

force outside of the Centennial state. Legislative enactments are often thought by many people to bear the taint of idiosyncrasy.

### MUST TRY AGAIN.

The hope of Arizona and New Mexico, that the Congress which ended its labors today (Monday) would exalt them to the ranks of statehood, has proven vain. The people there will have to be content for a while longer with the vassalage of territorial government, and when opportunity comes, as it will in the near future, may try again for the coveted boon. There will be no question that one of the potent causes for the exclusion of these two territories from the Union is their presumed attitude on the financial issues of the hour. The eastern sentiment on this subject is not particularly favorable to giving the silver cause any more strength in the form of western votes in Congress.

There is no question as to the ability of New Mexico and Arizona to conduct their own affairs as states. They are progressive communities, equally self-sustaining with others in like condition, and having the necessary requirements of population, wealth and stability. Outside of perhaps the two items of politics and national finances, there probably was not the slightest objection to their admission; and as to political complexion, that bar to progress would not have been likely to amount to anything without its more important companion.

In this very suggestion the western men ought to find an intimation for a wise policy in the future; for that which affects adversely the interests of territories seeking statehood is also liable to influence injuriously measures which concern western communities that have assumed habits of sovereignty. The idea among even conservative men in the East as to the western attitude is hardly that the latter aims toward actual bimetallicism in maintaining gold and silver as standard money metals. There is a shivering dread that the tendency is to silver monometallicism; and this dread is what holds aloof from the silver cause many staunch supporters. The radical expressions and demands of western orators and papers are largely responsible for this feeling; and it is due to the western men themselves to show by a proper exhibition of conservatism that they are not as unreasonable as silverbugs as some of their opponents are as goldbugs. To do this does not require any relinquishment of the earnest advocacy of silver as one of the money metals of the nation, and to the full extent desirable; it would rather prove an act of friendship to the white metal in removing a mistaken expression that stands in the way of free coinage.

This more conservative policy of expression reaches also into other fields. Extravagant phrases and fulminations of ex-remnants who do not represent the real sentiments of westerners as a mass, are proving a disadvantage to this section of the country. There is, for instance, the absurd demand for governmental separation from the East, which is given prominence again and again through the action of some

crank, until many people are led to believe that there is considerable sentiment in favor of such a procedure, and therefore the West is not to be trusted. As a matter of fact, sectionalism, secession, and kindred ideas are as repulsive to the masses of the inhabitants of the West as to any section of the country. So firmly rooted are they in their loyalty to the Union, one and inseparable, that they wonder how eastern people can gain even a suspicion to the contrary; yet the cause of the existence of the idea lies in the crankism and hyperbole that too often is indulged in.

When the next Congress convenes Arizona and New Mexico will be expected to try again for statehood; and other steps for the interest of the West will be desirable, among which finance matters take the first place. It is due from the friends of these that they appear to the nation at large in their true colors as conservative, thoughtful, well-balanced minds, who have no inclination to hasty or inconsiderate action. Then, when the question of statehood or our neighboring commonwealths comes up, no fear of radicalism will arise as a threatening shadow, and two new states may be received with open arms. Let them try again, and the West also, unhampered by any thought that this section of the country is less patriotic, less wise, or less calm in its judgment than any other part of the Union.

### UTAH IN THE EAST.

Dr. James E. Talmage, president of the University of Utah, has just returned after an absence of three weeks in the East, where he went on educational work. While away from us, President Talmage has been doing good work for Utah in giving some facts of her history and development, and in indicating the progress among her people. In his short stay he delivered lectures at the University of Michigan and Cornell University; he also attended the three days' session of the National Educational Association, Department of Superintendence, held at Cleveland, Ohio.

The lecture given by Dr. Talmage at Ann Arbor, Mich., was one of the regular Lecture Association Course, in which only the most distinguished speakers are engaged, and only topics of national importance are considered. Utah now is prominent in the national mind, and Dr. Talmage's discussion of the subject, "Outlines of Utah History," was listened to by a large and appreciative audience. The press gave the matter considerable attention, the tenor of the comments being shown in two excerpts which we make. The *Ann Arbor Courier* of Feb. 18, says:

The Lecture Association was unusually for united in securing President Talmage, of the Utah State University, to speak to its patrons Saturday night. Dr. Talmage is a pleasing, convincing speaker, and for nearly two hours held the close attention of a university audience, which is usually restless under the words of even the most eloquent. No greater compliment has been paid to a Lecture Association speaker this year than was shown by the quiet interest with which the lecture was heard.

The *University of Michigan Daily* has this to say of the lecturer:

Dr. J. E. Talmage, who lectured in the S. L. A. course on Saturday night, is a clear and forcible speaker, with command of language and a delivery equalled by very few lecturers. He was several times interrupted by applause in the course of his lecture, his audience showing their appreciation by their close attention throughout the evening. President Talmage is well known in the educational world. He is a graduate of Lehigh, and taught at several colleges in Utah before assuming the presidency of the University of Utah, to which position he was called in July last. He is the author of several text books, which have been adopted in the public schools, and is a frequent contributor to the scientific journals. He has received a number of honorary degrees from institutions in this country, and is a member of the Royal Microscopical Society, and the Geological Society, London, and the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

The lecture at Cornell University was delivered in Boardman Hall, before a very large and select audience, and was given by special invitation of the president of Cornell University. The press of Ithaca speaks in no less glowing terms of the effort than do the papers already quoted from, pronouncing it an example of pure and lofty oratory.

Dr. Talmage speaks in high praise of the work that is being accomplished by the Utah students at the universities of the East. These young people are universally of high rank. The professors declare them to be among the best of students. Richard R. Lyman, of Utah, has been honored with election as president of the Senior Literary class at the University of Michigan. John J. McClellan, of Payson, now a student of the Conservatory of Music, Ann Arbor, has been elected organist and choir leader in different organizations, and is spoken of by the professors there as a musical genius. Frank K. Nebeker, of Logan, now a senior student in the Law school, Cornell University, was selected from the entire student body to represent the university in the last Washington's Birthday celebration, under the auspices of the Union League Club at Chicago—a most distinguishing honor indeed.

Dr. Talmage represented the University of Utah in the National Educational Association at Cleveland; this session of the organization named was marked by fruitful discussions of vital questions.

It is a pardonable pride which fills the breasts of Utah people in realizing that they are considered worthy of such attention. The feeling is not one of vanity, but of gratitude that their earnest efforts are reaping the merited reward. They have plodded on steadily, sometimes under most discouraging circumstances, seeking to achieve desirable greatness by being good and true, and they rejoice in the glimpse afforded them of the brighter future. They are pleased at the cordial welcome accorded their representatives, and are proud to note that these are doing such highly creditable work. They also realize that the task is just begun; and their purpose is to press on in humility, sincerity, and fidelity to the right, till in Utah's people shall