

EDITORIALS.

MAD DOG.

"MAD DOG" is a cry almost as startling as that of "Fire." The latter is not unfamiliar, but the former we do not recollect ever hearing, or hearing of it having been heard, in this vicinity. Still it is a thing not altogether improbable, and as the season when hydrophobia is supposed to be most likely to prevail is approaching, reference to the subject may not be inopportune. Experience and scientific research show the erroneousness of many notions once held upon this subject. It is now asserted as a known fact that hydrophobia is the rarest of all known diseases; that it occurs as often in cold as in hot weather; that what is termed hydrophobia by many who have seen what they suppose were cases of it is a form of spurious rabies, not communicable to man; and that the other kind, or true canine madness, is very rare and is communicable to man.

A paper upon this subject was lately read before the British Medical Association by Dr. E. P. Philpot, who has devoted long and close study to this question. He showed that there were two kinds of madness in dogs, one real hydrophobia, very rare, readily communicable to man, and fatal; the other a mere distemper, resembling hydrophobia in symptoms but different in nature, of frequent occurrence, and entirely incommunicable. A bite from a dog afflicted with real hydrophobia is certain death, while a bite from a dog with the distemper is not dangerous, though liable to produce severe local inflammation. The Dr. prepared the following diagnosis of the two diseases, indicating their respective and distinctive character and symptoms, which will be interesting to our readers—

Table with two columns: HYDROPHOBIA and DISTEMPER MADNESS. Each column contains a definition, synonyms, general appearance during attack, fits, foam at the lips, water, thirst, howling and barking, muscular affection, causes, prognosis, termination, pathology, and prophylactic treatment.

There is a still further description of the difference between the two diseases—

The hydrophobic dog is a sullen animal, merely appears a "little out of humor," and is only actually mad on the approach of water; but in distemper madness the animal really is mad in every sense of the term. He bites and gnaws and snaps, and chews anything that he thinks will cause him to vomit. The hydrophobic dog has no fits (except on the approach of water), and he does not foam at the mouth; but with the dog mad with distemper there is a succession of fits, one of which may end his life;

his saliva, some of it of a frothy nature (foam), dribbles and exudes from his mouth, and water sprinkled over him has no effect upon him. The hydrophobic dog hates the sound, the sight, the thought of water; he will fly from it madly; but the dog mad of distemper rushes to it to assuage his thirst, but this he cannot do, as spasms of the oesophagus will not allow his swallowing. The hydrophobic dog's eyes are "fishy," dull and sullen looking; the dog ill of distemper madness has bright green and savage looking eyes, and he howls and barks. Dogs never recover from hydrophobia, but they do from distemper madness, if the fits be not severe. Vaccination does not prevent hydrophobia, but it does distemper madness.

SUDDEN CLIMATIC EXTREMES.

THE latter part of May with us saw the mercury below 32 F., and frost nipping the young and tender vegetation, and the middle of June, indeed nearly a week earlier than that, the same mercury ran up to the neighborhood of the nineties. Nearly sixty degrees in less than a fortnight. Similar experience is reported from other parts of the Union, in the east particularly, and a New York paper wants to know what can be done to mitigate these severe and sudden climatic changes, as they are by no means pleasant and can hardly be healthy. Hereabout at this time, and henceforth until the middle of September, the only tolerable or at most enjoyable, portions of the day are or will be from four or five till six or seven in the morning and from five or six till seven or eight in the evening, the rest of the day being a time to be endured as patiently as possible.

These unpleasantnesses may be among the causes of the lack of interest in out-door sports, games and pastimes among Americans generally, which is so frequently complained of by journalists and other writers in the East, and compared unfavorably with the proclivities of the English people for open-air exercises on foot and on horseback. This reminds us of an anecdote of Lord Palmerston, bearing on these national characteristics. An American gentleman found himself among a select company of others at Palmerston's country seat. Horses were brought up for the company to take a ride out a few miles to a particular place. The American confessed he was not accustomed to riding on horseback. "O well," said Palmerston, we can walk, it is all the same to me." The American confessed he was not accustomed to walking so far.

The fact is, with all the rain and dullness, the climate of England is far more favorable than that of many portions of America and other countries for out-door exercise, sufficiently so to justify the expression of one of the King Georges, even had he seen this continent, that the climate of England was the most favorable that he knew for working or playing out-of-doors, taking the whole year through, and this advantage of mildness of climate, it strikes us, is one of the principal causes of the marked predilection of the English people for out-door recreation, in comparison with the people of this country. Many persons who have never crossed the Atlantic imagine that the rain is so excessive and continuous in the British Islands that to go out of doors generally is a punishment. This is an egregious mistake. Rains there are usually, though not always, gentle, so gentle as not to materially interfere with either out-door work or out-door recreation, if you have a half inch sole to your shoes to keep your feet dry, and when the rain is heavier than a Scotch mist, an umbrella to keep your head and shoulders dry.

But the great question how to mitigate the sudden and the severe and trying changes of the American climate is one particularly suitable for discussion by scientists. Any light they may throw upon it, particularly if of a practical character, will be welcome and profitable.

THE MAN WITH THE IRON MASK.

THERE are a few vexed questions in the world, none of them of any particular bearing upon affairs of the day, but they have nevertheless excited widespread interest in the literary world. The question, "Who was the man with the iron mask?" has stimulated perhaps as much interest and research as either of the following questions—"Who was Junius?" "Who killed Tecumseh?" "What became of Morgan?" "Where was," and

now, "What shall be done with, Captain Jack?" "Who struck Billy Patterson?"

M. Th. Jung, a staff-officer of the French army, after years of historical-military studies, claims to have discovered documents in the archives of the French War Department by which he settles the question giving rise to this article. According to M. Jung, the "man with the iron mask," the unhappy state prisoner of Louis XIV, was neither Louis, Count de Vermandois, nor Francis of Vendome, Duke of Beaufort; nor was he the Duke of Monmouth, nor Mattioli, nor a natural son of Anne of Austria, nor Fouquet, Marquis of Belle Isle, nor a twin brother of Louis XIV., nor Avedick, the Armenian Patriarch, but one, Marchiel, of Lorraine, and previously captain in the cavalry of the empire, alias the Chevalier de Kiffenbach, alias the Chevalier de Harmois, alias Louis de Oldendorf, a native of Nimeguen. Marchiel was young, tall, well-formed, elegant, and highly educated for that period, speaking several languages.

Marchiel was charged with being a principal in a "plot to take the life of the King during his journey from Paris to Maestricht." Louvois, secretary-at-war, caused the arrest of Marchiel at a ford of the Sonone, near Peronne, in the latter part of March, 1678, on his way with a number of co-conspirators from Brussels. Four days afterward he was in the Bastille.

M. Jung traces the history of Marchiel for twenty years through the Pignerol exiles, St. Marguerite, back to the Bastille, where he died November 19, 1703.

Now that this perplexing question is once more settled, will it be allowed to stay settled?

NOVEL THEOLOGICO-JUDICIAL ACTION.

FREQUENTLY the people of this community witness some very strange judicial proceedings, but the Congregational Church at Hudson, Ohio, has quite an original and very curious way of dealing with those who fall from grace, or are charged with or supposed to have done so. Rev. George Dorling was pastor of said church, and at first he made favorable impressions, but by and by, after a number of unpleasant rumors had been circulated about him, a sister accused him of being too free in his ways to herward. Rev. Dorling demanded that the sister should be put on her trial for circulating such a slander. The lady and her friends brought formal countercharges that the preacher was guilty of untruthfulness, slander, and licentious conduct. The matter was investigated by church committee, who would listen to no charge unsupported by two witnesses, which two-witness possibility the preacher had shrewdly prevented by having no third party present at the critical time of transgression. In the investigation the minister was whitewashed and declared pure and spotless, but immediately requested to resign, which he at first indignantly refused to do. The general result was that the lady member of the church was suspended because she said her pastor had been guilty of improper conduct, while the pastor was ignominiously driven away from his church as the result of an investigation which, it is claimed, proved only his immaculate purity!

This was about as bad as Salt Lake judges deciding that the city has power to control, regulate, and restrain the liquor business, but invariably ruling down as null and void any ordinance the city makes upon that subject.

CALIFORNIA TRADE.

MUCH has been said upon the subject of the trade between California and Utah and other Rocky Mountain Territories, and the extent to which San Francisco shall supply these regions. The whole subject lies in a nutshell—it all depends upon the terms which the West and the East respectively offer. People, merchants especially, usually deal with those who do the best by them. If California offers superior advantages to Chicago, New York, Boston, St. Louis and other Eastern cities, as to kind, quality and variety of goods, and also as to the nature of the pay and the accommodations pertain-

ing thereto, and equal business attention, California will get the bulk of the trade, and, if not in all things, she will get the trade in those lines wherein she can offer these advantages or the most of them. Herein is the grand tussle, and it is not one that will be consummated without exertion and experience.

WHAT MANY WOULD LIKE TO SEE.

ONE thing this community would dearly like to see is a judiciary worthy of respect from all parties. It was hoped that with the removal of two late incumbents there would be a good chance for the realization of this desire, although that portion of the obnoxious old leaven that remained was not a promising indication, and it does seem that otherwise the desire will not be realized at present.

Does it ever occur to the judiciary sent here that it is not within the scope of their legitimate duties to attack, directly or indirectly, the inhabitants of this Territory, or any portion of them; or to manifest on the bench any proclivities towards sects, parties, religions, or professors of religion? Does it ever occur to their honors that it is the duty of judges to administer the law impartially, without fear, favor, bias, prejudice, or hope of reward, other than their salary and the approval of a clear conscience before God and men? Does it ever occur to their honors that it is none of their business whether a man is a "Mormon" or not, whether he is a Methodist or not? Does it ever occur to them that they have no legitimate official mission in Utah, except to administer the law in the spirit and intent of the constitution? If they do, is there no possible way of letting out a little evidence to enable the public to believe that the judiciary do think of these things seriously? Many citizens would like to see some such evidence.

THREE CLIMATES.

As a result of meteorological observations the past winter, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, it appears that on the belt of country over which the observations extended there are three distinct climates, or marked divisions of climate—first, the section of deep snows, running from Maine to the Mississippi; second, a comparatively snowless region, from the vicinity of the Mississippi river in Minnesota westward across Dakota and Montana, where less moisture falls in the whole winter than in a single January storm between Lake Michigan and the Atlantic, this snowless region having a winter atmosphere usually devoid of clouds and moisture, beautiful, electric, and invigorating; third, the region west of the Rocky Mountain chain to the Pacific, where there is a great deposition of moisture. The vast region covered by the comparatively snowless climate has a much earlier spring than in the country east and north-east-of it.

OMAHA BRIDGE AND U. P. TERMINUS.

THE following recently appeared in the Chicago Times—

There is no question pending before Attorney General Williams as to what point is the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific railroad. The only question before him in this connection recently is the Omaha bridge case, and that he decided without touching the point as to where the terminus of the road was. The Union Pacific railroad claimed that the bridge was not a part of the railroad, and therefore the law which allowed the government to retain one-half of the compensation due the company for services rendered over the Omaha bridge. The Attorney general, however, decided that it made no difference whether or not the bridge was part of the railroad. It was used by the company, and the government had no right to retain the money under the law. The controversy as to the eastern terminus of the road is one in which the government has no interest, it being a contest between Omaha, Nebraska, and Council Bluffs, Iowa, on the east side. Council Bluffs wants the terminus there; while the people of Nebraska and the railroad company both want it at Omaha.

The Omaha Herald, commenting on the above, says the company has finally decided in favor of Omaha, a decision which, in the language of Horace F. Clark himself, "will not be changed." It is a good thing to have another vexed question settled.

THE CHINESE.

THE number of Chinese in California is variously estimated at from 60,000 to 120,000, and still they come, and continue to come, bringing their "celestial" peculiarities with them, some of which are very repulsive to Caucasian tastes. The Chinese question in California promises to rival in interest the negro question in the Eastern States. China could very conveniently spare her children by the million, and literally swamp the Golden State, one of the fairest portions of the Union. A great question before the people of that State, and perhaps shortly before Congress, is, shall such a possibility be permitted? Many seem determined that it shall not, while others are of a different mind. In the meantime the problem whether the Pacific slope will or will not be thoroughly celestialized by these immigrants from the Flowery Kingdom in the far east is interesting to every American.

MARCHING ON.—The other sex are marching on, to victory they hope. Some of their proposed reforms are bold and startling. This is how the Springfield Republican deals with some of them—

Eh? Can we believe our eyes? "Coup d'etat,"—that is the word used and we don't see very well how it can be a misprint. This demands attention. It is Elizabeth Stuart Phelps writing on fashions in the Independent and indulging in this incendiary and seditious proposition; "Suppose, in short, that by one subtle, strong coup d'etat, the thinking women of America could make it fashionable to dress like rational creatures?" Really, this demands the attention of a United States marshal, for the plan contemplates a conspiracy of "700 perhaps 1000 women," that the leaders of the "republican court" shall be "let into the secret," with "Mrs. Grant for our president and Madame Demorest for our committee on design." Mrs Phelps means business. She has certain planks already hewn, leveled and tenoned for a platform, such as the shortening of dress skirts from four to six inches, the disuse of the biased waist and corset, in favor of a plaited gamp (have we got that right?) the "suspension of everything from the shoulders," etc. Then she has a new issue: "Does either the essential modesty of feminine nature or the safety of society require drapery below the knee?" Give it up.

Late French fashions for ladies eschew all but shoulderstraps from the pit of the stomach and the small of the back upwards, and now Miss Phelps contends for the absence of drapery below the knee. Go on, ladies, if that is the best you can do. By and by you will get back to mother Eve's fig leaf costume, and shortly after perhaps to the still scantier beauty unadorned fashion which preceded that.

UNIFORM CURRENCY.—A uniform currency throughout the civilized world would be a very great convenience, but there are many prejudices in Europe to be contended with in bringing about the changes necessary to accomplish that result. It is a little strange that the comparatively unprogressive powers of South America should be among the first to move in this desirable direction, yet such appears to be the fact. It is said that eight or ten of the different governments of that part of the globe have applied to the United States to have their silver coin manufactured at the U. S. National Mint in denominations of the U. S. standard dollar, half dollar, dime, half-dime, and quarter-dollar pieces, and gold coin of the denominations of quarter-eagle, half-eagle, eagle, and double-eagle pieces, so as to be of the same commercial value as U. S. coins, but the coin of each nationality to have its own distinctive design. Next Winter, Congress will be asked to pass a law authorizing such coinage, and if the movement be successful, it will be a long step towards obtaining a uniform coinage for this Western Hemisphere.

COLD COMFORT.—The Helena Gazette thus comforts itself and readers over "Mormon" matters abroad—

The Mormons seem to be doing a thriving business in London, as we observe that a Mormon Bishop, recently arrived there—one Smith—met a large number of the brethren in conference, and whose spiritual advice seemed to confirm them in their delusion. It is very probable that this Mormon wish to import another installment of wives. Thus it is that fanaticism goes on continually from one generation to another, and will probably so continue to the end of time, as there seems to be no diminution of either dupes or imposters.