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CLEAN UP.

Spring has surely been, for three days at months suggest that the time has come for disposing of refuse pertinified to accumulate during the winter. A great mass of sickness, especially among children, is the result arising from decaying vegetables and from rubbish heaps, etc., into which the rays of the sun are penetrating. A knowledge of this fact should be an incentive to every person to do his share in aiding any nuisance of that character, however small, that is a menace to health and life. Nothing more than a gentle reminder could be needed to induce individuals and municipal authorities to commence the spring cleaning early and have it done thoroughly. The change from winter to spring should bring to all people a sense of exhilaration and a measure of renewed vigor and life, but because of the neglected rubbish heap and the slop deposits that are undisturbed, it is too often made prolific of sin that surely illness, and not infrequently produce death. If the general health authorities and private individuals want the city to have a good health showing and low death rate, spring sanitation will be given prompt attention.

HUSH TRY AGAIN.

The hope of Arizona and New Mexico, that the Congress which ended its labors today (Monday) would visit them to the racks of statehood, has proven vain. The people there will have to be content for a while longer with the vassalage of territorial government, and when opportunity comes, as it will in the near future, may try again for the coveted boon. There will be no question that one of the potent causes for the exclusion of those two territories from the Union is their prominent attitude on the financial issues of the hour. The eastern sentiment on this subject is not particularly favorable to giving the silver cause any more strength in the form of western votes in Congress.

There is no question as to the ability of New Mexico and Arizona to conduct their own affairs as states. They are progressive communities, equally self-sustaining with others in the condition, and having the necessary requirements of population, wealth and stability. Outside of perhaps the two items of politics and national finance, there probably was not the slightest objection to their admission; and as to political complexion, that far to progress would not have been likely to amount to anything without its more important companion.

In this very suggestion the western men ought to find an intimation for a wise policy in the future, for that which affects adversely the interests of territories seeking statehood is also liable to influence inductively measures which concern western communities that have assumed habiliments of sovereignty. The idea among even conservative men in the East as to the western attitude is hardly that the latter also tend toward actual timetalism in maintaining gold and silver as standard money metals. There is a shivering dread that the tendency is to silver monometallism; and this dread is what holds aloof from the silver cause many staunch supporters. The radical expressions and demands of western orators and papers are largely responsible for this feeling; and it is due to the western men themselves to show by a proper exhibition of conservatism that they are not as unreasoning as silverbugs as some of their opponents are as goldbugs. To do this does not require any relinquishment of the earnest advocacy of silver as one of the money metals of the nation, and to the full extent desirable it would rather prove an act of friendship to the white metal to removing a misbelief expressed that stands in the way of free coinage.

This more conservative policy of expression requires also into other fields. Extravagant phrases and bombastic ideas of statesmen who do not represent the real sentiments of westerners as a mass, are proving a disadvantage to the section of the country. There is, for instance, the absurd demand for governmental separation from the East, which is given prominence again and again through the action of some cranks, and many people are led to believe that there is considerable sentiment in favor of such a procedure, and therefore the West is not to be trusted. As a matter of fact, such theorists, anarchists, and kindred ideas are as repulsive to the mass of the inhabitants of the West as to any section of the country. So firmly rooted are they in their loyalty to the Union, and so inseparable, that they wonder how eastern people can give even a surprise to the contrary, yet the cause of the existence of the feeling in the direction and appreciable that so often is changed in.

When the next Congress convenes Arizona and New Mexico will be expected to try again for statehood, and other steps for the interest of the West will be matured, among which finance matters take the first place. It is due from the friends of those that they appear to the nation at large in their true colors as conservative, thoughtful, well balanced minds, who have no inclination to hasty or inconsiderate action. Then, when the question of statehood for our neighboring commonwealths comes up, no fear of radicalism will arise as a disqualifying obstacle, and two powerful states may be received with open arms. Let them try again, and the West also, unhampered by any thought that the section of the country is less patriotic, less wise, or less able in its judgment than any other part of the Union.

"SUFFICIENTLY LOYAL."

There is one committee in the Colorado legislature, now in session, which can not come market in expressing an opinion of existing statutes and of proposed legislation. At the request of the physicians of a certain school a bill making amendments to the law regulating the practice of medicine in the state was introduced, and in regular order went to the committee. Evidently, it may be mentioned that some of the proposed amendments were very much the same as the present Utah statute. Here is what the committee reported on returning:

> Committee on state affairs recommends that the bill be indefinitely postponed for the reason that the committee deems it a matter of state policy that State examiners be sufficiently loyal to the state to accept a license from the state of Colorado, who would not recognize a license issued by the state, and who would not recognize and discriminate against citizens of this state who may come into Colorado, and who would be obliged to accept a license of citizenship from the state of Colorado, and would be a useless and burdensome expense to the state of Colorado, and the committee therefore recommends the indefinite postponement of the bill, if amended into law, would subject citizens of a state of antagonistic view and would be a useless and burdensome expense to the state of Colorado, and the committee therefore recommends the indefinite postponement of the resolution.

It might be needless to add that on the report was adopted, there not being any member who would venture to antagonize the health laws of Colorado by "sufficiently loyal" to Colorado's medical law, it could be against to a good many statutory provisions in force outside of the Centennial state. Legislative enactments are often brought by many people to lose the value of history.

IRRIGATION RESOLUTION.

The Irrigation Federation League, which has for its purpose the enactment of further restrictive legislation as to immigration to the United States, has issued its bulletin based on the latest immigration statistics, extended to Feb. 15, 1895. A comparison of the total immigration for three years is as follows: 1893 and 1894, 200,000; 1894, 200,000; 1895, 200,000; this indicating a decrease for last year of 30 per cent. There were detained from entrance in 1893, 1,600 persons; in 1894, 3,200. The estimated emigration for the latter year is 100,000, of which 65 per cent were immigrants returning to their former homes abroad. The percentage in both years of immigrants unable to read their own language was 14; unable to write, 27 in 1893, and 19 per cent in 1894. Of the total immigration, 45 per cent came from Austria-Hungary, Italy, Poland and Russia; in 1893, 46 per cent, and in 1894, 39 per cent, came from Great Britain, France, Germany and Scandinavia, while the percentage of farmers, laborers, servants, and those with no occupation, was 51 in 1893, and 57 in 1894.

The league expresses surprise that considering the recent hard times and the number of unemployed in this country there should be "such a slight improvement in the quality of the immigration, the only change of importance being the decrease in numbers." It urges that this reduced volume is only a temporary condition, and that it is of the utmost importance that legislation should be adopted to shut out the unworthy and undesirable elements when the numbers increase again in the near future. In support of this claim it presents the following statement:

> Of the immigrants one in six in 1893 by the various countries of Europe, but a small proportion were skilled workmen. Then among immigrants from England there was 1 skilled to 4 from England and Wales, 1 in 5; Belgium, 1 in 7; France, 1 in 9; Germany and Norway, 1 in 10; Italy, 1 in 11; Russia, 1 in 16; Poland, 1 in 20; Austria-Hungary, 1 in 25.
>
> Number of persons in each hundred immigrants who cannot read or cannot read and write their own language:
>
> | | 1893. | 1894. |
> |---|---|---|
> | Sweden | [illegible] | [illegible] |
> | Germany, Norway | [illegible] | [illegible] |
> | Scotland, France | [illegible] | [illegible] |
> | England | [illegible] | [illegible] |
> | Ireland | [illegible] | [illegible] |
> | Wales | [illegible] | [illegible] |
> | Average of above | [illegible] | [illegible] |
> | Austria-Hungary | [illegible] | [illegible] |
> | Russia | [illegible] | [illegible] |
> | Poland | [illegible] | [illegible] |
> | Italy | [illegible] | [illegible] |
> | Average of above 35 | [illegible] | [illegible] |

Notwithstanding the mention of "slight improvement," yet the figures indicate a marked advance over former years. Then, for instance, the countries of Western Europe, which furnished nearly one-half the immigrants. From Germany there was one million laborers in every four people; from England and Wales one in five, and from the other countries ranging up to one in six. When it is remembered that many of these immigrants are women and children, members of families whose heads accompany them, and that farmers and laborers are not classed as skilled workmen, the showing is not bad. Then from those countries the illiteracy is shown to have fallen off 40 per cent; that is, where there were five persons in 1893 who could not read and write, there were only three in 1894. Where minors who have not reached school age are considered, this is by no means a poor exhibit. Even in the immigrants from Austria-Hungary, Russia, Poland and Italy, there is a falling off in the illiteracy of 33½ per cent.

Although even in this light view of the case there may be occasion for more careful supervision of the immigration from eastern Europe, and perhaps some amendments to present laws may be necessary, it is in that report, yet as to western Europe, so far as the figures disclose, a total endorsement of the present system is justly close to being sufficient for every purpose except the absolute prohibition of all undesirables.

DENVER is noted for the present city limits in Denver, the News-Herald says that "every year about this date the Easter all the hopeful country begin to hide eggs to see which shall have the most at that time."

MEMBERSHIP in the Constitutional Convention of Utah is not an honor and honor, but an infamous opinion the further publication of newspaper portraits would help the case materially.

A New York paper says "Don't try to start a fire with lemonade." Why not? The thing is clearly possible.

THE GOSPEL FRUITS.

Latter-day Saints Should Show Them in their Lives,

AND SET AN EXAMPLE TO ALL.

Then They Would Be Above the Reproach of Continued Request for Ignoring Divine Commands.

At the Stake conference in the Tabernacle, the congregation yesterday afternoon (Monday, March 3) was addressed by President George Q. Cannon, as follows:

I happened to be at Davis Stake conference this morning, and I was very pleasing to the words of Elder F. M. Lyman concerning the condition of that Stake. It is most gratifying to find a Stake that supports its own poor, and that does not have to call upon the Trustee-in-Trust for help in that direction, and that is the condition of the Davis Stake. I believe they are a people who are living very near the law, paying by their faith. It would be very gratifying if all the Stakes of Zion were in this condition. The Lord is trying to try us as a people to bring forth the fruits of the Gospel that He has revealed to us. We have had the Gospel taught to us in great power for a long time. Men have worn their lives out in preaching it to us, and the Gospel has been given unto us without money and without price. When I think of the Prophet Joseph and those who were immediately associated with him, and the manner in which they labored, and afterwards the Prophets Brigham and John Taylor and his associates, and how they labored, wearing their lives out declaring the truth unto the people, trying to lift us up and to make us a people such as God desires His people shall be, I feel that we are far from being what we should be. The Lord has given unto us, through His revelations, a great amount of intelligence. He has revealed unto us the plan to a very great extent; He has made known unto us our duties in the future, and I do not believe there is another people upon the face of the earth today who have the same conditions concerning the objects of their existence and the design of God in the organization of the earth as the Latter-day Saints have. You may travel throughout the world, and inquire of the inhabitants thereof, why they are here, and why the earth was created, and what the future of man and of the earth is, and how many are there that can tell anything of the matter? Now the Lord in His infinite mercy has revealed these things. He has told us that we existed before we came here and that we shall exist hereafter. He has told us who we are, that we are the children offspring, and that He has in view for us a career that will bring us into His presence and give us the glory that He possesses, a kind grand career are presented to us in the redemption of those fitted. How they ought to fill us up, and to fill us with noble aspirations! How they ought to elevate our lives and to sanctify us in all our thoughts! The Latter-day Saints ought today to be the most perfect people on the face of the earth; for there is everything to encourage us to be perfect. And yet there is scarcely a conference held but we do not have to listen to the old familiar exhortation about drinking tea and coffee, chewing tobacco, and drinking intoxicants. For over sixty years we have listened to this, and apparently life as seriously to repent in now as it was sixty years ago. A few months ago I read a report of a conference of this. I feel it is a disgrace to us that we have so seriously to be talked to on those simple principles, in view of the knowledge that we have on us. It seems to me that we should be raising a generation now that will serve these evils.

Prohibition is the talk of the hour. The Free Traders of the Church have been accused by members of other denominations of being in favor of free whisky, and of countenancing gambling, and whether prohibition should or should be enjoyed in the Constitution, it can be not admitted to the people of these states. Now the ladies and Saints, so far as they are able, should not be so anxious to be good enough for the prohibition they ought to be, that the majority of such a clause in the Constitution of Utah. Then should we be good enough to do a thing for them. But is this the case? No it is not. Latter-day Saints, women, patronize saloons. Latter-day Saints, women, patronize lottery and other demoralizing gambling. Latter-day Saints, women, patronize theaters, and support their coming by their presence. Now how can we ought to do it, it makes no difference what the law was, if everything the law of Deity it would make no difference what the law was enacted, and yet we are not doing it. We would live above all these things. And we will not be the people of God till we do live above them. We shall not see the manifestations of which we speak and sing, and which we are looking forward to, unless we do live above the laws that are enacted to restrain and punish evil practices. When we individually will have it so we can know that in us the city of Zion will be built up. The rules and regulations of God, if taken was not made to the Latter-day Saints, if it were known that we and Zion were not sent to the Latter-day Saints, and that the Lord was revealed to the Latter-day Saints, do you think we would be to the world? If it was known that we Latter-day Saints were the people of God, that we Latter-day Saints were the people to whom God revealed Himself, and that the Latter-day Saints were the people who were to build up Zion, and that the world knew that we were the people, do you think we would be to the world? If it were