

of the former to a pinch of the latter' taken just before going to bed. The function of the oil is that of a lubricant to the larynx, while the mustard is a counter irritant. The defendant tried the remedy and found that it worked like a charm, and now the family are once more happy in their home, the application for a separation having been withdrawn.

Those of our readers who have suffered much from snorers are advised to send a marked copy of this paragraph to their offending friends.

ABUSE OF NATURALIZATION.

One of the surest signs of the near approach of a political contest at the polls is the great draft of voting recruits, who are herded and hastened and hustled through the process of naturalization. The United States courts in this and adjacent districts have had an unusual amount of this business on hand during the past few days; and while the rush for the season may now be over, there is perhaps enough still to be done to warrant a few words of comment.

The manufacture of alien American citizens on the wholesale plan and under the auspices of politics, is a practice which patriotism cannot too strongly deprecate and condemn. We will not say the courts or their officers generally lend themselves with readiness to the railroading process; but that they might throw greater safeguards than they do around the boon of citizenship will hardly need argument. In the appearance of a large batch of applicants, the monotony of the questioning and the formality is apt to prove wearisome; and by common consent, under such circumstances, the plan too frequently is to "cut it short." Moreover, the applicants on such occasions are usually accompanied, at least into the lobby, by persons whom "everybody knows;" and it is presumed that such parties would not upon any consideration introduce and render aid to an unworthy person!

Alas, herein lies the very evil and danger we complain of. The naturalization managers are but human, after all; and as this part of their game is politics, they are in it for a winning. Why should they concern themselves, therefore, about the would-be voter's morals, honesty, patriotism and regard for American institutions? If accepted, he will be allowed to vote; if he votes, he will vote as they want him to; and his ballot will be as big and will count for as much as that of the oldest and noblest and best American in the district. Cannot any one see that the temptation of the "practical politicians" is great; that the abuse of a high privilege is easy; and that the need for reform is crying? If the matter of naturalization cannot be at once divorced and rescued from its unholy alliance with politics, why cannot the respective managers probe as closely the character and fitness of the applicants for citizenship brought forward by their opponents, as they do the identity and qualifications of those opponents on election day? An illegal vote is a fraud and a wrong; but it is infinitely less blighting than the placing in unworthy and unclean hands

the precious gift of American citizenship. Just what party managers are good for has not yet been made clear to every citizen who has room for other than political and partisan thoughts. In the direction we have indicated they could win for themselves much credit, and, what is more to the purpose, do the country real service.

The fact that there are scandals and disgraces of the sort referred to is itself a proof that the boon sought is valuable. Men do not covet or counterfeit useless things. American citizenship is priceless and precious. And while it is made easy and given freely to each one who is desirous and deserving of it, it should be reserved for that kind only. We cannot too strongly urge that every foreign-born resident, whose hopes and home and true affections are with this broad land of liberty and the institutions of the free, should avail himself of the leniency of the naturalization laws, and speedily become one of us. At the same time we cannot but deplore the fact that when men or parties have undertaken to throw the privilege and the honor heedlessly before unworthy creatures in the pool of politics, dignity, purity and decency have been made to blush at the farce and reddened indignantly at the infamy.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The public schools of Salt Lake City began today (Sept. 10) the labors of the school year 1894-5. The task of the educators has been taken up under the most favorable auspices. The residents of Salt Lake always have been earnest and enthusiastic in the great field of public education; and in circumstances which in other communities would have relegated the question of schools to a position in the rear, they have kept it well to the front. The urgency of training the youth has been maintained in the pulpit and by the press, and has been recognized generally by the people. When any improvement in school systems was demonstrated as beyond the domain of mere theory, and it was found practicable to adapt themselves to it, Salt Lake's educational workers have been eager to make the progressive step. Thus it is that today such comparatively splendid educational facilities are afforded here. These are not the result of a sporadic effort, or a recent sudden and impulsive movement, as some who are unacquainted with the detail of past educational work in Utah and who would claim undeserved honor for themselves would make believe; but are the development of many years' care, thought and experience in the educational field, dating from the time of the first settlement in this valley.

Salt Lake therefore steadily maintains her position in the van of the great army of workers for educational progress. The constant evolution in school matters finds her today with an equipment second to no city of her size in the country. This is true not only as to the school buildings and appliances that have been provided, and to the effective corps of teachers employed, but also as to the methods of work, and the energy and progressiveness which characterize the

school management collectively and in its varied divisions.

Under these conditions, therefore, it is not too much to expect that the coming school year will make a record beyond that of any of its predecessors. While in business and industrial circles there has been much depression and discouragement, it is a matter of congratulation that the school interests are not handicapped in a way to interfere with their usefulness, but are free-handed to produce the best possible results. It should be the pride of every citizen to maintain them in this position; and the aim of every parent of children embraced in the schoolage should be to have these realize the full benefit of the valuable educational opportunities offered. Success to the public schools, and the earnest, efficient workers therein!

IN OUR FAVOR.

A great deal is said, especially during these hard times, about the taxes and the debts of our Territory—probably because it is only within recent years that there has been such a thing in Utah as bonded debt at all. There may be comfort, however, and there is certainly cause for congratulation in the following comparison, taken from the latest issue of *Kate Field's Washington*:

"The state of California has a population of 1,208,130. Her people owe a bonded and floating debt of \$15,569,439, and they pay an annual interest of \$1,008,674. The per capita debt is \$12.59.

"The territory of New Mexico has a population of 153,593. Her people owe a bonded and floating debt of \$2,831,438, and pay an annual interest thereon of \$171,196. Her per capita debt is \$18.44.

"Arizona has a population of 50,620. Her people owe a bonded and floating debt of \$2,937,971, upon which they pay \$170,097 interest annually. Her per capita debt is \$49.29.

"Utah, with a population of 207,905, owes a floating debt of \$787,501, upon which her people pay an annual interest amounting to \$33,880. Her per capita debt is but \$3.69."

THE INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

A Richfield, Sevier county, correspondent writes to the NEWS for information regarding the Uintah and Uncompahgre Indian reservations in Utah, their opening by congressional enactment, and how the land to be restored to the public domain will be disposed of by the government.

The Uintah reservation embraces almost the whole of Wasatch county (a comparatively small area on the west and south being outside the reserve), and a considerable slice off the west side of Uintah county. Within its boundaries there is an extensive mineral section as well as a large quantity of cultivable and grazing lands, and plenty of water. Under the law, the Uintah Indian reservation, in whole or in part, is not yet opened to occupancy by white settlers.

The Uncompahgre reservation lies chiefly east of Green River and in-