

CENSUS REPORTS ARE STARTLING.

Alarming Condition of Affairs
Due Chiefly to Criminal
Practices.

WHAT DR. M'DONNELL SAYS

Makes Clear Statement of the Case in
Address Before the Kansas
Medical Society.

Following is the text of an address
delivered before the Crawford county,
Kansas, Medical society, Aug. 7, 1905,
by R. H. McDonnell, M. D., president of
Mercy hospital:

The different governments of the civil-
ized world at stated periods of time
appoint engineers and count the num-
ber of their inhabitants. The criminal,
diseased and indigent poor are
separately numbered, in order to make
comparison with previous enumerations.

The first count of the inhabitants
living in this country was done in 1790,
which was but a short time after the
consolidation of the thirteen colonies
under a general form of government.
The total number at that time was 3,929,247. In 1800 the second census in-
creased the number to 5,308,214, and
in 1810 to 7,242,961. The census of 1820
showed the population to be 12,829,414.
The fourth census, that of 1830, gave a
ratio of increase of 52.12 per cent, and
that of 1840 showed an increase of 33.57
per cent. In 1850 the census returns gave
a population of 23,802,000, which was an
increase of 54.49 per cent. The numbers
counted by the census takers in 1860
were 37,951,191, an increase of 55.27
per cent. In 1870 the number found was
50,155,783, which was an increase of 32.15
per cent. The census of 1880 was
completed just before the election of
President Lincoln, and returned a popu-
lation of 50,155,783, which was a gain
of 25.8 per cent.

The ratio of increase from 1880 to 1870
fell to 22.62 per cent, and only 25,035,371
persons could be found living in the
United States. General Francis A.
Walker, the superintendent of the cen-
sus, attributed the falling off to the fact
that millions of soldiers had been forced
to lead a life of celibacy for four
years during the decade.

The census of 1890 returned a popu-
lation of 62,946,723, which made a ratio
of increase of 25.08 per cent. Experts
doubted the accuracy of the census.
In 1890 the census showed that the ratio
of increase had fallen to 24.83 per cent,
and that the population was only 62,946,723.
Sup. Porter was accused of corrup-
tion and that he had failed to count
people in many localities for political
purposes.

If the census of 1890 was a dis-
appointment, the census of 1900 was a
greater one. The per cent of increase
went down to 20.02 per cent. The popu-
lation, including Indians, numbered
but 75,462,387. The inhabitants of Alaska
and the Indian Territory were not
included in the census of 1890. The av-
erage ratio of increase, since 1880, is
but 24.7, as against a ratio of 34.50
prior to that time. The decrease in the
ratio is the more remarkable when the
fact is taken into consideration that
only 1,418,804 immigrants entered this
country during the 40 years prior to 1890
or from 1850, at which time our govern-
ment first commenced to count immi-
grants reaching our shores, and that
since 1890 up to 1900 1,418,804 have come,
or stated in another way the average
increase by decades for 40 years prior
to the war was 10.25 per cent more than
it has been for 40 years since the war.
Although immigration was nearly
three times greater during the latter
period.

President Lincoln, in his second an-
nual message, delivered to Congress
Dec. 1, 1862, gives an estimate of the
population for the next 70 years, 1830,
based upon the census returns for the
70 years previous, or from 1759 to 1860.
Here is the paragraph:

This shows an average increase of
24.60 per cent in population through the
70 years from our first to our last cen-
sus. It is seen that the ratio of increase
is no one of these seven periods is
above the average, thus showing how
inflexible, and consequently how reliable
the law of increase in our case is;
assuming that it will continue, it gives
the following result:

Side by side I give Mr. Lincoln's es-
timate and the actual, as reported by
the census bureau:

Census	Lincoln's bureau estimate	Actual
1759	3,929,247	3,929,247
1800	5,308,214	5,308,214
1810	7,242,961	7,242,961
1820	12,829,414	12,829,414
1830	23,802,000	23,802,000
1840	37,951,191	37,951,191
1850	50,155,783	50,155,783
1860	62,946,723	62,946,723
1870	75,462,387	75,462,387
1880	90,000,000	90,000,000
1890	105,000,000	105,000,000
1900	120,000,000	120,000,000

The population of the state of Kan-
sas, United States census of 1890 was
1,427,096. In 1900, 1,470,495, an increase
of 3 per cent or an annual increase of
three-tenths of 1 per cent.

The vote of the state during the
period mentioned remained stationary
with only a slight increase toward the
end of the decade. No better evidence
could be obtained that the population
remained in their homes.

The state of Kansas, if one should
look at the map, has the appearance of
a great flag almost over the entire
heart of the republic. With the ex-
ception of one little piece torn off in
the northwest corner it is exactly 400
miles long and 200 miles wide.

Immigration into Kansas ceased
practically from 1890 to 1900 from causes
too well known to repeat here, but
as low as three-tenths of 1 per cent,
it is almost impossible to believe.

There are two things which people
covet and prize above all others, lib-
erty and health. In order to obtain
these precious heritages, they employ
two different bodies of men.

When a person offends the law, he
rushes to the office of a lawyer and
offers to purchase as much of the ser-
vice of the man learned in the law,
as may be necessary to keep him out
of jail.

A physician law, he hurries to find a
physician and buys as much of his ser-
vice as he thinks will keep him out
of the grave.

On account of the dread which people
have of losing liberty or health, the
one who practices either law or medi-
cine is an important factor in a com-
munity. They are so because of neces-
sity. Trustworthy men, who have in their
bosom secrets which, if revealed, would
mean ruin to clients or patients.

ly, but if he heads what is generally
known in legislative parlance, "The
black horse cavalry," his knowledge
and training make him dangerous. The
trial and conviction of United States
Senator Burton of this state and United
States Senator Mitchell from Oregon
are examples.

The physician who is rarely selected
to represent his district, has few op-
portunities to be corrupted politically,
but in other ways he is daily tempted
to accept money, in consideration for
which he performs surgery, or commits
acts, which if known, would and should,
send him for a long term to prison.

The lawyer who is sometimes con-
sidered for filling the fountain head of
legislation deserves but a small de-
cimal of the censure which should be the
portion of a physician who corrupts
a home, which is one of the units of
the foundation on which the structure
of both society and government rest,
and would tend to make them rotten
at the bottom. They would be like a
monster tree I once saw standing in the
woods. So high had it grown that
even its lower branches spread out in a
protecting and covering above the tops
of its highest neighbors.

I walked up towards the giant in or-
der to obtain a better idea of its un-
derlying proportions. When I reached
the base I noticed that the lower por-
tion of the trunk was hollow and decay
had eaten the heart out of the tree,
leaving the upper part standing on a
shell, waiting for the full force of
some severe storm to strike it, at which
time it would come crashing down,
stripping of the limbs or crushing to
earth the humble subjects who stood
there so meekly under its apparently
sheltering branches.

There is the physician who has not
heard a female patient plead to have
some matter kept secret from her hus-
band, or heard a male patient ex-
claim "For goodness sake doctor, don't
let my wife know anything about this
affair!" There is no doubt that if
physicians should reveal all the secrets in
their possession, society would be
disrupted and churches dismembered.

The induction of abortion is a felony
for which the offender can be punish-
ed by a term in prison. I have sub-
mitted a bill to the legislature for the
purpose of demonstrating how often
the crime is committed, and what it
means to the state and nation.
I think some people are not slow to
prevent or at least to check it, the
deceitful of the republic is certain. It
was informed by a well known prac-
titioner when I announced my intention
of opening an office in this city that it
would be impossible for me to obtain
patients among the best people of Pitts-
burg, unless I would consent to murder
unborn babies. My only way was, that if
I could not practice medicine without
committing murder, I would find some
other business out of which I could earn
a living.

Birds, so far as I can learn, seem to
be the only living things that have an
instinct which prompts them to defend
their young prior to their birth, al-
though there is no record of any animal
attempting to destroy its unborn
progeny, except human beings. Physi-
cians can be found to testify that it
is left to women the only living
creature who will plan with a delibera-
tion and thoughtfulness almost impos-
sible of belief to murder unborn babies. This
is strange, when it is considered how
readily and willingly she will sacrifice
everything, even her own life, to pro-
tect her babe after it has once been
placed in her arms. The aversion of
the native well-to-do American woman
to bear children, has become a serious
question, when the fact is considered
that by the aid of physicians she is
successful in so doing.

Thoughtful and practical men are al-
ready urging legislators to frame laws
which will render difficult the vicious,
criminal, very poor and ignorant from
preventing him at the same time, there
are the only ones who are producing
the future American citizen in any
number.

The mission of the physician which
so far as it lies in his professional
power is to save life and heal the sick,
it is in my opinion one of the greatest
that can fall to the lot of man. When
a physician lives a life and does work
that makes him an honor to the pro-
fession and the state, we are proud of
him. But when his greed prompts him
to do what is secret, for the sake of
gain, which, if known to the world,
would send him to prison, he is instead
of being entitled to praise, worthy only
of contempt, and such men should be
forced out of the profession, if the law
can not hurt him out and give him the
justice he deserves.

In conclusion I will say to you, gen-
tlemen of the medical profession of the
county of Crawford, that you may
think that I have inflicted upon you a
mass of figures without an object. But
a careful scrutiny of vital statistics of
which the census bureau gives a wealth
of detail, will soon convince you that
there is something radically wrong
with the people of this country, as well
as those who live in this city.

President Lincoln's figures when com-
pared with those of later date fur-
nished by the census, tell more elo-
quently than any words of mine possi-
bly could, how great is the criminal
sacrifice of human life. When Mr.
Lincoln made his estimate of future
population, knowing as he did the char-
acter and purity of his country women
since the foundation of the republic, he
had a right to expect that there would
be living in this country, and of much
better quality, 35,000,000 more people
than were found by the census taker in
1890.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

The State Normal School, one of the
three state schools that comprise the
University of Utah, offers the follow-
ing courses: Five year normal course,
five year kindergarten course, and col-
lege normal courses. The four year
normal course will be abandoned in
1906.

Graduates from the eight grades of
the public schools are admitted to
Normal school.

Persons having done one year of
work above the eight grades are ad-
mitted to the Preparatory School.
Catalogue and illustrated booklet
sent free on request to the

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Utah Federation of Labor at Lagoon
Labor day. Free claims for everybody.

**AUTUMN EXCURSIONS
TO LAS VEGAS.**

Autumn is the ideal weather at Las
Vegas, Nevada, the new town on the
Salt Lake Route, and in response to a
demand special excursion rates have
been put into effect on various dates
up to October 29th for the low round-
trip rate of \$20.00. In addition to the in-
terest surrounding this new and thriv-
ing town, it should be remembered that
it is the gateway to the famous gold-
fields of Nevada.

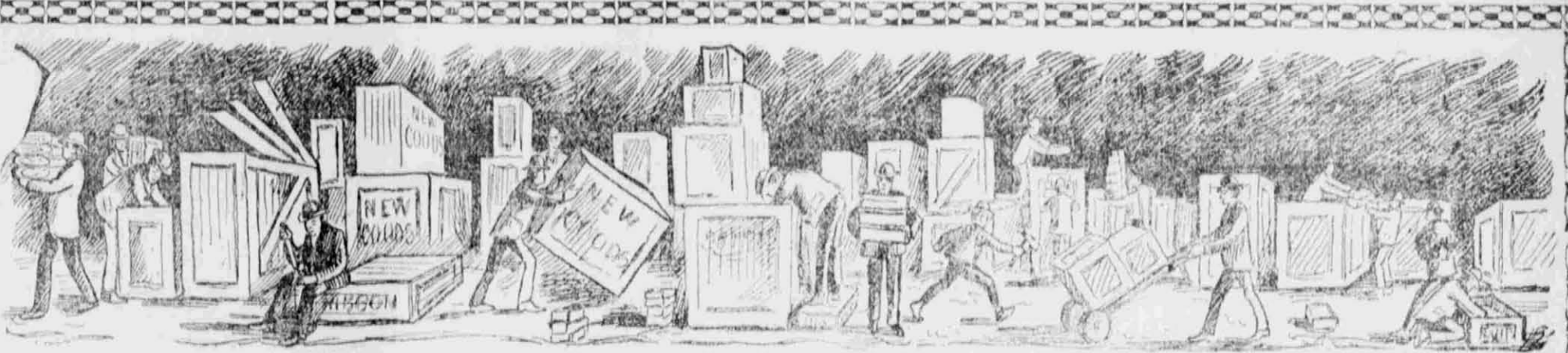
See any agent of the San Pedro, Los
Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad, who will
be glad to ticket you, or call No. 17 W.
2nd South Street—both phones 1958, Salt
Lake City, Utah.

**FREE PEACHES—
FREE PEACHES!**

At Brigham.

September 7th. All you can eat. Ex-
cursion via Oregon Short Line. Round
trip only \$1.25. Further information
later.

Annual clam bake at Lagoon Labor
day.



Store Fairly Sparkles With New Goods

This Store
will be
closed
Monday,
Septem-
ber 4th,
in honor
of the
Labor Or-
ganiza-
tions' cel-
ebration.

THEY are tumbling in faster than we can check them off. The Summer stocks are being placed on tables for quick clearance, and the shelves are being filled with the new merchandise. A scene of activity is presented in every department. This is simply an advance announcement of some items of special interest in a few of the numerous departments, which will illustrate what newness can be expected in every section during the next few weeks. Right now we are devoting special consideration to

TEACHERS' AND PUPILS' REQUIREMENTS.

There's only one shopping week left before school will open, and it will be a busy time for both teachers and mothers. The teachers must select a new Suit, Coat, Skirt, Waist, Hat; get some new Ribbons, Handkerchiefs, etc., and we'll be sure to want some Hosiery and Underwear for the School Months. Every mother will be anxious to fit her girl out right for school, with a new dress of durable material, a nice hat, some pretty Ribbons, Handkerchiefs, and the right kind of Underwear and Stockings. We make no mistake when we tell you that this is the store to come to for satisfaction in all these lines. You are all invited. Bring the children with you.

This store
will be
closed.
Monday,
Septem-
ber 4th,
in honor
of the
Labor Or-
ganiza-
tions' cel-
ebration.



CORRECT FALL SUITS.

It's the best showing we've ever
had. Every prevailing style is rep-
resented in all the new fashionable
materials and shades.

Gray in all its distinctive shades
has met universal favor for the au-
tumn of this year. Our buyer as-
suredly this white coat and has
bought accordingly, affording the
ladies of Salt Lake the very latest
effects. The other popular shades
are the Alice blues, Pasha reds,
wine, plum and purple, as well as
entirely new conceptions in mixed
cloths. Your inspection is respect-
fully requested. This first showing
will enable you to form an accurate
idea of the Fall styles.

DRESS GOODS AND SILKS.



We can't begin to tell the story of
the new arrivals. There are dozens of
novelty lines here, most of them ex-
clusive, every style absolutely authen-
tic for this Autumn's wearing. In
Dress Goods—

**DRAP D'ETE, HENRIETTA,
PANAMA, FRENCH SERGE,
SHOWER PROOF COVERT,
CHIFFON BROADCLOTH,
WOOL SATIN LIBERTY,
MOHAIR, PRUNELLA
AND CHEVIOT.**

Fall Novelties in Silks Have
been arriving rapidly. Crepe de Chines,
Louisines, Printed Moires and Taf-
fetias, Chiffon Taffetas, Tarian Plaid,
Peau de Soie, and a collection of high
class European conceptions. All ex-
clusive.



New Hats For Autumn, 1905

BEST OF THE LATEST STYLES.

In the single word "velvet" is much of the millinery story told for this Fall. It is to be used on most shapes, large and small hats, and in such a variety of colors that every shade taste can be satisfied. Peacock Blues, "Queen's Hair" Brown, glorious hues of green, red, wine, and bronze brown. The Lace Drapes—that crowning touch to a charmingly trimmed "chapeau" is again popular. There will be a reappearance of Chiffon and Taffeta, while plumes, nodding in artistic freedom about in exceeding number. Real favorable will be ribbons, flowers, velvet and lace drapes, buckles, etc.

The Latest Suit Hat is "THE GAGE"
Now Displayed in Window.

The Newest Turbans are the "Godey"
"MacAntyre" and "Barrymoore."



Corsets HOSIERY DEPT.



We are prepared to fit
all figures to the proper
style each figure may de-
mand.

Come and examine our
complete line of Corsets,
Corset Waists, Girdles,
Bustles, Hip Forms, Breast
Forms, etc.

We have taken special
pains to select such a stock
of these wearables that
every lady will be pleased to
have a pair. If there are
any late ideas in Corsets,
they will be found included
in the makeup of the lines
we present. All materials
used are reliable, and the
prices are as low as de-
pendable goods will allow
us to mark them.

Our shelves are now crowded
with a new and well selected
stock of ladies' misses' boys' and
infants' fall and winter hosiery,
ladies' and children's hose sup-
porters, infants' fine knitted
wrappers, infants' kid and knitted
bootees, child's leggings, etc.

A special line of school hose
for boys and girls

25c

Our special hose for ladies are
chuck full of good wearing qual-
ity and are rare bargains at—

20c and 25c a Pair.

FOR Underwear Trimmings ETC., ETC.

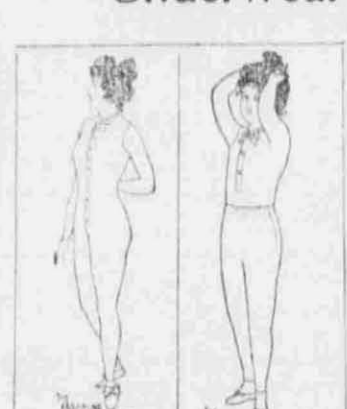
Marked at Prices to Accomplish
a Purpose—Quick Riddance.

Plain Taffeta Ribbons, Best Quality.

No. 5—One inch wide, 5c
No. 7—One and one-fourth inch wide, . . . 6c
No. 9—One and one-half inch wide, . . . 8c
No. 12—Two inches wide, 10c
No. 16—Two and one-half inches wide, 12c
No. 22—Three inches wide, 15c

Pain Taffetas, Satin Taffetas, 4 and 5
inches wide, all colors and black. Regular
prices 35c and 40, this week 25c

Knitted and Muslin Underwear

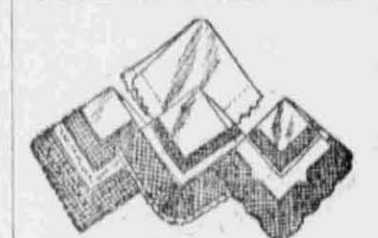


FOR LADIES, MISSES AND
CHILDREN.

The proper kind of underwear
for up-to-date people. Fit well,
feel comfortable, are durable,
flexible and easy to put on
yielding to every motion of the
body, yet always in place.

We have a good assortment of
styles and sizes, and can give a
satisfactory fit at popular
prices.

Handkerchiefs! FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN THEY ALWAYS NEED THEM



Children's printed handker-
chiefs, good quality—

20c a Dozen.

Hemstitched Handkerchiefs,
plain white and printed, extra
quality lawn, 5c each, or—

50c a Dozen.

Fancy lace trimmed and hem-
stitched, also plain hemstitched
lawn Handkerchiefs, especially
good values, 10c each, or—

Three for 25c

**CHILDREN'S
SCHOOL APRONS.**

Made of good quality cambric,
lawn and Nainsook, white only,
we sell the cloth for colored
ones. Special School Prices—

**25c, 50c, 60c, 75c and
\$1.00**

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HAS THE PEOPLE'S CONFIDENCE.