

offered several years ago a large premium for the discovery of this poison. Codfish are also said to contain a poison called rouge, which is very difficult to detect when the fish is dried; and these, we are to conclude, are some of the things to which the heading has reference.

Regarding the cholera microbes, it is declared that they are not dangerous unless taken into the stomach with the food or drink; hence the need of distilling or boiling the water used to quench thirst, or boiling milk that has been exposed to the air. Unless the most scrupulous neatness is observed these germs may adhere to the food and be taken in with it or to the hands and so be passed into the mouth. Children should not suck their thumbs, nor should adults put their fingers in the mouth till these members have first been dipped in boracic acid. The nails should invariably be kept clean, for when in mourning they are pronounced the most luxurious abiding place of our microscopic enemies. Cows being often tuberculous, especially if kept in stables, their milk transmits the seeds of consumption and should always be taken by children or adults with the precautions indicated. Standing water or that of cisterns or neglected wells transmits not only the germs of cholera, but typhus or typhoid fevers. Proofs of this are said to be of daily occurrence, one being cited from a certain country district in Kentucky, not far from Cincinnati, usually very healthy, but which was literally devastated by the cholera in 1852, cistern water being the cause of it as was afterwards determined.

We then come to a cause of disease that requires more delicate treatment—the kiss. This is not only a transmitter of disease but the medium of a great deal of other mischief as has been shown in these columns and elsewhere many times. There is one particularly notable case on record in England, that of the Princess Beatrice who died of a throat disease caught by this means from one of her children. The case of a Paris doctor, not precisely the same, has been recently reported. In this instance a virulent throat trouble rendered tracheotomy necessary, and, as the patient was in danger of strangulation, the physician applied his mouth to the throat and withdrew the purulent matter. It was inevitable that he should catch the disorder, but fortunately he escaped death. The kiss, it may be said, not only transmits the microbes that cause throat troubles but those which inhabit the mouth, and the species are numerous. But if the kiss is to be tabooed, it is remarked that the shaking of hands is also open to objection, not merely because it is a means of communicating cutaneous diseases but the more dangerous microbes mentioned. It really begins to look as if there were no longer safety anywhere from anything that endangers and vexes.

John K. Clawaou, a Swede, on the westbound passenger train on Tuesday, while nearing Mountain Home, Idaho, stepped into the toilet room of the gent's smoker and blew his brains out. He held a second-class ticket from Wahoo, Nebraska. No cause is known for the suicide.

WHY QUIVER AND QUAKE?

It is related on good authority that one of the elements which stimulated the excitement among savings bank depositors at Chicago during the recent runs on the banks in that city was the sensational cries of the newboys. The *Inter Ocean* records that prominent citizens called upon the police authorities to suppress this source of danger and steps were taken towards that end. The incident goes to show, whatever thoughtful person must already know, that confidence is a plant of tender and timid growth, that a single breath will at times shrivel and kill it, and that nothing but lack of confidence was at the bottom of nearly all of the financial scares the country has ever had. This seems the more extraordinary in view of the recognized stability of our national financial system, the abundance and variety of our resources, and the incontrovertible fact that though all the world should go to monetary smash, there is scarcely a community in America which could not by virtue of its inherent strength and independent situation weather the storm. This is particularly true of Utah, where such depression as there is can only be of a temporary character, and has been induced on the one hand by the attack on one of our leading industries, silver mining, and on the other hand by the extravagance into which the community was led by the flush times resulting from the unusually busy and prosperous times of the past four or five years. Such a lesson as we are now learning is of the highest necessity and will be of the greatest value to us. But to apprehend that the beginning has only set in, that it will go on from bad to worse, that wreck and ruin menace us on every hand, is perfectly absurd. The croakers may not be denied a hearing, but their dismal wail is entitled to no credence. Good times are at our door, business will revive, industries be resumed, credit be restored, and from the rock bottom of stout and unshaken honor and confidence we shall go on to commercial activity and triumph of which we have not even had a foretaste. This is the opinion of calm, observing men of all classes, men who feel accurately the financial pulse and who are the last to be carried away by rosy and illusive day-dreams.

Already the tide is turning, all over the country. If the export of gold has figured in the distress affecting some sections, that cause is removed—gold is coming back again. The movement of the crops is beginning, and this will increase the return of foreign money. As intimated in the *News* yesterday, the bank balances held against the close of the fiscal year may now be released—June 30 having passed safely. Today is coupon day and dividend day and interest day; it means the transfer of millions of dollars from the vaults to the personal accounts of security holders. A large share of this will naturally look for re-investment and will come into speedy and general circulation. A more confident feeling prevails in all the money centers, which is but a sign of relaxation everywhere.

The situation, in a word, has improved materially within a few days—it is much better than a fortnight ago. Why should Utah settle into the gloom of anxiety and distrust? She is all right, the brightness of her immediate future is assured.

A QUESTION OF DISCOVERY.

Quoting from the French *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the *Review of Reviews* for June gives unfortunate publicity to the incorrect statement that not until September 17th, 1870, was the Yellowstone Park discovered, and then by mere accident, the party who came upon the geysers being at the time in search of a lost companion. The attention of the *News* was called at the time the *Review* appeared to what was believed to be an error as to the date of discovery, but we were unable to point with accuracy to any account of an earlier visit to the wonderful region now known as the National Park. The article referred to is very explicit in detail and bears the exterior evidences of reliability. This makes it all the more necessary that it should be corrected if faulty; and that the latter is the case we are now in a position to demonstrate.

Some fifteen or sixteen years ago the question of an appropriation for the National Park came up for debate in the House of Representatives, when a member from one of the Western states asked Hon. George Q. Cannon, who then represented Utah in Congress as Delegate, if he remembered that the *Nauvoo Wasp* had once published an article on the natural wonders of the Park, and whether he could give any information concerning it. Our Delegate did not recall the article, and never took occasion to look it up. But a hint from him of the incident alluded to was sufficient to cause a search to be instituted. The *Wasp* is now extremely rare, there being but very few complete volumes in existence. One of these belongs to the personal library of Elder Franklin D. Richards, Church historian, and to it he promptly and courteously gave the *News* access. On the first page of the number for August 18, 1842, (No. 17 of the volume, the *Wasp* being a weekly and having continued only about a year) appeared the following:

ROCKY MOUNTAIN GEYSERS.

Extract from an unpublished work, entitled "LIFE IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS."

I had heard in the summer of 1833, while at rendezvous, that remarkable boiling springs had been discovered on the sources of the Madison, by a party of trappers, in their spring hunt; of which the accounts they gave were so very astonishing that I determined to examine them myself, before recording their description, though I had the united testimony of more than twenty men on the subject, who all declared they saw them, and that they really were as extensive and remarkable as they had been described. Having now an opportunity of paying them a visit, and as another or a better might not soon occur, I parted with the company after supper, and taking with me two Pen-d'orielles, (who were induced to make the excursion with me, by the promise of an extra present,) set out at a round pace, the night being clear and comfortable. We proceeded