

# The Daily Astorian.

Vol. XIV.

Astoria, Oregon, Friday Morning, January 14, 1881.

No. 11.

## GENERAL NEWS.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

### The Still Down.

PORTLAND, Jan. 13.—It has been raining hard in southern Oregon for the past forty-eight hours, and all streams are very high. Bridges and telegraph poles have been washed out in several places. Wires go down faster than they can be put up. Several parties of repairers are at work and it is hoped to have through wire early to-day.

### PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

#### Port Townsend Items.

PORT TOWNSEND, Jan. 12.—The barkentine Emma Augusta arrived yesterday from the Sandwich Islands. While coming out of the harbor of Tahiti she ran on a reef and sustained a slight injury.

Captain McIntyre, of the bark Revere, has succeeded in finding a leak in the garboard, and the vessel is now receiving her coal ballast preparatory to loading with lumber.

On Monday evening a hail and slight wind storm prevailed here, while in Port Gamble and Seabeck and all along the shores of Hood's canal snow fell to the depth of from three to eight inches. The weather here to-day was mild and pleasant; wind north.

#### The Mormon Delegate.

Submitted to the crucial test of technical law, none are prepared to say whether the decision of Governor Murray of Utah, in denying a certificate of election to George Q. Cannon, as a delegate to congress, would stand or not. Every one but a polygamist would admit its justice, however. It is a matter of common report that Cannon has three or four wives, and it is as well known as can be that hundreds, if not thousands, of other Mormons are often wedded and living in open violation of the laws of the country; and yet, so hedged in are the members of that church, that it is found to be almost an impossibility to convict a polygamist in a court of justice.

That he is not a citizen of the United States, and being a polygamist, is not capable of becoming a citizen in good faith.

This is a brief but pertinent presentation of the whole matter. Cannon claims that he was duly naturalized twenty-six years ago. If Campbell can make it appear that he was never naturalized at all, this will be sufficient to unseat him, even were the certificate of election given him, which Governor Murray refuses to issue. His refusal is based on the plea that a careful perusal of the county records, about the time Cannon asserts he was naturalized, fail to disclose any such fact. The certificate of election was therefore issued to Allen G. Campbell, as an American citizen in every way qualified to fill the position of delegate. The question as to which of the two men are entitled to the seat will be ruled upon by the house of representatives, which will be enabled to act free of all party bias, since a delegate has no vote. Congress has long chafed at seeing its laws openly set at defiance by the Mormons, and it is only fair to presume it will be glad to have some pretext for dealing polygamy a heavy blow. Cannon has been in the lower house of congress for several terms. It looks as if the present session would be his last.

Warranty deeds, quit claim deeds and mortgages, for sale at this office.

## SANITARY.

Disinfection for Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, etc.

### EDITOR OREGONIAN:

Your excellent remarks in Tuesday's issue in regard to scarlet fever and the management of convalescents deserve careful attention. Patients should be carefully isolated, as you say, until the skin has regained its normal appearance. People cannot be too careful, and it is far better to err on the safe side.

Your remarks on disinfection are such as any one would have made who had not given the matter some special attention. It is the special business of medical men to keep pace with the most advanced ideas in such matters and, with your kind permission, I will give you briefly some of the recent investigations on the subject of fumigation and disinfection.

About eighteen months ago a national board of health, consisting of eleven members, was appointed by congress, abundant means placed at its command, and its duties were especially to examine yellow fever and other contagious diseases, establish quarantine, etc., with a view to preventing their introduction and spread, to root out latent seeds after an epidemic and, in short, to do anything which the public good demanded. An enormous amount of work has already been accomplished by this board. They have had exhaustive surveys made of several cities, recommending entire new systems of drainage; sent a commission to Cuba to study yellow fever in its native haunts; and done many things not relevant to my subject.

As one item of their vast labors they instituted a series of careful and elaborate experiments to determine the disinfectant properties of various substances. First they analyzed numerous patent or proprietary compounds, and the result played sad havoc with some of them. Then they engaged Dr. George W. Sternberg, surgeon, U. S. A., to determine by actual experiment what would destroy disease germs. These experiments are highly interesting, even to the non-medical reader, but cannot be given in a short article.

Partly from Sternberg's experiment and partly from other reliable sources the board have reached the following conclusions, which may be taken as the most advanced thought of the day on this subject:

Disinfection is the destruction of the poisons of infections and contagious diseases.

Detergers, or substances which destroy smells, are not necessarily disinfectants; and disinfectants do not necessarily have an odor.

Disinfection cannot compensate for want of cleanliness or ventilation.

#### Disinfectants to be Employed.

1. Roll-sulphur (brimstone), for fumigation.
  2. Copperas solution, 1 1/2 lbs. to the gallon, for soil, sewers, etc.
  3. Sulphate of zinc 4 oz., common salt 2 oz., to the gallon of water, for clothing, bed linen, etc.
- (Carbolic acid is omitted because difficult to obtain pure, while the quantity required to insure thorough disinfection is so great that the expense renders it impracticable.)

In using these agents—  
First—Clothing, towels, bed linen, etc., should, on removal from the patient, and before they are taken from the room, be placed in the zinc solution, boiling hot if possible.

Second—All discharges should either be received in vessels containing the copperas solution, or be at once covered with it. All vessels should be cleaned with the same solution.

Third—Cellars, yards, stables, gutters, privies, cesspools, water-closets, drains, sewers, etc., should be frequently and liberally treated with the copperas solution. To prepare this in large quantities, hang a basket containing 60 pounds of copperas in a barrel of water.

Fourth—Articles too valuable to be destroyed should be treated as follows: Cotton, linen, flannels, blankets, etc., should be treated with the boiling hot zinc solution, piece by piece, and boiled for half an hour. Heavy woollen clothing, silks, furs, stuffed bed-covers, beds and other articles which cannot be treated with the zinc solution, should be fumigated with the room, their surfaces thoroughly exposed, pockets turned inside out, etc., afterwards hung in the open air, beaten and shaken.

Fifth—Dead bodies should be thoroughly washed with a zinc solution of double strength, wrapped in a sheet wet with the same solution, and buried at once. Our Portland practice of having public funerals after scarlet

fever and diphtheria, is all wrong, and should be prohibited by law.

Sixth—Fumigation with sulphur is the only practical method of disinfecting the house. Expose all clothing as above directed, close the room as tightly as possible, place the sulphur in iron pans supported upon bricks placed in washbasins containing a little water, set it on fire by hot coals or a spoonful of alcohol, and allow the room to remain closed twenty-four hours. For a room about 10 feet square two pounds of sulphur should be used, and proportionate quantities for larger rooms.

(In a work on diphtheria, just published by Dr. A. Jacobs, of New York, the author sets aside the bacteria theory as the cause of this disease, and discards carbolic acid as a disinfectant.)

### Letters from the People.

#### On the Science of Wind.

An article on changes of climate, going the rounds of the press, appeared in THE ASTORIAN December 17th on a subject of vast importance, and I hope that it will receive the attention it deserves from the intelligence of the coast.

We hear the remark very often from old settlers on the coast: "The climate must be changing, we did not have this kind of weather in former years." If we examine as to the causes of warm winters on this coast, the principle one is found to be the immense growth of timber. If it were not for that, the country lying west of the coast range would be more dry, colder, and simply a continuation of summer, with this difference: That as the sun withdraws its rays from these latitudes the northwest winds of summer would haul around gradually to the north and finally settle in the northeast.

To see why this would be so, we must understand the cause of the northwest wind, the theory of which is this: The tendency of all winds, when not affected by local causes by the earth's rotation. This wind is checked by the mountains and can only flow at a height sufficient to clear their summits. The sun's rays pouring on the western slopes cause an upward current of air. The strength of the current is greatest near the equator, as more rays are received there; and it becomes weaker and finally ceases entirely as we pass north. The air going in to fill the partial vacuum caused by the ascending current creates near the equator a west wind. As we continue north, and the upward current is weaker, we find the winds haul a little to about west by north, next we find it west-northwest, then northwest and finally, if we go far enough, we find it northeast in the summer, it having a tendency from the east caused by the upper current, a tendency from the north caused by the ascending current from the slopes.

This state of affairs would continue winter and summer, the westerly wind increasing when the sun was farthest north, and the north and east prevailing with the sun south, if there was no timber. But the timber brings a south wind sometimes, and this is the way it does it. As this west wind is always laden with moisture, coming, as it does, from the ocean, it is easy to see that water occupies a considerable space in the atmosphere. Everybody knows that it requires much heat to raise water to steam, and when it is steam it is equally necessary for it to get rid of that heat before it can become water again. The water in the atmosphere coming from the ocean is in the latter state, and if it gets rid of its heat in its passage over land it will fall as rain, but if it does not lose enough to allow of condensation before reaching the heated slopes, it will not condense but take more heat, ascend with the current until the easterly current is reached and then go again to sea. That is what takes place when the sun is well north, over the southern end of the timber belt, but as the sun recedes, the evergreen trees present innumerable points to the air, by which the heat is taken from it, and thus they act as conductors, conveying the heat to their limbs, trunks and roots, when the heat is taken from the water it commences to condense and in doing so leaves a partial vacuum, the same as the ascending hot air does, with this difference, the greatest action from the hot air was south, while the greatest action from condensation would be north, for there is the best heat from the sun, so there it would be

taken fastest from the air. Therefore the winds which were west before would be changed to south west and south, bringing the warm rains. In order to have some idea of the amount of heat given off in a storm of rain it is only necessary to think how much would be needed to raise the same amount of water that falls during a storm to steam. Prof. Hegale's theory of denuding the country to the north seems not to be a correct theory for the reason that the sun would have but little effect on it, especially during the winter season when the south winds are expected, and most needed. The forests would produce more rain and south wind than bare ground would at any time. Denuding the land to the south, would cause the wind to take a more direct course, leaving out the denuded region, and coming straight for the forests where the works of nature are unrestrained.

—Gen. Grant is writing an article for the February number of the North American Review, advocating the Nicaragua canal scheme. The same number of the Review will contain a contribution by Judge Tourgee, author of The Fool's Errand, entitled Aaron's Rod in Politics, and one by Oliver Wendell Holmes, on The Palpat and the Pew.

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Co-partnership Dissolution. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the co-partnership heretofore existing between Robb & Fulton in the practice of law is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ASTORIA, Jan. 11, 1881. ROBB & FULTON.

J. W. ROBB, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ASTORIA, OREGON. Office over Warren & Eaton's Astoria Market, opposite the Occident Hotel.

C. W. FULTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ASTORIA, OREGON. Office over Page & Allen's store, Cass street.

W. E. McVARE, J. A. BROWN, ASTORIA, OREGON. STEVEDORES AND RIGGERS. Astoria office—At E. C. Holden's Auction Store, Portland office—24 B street. 12-11

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Please give me a call. ROSCOE DIXON, Proprietor

The New York Oyster Saloon Will serve to their customers from this date as follows: TEA, COFFEE, CHOCOLATE. Eastern Oysters Always on Hand. And will be kept as a first class Oyster Saloon, in first class style. DANIEL GRANT, Manager.

E. A. QUINN, dealer in FAMILY GROCERIES, NAILS, MILL FEED AND HAY. Cash paid for country produce. Small profits on cash sales. Astoria, Oregon, corner of Main and Squemoque streets.

WAR IS DECLARED WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE And no terms of peace until every man in Astoria class a new suit of clothes. MADE BY MEANY. Look at the prices: Pants to order - \$8.00 Pants, Genuine French Cassimere - 12.00 Suits from - 25.00 The finest line of samples on the coast to select from. P. J. MEANY, Merchant Tailor, Parker House, Astoria.

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