

of a largely condemnatory character to that in which the brightness, the liberality and the progress exhibited in the accomplishments and condition of the people here are held up in commendatory form to the world. The people of Utah are becoming better known than formerly, and are being talked about as they are more than as a more or less disordered fancy painted them as being.

A LAW FOR EACH.

The opinions of the learned justices of the Supreme court on the income tax law are illustrative, in one prominent particular at least, of the view a great many people in this nation take of the administration of laws in general, as well as in this instance. The majority of the court insists that the income tax division of the Wilson law was class legislation of an objectionable kind; while the minority insists that the defeat of the law is the establishment of a rule for class legislation of the most offensive character. One says the law was unjust to the few at the clamor of the many; the other that its defeat is favoring the wealthy few at the expense of the poorer masses. Summing these conclusions up, it would seem that the court is practically unanimous upon one point at least, looking from two sides, that in this country there is one law for the rich, and another for the poor. This is the notable feature in which the opinions accord with the view, perhaps more bluntly expressed than in the court's definitions, of a very large number of people.

Aside from the discussions of the rightfulness or wrongfulness of the income tax enactment, the idea of class administration of the law is becoming pretty general, and has well-founded support in common procedure in every part of the nation. Such a thing as the impartial administration of the law, civil or criminal, is not expected now-a-days, neither in this land nor in some others. Our own nation probably presents the greatest illustration of laxity, but it is not alone. Even with the boasted equality before the law in England it is coming to be a very ordinary occurrence there for justice to miscarry, and the man who in his crimes is connected with royalty or other strong influence escapes, while less culpable persons receive punishment. This has been frequently shown of late in the scandals of aristocratic life, and probably will have another notable example in the conclusion of the Wilde case. In the United States the man of influence or wealth commonly has his way open to immunity in the commission of ordinary offenses, and some of a serious character.

The exposition of this view probably will take a broad scope in the press comments on the recent decision. The friends of the measure, though defeated, yet are strongly entrenched in their views, and have such foundation therefor that it was only a wavering judge which deprived them of victory. It is to be anticipated that these will indulge in a vigorous criticism of the ruling, and will charge, indirectly at least, that the influence of wealth was the power which secured the result

reached. On the other hand, the papers on the winning side may be expected to do precisely what one of its representative leaders, Senator Hill, has done, charge that the law was the work of "socialism," "political blather-skites," "demagogues and adventurers," and that the defeat of these means the triumph of law, decency and intelligence. At the same time it is clear that on both sides of the issue were men equally, intelligent, sincere and patriotic.

The distinctive points of view on the income tax issue have the same relation to each other that they do on other important questions before the nation. The wealth-holders and manipulators look at the scene from their point of vantage, and act accordingly. Those of smaller financial opportunities gaze on the picture from another plane, and move in harmony with the idea which there impresses them. In the play between them the politician is getting the country into bad shape, and it would be no surprise if, within a comparatively short time, the predictions of disaster from both sides of the court should have common verification. In that connection the income tax law and decision are but symptoms; the real seat of the disease is in having oppressed and oppressors in morals, in politics, in society, and in making the exercise of equal rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness a myth in the land that should be the home of the free, but which, by reason of distinctions that have grown up, is becoming an abode for the master and slave. We need a return to one law for all the people of this land.

EXPULSED THE WRONG MAN.

A young man whose living expenses while in the pursuit of an education at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor were eked out by occasional reportorial services rendered to a Chicago paper for which he acted as correspondent, has just received a sharp lesson on the danger of telling tales out of school. As narrated by him, and as not disputed by the university authorities, some of the students recently indulged in a sort of high jinks carnival, conducting themselves in an altogether unbecoming manner, and scandalizing the proprieties and regulations in such institutions made and provided. With a literal understanding of the newspaper rule that while the editorial force is not responsible for the happenings it chronicles, its business is to secure these happenings as they come along, the correspondent promptly supplied his paper with an account of the escapade.

That is what got him into trouble; and it seems pretty clear that the university authorities were less ashamed of the performance itself than they were of its being made known; for their high displeasure is shown in the fact that he was expelled for telling, while up to the present no action whatever is reported against those who took part in the incident he described. Of course common folk cannot be expected to judge as learned professors do, but in many intelligent quarters there is a lingering suspicion that in this particular case the uni-

versity authorities have commenced the expulsion business on the wrong man.

THE CHICAGO *Dispatch* tells of a Cleveland editor who had accepted a challenge from a brother-scribe to fight a duel with pistols, went to consult his attorney about his last will and testament, and was insulted by the suggestion from the man of law that the weapons instead of pistols should be wiener-wurst. In a rage the client hastened to the other principal in the forthcoming fight, persuaded him that they had both been insulted, and secured an agreement that instead of killing each other they should unite in demanding satisfaction from the brutal lawyer. Their conjoint challenge was duly delivered to him and he used it to light his pipe with. There the farce ended; and the incident throughout is commendable for the bloodiness with which it ran its course; everybody appeared to get all the satisfaction he wanted, and not even a wiener-wurst was wounded.

TO A reporter of the *New York Mail and Express*, Delegate Frank J. Cannon (who, according to that paper, is stopping at the Plaza hotel and has "come East brimming over with irrigation facts") is quoted as having thus enthusiastically declared himself:

By the aid of irrigation Utah's desert plains have been made more fruitful than the richest alluvial lands of the East. The farmer who depends upon rain must expect crop failure once in so many years. He has either too much or too little moisture. The irrigation farmer has his hand on the spigot and gives or withholds moisture as he sees fit. A man who owns fifty acres has a gold mine, which will make him a capitalist in the ordinary span of life.

OF THE Rev. Joseph Cook, who is about to leave America for a two-years' lecture trip to the antipodes, the people of Utah have already heard a good deal, and not much of it has been of a character to win their affection. They will nevertheless agree with the hope expressed by the *Boston Herald* in the following novel and equivocal phrase: "We would be glad if Mr. Cook might come back with sound views, and a wisdom of utterance which would represent a cosmopolitan experience and a juster estimate of his own limitations."

THE BOSTON *Advertiser* has a dissertation on schemes to form new states, either by combining old ones or dividing large commonwealths. That the *Advertiser* man does not comprehend his subject will be readily understood from his remark that "the proposition to unite Nevada and Utah, or Arizona and Nevada, has much of justice and equity."

THE FACT that Nellie Bly, the famous newspaper reporter and correspondent, has secured a husband possessing several millions of dollars, is worth remembering in connection with the fact that Kate Field has just accepted a position as newspaper reporter and correspondent.

IF THERE is necessity for a woman's edition of the Bible, is there not also necessity for a revised version of the hymnbook; and if so, should it not be called the herbook?