

sults by word and act. The feeling against our people there has never been any too pleasant, but now it is intense among the lower and less educated classes, since the affair in which our sailors were mobbed and murdered. These seem to think, and in many cases they freely assert, their ability to whip the United States on land or sea, and they are not only willing, but anxious, even determined, to try it. This feeling, however, is not shared by the government itself, nor by those who stand high in educational or political circles, who seem to have a realization of what the vast and recuperative power of this nation is and who, on progressive or humane, if not fraternal feelings, have no desire to either precipitate or be drawn into an imbroglio. The jealousy, or hatred, or whatever it may be, existing among the *cancille* is of long standing, and has not, Mr. Dixon thinks, been discouraged to any extent by English and German residents and speculators, generally, who seem prone to look with anxious and watchful eyes upon the attempt of any other power to gain a foothold in Chile. Then, again, the former nationality have never taken kindly to Minister Egan, not only because he is an Irish nationalist quite fresh from "the old soil," but because he is individually engaged in some extensive railway enterprises and seems to be gaining ground pretty fast. It is not, in this view of the case, to be seriously doubted that Mr. Egan's kindly and even humane efforts in behalf of Balmaceda and the latter's henchmen, before and after the downfall of the government, should be "worked" for all it was worth and a great deal more. Any way, an American is not on the safest ground he can be found on when he walks the streets of Valparaiso. By some act of commission or omission he is most likely to find out before he has ventured far that he is looked upon as an unwelcome interloper.

Balmaceda is described by Mr. Nixon as a pleasant, accomplished and good-looking man, though rather overbearing in his disposition. Unlike the average of his countrymen—who are of short figure, somewhat resembling the Mexican physique—he was six feet and an inch in height and well built. President Montt, who was seen at Santiago, the capital, seventy miles southeast of Valparaiso, is considered a man of superior ability as well as appearance, he being also larger than the majority of his countrymen but not so large as his unfortunate predecessor.

The northern part of Chile, which is the least productive part, is populated principally by aborigines. These, to the number of perhaps 100,000, constitute the best part of the army and they are desperate fighters. The middle portion, containing the principal cities, is very productive and rich in mines, but these have been and are still being indifferently developed. The slow but steady influence of outside enterprise and capital are destined to work great changes there beyond a doubt, but all projected enterprises of magnitude are of course measurably slow for the time being.

Mr. Nixon formerly resided in Castle Gate, Emery county, this Territory, so he is no stranger hereabout. He seems to like Chile very well, es-

pecially as a field for profitable business enterprises, and intends to return there when his visit to Utah is ended. We hope his stay will be pleasant, that he may return in safety and then escape the annoyances to which his countrymen are so freely subjected.

### LA GRIPPE CONSIDERED.

The following, on a subject of common interest, appeared in the *Topeka Capital* of the 19th inst., in the form of New York correspondence:

In Christmas week of 1889 I started out one morning not feeling very well, but by no means counting myself ill. Before the afternoon had passed, however, I was suffering severely with a cold in the head, a pain in the chest and an aching of the bones which reminded me of my experience with break bone fever in New Orleans several years before. In the office I was told by my friends that I had the new epidemic which had played sad havoc in Europe and had just made its appearance on this side of the ocean. I went home and sent for my doctor. When he came I said:

"Doctor, I have the grip."

"Indeed," replied he, with a smile nearly akin to a sneer, "so has my grandfather's great-grandmother."

He evidently did not believe in the grip, and said that I only had a bad cold and an influenza. It may be that that was all, but it was the most inconvenient and troublesome bad cold in my experience. During the following year, lucky man that I was, I did not need to see my doctor at all. In January, however, of 1891, I was attacked precisely the same as the year before. Again I sent for my doctor and again I informed him that I had the grip. This time he did not sneer and talk to me about any of his grandmothers, but put me through a course of treatment and acknowledged that it was the prevailing epidemic that had seized upon me. I mention this experience, because in the first year of the experience of la grippe a great many conservative medical men were skeptical about the prevailing disease being in any wise different from the ordinary colds which abound every winter. But all of them have been obliged to abandon such ideas and to acknowledge that la grippe is precisely what the European doctors said it was when it appeared in Russia in November of 1889, and rapidly spread over Europe and also America.

La grippe is by no means a new disease, but it appears at intervals so long that the great majority of those who live during one of its periods do not survive until another arrives. It is of record that this disease attacked the Athenian army during the Peloponnesian war, 400 years before the Christian era. And from then till this time every now and again it has appeared. In 1547 the disease originated in Asia, spread over Europe and came also to the Spanish colonies in America. In 1647 there was another epidemic of it in Europe, and this time it came to the British colonies in America. The last time it prevailed previous to now was just after the death of President William Henry Harrison in 1841 and the accession to office of the Vice-President, John Tyler. Then it was called

the "Tyler grip," out of compliment to the President, whose course was worrying his party associates as much as the disease troubled the people at large. Then it appeared again in December, 1889, came back last winter and reappeared this present season. It will be gratifying to know that the previous epidemics usually ran their course in three years and disappeared, though it has lasted as long as five years.

So many persons have had the disease that it would be a waste of space to describe the symptoms of the malady. Probably there is not a family in the United States some member of which has not been a victim. Therefore, in every household la grippe is known when it appears. As to its cause there has been much speculation. The predisposing causes of the disease are unsanitary, filthy conditions, coupled with peculiar atmospheric states. The exciting cause, without doubt, is a germ or bacillus. This germ infects the human system and gives rise to the symptoms that characterize the disease. Dr. Cyrus Edson, the chief inspector of the health department of New York city, has made a special study of the epidemic, and through his official work has had exceptionally good opportunity to observe it. He has become the accepted authority and has written a book, "La Grippe and its Treatment," which says about all that is to be said on the subject. In speaking of the attack of the germs on the system Dr. Edson has said: "In effecting this, however, it either evolves something that is deadly to its own growth, or it is killed by some protecting influence brought to bear upon it by the human organism. Indeed, it is by one or the other of these means that nature in behalf of mankind copes with all disease germs. Her field everywhere is one of constant warfare."

Medical men have disputed hotly as to whether or not la grippe is contagious. But all agree as to its infectious character. The germs by which it is caused probably have the power of living and multiplying in the air, water or soil outside of the human body. The body is then infected with them through the medium of infected matter. The time that elapses between the reception of the germs in the system and the development of the disease is from eighteen to twenty-four hours.

Dr. Edson recommends the following general directions to be followed as tending to reduce the danger of contracting the disease to a minimum, and he thinks they are specially important to persons convalescing from other ailments and to old persons and young children:

"Warm woolen clothing should be worn next to the skin. A plain, nourishing diet should be taken.

"Meals should be eaten with regularity. Late hours and crowded places should be avoided. Keep indoors as much as possible. When in the open air keep in motion. Avoid wetting the feet. On entering a house remove wraps at once. Keep away from persons afflicted with the disease.

"In a word, avoid exposure and excess; adopt regular habits and live well. On the first symptoms of the disease send for a physician."

JNO. GILMER SPEED.