

themselves with it; also the machinery by means of which their desire in the premises is given effect.

Each state is entitled to a number of presidential electors corresponding with its representation in Congress. Utah, having one representative and (in connection with the other states) two senators, is entitled to three electors and will have additions to the number as its quota of representatives increases. This can only occur after an enumeration and subsequent apportionment, the next occasion of the kind being, as relates to the census, in 1900; the apportionment takes place as soon thereafter as Congress sees fit to get at it and dispose of it. In any event, unless a special act for our benefit should be passed, we would have no more strength in the next presidential election than in this one, meaning that we shall then, as now, be what our eastern friends in the heat of a campaign are in the habit of designating a "pocket borough." The presidential electors are nominated by the different parties, and their choice is expressed at the polls the same as that for any other candidates for office, the ones receiving the highest number of votes receiving certificates of election, and on a later date prescribed by law engaging in the majestic performance of voting for the highest officers in the land.

The next point of interest, and one that is also imperfectly understood, is our new method of conducting elections. The Australian system was adopted by the last, also the first State, Legislature, thus placing us in accord in this respect with all the other states in the Union except five. The exceptions are Georgia, Delaware, Florida and the Carolinas. It is unquestionably the best plan so far devised for excluding improper influences and keeping men of fraudulent intent at bay. It is absolutely secret and no one but the voter himself may ever know what his ballot contained. Like every other good thing it has its drawbacks, and the means devised for safety and security have still within themselves the possibility of miscarriage of the voter's will. It is a complex and in some cases perplexing array of names and a vast expanse of paper that is placed before the one designing to use it, and unless he acquaints himself thoroughly with the proper procedure he may vote for one or more that he never intended to. The ballot itself will contain all needed instructions, and from time to time the press and stump orator will simplify its mysteries; yet to those who do not avail themselves of such information, or having done so are given to nervousness by reason of the newness of the thing or the realization of its responsibilities, there must of a certainty be a "mischievous" here and there. There, we take it, will not amount to a host, not even to a considerable number; but in a close contest they may count for enough to reverse the will just sought to find expression, and this would be a subject for profound regret.

Once more we urge upon all who are entitled to vote, first to register, then to familiarize themselves thoroughly with the workings of the Aus-

tralian ballot, and to use it in accordance with their best judgment and determination.

SANTA TERESA.

The peculiar armed rising on the Mexican border, which has caused the government of President Diaz considerable trouble and which may lead to international complications between the United States and Mexico, is, according to all accounts led by a young woman, a veritable Joan of Arc. It is stated that the purpose of this lady is to oust the powers that be and establish a new and better form of government, and that she has an army of about 5,000 Azqui Indians with many more ready to join her whenever called upon.

The history of this woman, known as Santa Teresa, or Santa Sonora, is quite interesting. She was born on a ranch near Gonzales in the state of Sonora. It is claimed that as a small girl she exercised a peculiar power over animals; birds and even insects came to her when she called them. It was generally supposed that there is a strong color of Indian blood in her veins, mingled with the Spanish blood. At sixteen she fell in love with a young Mexican, a worthless fellow, but daring in the extreme. The wedding day was appointed but the bridegroom failed to appear. This was a crushing blow to the young girl. After a hysterical outburst she fell to the floor and seemed to have passed beyond the bounds of mortal existence. For a whole week she remained unconscious, her parents and friends, doctors and priests watching by her bedside. At last consciousness returned. Early one morning she arose and her first words to her parents were: "I am glad to be back with you. I have been talking with God and the blessed virgin, and I can cure you of all sickness."

Soon the report of what had taken place spread among the people and a crowd gathered. Many sick persons were brought to her. It is asserted that when she looked at them with her big, dark eyes and prayed over them, they were cured and went away rejoicing; and it is perfectly natural that such rumors should result in gathering round her a large crowd of followers who would see in her supposed power over sickness a real indication of divine authority. For six years now she has devoted her time to the care of the sick, and, as her friends think, with marvelous result.

Perhaps the movement would never have assumed a military aspect, had it been left alone. But it appears that the Mexican authorities resolved to stamp it out and threatened to arrest Teresa. She fled to the mountains. Then the Indians rose. They declared she should be protected in her home. It is not sufficiently clear whether the girl herself has any revolutionary plans or whether these are laid by the more ambitious of her followers. When she addresses the crowds she always speaks of faith and cures and divine inspiration, and not of rebellion. On the other hand, Mexicans declare they have seen her at the head of wild-eyed troops, preceded by scouts traveling through the mountain regions,

and they believe these excursions are solely for the purpose of organizing an armed rebellion. The Azqui Indians, however, hope to capture Mexico, or part of it, and the object of their attempted raid on the customs house at Nogales lately was for the sole purpose of capturing arms and ammunition with which to commence their war. In view of this and the further fact that Teresa exercises unlimited influence over her followers, it appears more than probable that their plans are sanctioned by her, even if she is diplomat enough not to compromise herself by any imprudent public utterances.

From all that is known about this movement it seems that the Azqui Indians in this strange woman have found a leader who inspires them to rise in a struggle for independence. The plan of the Mexican government is to capture the girl and end the movement by her imprisonment for life, or perhaps her death. Should she seek refuge in Arizona or any of the other border states, the problem presented to our government would be whether to deliver her up to the fate awaiting her at the hands of the Mexicans, or not—a problem rendered more difficult to solve, because she looks for sympathy and moral aid from a nation which she regards as the natural protector of the weak and oppressed ones on this continent.

DUTY OF THE PRESS.

Those who once in a while utter protests against newspapers publishing current events of the day, when these are of such a nature as to make humanity feel like offering an apology for its existence, or against advertisements of more than doubtful veracity, forget the fact that the very mission of a newspaper is to be a record of what transpires from day to day, and a medium whereby those engaged in legitimate business conveniently can engage public attention.

Everything human is more or less imperfect, and the press is no exception to this rule, but as long as the papers do not go out of their way to create sensations by unduly magnifying horrors and coloring details; as long as they give as much prominence to what is good and laudable in human life and take the public to the sunny side of the boat on life's voyage rather than to the opposite side, and as long as they exclude from their business columns what is obviously calculated to defraud the public or to violate the sense of propriety, they are within the strict lines of duty. Further than that they are not empowered to exercise the censorship which in a free country rests entirely with the public.

DR. EMMENS'S DISCOVERY.

Concerning Dr. Emmens's claim that he has discovered a method whereby silver can be transformed into gold The Engineering and Mining Journal takes a very skeptical view. The editor of the journal sent a letter to Dr. Emmens asking for some explanation, but the doctor refused any