

An impetus to the women's club movement throughout the State must result from it. Another good thing must come of it: The women of the sister states of Utah and Colorado will be better acquainted with each other, and consequently will feel a stronger mutual sympathy. As we read the future, it has work and problems affecting the women of this country, in the doing and solving of which the sex in these two states are destined to play a prominent part; and by close association and co-operation they will acquit themselves more creditably than if they remain apart.

The representatives from Colorado who addressed the Federation were possessed of brilliant minds and superior qualifications; and the cordial sincerity with which they sought to establish closer relations with their Utah sisters was a striking and delightful feature of the occasion. Their overtures should by all means meet with a hearty response in kind.

The disclosures made during the proceedings of the rapid growth and tremendous power of the women's club movement, were a revelation to auditors who had not kept themselves posted. What electrical science is in the physical world, this movement is in the social world. No one can fix a limit to its development or achievements. It follows that a power so great should be controlled with care and wisdom. Great things are always good if put to good use; and this wonderful spirit of organization, which is resting down upon the gentler sex in America, may be made the means of accomplishing unbounded benefits in a thousand ways, if it is directed aright. If misdirected, it may easily do great harm; and the situation is not entirely free from danger in this regard. False views may be substituted for true ones, and mistaken zeal and sentiment may usurp the place of true faith and pure intelligence; while the sophistries and vain philosophy with which this age abounds, may lead astray the unwary.

But the NEWS, for all this, has only words of endorsement and encouragement for a work which seeks to consolidate the power for good that women, co-operating together, may exercise; and it firmly believes that out of the attrition and agitation that ensure to attend it, much more truth than error, and far more good than harm, will come to society at large.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

Prof. Nydahl of the Augsburg seminary has recently issued a little book containing data about the temperance movement all over the world. It will be of interest to all engaged in the war on the liquor traffic.

The originator of the temperance movement is Dr. Benjamin Rush, born at Bristol, near Philadelphia, on Christmas eve, 1745. In 1785 he published a treatise on the effects of alcoholic liquors on the human system. The United States is the cradle of the temperance movement, and the pamphlet of Dr. Rush is the starting point. The first society against drink was formed by a few

farmers at Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1789. It attracted some attention but did not extend its influence very far. Another temperance society was organized in Moreau, Saratoga county, New York, in 1808. Other societies were formed a few years later in Massachusetts and New York and in 1834 the movement had spread to twenty-one states. There were over 5,000 associations with about a million members.

The warfare had not at this time spread to all intoxicating drinks, and it was found that while the importation of the stronger liquors diminished from 5,774,774 gallons in 1824 to 2,810,140 gallons in 1832, the consumption of wine and cider had more than doubled. This suggested the necessity of total abstinence, and in 1836 the national convention at Saratoga decided that the pledge should refer to all intoxicants.

Concerning the origin of the word "teetotalers," Prof. Nydahl says that Pastor Jewell, secretary of the temperance society at Hector, N. Y., in 1827, conceived the idea of putting the letter T before the names in his records of all those that had signed the pledge, and that these after this were known as "T-totallers."

Ireland is mentioned as the country where the temperance movement was very early introduced. Jeffery Sedwards founded a society in Skibberen, Wexford county, in 1817, but the real apostle of temperance in that country was the Catholic priest Father Matthew. In 1840, through his efforts, about half the population of Ireland had signed the pledge. He died in 1858, and since that time no special efforts have been made for the cause in that country.

In Scotland the first temperance society was founded in Greenock by Judge John Dunlop in October, 1829. In the year 1850 there were in Scotland 250 societies with 90,000 members.

The movement reached England in 1830. Mr. Henry Forbes from Bradford, who had attended a meeting in Glasgow, founded a society that year, the 2nd of February, and at the end of the year there were eighty societies with 10,000 members. In England, too, there is a tradition as to the origin of the word "tee-total." A certain Mr. Richard, who suffered from stammering, once said at a meeting: "From this time on, I will devote myself to t-t-t-totalism," and his audience adopted the new term. At present there are in England between five and six million teetotalers.

In Norway the temperance reform has gained many friends in later years. In 1842 the Storting by law prohibited the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicants, but the law was refused royal sanction. In 1845 a society was formed by R. N. Andresen.

In Sweden, the first temperance society was founded in Vexlo, April 24, 1819, by some of the students. There are now 200,000 members in the various societies.

In Denmark the first temperance society was formed in 1840. Iceland has 4,000 members pledged to abstain from intoxicants.

In Germany and Switzerland but little has been done for the temper-

ance cause, and the same is said of Holland and Belgium. A temperance society in France has 400,000 members, but these are not teetotalers. Russia and Finland have but few temperance people.

Spain is said to be the most sober land in Europe. Italy, Greece and Turkey are nearly as free from the vice of drunkenness as Spain. In Austria, on the contrary, the vice is almost general.

The drinking habit was hardly known in Africa and Asia before the advent of civilization. Mexico, Central and South America were originally sober countries, but contact with Europeans has changed the conditions there, and temperance work is almost unknown.

After this review of the warfare against intoxicants Prof. Nydahl's closing statistics are rather disappointing. According to him, the United States, the cradle of the movement and the foremost country in the ranks for morality, still spends more every year for liquor than for the necessities of life and for education. These are the figures:

The United States yearly spends for the conversion of pagans, \$5,000,000; for brick for building purposes, \$35,000,000; for potatoes, \$110,000,000; for oranges, \$125,000,000; for schools, \$165,000,000; for silk, \$165,000,000; for furniture, \$175,000,000; for sugar and molasses, \$225,000,000; for woolen goods, \$250,000,000; for shoes, \$335,000,000; for flour, \$345,000,000; for books and papers, \$370,000,000; for cotton goods, \$380,000,000; for lumber, \$495,000,000; for tobacco, \$515,000,000; for iron and steel, \$560,000,000; for meat, \$860,000,000, and for intoxicants, \$1,110,000,000.

SALUTARY REGULATIONS.

One of the gratifying features of our local laws and their administration is the certainty that food fish are multiplying and game of most kinds is not materially diminishing. As things were going for a while in the years past, that noblest and choicest of all the finny tribe, the mountain trout, was threatened with extinction; now the mountain streams are returning to something like their pristine condition, the lakes are fairly stocked with high-class members of the finny family, and even the measurably turbid Jordan and other rivers of the State are in a much better piscatorial condition than at any time since the marauding angler began to ply his vocation.

This is as it should be. The human animal is omnivorous, but the flesh he consumes contains as a rule too little in the line of fish. In the warmer months particularly the more solid flesh should occur less frequently on the bill of fare and be replaced by some sort of fish. In this State we have now a growing list to select from, and while it is a fact that the choicer kinds are still high priced, there are an abundance of medium grades which are very cheap, such as the carp, for instance, which has perhaps been unduly slandered and which with proper preparation is claimed to be a very edible and nutritious article. Indeed. The mistake made by some people is in