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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR

Saturday, September 3, 1892.

## THE DANGER AT GARFIELD BEACH

For two or three days past there have been rumors of danger from diphtheria at Garfield Beach. Stories with more or less foundation in fact, but mingled with considerable fiction, have been circulated in such a way as to cause much alarm. As soon as they reached this office we instituted inquiries as to their truth, because we did not wish to aid in spreading terror nor in giving publicity to groundless or exaggerated reports.

We learned that there was some foundation to the story, but that the superstructure was largely imaginary. There is a small frame cabin a little distance west of the powerhouse at the Beach, where a family reside the head of which is a workman at Garfield. About eleven days ago one of his boys who was visiting friends at E. T. City, caught the diphtheria there and on coming home communicated it to an elder brother. The boy was sent back next day to E. T. City, where he died. The oldest brother was also sent to E. T., and after six days' medical and surgical treatment, he died last Monday. Another member of the family who became infected was removed to the Sisters' Hospital in this city. The building which they had been in was at once barricaded and disinfected. Capt. Douris had the bedding and other household appurtenances burned on the hill side and the very ashes disinfected. A doctor was sent out to the Beach to watch for any re-appearance of the disease, but there has been none.

On Tuesday evening three physicians went out to the Beach and made a thorough examination of the matter, and this is their report:

"SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 23, 1892.

"D. E. Burley, Esq., General Passenger Agent, Union Pacific Railway:

"Dear Sir:—In compliance with your request we made a special trip to Garfield Beach this afternoon for the purpose of investigating the conditions there with relation to the cases of diphtheria recently reported. We have investigated thoroughly, and find that some ten days ago a child was brought from a neighboring settlement to the section house at Garfield, ill with diphtheria.

"From this case two others in the same family were infected. All these were promptly removed, and the premises quarantined and disinfected.

"The employees at the beach have all been subjected to daily medical examination since that time, and no further cases have developed. So long time has now elapsed that we deem it impossible that other cases should occur at Garfield from this infection; especially since the company has ordered the building with all

its contents burned. We believe all possible precautions have been taken by the railroad company; and, so far as we can learn, no other buildings have been contaminated.

F. S. BASCOMB, M. D.,  
A. C. STANDART, M. D.,  
A. C. MACLEAN, M. D.,  
G. W. FOSTER, M. D."

Early this morning the cabin was burned to the ground so that there might not be the slightest possible reason for alarm. Captain Douris and Mr. Washburne have personally taken every precaution that there might be no danger to the public, and the U. P. agents in this city have also been energetic in making the investigation thorough and the destruction of everything possibly infectious complete. E. T. City is four miles from the Beach, and the cabin where the dreaded disease was brought is a considerable distance from the bathing place and its buildings.

There is no danger whatever from this source to visitors at Garfield. There is far more danger to some from an entirely different cause. It is the young ladies who are permitted to stay there until late at night without their parents and guardians, and return home in company of persons of dissolute or unknown character. Young people who go to Garfield or any other place of recreation should be required to return at proper hours, and they ought to be under the surveillance of older persons who will watch over their welfare.

Personally we have seen no improper conduct there, but we have been frequently told of proceedings on the latest trains which are discreditable to some of our young people, the children of respectable parents. In the excitement of the amusements in which they engage, and sometimes of the beverages in which they indulge, they become reckless and boisterous and indifferent both to the public gaze and to that decorum to which people of ordinary culture are accustomed.

If parents cannot accompany their children on excursions of this kind, they would do well to have some one as chaperone for their daughters who will exercise a kindly restraint and keep them from intimacy with strangers and persons of doubtful character. We do not believe in "scares" of any sort, but we believe that there is more danger at the Beach from the cause we have mentioned than from any infectious bodily disease.

## A VALUABLE POLITICAL WORK.

"TARIFF REFORM the Paramount Issue" is the title of a work just issuing from the press which is likely to cut an important figure in the presidential campaign. It is from the pen of the Hon. William Springer of Illinois, and is replete with cogent arguments in support of that tariff reform which some political partisans persist in calling "free trade." Mr. Springer has been in Congress ever since 1874 and even before that time was an earnest advocate of the principles which he now advances, and which he has battled for all his life as a public man.

Of course this book is written from a Democratic standpoint and the reader must peruse it in that light. In order

to arrive at just conclusions, the Republican arguments should also receive due consideration. But the author has accumulated a vast fund of information, statistical and otherwise, and has been so intimately and so long familiar with the economic questions involved in this subject, that his work cannot fail to have a powerful effect upon the great issue of the hour. For, it is evident that all other points of difference between the two great parties pale their ineffectual fires in the light of the question of the tariff.

The student of this subject will find in this work not only clever arguments on the general principles involved, but valuable information on special subjects of local importance such as free sugar, free wool, and the tin plate, woolen goods and other controversies. The work is of worth to people of either national party. The facts and figures it presents could only be obtained by years of diligent research and compilation and are useful for reference no matter which side of a tariff controversy may be taken.

A sketch of the author's life, with portrait, is given at the beginning of the book, and Cleveland's famous tariff message of 1887 with his portrait and Adlai Stevenson's are presented at the close. There are other portraits in the work all finely executed, and the letter press is clear and on good paper of over four hundred pages. It will be distributed by the National Democratic committee and is published by Chas. L. Webster and Co., New York.

## A DAILY NUISANCE.

WATER should be turned into the upper part of the sewers every day. There is not fluid enough usually to flush them. The consequence is a stench, every now and again, that is unbearable. People passing along the upper part of East Temple street early this morning had to hold their noses, and they were looking around expecting to see a dead animal. The stink came from the same manhole about which complaints have frequently been made. A smelling committee came up, after the situation was explained, but we are told they could not discover anything offensive. That can be explained only on two hypotheses: Either the foul matter had been removed by flushing from some source, or the smelling gentlemen have poor noses for odors. Nearly every day the fumes arising from the sewer in the upper part of "Main" Street, as the signposts call it, are foul and unhealthy, and the hose ought to be turned loose daily so that the nuisance may be abated.

## A MIXED LABOR SITUATION.

THE dispatches tell of a rather amusing situation connected with organized labor in Chicago. The artists who have heretofore supplied music for the paraders on labor day have been paid five dollars each for their services. The Chicago Musicians' Union demands for the ensuing occasion of that kind seven dollars for each man. Some of the labor unions refuse to comply with this requisition and have practically locked-out the members of the