

tains the true reading as once penned by Matthew. And thus an opportunity is given to add to the religious confusion of the world, already resembling that of the builders of the tower of Babel.

As time goes on it becomes more and more evident that the only salvation from error is Divine revelation. That was the light that guided the world of old, and without it progress was impossible. By its rays again mankind will be guided out of the labyrinth from which it now sees no escape. By the acceptance of the Gospel revealed from above in this age, truth will be re-established and with it peace and happiness.

EXPENDING SCHOOL FUNDS.

A letter has been received from R.C. Watt, of Woodland, Summit county, inquiring "how the Territorial school and county school appropriations shall be expended." The question is rather indefinite in not indicating any specific feature as to the line of distribution inquired about, and therefore can be answered only in a general way. By "appropriation," our correspondent probably means the Territorial and county school funds raised through taxes, since there is no appropriation in the usual application of that term.

The Territorial school fund is apportioned by the school commissioner to the various counties and to cities of the first and second classes, on the basis of school population, except the amount necessary to meet certain expenses for school registers, blanks, etc., associated with the administration of the Territorial commissioner's office. This Territorial apportionment is next distributed by the county superintendents to the various school districts, except that to the cities named, which already is in the hands of the district boards. The county school fund is apportioned by the county superintendent to the school districts on the school population basis, except so much as may be necessary for the compensation of the superintendent, board of examiners, assessor and collector, treasurer, expenses of the county institute, and contingent expenses of the county superintendent's office.

The amounts reserved in the Territorial and county funds are expended for the specific purposes retained. The handling of the remainder is with the various district boards, the apportionment having been made thereto. These school boards, whether district or city, expend the funds in any manner necessary for the maintenance and operation of their schools. They employ teachers, make repairs, provide furniture and school apparatus, and furnish fuel and other supplies necessary for school purposes, in the education of children embraced within the range of school population. Reports of all these expenditures are made to the proper officers, reaching in order to the head of the school official system, and by him reported to the Governor and Legislature.

This covers the question of our correspondent. It may be further stated, however, as there is a possibility of the idea being in the inquirer's mind, that there is still another school fund, that

of the school district. For instance, when the funds coming through the apportionments named are insufficient for the current expenses of the schools, the district trustees may assess a tax of one-fourth of one per cent to carry out the purpose of the law. School districts may also issue bonds or levy taxes for the purchase of school grounds and the erection of buildings, etc., for which the territorial and county funds cannot be used.

IMMIGRATION RESTRICTION.

The Immigration Restriction League, which has for its purpose the enactment of further restrictive legislation as to immigration for the United States, has issued its bulletin based on the latest immigration statistics, corrected to Feb. 13, 1895. A comparison is made between 1893 and 1894, showing the total immigration for these years to be: 1893, 440,793; 1894, 288,020; thus indicating a decrease for last year of 35 per cent. There were debarred from entrance in 1893, 1,830 persons; in 1894, 2,389. The estimated emigration for the latter year is 190,840, of which 66 per cent was 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, 43 per cent came from Austria-Hungary, Italy, Poland and Russia; in 1893, 48 per cent, and in 1894, 49 per cent, came from Great Britain, France, Germany and Scandinavia; while the percentage of farmers, laborers, servants, and those with no occupation, was 81 in 1893, and 77 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 sift out the unworthy and undesirable elements when the numbers increase again in the near future. In support of this claim it presents the following statistics:

Of the immigrants sent to us in 1893 by the various countries of Europe, but a small proportion were skilled workmen. Thus among immigrants from Scotland there was 1 skilled in 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 14; Russia, 1 in 18; Poland, 1 in 23; Austria-Hungary, 1 in 20.

Number of persons in each hundred immigrants who cannot read or cannot read and write their own language:

	1892. Feb. 1—Oct. 31.	1894. July 1—Dec. 31
Sweden	1	1
Germany, Norway	2	2
Scotland, France	—	2
England	10	3
Ireland	8	7
Wales	6	0
Average of above	5	3
Austria-Hungary	28	25
Russia	20	26

Poland	56	28
Italy	66	36
Average of above	42	28

Notwithstanding the assertion of "slight improvement," yet the figures indicate a marked advance over former years. Take for instance the countries of Western Europe, which furnished nearly one-half the immigrants. From Scotland there was one skilled laborer in every four persons; from England and Wales one in five, and from the other countries ranging up to one in ten. 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 these countries the illiteracy is shown to have fallen off 40 per cent; that is, where there were five persons in 1892 who could not read and write, there were only three in 1894. When infants who have not reached school age are considered, this is by no means a poor exhibit. Even in the immigration from Austria-Hungary, Russia, Poland and Italy, there is a falling off in the illiteracy of 33½ per cent.

Although even in this latter 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 to aid in that respect, yet as to western Europe, so far as the figures disclose, a strict enforcement of the present statutes is pretty close to being sufficient for every purpose except the absolute prohibition of all immigration.

"SUFFICIENTLY IDIOTIC."

There is one committee in the Colorado legislature, now in session, which does not mince matters 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. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that some of the proposed amendments read very much the same as the present Utah statute. Here is what the committee reported on Saturday:

Committee on state affairs recommends that the bill be indefinitely postponed for the reason that the committee deems it a blow at individual liberty. Such a request by a crowd of men, who admit that medicine is not a science and diagnosis is nothing more than guessing, is, so to speak, simply monumental impudence, and the bill, if enacted into law, would result in tyranny by a crowd of allopathic czars and would be a lasting disgrace to the state. The law we now have is sufficiently idiotic to suit the committee.

It might be needless to add that the report was adopted, there not being one member who would venture to antagonize the forcible though brusquely worded recommendation. Whether or not the expression "sufficiently idiotic" aptly describes Colorado's medical law, it could be applied to a good many statutory provisions in