

to be gold, promissory notes or coins, why go to the expense of taking a substance having considerable intrinsic value in itself? It would be as if a bank should make its notes up in thin sheets of silver or brass or tin."

Mr. Mills's change of heart may not be so complete as his new associates would wish, but his loss to the free silver cause will not be without some compensating benefit to his former friends, since he has for once extorted a full and explicit declaration as to just the dimensions and the exact ingredients of the gold bolus which future new converts are expected to swallow.

### CHOLERA IN HAWAII.

The following letter, in view of the recent alarming reports as to the outbreak and spread of cholera on the Hawaiian Islands, will be of interest and a consolation to many in Utah who have relatives and friends on the Islands:

LAI, Oahu, H. I., Sept. 5, 1895.

President Willford Woodruff:

Dear Brother—Mail leaving Hawaii having been stopped since the advent of the cholera in Honolulu, people at home may be exercised concerning the welfare of their relatives and friends who are laboring as missionaries in the Hawaiian mission. We desire to say that the Elders who have been laboring on the adjacent islands are still in their field of labor, while those on the island of Oahu, or at present at Laie, thirty-two miles from Honolulu, all are enjoying good health. The cholera is confined to the city of Honolulu, island of Oahu, over which there is a strict quarantine. Having no opportunity to send mail from Laie to Honolulu we dictate this letter over the telephone through Mr. Abraham Fernandez, through whose kindness you will receive it.

Your brother,  
MATTHEW NOALL,  
President of the Hawaiian Mission.

### NOW HUNT THEM DOWN!

The NEWS is not quite as much astonished as some other papers and persons are at the disclosures now trooping along with reference to joint city and county building contracts. For a long time this paper has been in possession of distinct information as to what was coming, and has only been impatient at the slowness with which the deluge was being gathered and poured. Now that it has come, however, in its preliminary stages at least, there is room for no other feeling than one of complete satisfaction. Every right-minded citizen will hope for the continued prosecution of the case, the accumulation of still more evidence, the tireless pursuit of every clue that seems to lead to crookedness in official conduct in men of high or low degree, and the arrest and trial of every suspected person. We take this early opportunity of saying further that the sentiment of the community will hold no present official blameless who connives at the escape or whitewashing of any suspected individual. The demand of the hour is that every man or corporation that is touched or tainted in even the least

degree shall be prosecuted with unrelenting rigor, to the end that no guilty one may escape the just punishment of his crimes, and to the further end that the vast burden of complaint and blame may be removed from those who merit no part of it, and fastened upon the shoulders where it belongs. The penitentiary's gates appear to be yawning for some officials formerly held in esteem, though much suspected latterly of devious and dishonest methods; may all such speedily find the place to which their conduct entitles them! And even those whose crimes have p. taken more of the nature of weaknesses—may these, too, be pilloried before the public gaze, so that, though they may escape the felon's cell, they will not be able to get away from the everlasting odium that should adhere to them!

### GARDEN OF EDEN.

Some time ago the NEWS mentioned the conclusions of Professor Augustus Le Plongeon regarding the origin of the human race on this continent. He bases his arguments on his truly startling discoveries in Yucatan, made during researches covering twelve years. The San Francisco Chronicle now devotes a column to various theories on the same subject, all of which have found adherents at one time or another.

Marsham Adams is an English Egyptologist who has devoted much time to the mysteries of the great pyramid, the Nile and the central basin of the African continent. With regard to the pyramid he accepts the view of Piazzi Smythe, astronomer royal of Scotland, namely, that it is a "testimony in stone," prophetically outlining the history of the world to the end of time. And as to the central African basin, he thinks that answers admirably to the region where the Garden of the Bible was planted in the days of primitive man. On the eastern side, he assumes, was once the Paradise whence the progenitors of the race were driven out, and over which was placed the flaming sword "which turned every way to keep the way of the tree of life," and to prevent the offenders from returning and eating of its fruit.

One of the great difficulties in connection with the location of man's primeval abode is the geographical description in the Bible, and the apparent impossibility of identifying the river system with anything known at present, a difficulty that increases when it is considered that Euphrates and Tigris, although now united in their course, at an early period undoubtedly were entirely separate rivers. Josephus, and after him some of the early fathers, held that Eden was the entire region between Ganges and the Nile, but Calvin concluded in favor of Korus, not far from the Persian Gulf. Others think of Armenia as the first residence of man.

Curiously enough, the Mohammedans who through the lineage of Ishmael possibly received early traditions now faded from the memory of other ancient races, but retained in some form among them, hold that man came to this earth from some heavenly body, after the fall, and that Paradise,

consequently, is not to be sought upon the earth at all.

Mr. Adams contends that the river which "went out of Eden" and afterward "parted and became four heads" is present to the great basin—the Sbari flowing through the heart of this territory representing the Scriptural Edenic stream and the Zambesi, the Niger, the Nile and the Congo the four heads thereof. In the territory watered by each of these streams Mr. Adams finds the specific characteristics attributed to it in the book of Genesis.

There are, further, ethnological and antiquarian conditions which Mr. Adams considers to be favoring the assumption that in the watershed of the Nile and other great rivers of Central Africa was located the cradle of the race—at all events, of that part of the race possessed of a civilization. Egypt contains monuments of the greatest antiquity. There are evidences in remote corners of the earth which strongly indicate that it was once the center of civilization and that a dispersion of the race occurred from the banks of the Nile. The wonderful monuments and inscriptions found in the wilderness of Yucatan are very suggestive of ancient Egyptian origin.

How uncertain conclusions based on such facts are is evident, however, when it is remembered that nearly every other part of the earth, the North Pole included, has, some time or other, been considered the first abode of man. Donnelly's contention that the lost Atlantis contained the Garden with its Tree of Life is not without elements of plausibility. But it is needless to consider theories that rely for support upon evidences buried beneath the waves or inclosed behind impenetrable barriers of ice. Plongeon has adduced argument for his belief that America is the cradle of the human race, and it is more than likely that when science is in a position to speak authoritatively on this subject, the soundness of this view will be demonstrated. If we meantime assume that man first appeared in America; that an Atlantis existed between the continents of the two hemispheres; that Cain fled to the east, after the fratricide, and that the race thus spread to Africa and to the Old World, many mysteries of the remotest antiquity seem easy to solve.

### TRAGEDIES IN JOURNALISM.

"Howard," writing from New York to the Chicago Times-Herald, and paying a tribute to the journalistic brightness of the late William H. Huribert, enumerates a startling list of tragedies in which prominent newspaper men have played a part. We have not space for his reminiscences of even the New Yorkers in his somber cast; but a few sentences will be surely read with interest. Howard says:

In 1860 the virtual editor of the Herald, standing between the two regimes of the elder and the younger Bennett, was Frederick Hudson. He was a remarkable man in many ways, so much so that after many years of heroic services on that typical American journal he was retired on a pension of \$20,000 a year, with the one condition that he should do no more newspaper work. He bought a place in New Hampshire. Driving out