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SALT LAKE CITY, - FEB. 16, 1903.

AN IMPORTANT MEASURE.

A bill is to be considered in the Legdidature on Tuesday that has been somewhat misunderstood. It was introduced in the House by Mr. Austin, of Utah county. It is to regulate the use of artesian wells, and to prevent the waste of subterranean waters it this State. It defines an artesian well as "any artificial well the waters of which, if properly cased, will flow continuously over the natural surface of the ground adjacent to such well, at any season of the year." The measure provides that the waters

of auch wells shall be used only for Leneficial purposes in a lawful manner; and that when not in such use the wells shall be closed. This, it is claimed, with apparently good reason, will prevent the waste of subterranean waters. the diminution of the flow, and the fleeding of lands that are spoiled by the waste. By closing them in the winte season these evils will be greatly remedled, and it is claimed that thereby the flow when they are opened will be increased.

If needed at any time the wells may he kept open. A beneficial use means, for irrigation, domestic purposes, fish pends, fountains and the like. They are to be closed when not in use. But the provision does not apply to waters flowing from mining shafts, or to any artesian well in which the maximum flow of water does not exceed two gal-

Provisions similar to these have been adopted in some of the States with great benefit. They also prevail in the Hawaiian islands, as may be seen from the following extract from a letter to Mr. Austin from Mr. Gardner, of Lehi:

It has been my good fortune to live in the Hawalian Islands for several years, and was there during the in-cipiency of the artesian well system of that country. It appears from the peculiar formation of that country that the underground water will only rise a certain distance above sea level, and when required for higher ground pumps are installed to lift it the re-quired height. At first not knowing quired height. At first not knowing the damage that would later occur they left running continuously whole year round, and water ran to waste as does here now during the winter season, but after some experiment it was accertained that the underground lake or supply had been lessened to that extent that it would not raise to its normal height by six inches, and steps were taken by the government to remedy this condition, and a jaw was immediately passed to close all wells. excepting at such times as the water was actually needed, which method brought the water system back to its normal level. It is universally known that the artesian wells system of the Hawaiian Islands is the greatest in the world. Wells are driven in that country with six to fourteen inch pipe, and a great many instances two regular irrigating streams will flow from one my personal observation, therefore I think a great deal of good can come to the State through our flowing well system if put under control of the State officials to see to it and they are propas at present-particularly will this be

as at present to to in Utah county.

J. H. GARDNER, U. Supt. The Lehl Sugar Factory, Utah.

add letters from other persons familia with the subject, strongly endorsing the Austin bill. We hope it will receive full consideration from the Legislature and that it will become a law, as it is needed regulation and we believe will ald materially in the settlement of the water question.

A MILLENNIAL IDEA.

"An association of all mankind," is the idea of a Russian, Mr. Novicow of Odessa. He explains this idea in a contribution to the International Quarterly. On the whole, it is rather cur fous to contemplate the fact that so much thought is given in Russia to the possibility of uniting mankind in a brotherhood. Russian authors and statesmen have of late years taken the lead in measures for the advance ment of the cause of peace and good

will on earth. Novikow takes the view that "the benefits of organization increases directly with the number of those comprised in it. Whence the inference might be drawn that if the fifteen hundred million people that inhabit our planet formed a single association they would enjoy the maximum of wellbeing attainable on earth."

With such an "association," com prising every human being, he argues, absolute safety would be guaranteed to all nations, and races. Every individual would rest secure, knowing that no foreign army would invade his country; that every one might without the least sacrifice of civic liberty, shift his abode to any part of the globe, and that every one might enjoy the fullest possible returns from his labor because he might sell and buy at will in all

This is, of course, the doctrine of a Millennium, defined very nearly in the rather than a spiritual. Concerning the | compelled to inhale the clouds that the | nation; now it loses him a government.

wealth of the world he argues, that every war destroys part of it. Consider, then, what will happen when mankind ceases to destroy and is wholly occupied with production. It is right that every nation should desire to proteet Its own interests with the utmos jealousy. The mistake is made in cherishing a false idea of what the true interests of a nation is. The nations are not wilfully wrong, but they do not yet see and apprehend the fundamental fact that their real interests are one. As soon as this is discovered hostility

As an illustration of this proposition the writer says;

shortsighted. He sees only what is within a radius of five miles. The other has good eyes. He sees whatever is within a radius of 10 miles. Had the two men equally good sight, they would see the same number of things, and they would agree. * " * Unless a man they would agree. " " Unless a man be insane, he guides his conduct by his interests. But this does not prove that ne of extended mental horizon will not erent way from the man of restricted

The great value of this article is the proof it gives of the fact that the question of a universal brotherhood is gaining ground in public thought and discussion. It is also valuable as showing that the Millennial unification of mankind can be advocated on purely economic grounds, as well as on spiritual grounds. A deeper study of the subject, however, will convince anyone that such a unification is impossible under any mere man-made system of imperfect. Only under perfect laws, infallfble courts, and unerring administration can such a perfect association be accomplished and maintained. But it would be litte to look for that perfection, until He comes whose right it is to rule But He will come. And the Millennial association of mankind will come. The fact that the subject is being widely discussed, is one of the signs of its ap-

UNUSUALLY COLD.

We speak of unusually cold weather, when the thermometer falls below zero in these mountain valleys, that usually are so well protected both against the blasts of winter and the heat of summer. But there have been cold winters before in this country. In January, 1844, Boston harbor froze, and the merchants of that city had to cause a channel to be cut through the ice, in order to make it possible for the Britannia to leave the harbor on time. The ice was from 6 to 12 inches in thickness and the channel was ten miles long. A Boston paper describes the event as follows:

racted to our wharves to witness the perations and the curious spectacle of he whole harbor frozen over, and the ice has been covered by skaters, sleds and even sleighs. Tents and booths ance of a Russian holiday scene.

On Feb. 3 the work was done, and the Britannia, steaming slowly through the lane of open water, lined on either side by thousands of cheering spectators made her way to the sea.

The winter of 1885-6 was also very severe. It is said to have been the memory of man. Some cattle men lost fortunes accumulated for years. It was estimated at the time that 70 per cent of all the cattle upon the plains in Western Kansas, the Texas panhandle and the Indian territory, or a half million cattle in all, were frozen to death that winter. It was so cold that quall and jack rabbits and antelopes were frozen to death. Herds of wild ante opes became so tame from exposure that they would permit a man on horse back to ride among them. For years afterward the bleached bones of cattle that died in the winter of 1886 bestrewed

WHY SALT LAKE HAS FALLEN.

Mr. L. H. Murdoch, section director of the United States Weather Bureau, has an interesting article in the National Geographic Magazine, in which he discusses the causes of the fall in the level of the water of the lake. He believes one cause is the increase of irrigation, but this is not the only cause. Another is the drought that has existed for several years past. Mr. Murdoch points out that from 1865 to 1886 a wet cycle prevailed. From 1887 to 1902 a dry cycle prevalled. During the wet years the lake rose from 3 feet in 1864 to 13 feet in 1868. Since 1887 the fall has been steady, the total decline from the close of 1886 to the close of 1902 being about 12 feet. He predicts that with the advent of the wet eyele, the lake will again rise to levels as high as those recorded in the sixties and seventies. And this reminds us that the "wet cycle" has evidently already come. The lake has commenced to climb toward the higher There is no longer any apprehension that that body of water will disappear just yet. Some one remarked the other day that as soon as intoxicants were banished from Saltair, the vater commenced to return, and the take to rise. The inauguration of a dry season at the beach was the signal. for the return of the "wet cycle," coincidence? No doubt, but a fact, nevertheless. And why should not the blessings of nature come upon those who endeavor to conform to the laws

DO NOT SMOKE.

of nature?

of Him who is the Author and Ruler

A centributor to Medical Talk gives some advice to smokers. He thinks that one reason why the smoking of cigarettes is so unhealthy is that the rigarette smoker generally inhales the smoke before blowing it out into the air. This, he says, brings the amoke, laden with ammonia and nicotine in contact with the bronchial tubes, the lungs, posterior nares, and throat, and is sure to produce damage unimately; very often the inhaling of the smoke

causes consumption. This is a strong argument against cigarette smoking, provided the smoker values his health. But it is an equally terms of the ancient prophets and strong argument against all manner of seers. Only, Mr. Novikow regards it smolding, particularly in closed rooms, from an economical point of view, where both the smoker and others are smoker blows from his mouth or nostrils. If it is true, that the inhalation of smoke "is sure to produce damage ultimately," and that very often consumption is the result, the smoker who compels others to inhale his discarded smoke-clouds must be the cause of much sickness, and even death. If anybody must smoke, he should do

so in the open air, where the smoke is less dangerous to himself and others. than in closed rooms. Do not smoke at all, is good advice. But if it must be, do not poison others, as well as yourself, with the dangerous fumes. Do | tion. not force them upon ladies and children, for whose health you perhaps is to some extent responsible. Smoke outside the house. That, too, is excellent advice.

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE.

That is how the Kansas City Journal of Feb. 11 characterizes the opposition to the seating of Hon. Reed Smoot in the Senate. The Journal says:

"The opposition to the seating of tor from Utah is not likely to be successful. The sole ground of the fight on Smoot is that he is a Mormon and an Apostle in the 'Mormon' Church. This is urged as a conclusive reason why he should not be allowed to represent Utah in the senate. Just what in fluence his belief in the inspiration o the Book of Mormon or the propheti character of Joseph Smith could rea sonably be expected to have on his votes on currency measures or lating to the government of the Philip pine islands is not clearly apparent. "The opposition to Mr. Smoot appears to proceed from that pestilent spirit of

religious fanaticism and intolerance which has caused nothing but trouble and misery in the world. If it can be shown that the Utah senator-elect is engaged in any practice, religious or otherwise, which is in violation of the laws of his state or of the United States--if, for instance, it can be shown that he is a practical polygamist— or if it can be proven that he holds any opinion or has been guilty of any act which would disqualify any other man from sitting in the senate, regardless of his religious belief, then he ought to be excluded. But the fact that Mr. Smoot is a 'Mormon' is no better reason for opposing or excluding him than the fact that Mr. Cockrell, of Missouri, Christian would be for unseating The doctrines of the 'Mormon' religion are unacceptable to a large ma-fority of people; but their religious bebeing admitted to full citizenship, and it ought not tor estop them from sendor from electing him to the presidency if they can get votes enough foundation stones of our government Every enlightened statesman of the country has frowned upon manifestations of the spirit which inspires the opposition to Smoot. To so great a length have we carried toleration of religious opinions of all kinds that we have had at least one president—Jeffer-son—who was an avowed infidel. When the time comes to pass on Mr. Smoot's eredentials, if no more serious charge is made against him that that he is a 'Mormon, the senate should promptly give him his seat to which he has been elected, and thus show to the world that the narrow, intolerant spirit which has dictated the fight on him at least has no lodgment in the highest legisla-

tive body in the country.

Peace in Venezuela. Good will to-

These protocols are nothing but pro-

toplasm to freaties. The Delaware legislature is troubled

with Addicksomania

The allies to each other-When shall we three meet again?

No matter to whom the race is, the battleships are to the strong.

Mr. Bowen is entitled to wear a 'Yankee Doodle came to town" feather

Uribe-Uribe having just killed his nan the report of his suicide must

Scarcity of water in the winter and scarcity of water in the summer. Where are we at and whytore?

About the only way left for negroes in the south to get their political rights

is to cease to be negroes, Big navies are not essential to the maintenance of peace as the history of the United States shows.

Coal oil is thirty cents a gallon. This should enable Mr. Rockefeller to make some munificent endowments.

Seven watchers upon a tower are not so conspicuous as one brilliant court suit upon Ambassador Tower.

Blanche Boise who smashed a lot of plate glass windows in Kansas City is which more Boise-terous than ladylike

Poultney Bigelow's wife wants a divorce. How can this be when it is remembered that he went to school with

So Private Secretary Cortelyou is to from the kitchen cabinet into the Cabinet. It is a step higher and apparently well deserved.

It is anything but a far cry from a ministerial association attempting to lictate who shall and who shall not be United States senator from Utah to church interference in State politics.

Mr. Carnegie's benefactions to librares and the like now amount to seventynine million dollars, yet the library founded by Nicholas V is more famous than all of them put together.

If it was "attempted intimidation" to tak gentlemen to sign the pro-Smoot petition, and they refused, why was It not " attempted intimidation" to request gentlemen to sign the anti-Smoot pelition and they refused?

Colonel Henry Watterson says that if he owned the government he would 'blow" a canal a mile wide through the Isthmus of Panama and then to England to take all of Central America that she wanted. Had it not been for this declaration the people might have given him the government for his ownest own," but now they certainly will not. Henry's loquaciousness has in the past lost him a presidential nomiTHE STATE QUESTION

The omnibus statehood bill, Quay's bill, is still obstructing business in the senate. If the bill passes the precident will veto it. No compromise appears possible, for, since the foundation of the government, no state has been admitted which was not entitled to two senators. The effort to combine Arizona with New Mexico will disastrously fail, and ught to fall. As a last resort, Quay as threatened to tack the statehood nto the agricultural appropriatio Let this be tried; the sooner the e out of the way of necessary legisla-

Springfield Republican.

In view of the strong desire of the lon-a desire that is sure to be gratled some day because there is no other ossible destiny than statehood for our continental territories—no sufficient reason exists why admission should longer be postponed. As one southwesterner expresses it: Arizona and New Mexico are too far from Washington to be governed like the District of Chimable and too near to be soverned. Columbia, and too near to be governed like Luzon. The east takes a narrow selfish and prejudiced view if it would long deny to those territories the privlege of self-government and home rule,

Boston Herald.

There is something like a novel proposition in connection with the creation of new states at the southwest. Arizona is very much opposed to being connected with New Mexico-indeed, the Arizona people are thought to be unanimously against it—and the New Mexicans are said to be not much more reconciled to the association. In this emergency the proposition is made in the bill creating the consolidated state to provide for its division into its original elements at some time in the fu-ture. This is almost unprecedented West Virginia is the only state ever created by a state division, and we think the general opinion is that the act was unjustifiable in itself, and has not been satisfactory in its operation.

St. Louis World. The devoted head of Mat Quay is be ng made the target for brickbat invec tives from all over the country because he is "holding up" legislation in or ler to force the admission of Arizona. Oklahoma and New Mexico. Quay doesn't care. His sensibilities were long since atrophied. But he easily puts some of the Republican senators to the blush by pointing to a clause in the Republican national platform, which reads: "We favor home rule for and the carly ad-misssion to statehood of the territories Mexico, Arizona and Oklanoma." While it is unnecessary to defend Quay or his methods, this may be said: Quay is not the real obstructionist ators who are opposing the admission of

Louisville Herald.

There now seems little doubt that Oklahoma will be, as predicted the Herald, admitted to statehood. as predicted by d to statehood. It will make one of the most progressive states in the Union. The territory is at present represented by a Republican delegate in Congress. It will, doubtless, as a state, send two Republicans to th senate of the United States. If admit-ted with Indian Territory annexed, the bers in the national house of represent

Baltimore Sun.

Senator Quay has consumed a large portion of the present session in his advocacy of the omnibus statehood bill. He has been supported by a considerable number of Republican senators, as well as by the majority of the Demoposition has succeeded in preventing a ote on the bill by skillful fillibustering The proposed compromise, it is stated will receive the solid Republican vote in the senate, and it is probable that the substitute bill will be passed if it is made acceptable to Democrats. If it is bjectionable to them they may the obstructive tactics which the Re ublican minority has used successfully against the omnibus measure. Arizon and New Mexico combined will, in poln of area, make a big state.

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