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THE POPULAR TOPIC.

THE attitude of President Harrison toward Utah is still claimed to be hostile, and it is therefore argued that any attempt to pass the Teller bill will be useless. We have already presented the President's utterances on the subject of the Utah situation, given to them their full intent, and explained what can not be fairly deduced from them. But it is stated that he is a gentleman of strong prejudices, and the ground is taken that no matter if both Houses of Congress should prove in favor of the statehood bill, it "cannot become law" and to urge its passage "will be a waste of energy."

All this supposes that the present occupant of the White House is an unchangeable being and that "satisfactory evidence" to others would have no effect upon him. Therein lies the weakness of the position of the opponents of the Teller bill, who take the ground that the President's veto, in case of its passage, is a certainty. The President's words ought to be taken as they stand. All that he asks for on this questionis "satisfactory evidence that the people of the State to be created would exercise the exclusive power of the State over this subject in the same way" as Congress would. Is not this what Congress wants? And if Congress received satisfactory evidence of this nature is it not reasonable to think it would be also "satisfactory evidence" to the President?

It does not appear to us very strong reasoning to assume that the President will not approve of a measure, and then proceed to the conclusion that it is useless to urge its passage because of the alleged certainty of his veto. In the discussion of this subject, the fact must not be lost sight of that immediate statehood is not contemplated in the Teller bill. It is postponed to a subsequent date, and with the sole provision that after the State constitution has been ratified by the people, it must be passed upon by Congress before the President is to hoist his proclamation. This ought to satisfy those who think Utah should wait a while longer, and certainly ought not to alarm those who concede that the people are ready for statehood but say the country is not yet quite convinced of that fact.

One good purpose will be served by the Utah bills now before Congress. That is, they will "educate" both the legislators and the country in Utah affairs, and give an opportunity to the advocates of either measure to show whether they are her true friends or whether they have only personal projects in view. Let the citizens of this Territory be known for what they are, and the better portion of the people of the United States will not withhold their approval of a measure that will give to Utah full political liberty.

THE "HOME RULE" BILL.

THE Washington *Post* has an article on the Utah proposition which its friends call the "home rule" bill. The *Post* calls it "an experiment" and views it as an effort to put the people here "on probation." It makes a fair statement of the measure and closes as follows:

"The general sentiment among the members on both sides and also among the senators is that this scheme is worth trying. It assumes the people with an enlarged franchise, but the power to revoke this franchise is still left in the hands of Congress. It is probable, therefore, that a change in the form of government in Utah will be accomplished before the presidential elections. The Senate committee will give a hearing on February 11 to persons from Utah in favor of and opposed to the measure."

The Salt Lake *Herald*, which is the local champion of the bill, gives an epitome of the benefits to be derived from the project, and, in the conclusion of a long editorial on the subject, in which its opponents are stilled and scolded rather than informed. But this paragraph has light in it, so we slip it with pleasure:

"The Faulkner bill proposes local self-government in all its essential particulars. It provides for the control of the election machinery by the people for the choice of all officials, from Governor to constable, by the qualified voters, the officials to be responsible to the people and not the political appointing power at Washington; for a legislature which shall have the right and power to pass bills in the interest of the community, regardless of the wishes of an executive sent from some distant State to be lord of the public; with measures for a judiciary to feel himself free from administration influence and to be responsible only to the people; for a judiciary selected by the voters and in which the voters can have confidence. In short, the bill secures all the rights, privileges, which are enjoyed by citizens of the American States. . . . The bill does not permit of voting representatives in Congress and the electoral college, and leaves the approval of enactments of the legislature to the national Congress precisely as at present."

EDUCATION NEEDED.

MUCH of the talk about educating the "Mormons" up to statehood is nothing but talk. The masses of the people of Utah know at least as much on matters of government as the masses in any of the surrounding States and Territories. We would bring from rural districts young men raised in Utah who could hold their own in debate on political and economic questions with many of those superfluous persons who want Utah "educated up to the point where they will be fit for self-government."

We are of the opinion that a little education is just as much needed among some of those who think the Territory ought to be withheld in future bondage, as among the people whom they do not understand. Some of them need to learn the lesson of self-government in its personal sense—to learn how to control their passions and their tongues. Others ought to be educated up to the point where they can recognize the sincerity of other people and to practice it themselves. Not a few require education in the importance of the general welfare above mere party interests. Also in the subordination of personal ambitions to the public good.

There are Republicans who should be educated in Democratic doctrine, and Democrats who should be educated in Republican doctrine. For there are partisans on both sides who either do not understand what their opponents believe and aim to accomplish or they purposely misrepresent both.

All politicians who would punish in any way, whether by prison and penalties, or by disfranchisement, or by deprivation of church property, a body of people solely on account of their belief, need to be educated in the business and principles of civil and religious liberty, and until they learn this lesson are not fit to be entrusted with the powers of government.

Men who pretend that the "Mormons" are controlled by Church influence and who themselves are in abject servitude to the dictation of political bosses, require educating in the duties and rights of citizenship and the requirements of common manhood.

There are many other things in which some of the claimers for the education of the "Mormon" people need training and culture, and which they talk about the needs of others they only expose their own defects.

The masses of the people of Utah are not so much behind the times as their would-be dictators make out, and if they are not all extreme partisans they know their rights, they feel their wrongs and they are just as ready to act intelligently, wisely and consistently in all things that relate to American citizenship as their detractors are, and could give them pointers that would be for their benefit. The great body of the voting citizens of Utah are all right.

THE LATE JUDGE BRADLEY.

WHILE the death of Judge Joseph P. Bradley was to be looked for in view of his prolonged illness, the announcement of it created no little surprise, mingled with feelings of sorrow. He was born in Berne, Albany County, New York, seventy-nine years ago last March. His parents had ten other children, he being the eldest, and his early field of operations was his father's farm. There was a village school near by and the boy was permitted to attend it three months in the year. But to the strict intent upon the acquirement of knowledge, limited schooling or no schooling at all cannot operate as a barrier when once the fundamental lessons are learned, and his father's library was the object of his constant attention. His studious habits and promptness in everything he undertook gained him finally an opportunity to go to college, the benefactor in this case being a neighboring clergyman. After graduating with honor he taught school for a while, and, as thousands of others have done, studied law in the meantime, and after being admitted to the bar in 1845 his success and progress in this new field were rapid and striking. Though not conspicuous as a politician, Judge Bradley was an earnest Republican, and, being made the fifth judge in the noted electoral commission of 1877, thereby holding the balance of power, he voted and acted accordingly, thus securing the election of President Hayes over Samuel J. Tilden. The Judge was a married man, and leaves a wife and four children.

THE EUROPEAN WAR QUESTION.

A WELL KNOWN German periodical, the *Deutsche Revue*, publishes the views of General Lessynsky concerning the question of peace or war in Europe. The General is considered high authority on this subject. Everybody thought him the natural successor of General Moltke, a position which he would have obtained, had he not chosen to decline (grandnieces for Bismarck and twenty as diplomatic Prussia's young rules, that he found himself compelled to leave active service.

The General says that Russia cannot, even with the assistance of France, complete the equipment of her army before 1904, and that she is unable to commence a war before that time, although many in Russia are anxious to begin. The author then describes the army organizations of Germany, America, Italy and France, and continues thus:

"For the present I do not believe that we shall have war. We shall neither attack Russia nor France. Nor will anyone attack us, I believe it. We wish only to be left in peace. During the last thirty years we have lived a continual war dance from France. It belongs to the roots of the matter and is the greatest danger of the continents, but there is a long distance between words and actions and France is good sense will not change this way, but the revolutionists will not hesitate to do so. Therefore we must be prepared."

The general concludes by stating that Germany must be vigilant and at any time prepared to meet an attack by its neighbors, and in order to accomplish this, the army must contributionally absorb the youth of the nation, that the whole people may be prepared when the hour of danger shall come.

From the quotations made it is easy to discover that the general believes—what the public instinctively feels—that the present peace of Europe is only forced by circumstances which are in a certain measure beyond the control of the nations. Russia is unable to get ready at present. It also, evidently, holds that the war, when its members more regts to roll over the nations of Europe, will be of such a nature as to require the whole people to be prepared to battle for existence. It is gratifying to know, however, that the Russian bear is not likely to be able to leave his lair and go on the war path before the World's Fair is over, and by that time, let us hope, he will be compelled to stay at home by the force of unmanageable circumstances.

A DARK CHAPTER.

STATISTICS show that during the year 1901 about 8000 murders were committed in the United States. In 1890 the number of murders was 4654, and in 1880, 2393. These figures demonstrate that the crime of murder is alarmingly on the increase, having more than doubled itself in two years. On the other hand, the legal executions, as opposed to 8000 murders, were only 125, while there were 105 persons lynched or executed by mobs.

Stopping from the realms of murder to those of suicide, we find that during 1901, 2031 persons committed self-destruction. Of these 2030 were males and 681 females. By shooting 1208 departed, 361 took the poison route, 305 hanged themselves, 203 went by drowning, and 250 met their threats. Out of the grand total of 2031 suicides for last year, 1103 are attributed to despondency, 437 to insanity, 225 to domestic infelicity, 233 to liquor, 196 to disappointed love, 105 to illhealth, 97 to business failures, and 401 are classified as unknown.

The list includes 23 physicians, 12 clergymen, 4 judges, 5 professors, and 3 journalists. Suicide is also on the increase. The figures for 1891 outnumber those of 1890 by 381.

This makes rather a gloomy chapter in the social history of the United States. Ten thousand deaths in one year by murder and suicide afford a subject for sociologists to reflect upon. But it is the fearful ratio of increase that renders the question most alarming.

A GLANCE AT CHILE.

A GLANCE at the map of South America shows that Chile, the country now so much talked about, is a strip or ribbon of territory extending along the Pacific coast from Peru to Cape Horn. Its length is estimated at about 2500 miles and its width varies from 45 to 200 miles, just as the vast chain of the Andes mountains, which form its eastern boundaries, approach and recede from the coast. The area is about 300,000 square miles, and its population, according to the census of 1895, takes difficulty, about 3,000,000.

Chile is divided into 23 provinces and one Territory. Each province is governed by a legate or deputy, appointed by the President. These provinces are again subdivided into subdelegations and districts. Each subdelegation is presided over by a subdelegate appointed by the provincial governor, and each district has an inspector appointed by the subdelegate.

The population of Chile is mostly gathered into cities and towns. According to the official handbook issued by the Bureau of American republics a few months ago, it has 17 cities varying in population each from 5000 to 236,978. Santiago is credited with the last mentioned number. Valparaiso has 168,964. There are 4 cities with a population each of 50,000 to 100,000, 10 cities each with 20,000 to 50,000 and 29 cities each with 5000 to 20,000.

The majority of these cities are located on the coast, so that in the event of war with a foreign country much of the fighting must of necessity be done on sea. The standing army is constituted of thirteen regiments composed of about 8000 men, and the militia comprises also of 31,000. The navy is composed of eleven war ships, many of them of the most approved modern pattern, two torpedo boats and eight vessels of various kinds. There are several others in process of construction.

The country produces about 21,000,000 bushels of wheat annually, and 21,000,000 gallons of wine. The produce of silver for 1900 amounted to 800,000 tons. This article is said to be the basis of much of the present disturbance. Minerals of all kinds abound. For annual revenue in lieu of taxes, Chile has 400,000 head, and sheep and goats 2,000,000.

The foreign trade of Chile for 1900 amounted to about $125,000,000. Great Britain heretofore furnished annually about $25,000,000 worth of Chilean imports, the United States less than $10,000,000. The imports from Germany and France exceed those from the United States by millions.

The most opportunity Spain in the present condition of affairs, as the almost absolute power it exerts on the president, is seen reason. In the first place the so-called government is so unstable contrasted for any form of republic. In addition, the president can appoint or remove at will all the governors of provinces and departments. He has extensive powers over propagation and assembling of Congress. He is elected for a term of five years, and his salary is $18,000 per annum. He is ineligible for a second term consisting of eleven persons, appointed by Congress and five by himself. He has also a cabinet of six ministers who are the heads of a department.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

DUN & CO. in their report for the week ending January 16, 1902, state the exports for December were practically the largest ever known. Though no increase appears in exports of cotton and provisions, and though those of cattle and oil were less than a year ago, yet the increase in breadstuffs was substantial to 3,225,000 bbls. The aggregate exports for December are $110,000,000, against $91,000,000 for December, 1901. The exports of flour increased 55 per cent, and exports of wheat are 15,000,000 bushels, against 4,000,000 bushels last year. Cotton shows some increase in quantity but owing to the low price of the article there is a decrease in value. These enormous exports, together with large treasury disbursements, it is said, will amply supply the money markets.

The iron industry remains active. It did not even experience the usual holiday slackness this year. Copper is flat, the normal, lead weak, and coal unusually dull. The wool production of last year is estimated as larger than that of 1899. The market shows no change.

Breadstuffs have been much weaker since the publication of government reports, and wheat has fallen 12 cents, corn 12 cents, and oats 4 of a cent.

The January treasury disbursements have added $1,000,000 to gold in the supply in circulation. Railroad stocks and other securities are looking brighter in the market.

Business failures for the week mentioned number in the United States 247, and in Canada forty-three. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 209 in the United States and 38 in Canada.

MEDICAL LEGISLATION.

Editor Deseret News:

The bill pending before the present Legislature to "regulate" the practice of medicine in this Territory should receive the careful attention of the whole people.

That needful guarding of the public health which is benefited no one should deny, but prescriptive enactments, leading merely to enrich a small minority, while much injury would inevitably result to many, should be prevented by the public voice.

I aver that the public and not the medical profession should call for protective measures against lawless practice of medicine, as they are the cases affected for weal or woe.

In the larger cities of this Territory it would be horrible to have such a law, because there are generally a good supply of college trained doctors, many of whom are of high professional standing and ability, but, in the wide domain of Utah, the people are scattered and have no access to such aids within the society expenses for traveling and procurement of medicines required, and then in many cases of disease, such as croup, diphtheria, etc., in the successful treatment of which the cases should be seen early, or it is gone too to attempt to save life. There are many men and women living in such demands who have by dint of circumstances been forced, as it were, to make a study of herbs and roots growing around, and have attained much success in the use of them to heal the sick and preserve the public health. In fact, most of these practitioners find the law would drive out an of a class that do the best harm with their medicines, as they seldom resort to the use of the poisonous drugs generally used by the medical profession to cause diseases.

There are doubtless instances where charlatans and quacks do much harm in tampering with dangerous power and dangerous characters of which they do not know, but all who attempt to practice medicine should be and could be held responsible for acts of malpractice, and in this way security is given to suffering humanity.

The penalties prescribed in the bill introduced by Mr. Crane are heavier than those inflicted on actual criminals in many instances, and are more prescriptive than just.

Let the Legislature take a reasonable view of the situation of the whole people of this Territory, whose desires certainly can not be chosen to guard, and see themselves the following questions:

Would the passage of such a law not result in the direction of many lives in those cases where there are no college trained practitioners to attend the sick, some uncle nurses be sent over heavy fines and imprisonment?

Would the passage of such a law not result in the people suffering with sickness, by compelling them in all cases to either go without or secure such medical aid as is not accessible on account of distance, &c., traveling expenses to the medical practitioner being very high, and their inability to pay, or, on the other hand, necessarily limit or under such circumstances?

We should also consider that there are in most communities many "doctors" that may have diplomas but no success in treating the sick, and that is not an exception to this.

It seems to be well for Utah to look after the erection of good medical colleges within her borders to educate her people, to practice medicine, surgery and obstetrics, and to see women of good character and moral responsibility, and then it would be more tolerable for us to have a law like that in question to protect our good lives.

The experiment of such laws has been attempted by the medical profession in many of the eastern States, and are in force now in some sections of the country, but the liberal-minded, both of the profession and the laity, are very opposing them. In Europe also there seem less for urged and opposed by some of the most eminent men in science and thought. Prof. Virchow, of Berlin, one of the founding of the medical school in the London Hospital, a few years ago, said: "A large number of persons who are of the opinion that the state is bound to take care of the general public, and see that it is protected against incompetent persons and quacks. I do not take that view. I think it much more wholesome for the public to take care of itself in this as well as in all other matters." Prof. Tyndall, in a lecture at the Royal Institution, said: "Never in the history of medicine was there so bright a dawn for the future as at the present day, if scientific men are not hampered by unscientific legislation."

Very respectfully,

A. LEYMAN.

Students' Society.

The regular session of the Students' Society was held at the Latter-day Saints' College last (Friday) evening, chairman J. J. Walton presiding. The exercises, "Come, then glorious day of promise," Prayer was offered by Mr. S. S. Washington. Elder Edward Stevenson was introduced as the evening's lecture—subject, "Tabernacle of the Church and the coming birth of the Book of Mormon." Two paintings were exhibited, one taken from a photograph of the hill Cumorah, and another representing Joseph Smith receiving the plates and the angel delivering his charge. Cumorah, as the hill was called by the Nephites, was known by the Jaredites as Ramah, and was near the same of Shiloah, or Shim, and it was there the Jaredites met their destruction, and in later years the Nephites found a similar fate. Twice the Jaredite and other relics of these people, which as this lay buried for over fourteen hundred years, until revealed by Joseph Smith. The coming forth of the Book of Mormon cleared away the mystery which had been hanging over the history of the aborigines of the land and shed much light on American antiquities. It was no less than inspiration from God that led Father Smith to remove with his son Joseph within four miles of that sacred hill, and subsequently two miles nearer to it. The lecture was one of special interest to those students pursuing the course in Church history.

A duet, "Beautiful sea," was nicely rendered by Misses Lea and Minnie Evans. Mr. Joseph Wolf, sang, "How we used to whip the bonnet," after which the choir sang, "Praise to the man who commenced with Jaboruh;" and the benediction was pronounced by Mr. Samuel Henry.

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