

## VACCINATION—ITS EFFECTS.

The opinion which is very prevalent, and which many well-informed people entertain, that constitutional diseases may be communicated through vaccination, is now disputed on the authority of Marson, a physician in the London Small Pox Hospital, who is said to have performed more than 50,000 vaccinations. He never saw other diseases communicated with the vaccine matter, and has no faith in the popular reports that they are so communicated. Negative testimony only, but still very good as far as it goes. It is difficult, however, if his views be correct, to account for the wide-spread belief that constitutional diseases are thus communicated. The writer has himself met with at least one instance of scrofula, which the parents of the child affirmed had been communicated to it by impure vaccine matter. Their statement was sustained by the healthy appearance of the children of the same family who had not been thus vaccinated, and by the parents whose appearance certainly gave no evidence of scrofulous taint. We have heard of another case, that of a well known gentleman in this city, who of a healthy stock, very nearly lost his life, the disease attacking him at the time of his vaccination and leaving permanent injuries upon him. Cases of this kind are probably familiar to many of our readers. But whether they would stand the scrutiny of scientific investigation probably some might question. Those who contend that diseases are not so communicated think it is possible that the introduction of the vaccine matter, by disturbing the general health, may furnish opportunity for a constitutional disease to appear and to have its course; but they assert that even this is unfrequent.

Respecting vaccination its advocates quote statistics to prove that the danger of death from small pox is almost annihilated by this system. They say that it is indisputable that thorough vaccination, as understood by the best physicians, protects the system against small pox as surely as an attack of the disease itself would. From an article in the New York Tribune we quote as follows:

In London, during the ten years ending 1860, there were 1,780 deaths from small pox in a population of 2,233,333. Fifty years before, Parliament had made inoculation of small pox a penal offense, in consequence of the amount of disease artificially produced by a very imperfect and unsafe method of performing the operation. Dr. Jenner's first work discovering the true secret of vaccination, as since adopted and used, was published in 1776. A new face was put on the matter thenceforth. In fourteen years—from 1841 to 1855—the population of London being 2,250,000, there were but 821 deaths from small pox. In England, from 1854 to 1863, the annual mortality from this cause diminished from 3,000 per million to 171. In Sweden, between 1810 and 1850, it fell off from 2,050 to 158; in Westphalia, from 2,641 to 114; in Bohemia, from 4,000 to 200; in Berlin, from 3,422 to 126; in Copenhagen, from 3,125 to 288. These statements are given by Dr. Seaton in a recent English work. In the year 1863 a very severe epidemic of small pox raged in London. Of the children who died—and children constitute a large majority of the entire mortality—seven-eighths, it is estimated, might have been saved if all had been vaccinated before the age of two months. The examination and treatment of 15,000 cases by Mr. Marson, in the London Small-Pox Hospital, proved that the likelihood of death to well vaccinated persons was one-fourteenth of that to which the unvaccinated were exposed. The latter died at the rate of 7.73 in a hundred, the former at the rate of 0.53; while of the unvaccinated there perished in every hundred 37.00. Of these 15,000 patients, nineteen in every hundred had previously had small pox.

If these figures can be relied upon, and they are taken from the Report on Vaccination presented at the last annual meeting of the American Social Science Association, they show that vaccination is an excellent preventive, and one which parents should avail themselves of to guard against small pox. If the other statement be true, that constitutional diseases are not communicated through vaccination, then the fears which many have entertained respecting it are groundless. We have had those fears; we have felt that we would rather run some risks of small pox than to vaccinate a child with matter, the healthiness of which might be questionable. And though Marson and others may be correct in their ideas, still we should advise parents who have not vaccinated their children, and who intend to do so, to be careful in the selection of the material used. Even should it be granted that constitutional diseases are not communicated by this means, the use of healthy matter will certainly do no harm, and be just as effective as any other kind. There is no difficulty in obtaining clean vaccine lymph in this country, and as we hear occasionally of small-pox in California and other places around us, the vaccination of children ought to be attended to; it is a preventive of which we should avail ourselves.

A PARIS correspondent of a New York paper speaks of "the limping young Prince Imperial." He says "the child has a stately look, his profile, noticeably like his mother's, is very sweet, but without charm or, and he seems, as is quite natural, ill at ease." Speaking of the lack of demonstration

when the Prince appeared in public, the correspondent says: "I haven't a very tender heart for this Imperial family, but I confess I pitied this poor child of fourteen, who seems to have so few friends when he needs so many."

In reading this gentleman's letter the thought struck us, how many men who have been, and are now, famous, would at fourteen, have passed creditably, or given promise of their subsequent greatness, to the eyes of a carping newspaper correspondent? Boys are not unlike young cubs in some respects—it is very difficult to tell what they will make. We would not be surprised if this writer was no more promising at fourteen years than many a young whelp, and had he been described then, quite likely his critic would never have foreboded the possibility of his reaching the position of Paris correspondent to a New York journal.

(SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.)

## By Telegraph.

## AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

## SENATE.

International Ocean Cable scheme, etc. Sherman, from the finance committee, reported that the members of the committee unanimously recommended non-concurrence in the House amendments to the Senate currency bill, and asked for a conference committee. Sherman, Warner and Sprague were appointed.

Bayard presented the memorial of W. L. Smith, President of the International Ocean Telegraph Company, proposing, for five hundred thousand dollars a year to be paid by the United States for twenty years, to establish and maintain international telegraph cables from San Francisco, Japan and to China, and a third from the United States to Europe, conditional upon it never being consolidated with any existing transatlantic cable Co. and never charging more than five dollars gold for each message afterwards. Referred.

Sherman reported a joint resolution to determine the construction of the internal revenue act, so as to exempt indistinguishable sums added to the contingent funds of insurance companies; passed.

The Post Office appropriation bill came up and Trumbull's amendment limiting the franking privilege to the departments was rejected, 22 to 215. Ramsey's proposition to repeal the franking privilege was rejected 26 to 25. Caserly voted for repeal, and Cole, Corbett, Nye, Stewart and Williams against it. The bill was then passed.

The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was considered in a committee. Among the amendments was one for a Consul General in Liberia, and another raising the Japan mission to the highest grade. The bill was then reported to the Senate.

The Naval appropriation bill was considered in committee and a large amount was added thereto by amendments, for use in the ordnance, construction and steam engineering bureaus. An amendment striking out the proviso that there be no discrimination between officers of the line and staff was agreed to.

Drake, from the Naval committee reported amendments revising the entire pay list and regulating promotions. The bill was laid aside, and the tax and tariff bill was called up, when the Senate adjourned.

## HOUSE.

The provisions of the new amnesty bill, etc.

Schenck reported back the funding bill with one slight verbal amendment, and asked that it be made the special order in the House for Tuesday next. Randall objected and Schenck withdrew it saying he would take the chances of its being made a special order in the House next Monday, under a suspension of the rules.

Palmer, from the Pacific Railroad committee, reported a bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri, at or near Council Bluffs, Nebraska, by the Missouri River Railroad Company.

Butler, of Mass., from the committee on reconstruction, reported a general amnesty act for all engaged in the late rebellion, excepting persons educated at the military or naval academy, ex-members of Congress and members of Confederate Congress, ex-heads of United States executive departments, ministers abroad, and Judges of U. S. courts, and persons holding like offices under the Confederate States; the signers of the ordinances of secession, Governors of the seceded States, persons who, having public money, have not accounted therefor, who have embezzled or stolen public property; deserters from the army and navy, and bounty jumpers. A provision is also made, vesting the U. S. in fee simple, with all grounds used as national cemeteries, and for the protection of all officers, soldiers and other agents of the United States for acts or omissions in the execution of the reconstruction acts.

Washburne reported an act to pay loyal citizens in the late rebellious States for services in taking the eighth census; passed.

Ela reported a bill providing for refunding to the State of Mass., the interest on the money expended on the coast defenses in the war of 1812.

The case of Wittmore was taken up and, after considerable debate, his claim to a seat was rejected, 131 to 24.

The House went into a committee on the civil expenses and appropriation bill. Dawes made a statement that this was the last of the appropriation bills to effect the estimates for next year, and that the estimates were \$3,068,245 less than those of the present year. The estimates for the year ending June 30th, 1871, were \$308,315,842, and the appropriations recommended by the committee amounted to \$284,972,617; the appropriations for the present year were \$27,178,023, or upwards of twelve millions more than recommended for the next year. The House then proceeded to consider the bill. It appropriates \$11,775,130, including half a million for the

San Francisco mint, and provisions for the revenue service, coast survey, light-house establishing, and surveying the public lands. Without action on the bill the House adjourned.

## LOUISIANA.

Fined for contempt of court.

NEW ORLEANS.—Judge Jno. A. Campbell and J. A. Fellows were fined a hundred dollars each for contempt of the 8th district court, an offering to file a petition that their clients could not get justice therein.

## WASHINGTON.

Nominations.—Reduction of postage. The President has nominated S. H. Winsor, register of the land office in Wyoming Territory.

Letter postage between the United States and the North German union and Austria will soon be reduced to seven cents per half ounce, by direct steamer, and ten cents in closed mails, via England.

## RHODE ISLAND.

Shack by lightning. PROVIDENCE.—Many buildings were struck by lightning last night and several persons injured. Whipple's wheelwright shop and Stone, Barnes and Sprague's premises, at Greenville, were struck by lightning, set on fire and destroyed; loss sixteen thousand dollars.

## COLORADO.

Opening of Denver Pacific Railroad. DENVER, 21.—The Denver Pacific Railroad will be formally opened for business on the 25th of June; the track is now laid to the suburbs of the city of Denver, and within two miles of the depot.

## ALABAMA.

A big "kill." MOBILE.—The Turner and Donnelly prize fight took place this morning; eighty-seven rounds were fought. Turner was the winner. Time two hours and thirty-five minutes.

## OHIO.

Found dead, shot in the head. COLUMBUS, O.—A highly respectable young man, named Nat. L. Azen, was found shot dead here this morning, shot through the head.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

Bishop of Manchester and the Education bill.—British Embassy at Washington.—Military and Police fighting.—Russell on union between Britain and her Colonies.—Fearful Railway accident.—Christian Unity Meeting.—Cotton factory burned.

LONDON.—The Bishop of Manchester delivered an address last evening to the Educational Aid Society, in his diocese, on the educational bill. He said he approved, generally, of the new bill pending in Parliament, but he hoped an amendment would be adopted making education compulsory.

LONDON, 21.—The police and military of Kervio, Belgium, were called out to suppress some disorder, and fought among themselves; the police were unarmed and were quickly driven off, many of them being badly hurt.

LIVERPOOL.—A committee of the Common, in investigating the diplomatic service, was, to-day, informed by Lord Clarendon that the Government had reason to believe that the United States intended to raise its mission to England to the first rank, and that the courtesy must be reciprocated by the establishment of an embassy at Washington in lieu of the present mission.

LONDON.—In the Lords last night, Russell moved for a commission to inquire into the means whereby union between England and her colonies may be perpetuated. He considered the great national armament now afoot, and the vast improvement made in the mode of warfare, made the question of our relations with the colonies one of great moment. He argued in favor of maintaining intact the colonial empire, and dwelt particularly on the preservation of the union with the Canadas. He described the Canadian climate and pointed out the want of communication, and showed what obstacles were in the way of ready reinforcement in case of emergency. He regretted the withdrawal of the garrison from Quebec as imprudent and impolitic.

Grey supported the motion. Vice Admiral Robinson, Controller of the Navy, and Edward J. Reed, Chief Naval Constructor, have resigned. There was a terrible disaster this afternoon on the Great Western railroad. A large excursion train was run into by a freight train. Several cars were thrown from the track and three demolished. Thirteen persons were killed and from thirty to forty injured, some fatally.

A meeting was held here last night to promote Christian unity. Lord Eliot presided. Speeches urging harmony among religious sects and appropriate resolutions were made and passed. Whitelaw's extensive cotton factory, at Bolton, was burned to-night.

## FRANCE.

Manifesto from workmen. PARIS.—The International Society of workmen has issued a manifesto declaring that their organization has never been a secret one; that all their meetings have been public and that all resolutions adopted by the society have been published in its recognized organ. This manifesto is issued on account of the approaching trial of some of the members of the society for alleged connection with the conspiracy against the Emperor.

1844. 1870.  
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d177 S 840 1

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Cheap! Cheaper!! Cheapest!!! G. W. Davis buys and sells strictly for CASH and does business on the system of small profits, small expenses and cheap goods for the people, call and save money in your purchases these dull times.  
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BUILDING ROCK: One to two hundred cords of good Building Rock, for sale.  
For particulars apply to J. J. Thayne, 1st Ward.  
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DR. O. W. HOLMES recommends Whitecomb's Asthma Remedy.

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DOOLEY'S BAKING POWDER has not only attained the position of the best but the cheapest baking powder now in use. Strictly pure in its combination, and so exactly proportioned, that there is no trouble in making light, sweet biscuits, rolls, pastry, etc., every time. One pound will go further in the ordinary department than two pounds of any others in market. Try it and be convinced. For sale by all Grocers in quantities to suit.

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By selling at such figures as cannot fail to induce buyers.

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d178 6

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