DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

Telephone 505.

ALLEGED MEDICAL EXCLUSIVENESS.

A friend hands us, with the request that it be published, a statement to the effect that the Supreme court of the United States has rendered a decision throwing open all professions to all comers, and declaring unconstitutional any restriction imposed by legislation which deprives a man from earning a living in any honest manner. The decision of course strikes at the "medical tyrants" who in nearly every state in the Union "have succeeded in hoodwinking the legislatures into the belief that the people demand that the doctors who kill them off shall have a monopoly of the business."

A statement made by an M. D. in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, of the 8th inst., says that "the medical profession has been accused of selfishness because of its efforts to secure state legislation calling for examining boards for both physicians and druggists, but the thinking public generally commend their action in this respect. Public opinion has been so well educated in this matter that there is only one state in the Union in which a man who has failed in every calling he has attempted can commence business as a physician or a druggist without an examination."

The practice of medicine is the most permeating and consequential of all the professions, and to permit the novice, the dabbler or the imperfectly equipped to engage in it without restraint is at once to foster and promote a serious menace. It is enough that the sick are considered at the mercy of the man of medicine without the slightest knowledge of what he does or why he does it; but to throw down the bars altogether and let Tom, Dick and Harry fall upon the helpless is more than any well-regulated community can stand. Yet it should be remembered all the while that a doctor, however skillful and accomplished, is not of necessity a healer; he observes a certain formula after having diagnosed the case, and the discipline is generally pretty strict—if it results favorably, well and good; if not, he has complied with the states of his calling and is not responsible, but of course the object is and all efforts are designed toward a recovery if possible, if not, then to mitigate the situation as much as may be.

If it is true that all doctors are not healers, it is also true that all healers are not doctors. Those who apply mild remedies from vegetable sources and which if not effectual are at least not harmful, oftimes score victories over pain and prostration when the more learned and skilled utterly fail. To rule out those who adopt nature's remedies, therefore, simply because they are strangers to technical terms and know nothing whatever of degrees and diplomas, would savor strongly of a disposition to uphold exclusiveness with tyranny; and the attempt to enforce it by statute would find but few supporters among the thinking and disinterested. There are provisions in our doctrine for the use of mild herbs along with the ministrations of the Church where the latter are unsufficient through the sufferer's want of faith, and those who want to adhere to this practice must not be molested. Neither must those who prefer more elaborate and scientific treatment for those who will have nothing to do with doctors. Each individual should be left in his own choice so long as he is capable of choosing.

In all this no reflection is designed upon the medical fraternity or any part thereof; most if not all of them within our acquaintance are capable, reliable, upright men. In the domain of surgery, nothing that is previously said has any bearing. The surgeon cannot be too well educated or be in possession of too much of that capacity which comes of experience largely and of that indescribable quality which enables him to know what to do at a glance and how to proceed to do it without wasting words or time. It is a grand calling and should contain none but conscientious, high-minded men.

LEONARD SOBY IS DEAD.

A letter under date of June 19 has been received from W. F. Cogswell at Beverly, New Jersey, stating that Mr. Leonard Soby had just died at that place. The writer, who is a son-in-law of the deceased, and a relative of Dr. H. D. Cogswell, the well-known San Francisco millionaire, says: "I have searched in vain for papers which I know are somewhere about, with a statement of his (Mr. Soby's) membership with the Latter-day saints of Utah, and have been anxious to have more of this generous-hearted society. I know he was also a subscriber to the DESERET NEWS."

The news of the aged veteran's death (he was born in 1810) is interesting to members of the Church from the fact that having become a member of the Church more than half a century ago, he has been, for the past seven years, the only living witness who heard read, before the High Council at Nauvoo, the revelation received through the Prophet Joseph Smith on celestial marriage, as it is published in the Doctrine and Covenants.

At the High Council meeting referred to the revelation was, at the solicitation of members of that body and with the sanction of the Prophet and his brother, read by Patriarch Hyrum Smith. The members of the High Council were: Samuel Bent, William Huntington, Alpheus Cutler, Thomas Grover, Lewis D. Wilson, David Fullmer, Aaron Johnson, Newel Knight, Leonard Soby, James Allred, Henry G. Sherwood and Samuel H. Smith. There were several others present at the meeting. Leonard Soby was one who, at that time, refused to accept the revelation as true.

A few years ago a discussion of this subject arose, in which Elder L. O. Littlefield, now of Logan, took part. It was carried on through the papers, and in January, 1890, the Ogden *Herald* contained the following regarding the matter:

> Our readers will remember that, in the course conducted which passed between Elder Littlefield and Joseph Smith of the reorganized church, some time since, Mr. Smith challenged Elder Littlefield to give the names of persons who were present and heard the revelation on celestial marriage read before the High Council in Nauvoo. Among the names given by Elder Littlefield was that of Leonard Soby. The people of the reorganized church knew where Mr. Soby resided, and interested a member of the church of high standing to draw up an affidavit, asking that Mr. Soby was not present at such meeting, and never heard the revelation read.
>
> The affidavit was drawn up under the instructions of Joseph Smith, and Mr. Gurley, who was something of a lawyer, called on Mr. Soby at his home in Beverly, New Jersey, and requested him to sign it. The affidavit stated that Mr. Soby was present at the High Council meeting referred to, but did not hear the revelation read. When Mr. Gurley requested Mr. Soby to sign the document, the old gentleman, saying he was present at the meeting, and did hear the revelation read, and could not sign an affidavit to the contrary. This considerably disconcerted the instrument, and Mr. Soby added: "If you will draw up an affidavit setting forth that I was there and did hear the revelation read, I will sign it, for you." Mr. Gurley, however, did not want that kind of testimony, and retired rather crestfallen, but wiser, and has since apparently from the reorganized church.
>
> Mr. Soby, quite recently, had business in the city of Philadelphia, and while there called the writer hereof on a gentleman named Samuel Harrison.
>
> Leonard Soby is about the only person now living who was present at the High Council meeting at which the revelation on celestial marriage was read. His home is at Beverly, New Jersey.

The attention of James S. Brooks, of San Bernardino, California, was called to the foregoing by its republication in the DESERET NEWS, and being anxious to learn the facts from Mr. Soby himself, he took the necessary steps to do so. In a letter to the NEWS he says: "I wrote to Mr. Soby myself informing him of the statement of the interview between himself and Mr. Gurley, as published in the Ogden *Herald*, asking him if it was correct, and below is a copy of the letter I received from him:

> BEVERLY, N. J., Feb. 20, 1891.
>
> James S. Brooks:
>
> Dear Sir—Yours of 11th at hand, and would say the facts given in the *Herald* in regard to myself and Mr. Gurley are true. I was present at the High Council in Nauvoo when that revelation was read, and know it to be true, and I hope the Lord will bless you to see the truth as I do.
>
> Respectfully, your humble servant,
>
> LEONARD SOBY (a witness).

When the Prophet Joseph was martyred in 1844, Mr. Soby was one of those who left Nauvoo with Sidney Rigdon.

FIDDLING DURING THE FIRE.

The following hopeful paragraph is from the Juliet (Ill.) *News*:

> Good enough! The bankers of New York have voted to give the country now a term of good times. They have been holding meetings all the week in the back parlor, deciding upon whether they could stand it to be so prosperous, and at the last meeting of the country bankers convention a resolution was adopted to issue clearing house certificates, and to urge the banks in other cities to do the same. This will in effect increase the currency of the country to the amount issued. The good times are now on the track, but it will not write quite as rapidly as did those other times they went on.
>
> Our gazette draws conservatism with a very slender straw. It seems to us. The bankers of clearing house or any other paper is not increasing the volume of currency; why even greenbacks, which are based on nothing but the national credit, are a better approach to money. There are but two kinds of money which can actually add to the amount of our circulation—gold and silver; anything else being injected into the financial system means so much inflation and nothing more. If a man having a silver dollar gets it changed into small pieces, he has more money in point of bulk than he had before but no more in value, and that would be our case with the most remedy of paper currency foisted upon us.
>
> Silver is quoted at 81 and still falling. You shouldn't expect to fill up the vacuum thus created with gold-washing!

THE LIBERTY BELL.

In a spirit of patriotic sentimentalism the Liberty bell was conveyed upon the consummation of the project occurred at Troy, New York, on Thursday evening. The molten mass, composed of historic, valued and valuable fragments and articles from far and wide was run into the mould and took the shape designed for it, and now it goes to Chicago to wake the echoes early, late and often. It was the expectation to have every part of the country represented in the composition of the bell, but this has not been fully met, although those parts which contributed nothing were not numerous and undoubtedly failed through lack of time, opportunity or insufficient information; safety so place would willingly have it said that no substance of there joins in the acclaim when the brazen tongue proclaims peace, liberty and union from the lower to the world's representatives at Chicago.

ROYALTY GOING AND COMING.

Unless the infants shall hereafter distinguish herself in some way or become distinguished for something or other, the press of this country will let her pass along without much further comment; idle as to Veragua, while the streets will be cleaned and rubbish removed to the back yards in anticipation of the advent of the brother of the emperor of Germany. We have received no reigning royalty by reason of our Fair as we did at the Centennial show when we had Don Pedro of Brazil, and perhaps it is as well, for the second-hamed article is costly enough.

The following press notices are wafted after the departing princess as she sails on all-but and good-by:

> Eulalia is most but will assuage. She is a jewel.—*Chicago Tribune.*
>
> Nobody has a chance or a leaf can permanently impede Eulalia's name with the proper Spanish sound.—*Cincinnati Tribune.*
>
> Eulalia's present experiences are enough to make the easy-at-home county of Kilmegan turn green with envy.—*Chicago Dispatch.*
>
> After her pleasant experiences in New York, it will not be safe to rank Princess Eulalia among the anti-Tammany men.—*Rochester Herald.*
>
> There are many reasons why loyal Americans should be glad of an opportunity to do honor to the infanta of Spain.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*
>
> The infanta is said to be really fatigued by travel. No wonder. She has to drag around a name that is heavy enough to sink a ship.—*Chicago Dispatch.*
>
> By her rank, Princess Eulalia, while in this country, is commander-in-chief of the Spanish ships in our waters. And still she smokes cigarettes.—*Evansville Journal.*
>
> The Spanish princess, our national guest, must have fallen very low in Ward McAllister's estimation. She takes to republican ways as a school girl to a boarding of wild flowers.—*Chicago Herald.*

THE TRIPOLI TRAGEDY.

The naval tragedy off Tripoli is one of those sickening horrors which happily of late years have not been so frequent as formerly because of the protective agencies adopted; but this does not cause us to be less prepared for them when they come. The sinking of the Victoria, all things considered, is a hard matter to explain. That so huge a craft floating where there was plenty of room to pass and repass should be struck squarely amidships in broad daylight by another vessel, and with such violence as to send the stricken craft to the bottom almost without warning, is something that demands as it will doubtless receive the closest investigation. Four hundred men were hurled to destruction before they had time to fully realize their situation, among them being the commanding officer, constituting altogether a tragedy that has had no recent parallel.

THOSE WHO are accustomed to looking on this side of the globe as having anything approaching a monopoly in the matter of great public debts, do not look far enough. There, for instance, is Australia with a population not little greater than that of the Pacific coast and no wealthier if as wealthy, with nearly as great a debt as the United States. Here is the statement:

	Population.	Debt per head.
New South Wales	1,100,000	$[illegible]
Victoria	1,000,000	[illegible]
South Australia	315,000	[illegible]
Queensland	400,000	[illegible]
New Zealand	650,000	[illegible]
Tasmania	150,000	[illegible]
Total	4,000,000	$[illegible]

SAYS THE Chicago *Mail*: "Benjamin Harrison, good American that he is, spent the day quietly with his little grandson in the Fair grounds yesterday. Yet he's better worth making a fuss over than a whole bouquet of multimillionaires Chicago has been turning itself upside down for." Well aimed young urchin!

THANKS ARE due and are hereby tendered "A Subscriber," of Spring ville, for a criticism on the caption of an article which recently appeared in the columns of the NEWS. As he points out, the criticism of a small person sometimes makes a great difference in the meaning of the criticised.

TRADE ETHICS SCRUTINIZED.

It is well known to the storekeepers of Utah that they are literally besieged by drummers of all grades, men who represent every variety of merchandise and localities far and near; their object is to sell, and that a fair, truthful presentation of facts and prices is at times overlooked by a few of them even enough to comment save that of caution; for figures may be—nay, are—cunningly used to misrepresent, a parade of discounts is presented even case or by circular, purchases are made in regard to freight—as if an purpose to mislead, and these terms are specously and semi-officially offered in such a way as to capture any novice, while possible appeals are urged upon the one not ready at figures and far from familiar with brands. The facts that there are grades in goods is often artfully concealed by the seller, and as strongly emphasized by many buyers; such for instance as in the line of oysters, which are packed from "light weights" to 4 and 5 to the small can, or in the larger cans which also vary from "light weights" to 3 and 10s; vegetables and fruits may be "stack filled," or otherwise; syrup and pickles in kegs run all the way from full measure to what is known in the trade as 15 to 20 per cent reinforced; lard may be full "Schnitzer" or "waterfilled," to the same extent; the sweetest called buyer is getting his eye goods by the case, and his kegs-goods, from syrup to pickles or fish, does so without a thought as to quantity, quality, or suspicion of adulteration or low.

Goods are crowded upon the buyer, who sees only that slight margin in price which is more than swallowed in interest, when such purchases cumber his shelves beyond regular or quick demand; and his prospective profits may dwindle away by reason of poor goods as well as by carrying goods in excess. Storekeepers become weak by buying from too many houses, and they become distracted when a collector calls or a note is presented; a too sanguine temperament may be the protection of a business failure, for when such a man gives his signature to a note at four months, he is liable to think it paid, or the time seems so distant as when an object is looked at from the wrong end of a telescope. Retailers who buy too many goods to sell, but it is possible to take too many risks, to give too much credit, to compete too closely both in selling and in accepting produce as payment, which may not be needed and cannot satisfy the wholesale creditor. Cash is earned and cheapest to handle, goods are better on the shelves than used on credit by a honored buyer; no assets in case of failure are so deceptive as book accounts, and a trader's capital is valueless in a scattered condition, while for the retailer to give out without serious consideration as to security the capital of a wholesale house, or use that to purchase or store expenses, can not always be classed as indiscretion but may verge to the border line of criminality.

It is the trader's right to buy in the cheapest market, but he fails in this, if he buys from one who has simply an office in any healthy, from one who pays no taxes, and bears none of the burthens shared by a permanent resident citizen; transient men and foreign firms do not build up a country, they plant no trees, make no stillion, cultivate no farms, build no homes, have no interest in school houses, churches, manufactories, or the country; they take the profits of their deal in Utah to build up cities and interests far away.

Let the home dealer—the storekeeper—scan these numberless drummers, get at the bottom of misleading yet plausible circulars, keep within the range of their capital and credit, give preference to the home house, and deal as far as possible in genuine, honest, straightforward goods, avoiding shoddified, underweight and adulterated stock; cease buying what you do not need and paying for something you do not get, and trade will be healthier, confidence greater, and credit more reliable than it is at present or for some years gone by!

Read up on your business, study the signs of the times, pull in your horns if it is possible, reduce your stock to a minimum; shoo your debtors, and if the money is not reachable, take the next best thing that you can handle, look closely at your indebtedness, pay as fast as you can and save the interest on purchase overdue; avoid subtile speculation, "keep to my business and my business will keep thee," as poor Richard says; where you cannot meet an obligation promptly, state the fact frankly to the one who gave you credit and keep him posted if you want to retain a friend. The writer saw a note for $2000, by accident the other day, some $600 interest had accumulated upon it; no business can stand this, it will eat any man out of house and home, a man's courage (in view of such accumulation) is likely to ooze out at his finger ends, and yet both cash and interest were due to any same extent. Money commands its price, but professional money lenders are generally amazing, and "the man who goes there for wool will come away shorn!" another note was seen in the hands of such a fortune, which had paid interest endorsed upon it, far beyond the amount borrowed, but the principal was still unpaid. The same amount borrowed from Zion's Benefit Building Society for a home would have been half extinguished by the same prompt payment. Interest, when exorbitant or moderate consumes the root, it is always good for the one who loans, sometimes for the one who borrows. One per cent per month for money is a grievous sin, yet co-operative stores are known which have paid twice that, their patrons made as much possible; money in the chief centers of business in our country rarely reaches half that figure, and with gilt edge security barely a third.

Debt means mortgage on a man's time, his energies, his life, his home, his reputation often, which may be dearer to him than all the others. Speculation, inexperience, diving in unknown waters, is often fatal; too many irons in the fire is dangerous though many deny it; because a man has been or is successful in one or more things is no evidence that he can circumscribe the world; there are doubtless innumerable things he has not learned; in them he may be "as green as a cabbage."

A late failure demonstrates this very point, "was a good business wrecked by the insane desire for novelty and extension; don't be too smart, let it not be said, "this man began to build, and was not able to finish."

A full purse is a great temptation to many a trader, and where a man employs his own, a few will give him sympathy, but when it is another's, he is quite likely to be the recipient of hisses or contempt. The mistaken may receive pardon, however, but the unscrupulous, the one beyond suggestion may think himself a genius, yet he is most likely one of two other things, or claiming to be an eagle, he is but an owl after all.

Beware of false friends, do not buy because a glib tongue urges you, rather deem him true who advises caution, whoever "buy twice rather than once," who studies your location, your needs, your prospects, and wants to sell to you reasonably, but objects really to your being "sold."

For some drummers are both scrupulous and conscientious, most of them are hard workers, patient, persistent and enterprising in their profession; many sell on commission and all need to live, but even a good thing may be overdone, and they have swarmed into Utah like the locusts of Egypt, until the sign seen upon an office door the other day: "Only one at a time admitted," needs to come into general use. It was well known among the friends of the famous Dr. Johnson that he had quite an antipathy to frogs, but in a conversation he asserted that "nothing in all God's creation was obnoxious to him." "How then about the frogs?" someone asked. "Oh!, replied he, "I have no particular dislike to frogs, but I do not care to have them hopping all over my house!"

Business men who are all readers of the NEWS, will entertain these rough hints, and most of them will justify in their feelings criticism which they best can understand; the word long ago went out that "Utah people would pay their debts," but this good feature of character has its drawbacks, one of which is this surplusage of drummers, each vieing with the other for a small trade which has been hitherto considered as preeminently safe.

Another turn of the wheel, a little more stringency, a few more failures, and there will be greater discrimination in both sales and credit. Firms away off will realize that local houses are not only entitled to the local trade, but that they can take care of the accounts easier and with less expense; what business there is will be legitimately left to home merchants and home goods; stores which have been "planted" from the outside will mainly recede from view or deal at home; trade will be more certain, secure and profitable; liabilities will be less of a secret, and confidence will expand under the stimulus of recognized mutual interest; financial health, vigor and enterprise will go hand in hand with Utah's progress, until business anxiety and failure will again be as uncommon as it was for many, many years in the not far distant past.

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