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We have received the Report of the General Committee of the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition of Manufactures, Products, and the Arts, held from September 6th to October 7th, 1871, also the Rules and Regulations and Premium List of the Third Exposition, to be held at Cincinnati from September 4 until October 5, 1872. This latter pamphlet is a beautiful specimen of the art preservative, being handsomely printed in colors on 56 pages of good tinted paper.

Half a million persons visited the Exposition last year. Many new features will be added for this year. The premium list has been largely extended, including 666 first degree medals. The premiums consist of gold, silver, and bronze medals. The most liberal premiums are in the horticultural department, \$4,000 being there devoted in this way. The five buildings give seven acres of exhibiting space, distributed into 16 departments. The machinery department will be run by four first-class driving engines of 500 horse-power, with nearly 700 feet of main shafting. The wall space in the fireproof building devoted to the Fine Art Department is 1,140 running feet. The conservatory of the Horticultural Department will be 140 by 150 by 45 feet, with gallery 150 by 20 feet.

The Exposition will be under the management of a Board of Commissioners appointed by the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, and Mechanics Institute.

Copies of the Premium list furnished on application to Secretary Cincinnati Industrial Exposition.

TO-DAY, at 2 p. m., the conference of gentlemen who are opposed to the present administration and its continuance in office were to meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York. The call for this conference, as first published, was signed by Carl Schurz, Jacob D. Cox, Wm. Cullen Bryant, Oswald Ottendorfer, David A. Wells, and Jacob Brinkerhoff. The object of the conference, as set forth in the circular, was for the purpose of bringing together for consultation, all the elements of the opposition to Gen. Grant, so they might decide upon a plan of action and be united in carrying it out during the Presidential campaign. It will be seen that among the signers of the circular are the most prominent free trade advocates of America and all of whom it is said were disappointed with the results of the Cincinnati Convention. They did not want Horace Greeley nominated; in fact, they were almost as strongly opposed to him and his protection theories as they were to Grant. It has been asserted that, although Carl Schurz presided over the Convention which nominated Greeley, he was also disappointed and displeased with his nomination. As proof of this, those who make this assertion point to the reticence which he has maintained respecting the Greeley and Brown ticket since his return from Cincinnati. This call for the meeting to-day, which he is said to have signed, is cited as a further proof that he does not intend to labor for the success of the ticket to which, in its formation, he lent the sanction of his presence.

But what can Senator Schurz hope to gain by opposing Greeley? There is a chasm between himself and the Administration which he cannot with honor bridge over. When he favored the Cincinnati movement, attended the Convention, accepted the honor of presiding over it, and, afterwards, made his great speech on the French Arms sale, in which he arraigned the Administration in most eloquent and scathing terms, he cut off all chance of again affiliating with the men in power on any honorable basis; he literally burned the bridges behind him. He cannot favor Grant's re-election. Greeley, as a

candidate for President, may be distasteful to him; but if he do not remain idle in the coming campaign, whom else can he support? Schurz is a man, we take it, of too much ability to throw away his strength and great influence on a hopeless faction. If, therefore, he should meet to-day with the various branches of the opposition at New York, it will not surprise us to hear that he does so for the purpose of using what influence he can in favor of a combination on Greeley as the only means of defeating Grant. If this should be his policy, the reserve which he has heretofore maintained upon the subject will give his counsels greater weight than if he were the open and avowed advocate of the Chappqua philosopher.

In whichever way Senator Schurz shall direct his efforts, if he make any, during the presidential campaign, they will be felt. He may not carry the German vote in his pocket—this he denies ever having, in any manner, claimed to do—nevertheless he will have great influence with his countrymen. The German vote in this election, will be a great power. If it were united on either of the candidates, it would, joined to his other supporters, elect him. Iowa is a strong Republican State. It is expected that she will give a heavy majority for Grant, but it is conceded by good Republican politicians of that State, that if the German vote were to be cast against him there, he would lose Iowa.

DR. E. Andrews, professor in the Chicago Medical College, has compiled from the late census an interesting statement of facts relative to the mortality from consumption in the different States and Territories. It appears that consumption and cancer are similarly affected by the same climates, and prevail in the same regions, and that the laws governing the prevalence of these diseases are—

First—These two diseases are most abundant near the sea, and diminish as you recede from it.

Second—At equal distances from the sea they prevail most at the north, and diminish as you go south.

The maximum mortality from consumption appears to be 25 per cent of the deaths from all causes, in Massachusetts, and the minimum, going westward, is 6 per cent, in Utah. The figures increase in California to 14 per cent. From north to south the scale ranges from 16 per cent, in Michigan, to 6 per cent in Alabama. The minimum in the whole Union is 3 per cent, in New Mexico.

From this data Dr. Andrews reasons that the best resort for a consumptive or cancer patient is some point as far south and as far from the sea as possible, such as New Mexico, although he thinks that the uplands of old Mexico may be still more preferable.

According to this rule and to the census, Minnesota, contrary to the popular idea, is less favorable than Illinois, the per centage of mortality from consumption in the former State being fourteen and in the latter eleven. Possibly the influx of consumptives in Minnesota, on account of its superior reputation as a favorable resort for persons of that class, has somewhat increased the mortality from this disease over the normal rate in that State, and a similar observation may be made with reference to Utah. A result of like character is claimed for the Southern States, for, comparing the census of 1860 with that of 1870, there appears to be a considerable increase of the proportional mortality from consumption in the Southern States and a diminution in the Northern. This change in the relative proportions of mortality from the above named disease is attributed to the moving of invalids southward in search of health, which only a part of them succeed in obtaining.

As a guide for the consumptive invalid seeking the most favorable locality the following table showing the percentage of deaths from consumption as compared with the total number of deaths from all other causes in each State and Territory—

Alabama	6	Missouri	9
Arkansas	5	Montana	9
California	14	Nebraska	9
Colorado	8	New Hampshire	2
Connecticut	20	New Jersey	20
Dakota	12	New Mexico	3
Delaware	20	New York	20
Dist. of Columbia	20	North Carolina	6
Florida	6	Ohio	16
Georgia	5	Oregon	12
Illinois	11	Pennsylvania	16
Indiana	14	Rhode Island	25
Iowa	14	South Carolina	6
Kansas	18	Tennessee	12
Kentucky	14	Texas	6
Louisiana	8	Utah	6
Maine	25	Vermont	25

Maryland	16	Virginia	2
Massachusetts	25	Washington Ter.	16
Michigan	16	West Virginia	16
Minnesota	14	Wisconsin	14
Mississippi	6		

PUBLISHED in the same pamphlet and appended to the Petition against the admission of Utah in the Union, which, with its signatures, has just appeared in the NEWS, are the minutes of a meeting held at Alta City, the preamble and resolutions there passed containing a "straightforward and honest endorsement" of the enormous illegalities of the Chief Justice of Utah, and being signed by 130 persons, chiefly miners, and professing to be residents of Little Cottonwood, American Fork, and Silver Fork cañons. Following those signatures are affidavits, intended to serve in support of the petition. The affidavits profess to have been made by a galaxy of "thirty apostate Mormons," etc., Wells Spicer, Wm. S. Walker, Still S. Taft, Still P. Taft, and C. A. Gould being the officials before whom the affidavits appear to have been made.

Whether or not that identical number was decided upon in commemoration of the reward of the treachery of their ancient prototype, and whether or not the present "thirty apostates" expect to be rewarded by that same number of pieces of silver, does not appear in the pamphlet. But here are the names of the precious "thirty," and their affidavit-making compeers:—

Abraham Taylor, S. L. Goolbsy, Wm. K. Parker, Abraham Watters, Jehiel Watters, Thos. D. Brown, Walter Mansfield, William Husbands, James Martin, Richard Gill, J. Hanks, John Gunn, Wm. Hurd, James W. Stevens, Thos. A. Lyne, Marsonas Cannon, C. P. Carlson, Julie Carlson, James Ashman, Frederick Hodder, John P. Lloyd, John Forbes, Joseph Silver, Orville H. Congar, Eli B. Kelsey, Jasper Crawford, E. Hingleman, John W. Groves, George Harrison, Lucien Schwitzgabel, Louis Tardet, W. S. Goble, E. L. T. Harrison, Edward W. Tullidge and Eli B. Kelsey.

BOSTON is revelling in the musical festival of the World's Jubilee, and St. Louis has been rejoicing in a great "Saengerfest," or musical festival, principally of German societies.

The Saengerfest opened last Wednesday, June 12, with a procession six miles long, the grandest spectacle ever seen in the South. The heat was intense, the mercury being up to 90°.

The procession consisted of seven divisions—first, the military, mounted police, and the officials of the Saengerfest; second, singing societies of St. Louis and from various States; third, various military, hunting, social and turner societies; fourth, Odd Fellows and other mutual aid societies; fifth, hunting, social, and aid societies, trades, and twelve carriages of "beautiful young ladies;" sixth, the butchers, rowing and fishing clubs, and other societies; seventh, the fire department and "Apollo and Suite," consisting of Apollo, surrounded by nine (young lady) graces, in triumphal chariot, and attended by a number of knights on horseback, representing all nations from the old Greeks to the present time.

The Saenger Halle is in the Italian style of architecture, and has a front of 150 feet on Twelfth Street, with a depth of 322 feet on Washington Avenue and St. Charles Street. The building is flanked on each corner by a tower 30 feet wide at the base and rising to a height of 115 feet from the sidewalk to the balustrade, surrounded by flagstaffs 30 feet high. The auditorium is 146 by 222 feet, 67 feet from floor to ceiling. The stage is 75 by 96 feet, and capable of accommodating 164 musicians and at least 1,500 singers. The structure is of wood, capable of accommodating 15,000 persons, and cost \$60,000.

At the reception concert the audience was computed at 12,000, the mixed chorus numbered 900, with 163 instrumentalists under the direction of Prof. Egmont Froelich. The concert opened with an overture of "Die Vestalia" by Spontini. The reception address was delivered by Dr. Sooneusheim, a Jewish Rabbi. Then came the "Bridal Chorus," from Wagner's "Lohengrin," sung by all the St. Louis singing societies. Then followed the reception of Governor Gratz Brown, Franz Abt, and Carl Schurz, the second of whom bowed his acknowledgements and the first and third indulged in speeches, the latter in German. Abt conducted the rendering of his own song, "Abend Lied," which was sung by the male chorus only. The concert was closed with "The Heavens are Telling," from Haydn's "Creation."

The second day, notwithstanding a thunder-storm, the crowds increased. It was estimated that 70,000 people were in St. Louis. The solos of Mrs. Edmund Dexter, of Cincinnati, are enthusiastically spoken of, and her voice is described as clear and sweet, with a great capacity for trills and high notes.

THE Harrisburg Telegraph, General Cameron's organ, made an assertion that Col. Forney, of the Philadelphia Press, had sold that paper to Greeley and Brown. The Colonel was on his way to Texas when he read the item, and immediately telegraphed to his paper, that "having none of General Cameron's experience in buying and selling men to vote for me for office, I can only add that I shall never do an act that would subject me to the constant fear of exposure and punishment." He closed the dispatch with the statement that he should fight for Grant and Wilson with all the fervor of his nature, and it would not be his fault if his paper should not be one of their foremost champions.

There is a bitter feud between the Republican factions in Pennsylvania, which bodes no good for the success of that ticket at the approaching fall elections there. Gen. Cameron and Col. Forney are both prominent and zealous supporters and defenders of the administration and its policy; but in home politics and management, as will be learned from the language used above by Col. F., they are opposed to each other. Gen. Hartraut's nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania was accomplished by the Cameron wing of the Republican party, and has been strongly opposed by Col. Forney on the ground that his selection was an unwise one, and that through his unpopularity, and the attempt on the part of the Republicans to carry him, the State election might be won by the opposition Col. Forney, in his paper, the Press, has urged the withdrawal of Gen. Hartraut's name, and the substitution of a more popular one in its stead; but without effect.

HORACE F. CLARK, Esq., President of the U. P. R. R., has telegraphed from New York, to Gov. Saunders, Chairman of the Omaha Bridge Committee, that it is the intention of that company to forthwith proceed with the work of building the depots at Omaha. Naturally enough, the people of the latter city feel jubilant over this decision, as every permanent building of the character of a depot goes far to decide the contest which has created so much feeling between the citizens of Iowa and the Nebraska sides of the Missouri river. The Omaha Herald in speaking of this decision says:

"It means complete performance of the contract which John Duff signed with Omaha and Douglas. It means that, in the hands of the distinguished President of the company, that contract will never be dishonored. It means a revival of unlimited confidence in the stability of Omaha interests, at home and abroad. It means hundreds of thousands added to the values of Omaha and Douglas the present year. It means prosperity, growth, power. It means employment to scores of industrious mechanics and laborers. It means the consummation of all for which we have so long struggled."

AN administration paper says it is understood that Mr. Colfax will not accept any office, but will carry out his original determination to retire to private life at the end of his Vice-Presidential term. This destroys the hopes of his friends that he might be induced to accept the nomination for additional congressman at large in Indiana. This if true is a very sensible course for him under present circumstances to take. Mr. Colfax has been, up to the time of holding the Philadelphia convention, uniformly successful in his political movements. To such a man a defeat, like that which he met at Philadelphia, is humiliating and discouraging. Calculating upon victory with as much assurance as he doubtless did, it was enough to make him go back to Indiana sick and disgusted with politics and anxious for the retirement of private life. A man who has always been fortunate in political contests, when once beaten is apt to lose confidence in himself and in his cause. In the approaching contest in Indiana the nominees for office will require pluck, confidence and a resolution to win, for the canvass to that State is likely to be a warm one. Mr. Colfax is more wise, therefore, in destroying the hopes of his friends