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SALT LAKE CITY, - JUNE 3, 1903.

WHO'S TO BLAME?

The people of Sugar ward have enough trouble just now, in the outbreak of smallpox at that place, without being unjustly accused of violating the law or of carelessness or indifference to the public health. It is not the first time, by any means, that varioloid has been mistaken for chickenpox and vice versa.

Experienced physicians in ordinary ailments but who have not become familiar in practice with smallpox, have erred in their diagnosis in such cases, not only in Utah, but in many other parts of the Union. Chickenpox has been professionally pronounced smallpox, and smallpox chickenpox, demonstrating the fallibility even of the most boastful of "the faculty." This is what happened at Sugar. The patients were not to blame and we would not cast censure upon the physicians who pronounced the eruption chickenpox.

Nor is it true as alleged that the people of Sugar ward for the first time now charge the fault of the outbreak to the locality and conduct of the pesthouse from which they believe the contagion has come. It was complained of two years ago, and again a year ago, and it has been repeatedly alleged and published that patients at that miserable place of detention wandered around with pustules plentifully showing on their hands and faces, went up the canyon and down to Sugar and that visitors to the pesthouse, professional and otherwise, came away without disinfection, while such drainage as there was at that place went into the creek that flowed down to the settlement now in quarantine. This is notorious and therefore it is no "new thing under the sun."

Our friends at Sugar, we have no doubt, will all aid in establishing and maintaining the quarantine rules that have been formulated by the board of health, and observe thorough cleanliness and disinfection so far as science and experience have demonstrated its virtues. Without isolation is essential, and the sanitation and vaulted prophylactic relied upon will be vain. The history of the disease for a hundred years has proven this, beyond doubt to those who have dug deep into the subject and tested the evidences pro and con.

We have published several times a simple formula that proved very efficacious in London during a smallpox epidemic, and has been used here with good effect both as a curative and a preventive. It is quite harmless, if used in moderation, and is a good, simple medicine anyhow: Take two ounces cream of tartar, one ounce Epsom salts, one lemon sliced. Pour over it one quart boiling water. Sweeten to taste. Take it cold, a small wineglassful three times a day for an adult, or a little more night and morning. Smaller quantities for children according to age. But, remember, sanitation and cleanliness for all, isolation of the afflicted and quarantine of the exposed, are necessary to the stamping out of the disease. We believe our friends at Sugar will be soon relieved of their affliction, both as to the pesthouse nuisance and the outbreak which now confronts them.

THE STATE ASYLUM INQUIRY

It is gratifying to the people of Utah to know that the charges of cruelty and inhumanity against the officers and attendants of the asylum for the insane at Provo, were without foundation in truth. Even the papers that made a great sensation out of the imaginings of an epileptic patient, now admit that the accusations were baseless, and that the marks of injuries he received were the results of his own violence. The investigation was thorough and the vindication of the institution is complete.

We took no stock in the charges when they were made, notwithstanding the flaming headlines and startling write-ups of some of our contemporaries. Our doubts were consequent upon two reasons: First, that the Provo asylum is conducted on the most advanced and humane system of treatment of the demented, under kind and intelligent management. And second, that the unfortunate victims of epilepsy often become suddenly violent, endangering their own lives and those of others whom they attack in their frenzy, and that they are very often unconscious of their own acts and do not remember and will not admit that which occurred while under their fits of partial dementia. They receive injuries from falling which they imagine were inflicted by persons near by, and cannot be convinced that they are in error.

It was quite proper, however, that an investigation was ordered and that it was made rigid and comprehensive. Our public institutions should be conducted in the public interest and for the special benefit of the inmates. It is particularly desirable that the unfortunate victims of insanity, or of any mental or physical ailment, shall receive the tenderest care and the most patient consideration. Prejudicial inquiries into the manner in which those establishments

are carried on is necessary, and should not be neglected.

At the same time the fact should not be ignored, that beneficiaries of charitable institutions are not infrequently the most ungrateful of human beings, and are not only extremely exacting in their demands, but complaining in their spirit and reckless in their accusations of those who have been the most attentive to their wants. This has been so strikingly illustrated, in all parts of the world where such establishments are supported out of the public funds, that it is a recognized failing in many of the indigent and ailing who are entirely dependent upon public benevolence.

In such investigations as are requisite and proper, both sides of a controversy ought to be fairly heard and justly judged. And pending such inquiries, neither political motives nor private animosities should hold such away, as to remove slanderous charges or gross exaggerations of one-sided statements, but public officers, like private individuals, should have "the benefit of the doubt" and be considered innocent until proven guilty. The Provo investigation illustrates the truth of these axioms.

A NEW WORK ON UTAH.

Messrs. R. W. Sloan and Geo. E. Blair are preparing a book upon the resources of Utah, for distribution at the St. Louis Exposition. They intend to make it brief, honest and free from prejudice. It will present in new form the industrial interests of the State, including mining, manufacturing, agriculture, stock raising, wool growing, horticulture, beet sugar manufacture and every other industry that contributes to the building up of the State. Special articles will be written by experts in the various industries, their present development and future possibilities. Social aspects, those of churches, charities, clubs, health and pleasure resorts will be interestingly presented. Scenic attractions, new railways and educational facilities will be fully described. Leading cities, and also the principal mining camps, will be succinctly and briefly written up. The State's undeveloped resources will be discussed in a manner to attract such attention as their vast possibilities merit. The book will be beautifully illustrated, and special artists will design the cover and prepare illustrations. We wish for the able prospectors of this work all the success they anticipate.

SLAVE TRAFFIC.

Some of our contemporaries strongly criticize those who exploit the Congo Free State, because of the uncivilized methods there employed by the alleged agents of civilization. It is claimed that the country has been divided among great monopolies, the land has been given over to corporations and legitimate trade has all been sacrificed to rapacious exploiters, who whip the natives into involuntary servitude. Women are sold into slavery, the price of one of them being 10 pieces of ducking, 3 yards long, worth about \$5.

King Leopold of Belgium is very much blamed for the conditions existing there, and some cranks go so far as to demand that his majesty be refused admission to the St. Louis Fair, if he signifies his intention of coming there next year.

But the Congo Free State is not the only place in Africa where slavery is said to exist. In South Africa, under the British flag, the Kafirs are said to be compelled to go into servitude. A writer in a London paper freely admits the facts. He argues that the Kafirs are too lazy to work. They live in indolent luxury. They have been made free and prosperous by English protection, and take advantage of it only to sow their grain and graze their cattle, becoming increasingly rich. "Under our protection," he continues, "the Kafir is an irresponsible, happy, sensual creature." That is to say, he does not have to work in the mines, and does not want to; therefore he must be compelled to do so. What is that but slavery?

Such conditions are freely criticized in this country. But, and to say, even under the Stars and Stripes, there are slaves, in spite of the war and the Constitutional amendment.

In Alabama, an investigation is going on into the alleged enforced slavery of negroes in that state. It has brought to light one death from ill treatment. Witnesses before the federal grand jury testified that death resulted from the punishment accorded a negro woman sold into servitude on a farm. The woman was accused of being rebellious. Because she could not pile for burning the brush cut by twelve axmen, she was laid across a log and given 100 lashes. Still showing a rebellious spirit, her hands were tied and the rope thrown over the limb of a tree and pulled up so as to leave it barely possible for her to reach the ground. The woman died two days later. We cannot afford to criticize too strongly, other nations that perhaps make less professions of love for personal liberty.

How the slave trade is being carried on under our own flag, is a curious story. For instance, a negro, it is alleged, "borrowed a dollar from a white man and neglected to pay it back. The white man had him arrested and fined \$2 for obtaining money under false pretenses. He was sold for the amount of his fine to another white man, who worked him for a year and afterward resold him to another white man for \$10."

But we need not go to any one section of the country for examples of slavery. In all the larger centers of manufacture there are sweatshops, company stores, child labor, and, in some places, that unspeakably shocking "white slave traffic" which has been the subject of discussion at international congresses. It is well to try against abuses, but it is also well to remember that only he who is without sin, can throw the stone with any moral force.

SUNSPOTS AND THE WEATHER.

Sunspots are closely studied at present. It is usually thought that they come in 11-year cycles, and it seems that we are nearing the termination of one of these cycles, and that abnormal weather on that account can be expected.

It is very convenient to have sunspots to which all irregularities of the weather can be traced. It has been customary for a long time to blame sunspots for excessive heat, or for unusual cold; for rain and drought; for storms and cyclones, and even for famines and pestilence, and for business depression and failures. Sir Joseph Norman Lockyer has asserted, as regards India, that famine years or years of great droughts in that country, are related, always, to the appearance of sunspots, his contention being that they are accompanied by excessive heat and no rains. In 1900, we are told, Abbe Mareux predicted a very hot summer on account of the appearance of a large number of sunspots, and more especially because of the appearance of one very large spot discovered about that time. But the summer of 1900, while hot, was not excessively hot, and, therefore, the prediction for that year was not fulfilled. There has been since that time a gradual increase in the number of spots, and the record of last summer's moderate weather comes up to plague those who say that sunspots cause or are accompanied by great heat, and the record of 1901 comes up to plague those who contend that the spots bring cool weather.

So there the contention stands. The United States weather bureau has studied the subject closely, and arrived at the conclusion that numerous sunspots are generally, for some reason or other, accompanied by abnormal weather—sometimes abnormally hot and sometimes abnormally cold. Any further conclusions, the facts known do not sustain.

AS TO MOSQUITOES.

The mosquitoes are again making their appearance, and the question of how to get rid of the pest is up for discussion. The fact makes a contribution to Harper's Weekly, Prof. John R. Smith, professor of entomology at Rutgers' College, on how to make war on the insects, interesting. He says that a forgotten bucket of water in one's cellar will serve to develop thousands, or even a tin can in which water remains continuously for more than a week may serve as a source of supply; and pools of stagnant water are prolific breeding places. "To make any campaign entirely effective," says the professor, "all breeding places must be dealt with; and for this purpose there is no more effective destructive agency than kerosene oil of a low grade." The surface of the water should be coated with the oil, and if the applications are repeated at short intervals the method is absolutely effective. A better remedy, however, is to destroy the breeding places altogether by grading the depressions that fill with the rains. "Water barrels and imperfectly closed cisterns may be kept quite safe by placing in them a few little fish of almost any species."

Some people can't stand prosperity because they never had any practice in it.

The ubiquitous summer girls of a few seasons since are now either old maids or mothers.

And now they are saying that Mr. Roosevelt overcame Mr. Hanna like a summer's dream.

It will not be many days before graduates will learn that prize essays are not the prizes of life.

In this matter of great disasters by flood and fire it is much to be hoped there will be no "next."

"Water, water, everywhere, nor any drop to drink," was the plight of many people in Topeka during the flood.

Utah coal is the best, and the government having plenty of money may soon have coal, real coal, to burn.

"America is proud of New York," says the Pittsburgh Dispatch. But so proud as New York is of herself.

The weather men who foretold the Kansas floods and the Georgia tornado should be made into statesmen out of a job.

Negroes propose to establish a tobacco factory in Richmond, Va., for their race. The product will be black-jack.

They have seen the sun and the sky in Kansas City, and they take it for a sign that the city will not be covered again by the waters.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy Long says he is glad that he is not so rich as Mr. Carnegie. That sounds ever so much like the fable of the fox and the grapes.

Seven thousand police will guard the route of the automobile race in Ireland. Here is a case where they do these things better in Ireland than they do in France.

Boston has a plan to solve the servant girl question. It can no more be solved than the circle can be squared or perpetual motion made a success.

It begins to look as though the Massachusetts legislature wanted to stunt the growth of the Institute of Technology, one of the finest educational growths in the country. If it does, it will prove that the State has gone back to the days of Roger Williams.

The sympathies of the people of Utah go out to Hon. George Sutherland and his wife in the sad affliction that has come upon them through the loss of their only son, Philip, a bright and lovable youth, whose taking off illustrates the saying: "Death loves a shining mark." We grieve with the bereaved and trust that they will be comforted by divine power.

A writer in Harper's Weekly, discussing the question of the repeal of the fifteenth amendment, concludes that "the drift of public opinion is in the direction of repeal," and declares that "even now, at this early stage of the discussion, a majority of the states

would favor the repeal of the amendment, and although the majority might fall short of the three-fourths prescribed by the Constitution, its moral effect on Congress would probably suffice to prevent the enactment of legislation to make the amendment effective." Harper's Weekly was never more mistaken in its life. It takes the position that the Civil war is a failure and mistake, which is pure nonsense. As well talk about repealing the Constitution as the fifteenth amendment.

THE RUSSIAN CASE.

New York Evening Post.

There is a great difference between the Russian outrages and those commented upon in the Italian parliament. It is not pretended that any of the Jews at Kishinev are American citizens, or that any of them have declared an intention to become such, whereas the persons lynched at Erwin, Miss., were subjects of the king of Italy temporarily sojourning in the United States as they had a right to do. It may be replied that this is only legal sophistry, and that it does not stop us from protesting in the name of a common humanity, against outrages in Armenia, Bulgaria, Roumania, and elsewhere. Perhaps it does not, but self-teaching cynics personally will tolerate nothing of the kind. He has shown his displeasure but can do little more. He is, in fact, far from being the autocrat that is generally supposed. It has been shown repeatedly that the reactionary clique in government circles is more powerful than he. It is wholly likely to be so in this instance. The czar's action can be regarded as but little more than an expression of personal opinion.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The motive is not now of great importance. Whatever it was it could not have justified the crime. The czar has shown how he regards it by ordering the removal of the governor of Bessarabia. He has done this, against the protest of the strong and reactionary bureaucratic faction. Such action cannot make amends for the outrage, but it shows, what no one has doubted, that the czar personally will tolerate nothing of the kind. He has shown his displeasure but can do little more. He is, in fact, far from being the autocrat that is generally supposed. It has been shown repeatedly that the reactionary clique in government circles is more powerful than he. It is wholly likely to be so in this instance. The czar's action can be regarded as but little more than an expression of personal opinion.

New York Mail and Express.

As a matter of fact the Jews of Russia as a race are wretchedly poor. There has been "exploitation," but it has been exploitation of the Jew, not by the Jew. In equal competition he beats the Russian, just as the Pole or the Finn or the German does—because he has at present a keener mental equipment. But his activity, like theirs, adds, rather than subtracts, to the wealth of the empire. There are those who lay the famine that has been chronic in one province or another of the empire since 1891 to the expulsion in that year of the Jewish middlemen, whose activities kept the crop moving and brought it into the market.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Cassier's Magazine of illustrated engineering has the following articles in its June number: "Great Britain's Naval Supremacy," by the Rt. Hon. Sir Charles W. Dilke, Bart., M. P.; "The Electric Furnace," Different types of Different Furnaces," J. Wright; "Pig Iron Casting and Conveying Machinery," by E. A. Uehling; "The Advantages of Machine-cast Pig Iron," by Albert Ladd Colby; "Practical Liquid Air Possibilities," by Dr. Carl von Linde; "The Equipment of Machine Shops," by Joseph Horner; "The Labor Capitalist, a New Labor Problem Solution," by Frank C. Perkins; "The Progress in Wireless Telegraphy," William Mayer, Jr., and current topics.—New York.

The Reader for June has a new cover, a number of extra pages and begins a serial story, "The Fortunes of Pitt," by Molly Elliot Seawell. An article that will probably call forth some discussion is "American Verse," by Louis How, in which it is very plausibly held that America has produced no great poet and little good poetry. In "The Bones Shall Live Again," Mr. Jack London has written a glorification of Kipling. An anonymous article, "Reminiscences of an Interviewer," treats of Grover Cleveland, Oliver Wendell Holmes and William Dean Howells. "The Literary Guillotine" this month deals with Henry James and Mary Baker Eddy.—New York.

The June number of the Four-Track News opens with an article, "Where the Nile Flows," by Isabel H. Wallach. It is a story of the Egypt of today. "The Restoration of King Moose," by Harry W. Radford, is an account of the work being done to restock the Adirondacks with this monarch of game animals; Burnett Goodwin, in an article entitled "Via the Trans-Siberian," gives a graphic picture of a trip from Peking to Moscow over the longest railroad in the world. There are a few samples of the articles contained in this number.—7 East, Forty-second street, New York.

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No. 4, 2:30 p. m.	No. 2, 3:45 p. m.
No. 5, 4:20 p. m.	No. 3, 5:45 p. m.
No. 6, 5:20 p. m.	No. 4, 6:45 p. m.
No. 10, 8:30 p. m.	No. 9, 9:30 p. m.
No. 12, 9:45 p. m.	No. 11, 11:30 p. m.
Arrive Saltair:	Leave Saltair:
No. 2, 11:30 a. m.	No. 1, 1:00 p. m.
No. 1, 2:50 p. m.	No. 3, 3:15 p. m.
No. 3, 4:50 p. m.	No. 2, 5:15 p. m.
No. 8, 6:50 p. m.	No. 7, 7:15 p. m.
No. 10, 8:30 p. m.	No. 9, 9:00 p. m.
No. 12, 10:15 p. m.	No. 11, 11:00 p. m.

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