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TYPHOID AND ITS CAUSE.

Typoid fever seems to be on the
rampage again. It comes with the fall
of the year and the fall of the leaf.
This time it is quite malignant and
has fatally seized several victims. The
death-rate, however, is not so great as
in other places from a similar cause. It
is claimed by many persons, able physicians
included, that there is no need
for typhoid to continue to exist in these
parts. With our fine climate, with
water supply supposed to be pure, the
food market thoroughly inspected, and
numerous surroundings conducive to
health, it is thought that this region
ought to be exempt from many of the
ills which flesh is heir to.

Take it on the whole, Salt Lake City
and Utah generally are blessed with
general health, and the death-rate is at
a low figure. But epidemics occasionally
sweep over sections of the country
unexpectedly and without traceable
cause. They are among the mysteries
of actual life. It is alleged by scientific
medical men that the germs of typhoid
are conveyed to the human body,
not by inhalation, nor by ordinary in-
fection, but by food or drink, chiefly the
latter. It is claimed that in nearly all
cases that have been investigated, typhoid
epidemics have been traced to the
water supply, so that it has become al-
most an established theory that typhoid
comes from impure water.

In opposition to this it is declared
that in many cases, some of them fatal,
the water used by the patients has been
analyzed and pronounced free from typhoid
germs. At the time of a wide-
spread attack of the disease it was
claimed that it came from the use of
so-called artesian water, but when it
attacked people who did not use that
kind of drinking fluid, it was suggested
that it was from well water of other
kinds, or from the streams that supply
the city, but in each instance chemical
tests failed to find it in any germs.

The health authorities of this city and
state have published, repeatedly, in-
structions in regard to the disposal of
the evacuations from typhoid sufferers.
The excreta should be thoroughly disin-
fected and disposed of as quickly as
possible by burial in the ground, and
that not in any place near to a water
supply. These precautions ought to be
followed rigidly and implicitly and so
with other instructions issued by the
health authorities. When typhoid
abounds, water used for drinking pur-
poses should be boiled, food should be
thoroughly cooked, and every rule es-
tablished to prevent the spread of the
disease should be complied with.

And yet, after all, there appears to
be something about the conveyance of
this disease that is not fully compre-
hended, even by the most competent
analysts and the most diligent sci-
entific inquirers. But examinations into
the matter have not reached a finality,
and we believe that new discoveries will
reward the continuous explorations into
the domain of disease, and that other
causes than those that have been ac-
cepted will be found, and then meas-
ures to prevent the spread and the fac-
ilities attending typhoid will follow
in due course. Meanwhile let every
precaution advised by the best authori-
ties be adopted whenever the disease
appears.

A SOUTHERN EXPOSITION.

Atlanta, Ga., is to have an industrial
exposition in the year 1910, if ways and
means can be found to carry out the
resolutions recently adopted by repre-
sentative business men of that city.
The Atlanta Constitution is very en-
thusiastic about the project, and sees
in it a means of trebling the opportuni-
ties of the state, and the entire South,
for material progress.

Among the distinguished guests present
at the banquet where the proposition
was discussed in a general way, was
ex-Governor Francis, president of the
St. Louis exposition. In the course of
his remarks he pointed out that many
held that the reaction after the "boom"
of that fair would materially injure the
interests of the city. But this proved
wrong, he said. He claimed that St.
Louis was never more prosperous than
she is today. There is more activity in
real estate than ever before, he said.
The bank clearings are greater than
during the exposition and the travel
on the street cars greater than during
the year immediately preceding the ex-
position, when the preparations for the
fair were going on and everything was
bustle and activity. "St. Louis," he
continued, "however, are conservative
and intend to be safe. They profited by
the experience of other cities where ex-
positions had been held, and there was
no overbuilding during the two or three
years before the opening of the exposition.
Nor was there any surfeit of labor
after the exposition buildings were
completed, nor has there been any dur-
ing any subsequent period. There was
a great influx of labor during the con-
struction period of the exposition, but
the demand for labor today is in excess

of the supply, and such has been the
case for six months past and applies
as well to unskilled as to skilled labor."
With such encouraging statements
concerning the experiences of St. Louis,
the Atlantans are determined to go
ahead and make an exposition of con-
siderable dimensions. Success to every
enterprise that has for its object the
building up any part of our Republic!

WHAT IS "PERSECUTION?"

Persecutors in our enlightened age,
as a rule, are ashamed of their occupa-
tion. They dare not openly defend war-
fare on their fellowmen on account of
difference of opinion, as was done by
early persecutors from the days of
Augustine and all through the middle
ages. The spirit of the time is generally
against this evidence of barbarism. The
persecutors are, therefore, under the
necessity of representing them-
selves as champions of law and order.
There is, they say, a wide difference
between persecution and prosecution,
and they claim the distinction of being
prosecutors only.

Now, this argument may appear to
some as exceedingly lucid and forcible.
But it is, nevertheless, a clumsy
effort to divert attention from the real
nature of the work of those engaged
in bitter persecution. It is as if a
physician were to defend the wilful
killing of an enemy under the pretext
of performing a necessary operation.
The crime would be foul murder just
the same, no matter how elaborate the
efforts to conceal the fact. And so,
persecution is persecution, whatever
may be the pretext for it. And perse-
cutors cannot successfully conceal
their bulky masses by burying their
ugly beaks in the ground.

Prosecution sometimes is nothing but
persecution in disguise. It is safe to
so characterize it, when the Evil One
himself and his tools assume the role
of prosecutors. A well known instance
is that of the woman in the Gospel nar-
rative upon whose conduct the Savior
was asked to pass judgment, by a
crowd of hypocrites and moral per-
verts. The Master knew them and
their secret motives, and, though they,
certainly, in their accusations hap-
pened to be on the side of the law, he
answered them as they deserved, by
enunciating the principle that the one
among them without sin might cast
the first stone. They were persecu-
tors in the guise of prosecutors, and
no fit accusers of a weak fellow being.
Hence the rebuke, so well merited, no
matter what was the status of their
victim. It is a pity that modern Pharisees
so often forget this fundamental
principle of justice, and undertake to
sweep the premises of their neighbors,
with their own soiled brooms, unfit for
anything but the moral garbage pile!

Again, when alleged prosecutors
show unjust discrimination, they may
rightfully be branded as persecutors.
If several persons are guilty of the
same misconduct, and only one is
called to account; if this is invariably
the rule, prosecution becomes perse-
cution, particularly if malice and
thirst for revenge are the sentiments
inspiring the proceedings. A man who
singles out a certain class in a com-
munity, and makes them the objects
of false reports, exaggerating their
possible human weaknesses, misinter-
preting every act and misconstruing
every word; doing all in his power to
inflame mobs and turn friendship into
hatred, and all this for personal gain
alone, he is as surely a persecutor as
Nero was, though he may hide himself
behind a prosecutor. An instance of
this is furnished by the sufferings of
the Jews in Russia. It has been abun-
dantly proved that the prejudices and
superstitions of the Russians are per-
petrated and methodically made use of
by unscrupulous scoundrels, against
that unfortunate race. The mobs are
stirred up to murder and pillage, to
hide the guilt of the agitators, and to
help them fill their pockets with plunder.
But these agitators and their tools
are persecutors, even if they can prove
that Jews are mortal, sometimes with
the weaknesses and faults of mortals.
Their motives and their modes of pro-
cedure brand them as such.

It is further, a notable fact that
persecution very often has taken the
form of prosecution. Sometimes mobs
have risen and turned against the vic-
tims of their hatred with fire and blood,
but at other times persecutors take the
pains of giving their proceedings the
appearance of legality. If no laws exist
that serve their purpose, they will
have laws made, if they can; or, un-
usual constructions of law will be tried.
Testimony, even if false and liberally
paid for, will be introduced. Such has
been the practice of the more refined
persecutors throughout all ages. Even
the Roman emperors did not suffer perse-
cution to rage except after the issue-
ance of decrees, the defiance of which
made the condemnation of the Nazarenes
to the arena, or the cross, appear
perfectly legal. Millions of martyrs
throughout all ages were condemned
by legally constituted assemblies, par-
liaments, and courts. This is a fact that
does not appear to be perfectly clear to
some who view the past only in the
light of the present.

Most of the martyrs of history were
the "law-breakers" of the age in which
they lived. The great and divine
Founder of the church certainly was
convicted of "blasphemy," on His own
confession, as blasphemy was under-
stood by His ecclesiastical judges, and
was therefore pronounced worthy of
death. The wars of extermination that
were waged against Waldenses and Al-
bigenses, against Camisards and others,
in which thousands perished by the
sword, while others were driven into
exile, were legal, in so far as they
were authorized by the legally consti-
tuted authorities for the purpose of
"protecting" society against "dangero-
us" influences. These sects were break-
ing the laws of their time and age.

Others, not martyrs and yet great re-
formers, were at one time notorious
law-breakers. What was Luther, when
he staked his life in opposition to the
emperor and the diet? Or, when he
broke his vows and induced a nun,
pledged to single life, to become his
wife? As seen through the glasses of
his antagonists, he was a transgressor
of the laws of both God and man, and

if he had not succeeded in his work, he
would, in all probability, have been
so regarded by historians to this day.
While censured at Wartburg, was he
not virtually a "fugitive from justice?"
Gustavus Vasa was a "traitor," when
he at the head of insurgents, over-
turned the oppressive rule of foreign-
ers in his country, but he is neverthe-
less one of the greatest patriots and
liberators of history. And how many
of these are there who did not com-
mence their career in opposition to
some law, or lawful institution?

And so it goes. "Law-breakers" of one
age are often, in succeeding ages, hon-
ored as heroes, martyrs, and reform-
ers. And it follows as a corollary that
the prosecutors of one age often are
by other ages branded as persecutors.
Sometimes laws have to be broken, or
progress would be impossible, because
all human laws are imperfect and need
modification, as times and conditions
change. These are simple facts of his-
tory and experience, which should not
be overlooked when the subject of per-
secution is discussed. All law-break-
ers are certainly not martyrs, or re-
formers. No sane person makes that
assertion. Many law-breakers in all
ages are simply malefactors. But many
of the martyrs whom we now honor,
were also classed among the law-
breakers of their age, and history re-
peats itself from age to age—a fact
it would be consummate folly to deny.

Football and tariff reform are in the
air.

The czar is mute but the mutineers
are not.

Much legislation is worse than no
legislation.

As a rule factories are chief factors
in a city's growth.

The city is well paved in the abstract
but not in the concrete.

Since Premier Balfour resigned King
Edward feels quite Liberal.

It can scarcely be said that in the
case of Russia no news is good news.

The powers are patiently waiting for
a reply from the unspeakable Turk.

To judge by the number of bills in-
troduced in the House yesterday, this
will be a record-breaking Congress.

It is rather amusing to see in a so-
ciety note the name Catherine spelled
Catherine, Katherine and Kathryn.

Why can't a skating pond be made
in Liberty Park? In other cities skate-
ing ponds are made in the public parks.

Mr. Roosevelt is against corporations
making campaign contributions. Life
insurance companies will please note.

Governor Cutler's requisition in the
Perkins case was not honored by the
governor of Oregon. But Oregon was
not honored.

Secretary Bonaparte is not in favor of
immense battleships nor of a great
navy. To hear such sentiments uttered
by a secretary of the navy is as re-
freshing as a breath from the piney
woods on the mountain tops.

The railway officials who have made
an investigation have come to the con-
clusion that the plumb-bob hurled at
the President's train was thrown by
boys. Which is added evidence that
Cervantes was right when he said that
boys are more evil than the Evil One.

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