

# THE HYDROPHOBIA SCARE

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN

With July will come the "dog days," when the dog star, Sirius, rules the heavens for forty days, and, according to a world-old belief, dogs with rabies will run wild in the land. This superstition, with many others dear to the heart of many, long since has been exploded by science, for Sirius has no more to do with hydrophobia than has any other bright and friendly member of the sidereal world. The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in making a case for the homeless dogs, the purrers of the animal world—who are put to death in greater numbers in the summer—declares there is no greater prevalence of rabies in summer than in winter. Yet the fear remains and precaution is absolutely necessary in this most terrible of all diseases, a precaution that must be practiced assiduously until this enlightened American people learn that the disease may be effectually stamped out in one way—by muzzling dogs for several years.

Whenever the suggestion is made that dogs be muzzled, or whenever a pro-gressive city enacts an ordinance to that effect, a storm of protest goes up from dog owners and dog lovers over the inhumanity of the practice. There is only one question which with members of the dog family be given this slight discomfort in the few hours they are on the street than to have three or four little children or grown-up persons die of the most horrible convulsions known in the annals of human suffering? The majority of European countries have almost stamped out rabies by legislation in an intelligent manner against it. They require the killing of suspected dogs and the muzzling of those that appear on the streets. Prussia began this work in 1875 and since 1883 no case has been known in Berlin, and the rest of the country is now free from it. Holland has had no cases since 1879, except such as occur along the Belgian border.

Great Britain has had the same sentimental kind of folk to contend with in the enforcement of muzzling ordinances as certain American sections have had. That country ordered dogs muzzled in 1880, and within three years the disease had almost disappeared. Then the determined opposition of misguided sentimentalists prevented the law from being set aside. The disease spread in the next three years in an alarming fashion. Then muzzles became the fashion and since 1890 Great Britain has been free from the disease, and England proper, with Australia, does not know the meaning of rabies among human beings. So much for intelligent handling of a situation.

It is to such a plane of intelligence and cooperation that the United States Government, through its bureau of animal industry of the department of agriculture, hopes to some day lift the 80,000,000 people of the Nation. Certain districts in this country have always been absolutely free from the infection, and others have been known to have cases for years. The largest area, according to a careful census made under the direction of the American Kennel club, lies about fifty miles south and west of Philadelphia. Rabies began in a Philadelphia suburb in 1870, and in twenty years it spread out to such an extent that 200 cases were reported, half of these being confined to six spe-

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cial places. A report before the American Veterinary Medical association last year showed that hardly a county in Pennsylvania was then free from rabies, and last summer it was necessary in Chester county to destroy 154 dogs, twenty-five cows and ten horses, an expensive affair, to say nothing of the danger.

When the American Kennel club made its investigation ten years ago its specialists reported that rabies was unknown in the New England States north of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, with occasional isolated cases in Massachusetts and Connecticut, and very rare cases in New York and New Jersey; that Pennsylvania was badly infected only in certain districts, notably about Philadelphia; that there was little proof of its existence in the southern States or in the majority of the States east of the Mississippi; that in Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Colorado, Oklahoma and Kansas there had been less than 100 all told, and that the disease was entirely unknown west of the Rockies.

Whether this report was inaccurate or whether the disease has become more widely spread is not stated by the scientist of more recent investigations. Yet the latest reports from the department of agriculture says conclusively: "There is abundant evidence to warrant the statement that not a single State is free from the disease." Specific instances of the spread of rabies are cited, as, in 1906 a severe outbreak in Waterbury, Connecticut, where 175 dogs were destroyed and several persons hurried to the Pasteur hospital for treatment; in 1905-6 an outbreak in Jacksonville, Florida, when 1200 dogs were destroyed, and of twelve persons bitten three died of hydrophobia; in Indiana the State veterinarian reports more trouble from rabies than from any other infectious disease; Norfolk, Virginia, has had the disease among its dogs and cattle, and among a few people, for five years, and Charleston, West Virginia, recently reported an outbreak.

The District of Columbia, knowing that the eyes of all the nation are turned that way in search of a good example, has, during the present year, waged persistent warfare on the parish dogs, the "great unwashed" of the dog world. The law requires the licensing of dogs, and the upper tendon of dogdom goes about with tags on its collars and often with leashes safely held in the hands of careful owners, but from Virginia and Maryland waifs and strays, members of the tramp kingdom, smell from afar the incense from thousands of kibbles and stray into Washington, to become the legal prey of the vigilant dog-catcher. The dog-catcher has been overworked so far, and since January 30 over 2250 of these tramp dogs have been put to death. Of these eighty-six were found to have rabies, the bodies of suspects having been sent to the bureau of animal industry for laboratory examination. Because the epidemic has increased and human life been greatly endangered, the authorities are ordering the muzzling of all licensed dogs and the immediate execution of all unlicensed ones. The President has taken the matter up and this has brought an added interest to the situation.

There is a widely popular belief among many medical practitioners that death from hydrophobia is due, not to the malignancy of the disease, but to auto-suggestion on the part of the pa-

tient, whose fear of so horrible a death eventually brings about such a death as he had fancied. A new name coined to fit this death is hydrophobophobia. The death of William Marsh, the wealthy Brooklyn man, has been attributed to auto-suggestion by the doctors of this school, because, at his request, physicians had told him just what was the nature of his illness. In contradistinction to this comes evidence from the other side. A few days after the death of Marsh, Captain Edward Rabey also died in New York, his physicians pronouncing the case a decided one of rabies, and the point is this—he died without ever knowing what his trouble was.

The primary preventive measure against rabies lies in the muzzling of dogs that the disease may not spread and infect other members of the animal kingdom, and prevention after infection lies in the treatment given at Pasteur institutes. There the disease is fought and conquered by inoculations of the very virus that is poisoning the patient. Pasteur, as Dumas said years ago when decorating him with a great order, has "taught how a mortal poison may become an innocent preservative." It took Pasteur many years to prove this, for it was the most dangerous of all his experiments. Where bacilli of other diseases could be cultivated in rabbit or chicken broth, the bacilli of rabies had to be cultivated in living animals, and he and his assistants worked with wild-eyed, ferocious beasts until they found the prevention and cure of the dread disease. He found that as certain animals were inoculated in succession with the virus the poison grew weaker, but that after a certain number of inoculations among rabbits the strength of the poison increased to a certain point and then remained constant and he could procure a "fixed virus."

### Salt Lake Statistics

**Births.**  
George T. Watson, 1729 Eighth East, boy.  
Albert E. Lusty, 1451 Eleventh East, boy.  
Girrit de Bey, rear 1043 East Third South, boy.  
John de Haan, rear 80 West First North, girl.  
George E. Lollin, 175 North Third West, boy.  
George E. Hemphill, 819 East Ninth South, girl.  
Arthur Roy Jacobs, St. Mark's hospital, boy.  
William H. Bennett, 554 Fourth East, boy.  
Charles A. Robb, 509 South Ninth West, girl.

**Deaths.**  
Anna Marie Borge, 60 South West Temple, aged 10 days.  
Clive Watson, 1729 South Eighth East, infant, aged 1 day.

**Marriage Licenses.**  
William M. Wootley and Rosalita A. Nye of Salt Lake.  
Harvey H. Sessions of Marion, Ida., and Edith Judd of Parley, Ida.  
W. A. Thompson of Murray and Nellie H. Hooper of Salt Lake.  
Arthur J. Miller and Julia A. Moore of Ogden.  
Leonard Cahoon of Salt Lake and Matilda Rose Watts of Murray.  
Willie K. Johnson, Jr., and Eva Clark of Springville.  
Henry Shepherd and Emmaretta Pyper of Salt Lake.  
I. S. Hardman and Clara A. Rose of Salt Lake.  
George W. Miller and Abba E. Fuller of Salt Lake.  
Albert J. Cope and Ethel M. Ludlow of Salt Lake.  
George J. Reeder and Louie A. Freeman of Ogden.  
James H. Jenkins of Goshen and Mary E. Butler of Provo.  
Samuel P. Christensen and Florence C. Harrison of Sandy.  
William Meyerick and Margaret Anderson of Salt Lake.  
Rouben B. Worlton and Mabel Larson of Lehi.  
Fred McDaniel and Lillian A. Avery of Salt Lake.  
George E. Jenkins of Pleasant Green and Rosella Coxa Rowan of Calaveras.  
Paul Blinn of West Jordan and Anna Berubach of Salt Lake.  
Arthur Foster, Jr., of Rexburg, Ida., and Nell Child of Lima, Mont.  
Everett M. Pinkerton and Clara M. Pinner of Salt Lake.  
James Corbett, Jr., of Salt Lake and Grace Bench of Astoria.  
David W. Henderson of Onedala, Ida., and Ruby M. Wright of Bishopfield.  
Thomas Yancey and Eleanor Ann Bringham of Tropicville.  
W. A. Westerman, Jr., and Gletze Terwerder of Salt Lake.  
Finn H. Berg and Laura J. Bird of Decaturville.  
Angus T. Lockhead of Ogden and Wealthy Lake of Harrisville.  
Farris Phillips and Margaret Harmon of Salt Lake.  
Yasutaro Kiyono and Yasu Hashimoto of Salt Lake.  
Samuel W. Leavner and Ethel Bruce of Salt Lake.

**Real Estate Transfers.**  
Daniel A. Wegeland to George A. Wegeland, lot 8, block 31, plat 1, 1000.  
Samuel O. Wegeland to George A. Wegeland, lot 5, block 21, plat B, 1000.  
Henry W. Lawrence to George O. Cannon association, lot 2, block 6, East Park subdivision, 1000.  
Peter Peterson to John Mickelson, lot 2, block 10, plat B, 1000.  
Peter Peterson to Daniel McRae, lot 2, block 10, plat B, 1000.  
Hannah R. Daniels to Martha Lewis et al., lot 4, block 64, plat A, 1000.  
William Burleigh and wife to W. L. Wimmer, lot 1, block 19, plat 2, 1000.  
W. L. Wimmer to W. C. Van Nov, lot 1, block 19, plat 2, 1000.  
Charles H. Titus to Thomas S. Gunn, lot 5, block 55, Kinney & Gougeon subdivision, 1000.  
George S. Ashton to Joseph A. Cutler, lot 20, block 2, Belmont subdivision, 1000.  
Elizabeth R. Young to A. E. Pomeroy, lots 5 and 9, block 41, lot 10, acre plat A, 1000.  
A. E. Pomeroy and wife to Salt Lake Security and Trust company, lots 3 and 5, block 41, 1000.  
Patrick H. Lammson to Utah Light and Railway company, lot 4, block 69, plat A, 68,837.

**MAN AND YOUNG GIRL MURDERED FOR ROBBERY**  
BOTTINEAU, N. D., June 23.—Frank Siedel, a wealthy bachelor, who was prominent in Sommer, in the Turtle mountains, and his sixteen-year-old niece, have been murdered and their home, in which they kept a little store, burned over their bodies. Some authorities believe they had been prowling through that community for some time and are suspected of the crimes and the officers are scouring the mountains searching for them. Robbery was evidently the motive.

**Pierce Storm in South Dakota.**  
MITCHELL, S. D., June 23.—A terrific rain and thunderstorm visited this section early this morning, and the heaviest rain of the season came within an hour, the precipitation amounting to 1.95 inches. Samuel Tridley, who lives eight miles north of Mount Vernon, was killed by lightning.



James Munroe  
Fifth President of the United States.

It was in the Hall of Oratory, William and Mary College, 1776. Patrick Henry stood on the platform; eloquently, passionately, convincingly he spoke of human rights, constitutional guarantees, Personal Liberty.

A young student, tall and blonde, with eyes of blue and heart of fire, listened intently. Tossing aside cap and gown, he buckled on his sword, saying, "Words are good; deeds are better."

At Harlem, White Plains and Brandywine, he fought bravely; and on a bitter cold Christmas morning his blood splashed the frozen paving stones of old Trenton Town.

Step by step he rose to power; and today his name is inseparably associated with the most significant international Doctrine of modern times.

At three score and fourteen he died—a true Virginia gentleman—the descendant of an old family of Scottish Cavaliers—and at his hospitable home at Oak Hill, good ale was brewed and ever on his board.

References: Biography by Dan'l C. Gilmore, Appleton & Harper's Enc.

**WHEN** old Mother Earth grows better malting barley than northern soil produces—  
**WHEN** the fertile valleys and verdant mountain slopes of Old Bohemia grow better hops—  
**WHEN** nature produces better and purer waters—  
**WHEN** brew-science has been developed to a higher art—  
**THEN**, and not till then, will it be possible to produce a better beer than

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The cry may be in some one of many ways, Trembling, Sleepy in the day time (comes from stomach), Headache, Dyspepsia, Bowel Trouble, Heart Palpitation, Pains in various parts of the body, and even Piles, Diabetes, and Weak Eyes originate in a disordered nervous system brought on by Coffee.

If you don't heed the cry (Nature's hint) you may be sure the trouble will get worse, and not better, until you either quit the coffee habit which is the cause, or you develop fixed organic disease that may carry you down.

It is the finest trade possible, to quit coffee and get well.

Health is the most exquisite fun on earth.

It is easy to quit coffee when you have choice, well-made Postum, a delicious hot beverage with the deep seal brown of strong coffee that changes to a rich golden brown when cream is added. Then you have the crisp coffee "snap" and a flavor all its own. The nerves are relieved of the old hurt of the poisonous "Caffeine" of coffee and in its place you feed the system on strong food elements in Postum which quickly rebuild the worn out and exhausted nerve and brain cells destroyed by Coffee.

These are facts. Prove them by 10 days' trial.

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Many good people are loth to give up coffee, even though they admit that it is doing them harm, because they fear that nothing else in the way of a hot beverage will satisfy them. A school teacher says:  
"I always enjoyed coffee for breakfast. The day seemed lost without it. But in time I began to experience bad results from its use. I grew very nervous and lost flesh and finally was prostrated by a complete nervous breakdown. Then I was compelled to abandon the use of coffee.  
"I adopted Postum as my hot beverage at breakfast. Have been using it for more than two years. My health is restored and I am able to take an interest in life once more.  
"My whole family, children and all, drink Postum, and we all thrive and keep healthy on it. It is to us a delightful drink, delicious and tempting and with none of the harmful effects that usually followed the use of coffee. The choicest brands of Java and Mocha, offered free, would not tempt us to quit the use of Postum."  
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OUR GUARANTEE IS A GOOD TIME. Tickets can be secured from the following: Tribune Office, Telegram Office, or from the Arrangements Committee—Earl Ripley, A. L. Brattain, Geo. R. Hancock, A. J. Charon, P. E. Connor. TICKETS, 25c.

Everybody is invited to come and take part in the many games to be played.

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