

virtually place the whole practice of medicine in this Territory in control of the allopathic doctors.

We do not believe this would be a good thing. There are many hundreds, if not thousands of people in Utah, who prefer being treated with herbs in cases of sickness than by mineral remedies or any of the old school methods. There are also a large number who believe in the system called homœopathy. If this bill should pass, power would be given to allopathic members of the board to shut out such practitioners as dissent from their ideas of remedial medicine, and people would be compelled to employ doctors whose system they repudiate or go without skilled assistance.

We believe that if the matter was put to a vote, the people of this Territory would prefer to be left free to choose their own physicians, and not bind themselves up to the choice of any Board that the Legislature could create.

On the 26th of February, 1890, Governor E. W. Ferry, of the State of Washington, vetoed a similar bill, and in his message he said:

"Herewith return House bill No. 27, entitled: 'An act to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery in the State of Washington, and to license physicians and surgeons, to punish all persons violating the provisions of this act, and to repeal all laws in conflict therewith,' with my objections thereto. * * * The law to be enacted, however, should not contravene the plain provisions of the Constitution; they should not confer upon a small body of persons undefined, unlimited and autocratic powers, under which certain classes of our fellow-citizens might be made to suffer irreparable injury, and a still larger class be deprived of the right to employ such medical advice and assistance as may to them seem proper and advisable, a right which they have always regarded as sacred and constitutional."

Quoting section three, which is similar to the provision in the bill now pending here, he said:

"Under this section a majority of the State board of medical examiners may refuse to grant a license to any applicant merely by saying, 'We are not satisfied with your examination.'"

"If the board can thus decide in one case it can in all, and therefore it would be within the power of the board to refuse a license to every physician whose views in regard to the practice of medicine were not in consonance with a majority of the board."

"It may be said that it is not probable that this course will ever be pursued by any board which may be appointed. This is a mere matter of opinion, and cannot be demonstrated. No law should ever be enacted under which it would be possible that the citizens could suffer injustice and wrong. History teaches that autocratic and unlimited powers have almost universally been abused. Human nature has been the same in all ages. Selfishness and self-interest are as predominating traits of character today as they have ever been in the past."

Governor Ferry cited copiously from authorities in support of his legal objections to the measure. We trust our legislators will not be persuaded to make the great mistake of passing this objectionable bill but will shelve it in committee.

TOO TRANSPARENT.

THE "Liberal" organ of this morning has this to say:

"The *News* parades with gusto the 'mass meeting' held in the Methodist Church last summer to protest against the vices and crimes which prevailed under Liberal rule. To make the business complete, however, the *News* should add that it all came through the sins of omission and commission in the Police Department."

The entire drift of the meeting was denunciatory of the city government as a whole. As a sample we quote from the speech of Mr. F. E. Gregg:

"The whole trouble lies in the fact that every member of that body [the City Council] has been approached by friends and interested persons, who have said: 'Now you must understand that we must have so and so.' This has brought the city to the situation against which we most emphatically protest."

Here is another statement in the same connection:

"The fact is there are four bad men in the Council."—*Salt Lake Tribune*.

The following is double edged:

"If the Liberal Council ticket stands as originally named, and should be elected, we can hope for no improvement on the present Council."—*Rev. Dr. Iliff in Salt Lake Tribune, Thursday, February 4th.*

UTAH LEGISLATURE—30TH SESSION

COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2.

H. F. 17, for an act for the protection of bee culture and to repeal all other acts and laws in relation thereto, was taken up and with its amendments read by sections for the second time.

Evans moved to amend by striking out the clause giving a bee inspector \$3 per day for seeing that these busy insects were kept from disease.

The motion prevailed.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3.

This afternoon the committee on agriculture, to whom was referred C. F. 13, a bill for an act to protect bee culture, recommended that the report rejecting the bill be adopted. This also rejects H. F. 17.

The committee on judiciary recommended that H. F. 34, a bill for an act providing for attorneys' fees, be rejected. Adopted.

The committee on judiciary reported that H. F. 34, amending the Compiled Laws of 1888, relating to fees in justices' courts, had been under consideration and recommended that the bill be rejected. Report adopted and bill rejected.

The minority report introduced by Glendenning begins by giving a brief history of the laws enacted by Congress punishing polygamy in the Territory. The act of 1862, which for many years remained a dead letter on the statute books, because under the laws passed by the legislature the selection of jurors was in the hands of Territorial officers, who yielded obedience to the dominant church. Congress was then forced to frame the Poland bill in 1874, which re-established the precinct jury system of which the memorial complains. Notwithstanding the passage of these laws, the opposition to their execution was continued and Congress

was forced to pass the Edmunds-Tucker act in 1887.

The memorial aims at the repeal of this measure and asks for the passage of a law by Congress which will place in the hands of this contumacious majority power far greater than any which has ever been extended to those Territories which at all times were true in the execution of their agency. The admission of the Territory into the Union is also asked for. The granting of this request would place the power of the State in the hands of a church whose history and whose tenets make it both probable and possible that surrounded by the safeguards which a State under our system would afford, the priesthood would revive the suspended revelation of polygamy.

The report declares that immediately following the passage of the Edmunds-Tucker bill there came a boom unprecedented in the history of the Territory. The present Gentile population are satisfied with the present prosperity of the Territory, but they do not feel that Utah has yet been lifted from her humiliation and disgrace, and in the opinion of the minority the interests of both Gentile and Mormon demand that the Territory be left alone so far as Congressional legislation is concerned and let the forces which are actively at work solve the Utah problem. If left alone, the desired end will be reached sooner, but the passage of either of the bills mentioned in the memorial will be detrimental; will complicate the affairs of the Territory and prolong the time of final settlement of the Utah problem.

In the opinion of a minority of your committee it would be dangerous and disastrous to admit the Territory before the constitution of the United States is amended so as to prohibit polygamy and give to Congress jurisdiction to pass laws for its enforcement, and until after the lapse of sufficient time in which to test the sincerity of the new departure and until the Gentile population shall have become strong enough to protect themselves and American institutions in the new State. The charges made in the memorial against the Utah commission are false. However, such charges are not a matter of surprise, because from early infancy of the Territory up to the present time but few if any federal officers of the Territory who have been faithful and vigilant in the execution of federal laws have escaped vituperation and slander.

The memorial finally passed by a strict party vote.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4.

Lund introduced the following memorial of the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

Your memorialists pray: That by proper enactment the United States shall grant to the Territory of Utah the ground and building in Salt Lake City known as the "Industrial Home" for the following uses:

To keep the same as a site for the accommodation of its school of deaf mutes, for the period of not to exceed three years, and thereafter to perpetually hold the same for the use and benefit of the common school system