³ (5280)³
=113,671,241,000,000,000.00.
Yours most respectfully,
D. ERICSON.

A Southern paper thus epitomizes lynch law: "Four Kentuckians, in jail for murdering a neighbor, had a surprise party from a hundred or two citizens the other night. They hadn't any last words ready, and wouldn't have had time to say them if they had. All leave families."

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