

and the cruelty which, according to the tales they tell, was witnessed there was never outdone in border warfare with the scalping knife and tomahawk, and yet I believe that had the northern people been placed in the South under like circumstances their prisoners of war would have been treated with similar cruelty. It was the result of a desperate effort to save an expiring cause. I believe there is no reasonable person, well grounded in United States history, who will not admit that there were ten times as many who perished miserably in southern prisons as have been killed by our people since the discovery of America. I recall these facts not to censure, but to show that cruelty and revenge are the offspring of war, not of race, and that nature has placed no impassable gulf between us and civilization."

DANGER IN FOOD.

Now and then cases of typhoid fever appear the origin of which is most difficult to trace. Recent investigations show that the danger sometimes lurks even in articles of food. Thus, for instance, the typhoid epidemic at Patterson, N. J., was due to the infection of milk. A certain dairyman had been using the water of an infected pond for cleaning his cans. Only a few feet from the place of washing there was a pipe that carried some drainage to the pond, and by this means, it was found, the sickness was spread.

The Medical Record mentions several other instances of typhoid epidemics from milk infection. In the Bay Head, N. J., case in 1894, a cowherd, while suffering from walking typhoid, did all the milking for a dairy and infected the milk with his unclean hands. An epidemic at Montclair, the same year, started from a baker who, while caring for a case of typhoid fever, repeatedly washed his hands and allowed the drainage to enter a well, the water of which was used for washing cans in which ice cream was made. At Stamford, Conn., in 1895, an epidemic occurred remarkable for the number of persons affected. It was spread by a camp of Italians who infected the well. The water from this was used by a milk dealer for washing his cans, and fully three hundred and sixty cases of typhoid were traced to this source.

The facts mentioned suggest the necessity of the utmost carefulness wherever a case of that disease appears and also the importance of tracing it to its origin before a greater number of persons become affected. This fact, says the journal mentioned, cannot be too forcibly impressed upon the attending physician. If he has not the time or opportunity to make the necessary investigation himself he should immediately make a report to the health authorities.

The question of responsibility for infection by means of impure water has recently been discussed by the courts of Wisconsin. Julia L. Green sued a water company for damages because they had delivered drinking water in which typhoid bacilli were found and caused the fatal sickness of her husband. She was awarded \$5,000 damages. The company of course appealed the decision to the supreme court, and the final outcome will be looked for with much interest. Were corporations and individuals held responsible for the damage caused by neglect as regards the purity of what they offer the people for consumption, sanitary regulations would probably be more perfect.

The matter is one of wide public interest. We believe the opinion among medical men is that typhoid fever always is communicated through some infected medium. If this is the case,

it is evident that whenever a case occurs, and until the source of it be found, there is the danger of others being infected through the same medium.

PREFERRING THE HOME PRODUCT

There has been little discussion of late in Utah upon the subject of giving home products the preference over goods manufactured elsewhere. This has not been because the matter is any the less a live topic; for the necessity of observing a rule of preferring home products is as great now as in any period of the State's history, and greater than in some occasions past. Of late, there even seems to be a strong inclination the other way, viz: that of sending away for nearly everything that needs to be purchased, unmindful of the fact that the men and material are here for manufacturing an equally good article, if the opportunity were given through patronage being directed properly.

Doubtless there are some people who prefer imported goods, even if inferior, and do so from the shabby genteel fad of bringing their purchases from afar. But by far the larger proportion of patrons are those who become such through not having their minds fully impressed with the reasonableness and safety of an opposite course. If their attention could be called in some emphatic manner to the force and virtue of the home industry policy, they would be among its staunch supporters. An instance of this may be noted in the case of a well known Salt Lake merchant, who, some years ago, became prominently identified with the Chamber of Commerce, and yet is an esteemed member of that body. His associations with the organization brought him in close contact with the home industry proposition, with the result that he became thoroughly acquainted therewith. The effect was as naturally would be expected with any shrewd business man interested in the building up of the State. He became an active advocate of giving emphatic preference to home products, and continues so. He investigated, was convinced, and knows that he is now on the right side of a business proposition.

It might be well if there were another general home industry agitation, to draw the people's attention anew to their own interests in this matter, and to turn again in the proper channels those who were tending towards supporting local producers in preference to others but who had not gone far enough to realize the importance of maintaining that rule as an undeviating policy, and are now drifting therefrom. Besides there is a reinforcement of young life entering the business field each year, and this youthful army should be thoroughly educated in the self-sustaining policy of supporting home industries, which policy is the pillar of prosperity and progress in the community. The home industry car ought to be given another lift forward in Utah.

HAITI'S DEPLORABLE DECADENCE.

European papers seem to be of the opinion that the United States should assume control over Haiti and that unless this is done, some other power will step in and establish order there. The bad conditions existing there are chiefly due to the cruelty and mismanagement of the various European governments to whose tender care the inhabitants at first were committed, and it would perhaps not be a bad idea to try American government now. In order to demonstrate its superiority over the old systems, as a remedy even in desperate cases.

What Europeans have done for Haiti is on record. When the island

was discovered by Columbus its estimated population was two million souls, but the treatment to which they were subjected by the Spaniards was such that at the end of thirty years the aboriginal race had nearly disappeared. That people could not endure a life of slavery. They died, many of them, bravely fighting for their liberty. Then, by royal edict, the importation of negroes from Africa was authorized, and the country was well stocked with that class of people. The fabulous stories of the wealth of Mexico and Peru soon drew the bulk of the white population from Haiti, and the country was all but deserted.

The next experience with Europeans the island got when French and English pirates made their home there and committed all sorts of depredations. At length a civil war burst forth which, according to all descriptions, outranked the present Cuban rebellion in cruelty. When after many vicissitudes independence was obtained, the mixed races were not the best material for the construction of popular government. The progress has been slow, though the natural resources of the country are great.

The Literary Digest summarizes an article in the Frankfurter Zeitung on the little black republic. According to this the republican form of government is only pro forma. The president is really a military dictator exercising despotic rule. The constitution is a dead letter except that part of it which prohibits white men from possessing real estate. Personal liberty is guaranteed, but every petty official considers himself entitled to throw into prison any one on whom his displeasure may fall.

Of especial interest is the description of the religious status of the people. They are nominally Catholics, but fetishism, as practised in Africa, has been revived with all its revolting incidents, and the Voodoo cult is established in several places. There are two sects of Voodoists. One believes only in animal sacrifices while the other practices also human sacrifices and cannibalism. The "Emperor" Soulouque is said to have been a faithful adherent of Voodoo fetishism. General Therlonze was a high priest. President Saluane (1869) sought to obtain the good will of the educated section of the Haitians, and did not at first countenance the cult. Afterward he tried to strengthen his power by bathing in the blood of goats, according to the direction of the high priest. The war still went against him, and the high priest then told him that nothing but the sacrifice of "a goat without horns" could save him—the Haitian term for what the South Sea Islanders call "long pig," i. e., a human victim.

Voodooism, referred to in the article, is a species of serpent worship. The Voodoo is the serpent which is adored by some African tribes. It is supposed to possess superhuman knowledge, which it imparts to the people through the high priest or priestess, and the mandates of these must be carried out to the letter by the people. It is a religion in which the object of worship is the adversary of the true God, inasmuch as the serpent, the symbol of the principle of evil, is its center.

Such is the political and religious status to which Christian. European rule brought a large, beautiful island of the new world. Speaking from an entirely idealistic point of view, the establishment of American rule would be worth while, to see what it could do for a people sunken to the level of the Haitians. There is however, no prospect that the United States will feel called upon to take the case under advisement at the present time, notwithstanding the suggestions of German papers.