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"They who have inaugurated this war against The Ring, ought not to allow this golden opportunity to pass for striking in a court of justice an overwhelming blow against The Ring. But then, it just occurs to us to ask where, in heaven's name, is there an honest court in New York, before which such a case could be fairly tried?"—*Golden Age*, July 29th.

New York and Utah are similarly situated in this respect. The Ring in New York controls the courts, and dictates their policy and their action; The Ring in Utah has for its chief members the officers of the courts. In New York the press is admitted to be the court of the last resort; in Utah the press has done yeoman's service in exposing the corruption of The Ring, in holding it up to the bar of public opinion and to public execration, and has shown itself to be the bulwark of the people. But there is this difference between The Ring of New York city and The Ring in this City: the former has for its object the appropriation of public moneys; but the latter is not content with this; it would plunder the public treasuries, and at the same time rob the people, whose taxes fill them, of that which is far more valuable—their civil and religious liberties and rights. New York ought to be able to sympathize with Utah. There it is thought to be an exceedingly bad condition of affairs for the judges of the city to be, as the *Golden Age* says, "the purchased property of its plunderers," its paid agents; but how much worse is the state of affairs when the judges are among the principals who select their agents, and hold themselves ready, whenever occasion requires, by virtue of their official positions, to defend them!

MISS FENNIE C. CLAPLIN, the junior member of the famous firm of Woodhull, Claflin & Co., the lady brokers of Wall Street, has announced herself a candidate for Congress in the 8th Congressional district of New York. This is James Brooks' district, and it is not the first time that this gentleman has had a woman for an opponent, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton having been a candidate against him several years ago. Miss Claflin intends to run, not as a Republican, or as a Democrat, but simply as a woman. She is entering upon the campaign at an early date—it is fifteen months yet to the election—for to-day she is announced to make a public speech in German at Apollo Hall, New York. It is said that the Germans are taking interest in her case, she being of their race.

THE loathsome disease called leprosy is, and ever has been, regarded with such intense horror that all unfortunates afflicted with it, on account of its incurable and contagious character, have been shut out from all association with their fellows, and thus condemned to a fate worse than death itself. But if recent news from India be true, a cure for this dreadful malady has at last been found. Accounts say that the civil surgeon of Khundwa reports the case of a wretched old man who came to him from Bombay, having been abandoned by his friends because he had this terrible disease. He was treated with soap and water, and then with carbolic acid and oil, and was completely cured.

MR. GILMORE, the Boston musical virtuoso, achieved some fame, and what is far better, quite a number of dollars, by his great musical peace festival in 1869,—the grandest affair of the kind, so far as regards the number of performers and spectators, that ever took place in this country. It paid so well that the indefatigable maestro is taking the in-

augural steps for another event of the same kind next year, only it is to be on a much larger scale. It is to commence on the 17th of next June, the anniversary of the signing of the Washington treaty; and is to be held in Boston, where a coliseum is to be built capable of accommodating one hundred thousand spectators. The orchestra is to number two thousand performers, and the chorus twenty thousand singers. The festival is to be international, and all the leading nations of the world, as well as the islands of the sea are to be invited to send their representatives to take part in the grandest musical festival the world has ever seen.

The New York *Herald* of the 28th ult., has a long article on the subject, and is enthusiastically in favor of the scheme. It suggests that a day be devoted to the performance of the national airs and compositions of all, or the principal nations, represented; and as the Washington treaty has secured present, and it is to be hoped perpetual, peace between Great Britain, the mother country of the early colonists of the United States, the first day of the festival shall be devoted to her; the next to Germany, the Fatherland of so many of the best citizens of the United States. The *Herald* suggests that the nations represented send a band of their best performers clothed in the national uniform, which, at some period of the day devoted to their respective nations, shall, from some conspicuous position within the coliseum, play their national air, the volume of harmony to be increased by the immense chorus and orchestra participating.

Such a project is unique, and if the programme of the *Herald*, or one similar to it be adopted and carried out, this will undoubtedly be the grandest musical convention ever assembled, and the volume of harmony the mightiest that mortal ears ever had the privilege of listening to.

There is one thing in connection with the affair that seems a trifle out of place, that is the name, for it is to be called "The World's International Peace Jubilee." The power of music to soothe the feelings of saint or savage has been demonstrated by universal experience thousands of times; but in preventing nations cutting each other's throats, or kings playing the royal game of war, when kings or people have a mind to do so, it is as powerless as the song the angels sang at the birth of the Founder of Christianity, or as the precepts of His gospel over the hearts of savages. If the nations invited to participate in the festival had bound themselves by solemn treaties to turn their spears into pruning hooks and their swords into ploughshares, and this festival was in commemoration of the happy event, it might with propriety be called an international peace festival; but while all the great powers of Europe,—Germany, Russia, Austria and England, as well as Turkey, Italy and Switzerland, are up and doing, arming, re-organizing their military and naval systems, strengthening their forts, and making every preparation for a struggle which for magnitude may completely eclipse the war of 1870, it does seem rather foolish to talk of an international peace festival or jubilee. The magnitude of the scheme, and the chance of hearing at one time all the best musical talent in the world will insure its success; and the grandeur and sublimity of such an unparalleled course of sweet sounds will be appreciated just as much if "peace" talk in connection with it be left out; and in times like these, so pregnant with the tokens and alarms of war, that would be the more consistent course.

THE explosion of the steamer *Westfield*, at Staten Island last Sunday, the details of which have appeared in the telegraphic dispatches the last three or four days, is one of the most fearful occurrences of the kind that ever happened; and what adds to the horror of the affair, making it amount to an awful crime, it seems to have been the result wholly of carelessness and ignorance. The suffering and death caused by this dreadful catastrophe have led to an investigation of its causes; an investigation perfectly useless, because the mischief was done, and no amount of sympathy or pecuniary reparation can compensate the sufferers or their friends. If the investigation made since the wholesale murder took place had been made before, it would not have occurred, for it was shown that the boiler of the boat being in a very unsound state led to the dire calamity. The engineer of the *Westfield* says, from an examination of the boiler he made

last Thursday he apprehended an explosion; and an examination of the cylinder blown out, shows that the iron had been eaten until it was as thin as four sheets of paper. Two government inspectors were examined at the investigation. One of them said that the inner casing of the boiler was broken, and in his opinion the boiler had been held together for a long time by a thin outside plating, and he was surprised the explosion had not occurred before. The other inspector overhauled the steamer before the fatal trip, and he said he was so thoroughly satisfied with her condition that he would have traveled on her himself. It will be seen that the testimony of these two employees of the government clashes very materially, and plainly shows that if one is competent, the other is shamefully incompetent or wickedly careless, and whichever it is, and one or the other it must be, such a man is not only unfit for his position, but is actually responsible and should be heavily punished for this terrible slaughter.

Another point in the evidence given on the investigation worthy of notice, is that in relation to the engineer Robinson. The testimony was unanimous as to his ability and fidelity, but it was equally conclusive as to his ignorance of what a man filling such a responsible position should know. According to to-day's dispatches he, himself, testified that he had been an engineer nearly fifteen years; could not explain the difference between low and high pressure, except that one boat used steam at low pressure, and the other at high pressure. He defined a vacuum to be foul air. He knew the atmosphere exerted a pressure, but did not know how to read scientific books. He could read writing and print a little. He was obliged to obtain assistance to ascertain the amount of steam the certificate of a boiler permitted.

The Superintendent of the line believed that Robinson was sober on the day the disaster occurred; and he also testified in relation to him that he had often threatened to discharge him for carrying over twenty-seven pounds of steam. He believed if the engineer had not carried over twenty-five pounds the boiler would not have exploded; still, he had no idea he had over twenty-seven pounds.

Nothing can be clearer than that the disaster was caused by ignorance and carelessness, and as long as such inspectors and such engineers are employed, so long must the public expect to be shocked with occurrences of this sad and terrible nature. The explosion of the boiler of the *Westfield* has caused upwards of one hundred deaths, most of which have been attended with fearful suffering; while forty or fifty others have been more or less severely burned, scalded, injured and maimed. And yet for all this, for the want of, or through defective legislation on the subject, those who, through their carelessness, and ignorance, were directly responsible, will probably escape with no punishment beyond public censure. Such parties ought to be subjected to the highest penalty known to the law, and nothing short of severe penal enactments against such men and those who employ them will ensure immunity from the recurrence of such calamities as this; which, bad as it is, if it have the effect of arousing public attention, and leading to stringent legislation, will not be an unmixt evil.

WE are indebted to Charles R. Story, Esq., member of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, for two volumes of Municipal Reports of that city—1868-1869 and 1869-70. From these we gather interesting information respecting the treatment of small-pox in San Francisco when it raged there as an epidemic. The Health Officer, Dr. J. Rowell, in speaking of vaccination in his report says:

"Now, if this late small-pox ordeal has taught us anything, except the uncertainty of life and remedies, it is this,—that during the prevalence of a violent epidemic small-pox is not the proper time to practice universal vaccination; that the best time to prepare for war is in the time of peace; that vaccine virus may be obtained much more easily, of a more reliable quality, and that the human system is in a condition to render prophylaxy more certain when there is not the peculiar meteorological or electrical condition of atmosphere favorable to epidemic small-pox. As the simplest case of variola may convey to another person the most malignant type of the disease, no one should resort to inoculation at such a time. For similar reasons bovine virus

should not be used when obtained from a cow inoculated during the prevalence of the disease in epidemic form. This latter mode was tried in a number of instances by practitioners during last year, but the object sought was in no case attained."

Dr. Rowell gives it as his opinion that those vaccinated or re-vaccinated after the commencement of the epidemic at San Francisco were apparently rendered more susceptible to the disease. He noted several cases where persons who had suffered variola confluent, and exhibited upon their faces a receipt in full, were vaccinated in a spirit of bravo. Their vaccination took well, ran through its regular course, with all its constitutional symptoms, finally terminating in well defined scabs and scars. In two of these cases, the parties were subsequently stricken down with small-pox of a malignant type and died. It was vaccination, in his opinion, which increased the susceptibility to variola in these cases.

It is well to understand this; for many persons are disposed to postpone vaccination until they hear that small-pox is around, then they are eager to have themselves and children vaccinated. From Dr. Rowell's report it will be seen that when small-pox is raging, as it did at San Francisco, the danger of contagion is increased rather than lessened by vaccination at such a time. The ounce of preventive is equally valuable in this as in other instances; vaccination should be attended to, if at all, before small-pox makes its appearance to any extent.

We have been led to regard carbolic acid as the best disinfectant known. But Dr. Rowell's experience gives chlorine the first place as a disinfectant. Virus is not changed in appearance, neither is its activity for propagating the disease upon the cow impaired in the least by the fumes of carbolic acid. After fumigation by chlorine, the effect is directly opposite, the virus, when used to inoculate a cow, produced no results whatever. Chlorine when used freely has the effect to kill the infection in clothing or anything else. Not a single case of small-pox occurred in any room occupied by a small-pox patient, during the prevalence of the disease in San Francisco, after it had been fumigated with chlorine. Carbolic acid was thoroughly and repeatedly tried, but it never proved of any practicable utility. Dr. Rowell gives what, he says, is the best and cheapest manner of eliminating chlorine for the purpose of disinfection, and as it may prove useful for our readers to be made familiar with the process, we extract it from his report:

"Take equal parts, by weight, of common salt, black oxide of manganese and water, and two parts of sulphuric acid. A package of the above, containing from three to six pounds, placed in a wooden or earthen vessel, will continue to eliminate chlorine slowly but sufficiently to thoroughly disinfect any hospital, ship, back yard, privy, vault, sink, drain or cesspool for from five days to a week. It should be used by families at all times, but more especially during the prevalence of an epidemic."

With the extensive use of this disinfectant, in a manner which he describes, the new cases of small pox were at once reduced to less per week than had been reported each day when chlorination commenced, until finally the disease disappeared altogether.

WE understand that Gen. A. P. Rockwood, Warden of the Penitentiary, has removed his office to his residence in the 12th Ward, where he attends to all business connected with his Wardenship. The most of the convicts, under punishment for violations of Territorial laws are hired out for the time being by the Warden, according to the provisions of the law, to various citizens, who have given the necessary bonds, as by law required. At present he has one of the convicts for safe keeping in the city jail; but he will use the county jail hereafter for that purpose, as we understand he has made an arrangement with the county authorities by which he obtains that building for the use of the convicts.

The selection of Gen. Rockwood by the Legislative Assembly for the position of Warden of the Penitentiary was a wise one. He has managed that institution most admirably, and in a manner to deserve the encomiums of the tax-payers. Familiar with the ideas prevalent among the citizens of this Territory respecting economy, he has given them a perfect realization in the administration of his office, and has spared no pains to make the Penitentiary a self-sustaining institution.