

gress, or say even a year from now, will advise us as to how correct or otherwise they are.

A GOOD BOOK.

"The Gospel, an Exposition of its First Principles," by Elder B. H. Roberts, is the title of a neat little volume of which a revised and enlarged edition has just been issued.

The purpose of the book, as stated by the author in the preface to the first edition, is to place before the youth of Zion an exposition of the first principles of the religion of the Saints, an object of the greatest importance. The second edition is issued without any material changes, but a supplement is added on "Man's Relationship to Deity," which will prove a valuable help as an introduction to further inquiry into this subject. The little work in its new dress will prove a valuable addition to the library of all interested in theological topics.

SUCCESSSES AND FAILURES OF MEDICAL MEN.

The *North American Review* for March contains among many interesting things an article by Dr. Cyrus Edson on the subject of "Fads of Medical Men." The doctor proceeds to show that some of the "fads" practiced by the fraternity have been almost funny to those who take a scientific view of them, while others have had sufficient vitality to retain a place less somewhat the prestige they once had. These latter, he declares, are in the majority, for the larger number of "fads" have possessed some merit and have done good in many cases.

The first of these which the doctor remembers is the water cure, whose treatment he admits never having seen, but which he acquired some knowledge of by reading. "The patients who went to the water-cure establishments," he says, "were obliged to live the most absolutely regular and simple lives. They took plenty of sleep, lots of exercise; they lived on the simplest but very nutritious food; they were forced to exist as to give the recuperative powers of nature the fullest opportunity. Naturally, those who were worn out by work or the demands of society, whose digestions were ruined by rich food, who had, in short, lived in defiance of every law of hygiene, derived great relief and permanent benefit. True, the health conditions of the life were accompanied for the patients by an everlasting round of washing themselves in various ways, and means were taken to stimulate the excretory glands of the skin to the utmost through the use of the wet packs. Cleanliness is certainly good, and the latter helped nature to rid the body of the waste. As for the rest of the water treatment, the douches, the baths, the massage that accompanied them—no harm was done by them as a general rule. The real value of the hydropathic treatment is now thoroughly recognized; it is capably well designed to give a person a chance to rest and to build himself up; then, too, it is a stimulant and tonic to the nervous

system, but it is not the cure-all of disease it was once believed to be."

The doctor declares that the "run" on hydropathy was overdone, run into the ground; patients went to the establishments whose cases were far beyond such treatment as rest, exercise and plain food, and thus it fell into disrepute through failures, and yet it is as valuable a treatment now as it ever was in some cases. The same, we think, might be properly said of nearly every new scientific development of the materia medica, such as Pasteur's elixir and Koch's lymph; however excellent they may be in some special cases, the greedy public applies them indiscriminately and without moderation, the result being necessarily that they fall oftener than succeed and the cry of "humbug" naturally takes the place of former expressions of admiration.

PRESIDENT CANNON'S BOND.

During the past two weeks there have been frequent allusions in special and private dispatches from the national capital to the effect that a bill had been introduced in Congress or a clause inserted in one of the appropriation bills to refund to President George Q. Cannon the amount of his forfeited bond upon the indictment to which he subsequently plead guilty and for which he served a term of imprisonment in the penitentiary and paid the fine imposed. We are now informed that the bill passed during the closing hours of the late Congress.

It will be remembered that President Cannon was held upon the one indictment and two additional warrants—"segregation" being then the fashion—and the total bonds imposed reached the enormous sum of \$45,000. The bond of \$25,000, on the indictment referred to, was forfeited, and the sureties, Hon. John Sharp and Hon. Feramorz Little promptly paid it, they in turn being paid by President Cannon. The other bonds, of \$10,000 on each warrant, were contested, and only recently was the matter compromised, the suits dismissed and the bonds vacated.

The passage now by Congress of the appropriation bill containing the clause for the refunding of the \$25,000, is but an act of justice which no fair-minded person will antagonize. Lest it should be conceived, however, that there is a great windfall in the recovery of this money, a word of explanation should be offered. The sum of \$25,000 is a large one, and it would look too much like double punishment to be compelled to lose it in addition to enduring the penalty for the offense itself. But it is seven years since this bond was paid, and the money covered into the national treasury. Even at a moderate rate, the interest that President Cannon has paid on the original amount more than exceeds half the amount restored. It will thus be seen that the recovery might have been more ample than it is, without exceeding the bounds of fairness and legislative generosity. Still, the act itself will have a tendency, we believe, to smooth away, as so many other events during the past few years have done, the acerbities and animosities of the past. As already

stated, the action of Congress in this instance will meet with almost universal endorsement in every fair-minded element of this community.

EXIT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

This is practically the last day of the present administration and of Republican rule, for some years at least, the Democrats taking possession of the Presidency and both branches of Congress at noon tomorrow. What is done by the outgoers within the few short hours of official life left to them tomorrow is likely to be more ceremonial than official or executive, as the surroundings are sure to be so noisy, so demonstrative and so full of enthusiasm that little could be done even if it were desired.

After a reign beginning with March 4th, 1861, and extending continuously down to the present time with the exception of the Cleveland administration ending four years ago, the "grand old party" at last goes to the rear. During even the period named it had a majority in the Senate, so that though a negation in the government its power was none the less potent; it could not do, but it could and did prevent the opposition from doing. Also during the term of President Johnson it was able to reduce him to the position of a respectable figurehead, having a three-fourths majority in both houses of Congress and thus able to enact any laws which it desired to in spite of the executive veto. But with the advent of the meridian hour tomorrow it goes out altogether; its voice will be silent, its work that of the past.

What an eventful career has been that of the Republican party! It began with a failure in 1856 when John C. Fremont was overthrown by the Democracy under the leadership of James Buchanan. Four years later according to the logic of figures, it should have been defeated again, for as against the whole Democratic vote its showing was that of a healthy and growing boy against a giant in the fullness of his manhood and strength. But its hour of triumph had come; the enemy divided its ranks, one part fighting the other part as bitterly and uncompromisingly as either had ever fought Republicanism in its various forms. The common opponent was stronger than either wing of the greater party, and it was waited to success through the gap which the Democracy made for it. Then we had the war, in which the bulk of northern Democrats joined the Republicans, and when the bloody four years had ended they were masters of the situation physically, politically and morally. It was a long time before the regular Democracy obtained control anywhere; even in their present stronghold, the South, they were disfranchised and the enterprising carpet-bagger aided by the newly enfranchised African was in full sway. But little by little the wrongs practiced on both sides melted away under the influence of tolerance and forbearance. Finally the carpet-bag system came to an end altogether, that gentry mainly returned to their Northern homes, the negroes were out-