

tatives fourteen years, and of the 300 or 400 men with whom I was associated from year to year during that time I do not know one whom I would have dared to approach with a corrupt proposition. Had I had the money and the inclination to have bought Congress I do not see how I could have gone about it, and I don't believe there is a body of men, legislative or otherwise on the globe which has a higher sense of honor than the Congress of the United States. There may be corruption and corrupt men among them, but I do not know where it exists if it is so. Politics, I believe, grows purer as this country grows older, and our standard of political honor and political morality is higher today than ever before."

"The most of your life has been spent in politics, governor," said I. "What do you think of politics as a business? Would you advise a young man to adopt public life as a profession?"

"No," was the reply, "I would not. There is no life more full of disappointment. No matter how successful it may be at the start, it is sure before it comes to an end to bring sorrow and grief. I know of no trouble which seems to affect men so much as that of apparent unappreciation and disappointed ambition. Take a look at the careers of the most noted men of our history and you will find every one of them full of disappointment. Times change. Conditions change, and men change. The story of the ablest of our statesmen and the most famous of our public men runs through the graveyards of their own disappointed hopes. No, I would not advise a young man to make politics his profession."

"Looking at the condition of parties today, do not the signs of the times point to the organization in the future of a party of the poor against the rich?"

"No," replied Gov. McKinley; "there will never be a party of the rich and a party of the poor in this country. If the present state of things keeps on there can only be a party of the poor, for we will all be poor."

"What are the causes of the hard times?"

"I think there is not a doubt but that it is the uncertainty as regards the tariff. No one knows what the Democratic party is going to do, and there will be no change for better times until that matter is settled."

"How about the Wilson bill?"

"No one knows what the Wilson bill is going to be. I must say that it does not promise well, and the voices which comes from the ways and means committee room at Washington must be a very unwelcome one to the starving among our people. It is poor comfort to the 7,000 idle miners on Lake Superior to be told that Congress proposes to admit into free competition with them Spanish iron under its clause of free raw materials. It does not take much thought to tell how such men would regard this bill, and I might go on as to a dozen other items. Everyone knows my position on that question. You ask as to the remedy for the hard times, and if you want my answer I will say in the words of Mr. Ingalls, the railroad president:

"Kick the Wilson tariff bill under the table and let it stay there."

My talk with Gov. McKinley was rather in the nature of a running chat that a fixed interview. The conversation drifted here and there and covered quite a wide range. During it I asked him when he first became interested in the protective tariff idea and when he made his first speech upon it. He replied:

"I was brought up as it were, on the protective tariff principle. My boyhood was spent in an iron manufacturing district and among miners, and my youth was spent in the manufacturing district of Stark county, where the questions of the tariff have always been living ones. The first speech I made in Congress was made against Fernando Wood's tariff bill. I remember that I made the speech at night, and the congressional committee thought enough of it to reprint it and circulate it as a campaign document."

The conversation here turned to speech making, and I asked Gov. McKinley as to whether he wrote out and committed his speeches. He replied: "No, I do not; I think the matters that I am to talk about well over beforehand, and after I have pretty thoroughly settled in my mind what I am going to say I sometimes call in a stenographer and dictate the speech to him. It is this speech that always goes to the printer. It is by no means the exact speech that I make on the stump. This may be changed by the occasion, though I usually follow the lines laid down in the speeches I dictate. I find that I change my speeches a great deal during the campaign, and seldom repeat the same speech in the same words, though, of course, the matter is much the same."

"What is Ohio doing to relieve the unemployed?"

"She is responding nobly to the occasion," replied the governor. "Popular charities have been organized in all of our towns and cities. Some of the cities have commenced public works in order to give relief to the unemployed, and we are doing all in our power to allay the suffering and want."

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

Written for this Paper.

DOCTORS DISAGREE.

OGDEN, Jan. 6th, 1894.

Please permit me to call your attention to a law placed upon our statute books by our last legislature. The design undoubtedly was good, but the spirit of it has been fearfully distorted and twisted into shape to answer selfish purposes rather than to enhance the welfare of the whole people, the real object for which all laws should be framed.

A careful review of the whole law would require too much space of your valuable paper; I desire therefore to only cull such points of it and make such comments upon it as immediately effect the welfare of the people and with which therefore the members of our legislature should become familiar. In short then the law provides:

1. That there shall be a medical board of examiners appointed by the Governor by and through the consent of the council consisting of seven members from the various recognized schools of practice.

2. They shall issue certificates to all

who furnish satisfactory proof of having received degrees or licenses to practice medicine from chartered medical colleges in good legal standing.

3. They shall issue certificates to graduates of respectable medical colleges, who are at this time engaged in actual practice in the Territory.

4. They shall issue certificates to all persons who are not graduates of medical colleges, but who have practiced over ten years in the Territory, provided the applicant present a petition signed by twenty-five legal voters of his district where he has been practicing, and by paying the small fee of twenty-five dollars, after which he shall be admitted for examination, and if satisfactory, shall receive a certificate from said board; the contrary of course if he does not pass.

Now let us see the effect of this. As will be observed, according to the first clause of this law that seven men were to be appointed by the governor from the various recognized schools to form this board. But licence was immediately taken under this clause, for instead of appointing seven men from the various recognized schools, our ex-governor took the liberty of selecting four from one school, two from a second and one from a third, thus virtually placing the interpretation of the law and management of the whole affair in the hands of four men instead of seven. Now, when the fact becomes known that this school is the one which engineered the law through, and that they will not associate with any other school, and further that they have banded themselves together to pass laws in all states and territories with the avowed purpose of driving all other schools from the field, the extraordinary power placed in the hands of these four men to accomplish selfish purposes must be apparent to all; an advantage which they did not neglect as will be proved further on.

Under the second clause no man, however able and experienced, and whatever reputation he may have achieved in other states or territories, nor from what school he may bring his diploma, can practice without presenting himself first before the board to be quizzed and hampered with catch questions. Who cannot see the cloven foot in this clause, for here they have it simply in their power to curtail the future number of practitioners to such a limit as will satisfy their elastic consciences and the length of their purse strings.

According to the third clause, these gentlemen are constituted sole judges to say which diplomas of persons now practicing in the Territory shall be recognized and which shall not. Here again they have the power of applying the knife with the same terrible effect as in the preceding clause and the acts of the present incumbents, only show how willing men are to take the full advantage of all the power granted them when their own personal interests are at stake; for no sooner were they clothed with their little brief authority than all practitioners were notified to present their diplomas; and all who did not suit them and come up to their standard of name and estimation, irrespective of experience and qualifications, were simply rejected and the individual prosecuted or threatened with prosecution by them (not by the