

a better way than by putting half a dozen faith-curers in prison for not giving their wives and children the medical treatment which is common in the community. If some people die for want of drugs, a great many die because of them. If society will take precautionary measures to protect children from the ignorance or the religious enthusiasm of their parents or guardians, it will carry protective measures as far as it can carry them with safety or advantage."

It is not difficult to draw the line beyond which legislation should not extend in relation to this subject. Society has the right to enforce such measures as will check the spread of infectious or contagious diseases, and to provide suitable medical attendance and care for the sick. But it has no right to compel a rational person to use remedies to which he objects.

WHISTLING TO KEEP IT UP.

On January 9, the chief "Liberal" anti-"Mormon" organ feels ill, but pretends to be well. It cracks a sickly, machine editorial smile, about two sticks in length, over the ticket of its party. It is one of those facial contortions that expand the mouth but give no response from the eye. It is like one of those abortive attempts to please put on by some people when a particular friend or a person in high social standing cracks a weak joke. They feel bound to put on the appearance of appreciation when they feel it not.

The pretended pleasure of our "Liberal" cotemporary over the selections made for candidates by the precinct conventions is too transparent to take, and is not shared by the better portion of its own party. Many prominent "Liberals" are open in their declarations of disgust, and their dissatisfaction fatters as the grumbling grows. One of that class yesterday said candidly: "Well, there is no denying the fact that the ticket, besides being unsatisfactory as a whole, shows the class that are running the political business on our side."

The "organ" advises the members of the People's Party to scan the Liberal ticket and see whether they would not wish to have the public affairs of the city manipulated by such men rather than any thing their own party could put up. They did not need the suggestion. They have examined the list of candidates and are much more satisfied with the "Liberal" ticket than are those who compose the brains and ability of the party it is supposed to represent. If the People had had a

voice in the selection of a ticket for their opponents there are not a few names on the one decided upon that they would have endorsed so far as the selection is concerned. They would naturally favor a representation conspicuous for its weakness.

We do not mean to assert that all of the names are weak. Such a position would be unfair and incorrect. But we do hold with a large number of "Liberals," that the array is exceedingly thin as a whole. There are some capable men in it, but, being largely in the minority, if the ticket should, by any possible chance (we do not for a moment admit it) be elected, the heavier though much less numerous side of the City Council would be unable to keep the lighter and more erratic and unreliable preponderating element level.

Yes, the People's Party are pretty well satisfied with the "Liberal" ticket, so far, because it is not one which, as a whole, can be consistently sustained.

TO EDUCATE THE INDIANS.

SOME weeks ago we made reference to the Lake Mohonk Indian Conference, held during last autumn, and comprised of persons interested in the welfare and progress of the Indian. Considerable zeal was developed among the persons attending the conference, upon this subject, and their efforts promise to bring forth extensive and important results at an early date.

Dr. Lyman Abbott, one of the leading workers in the interests of the Indian, wrote a letter to a number of officials in each of the States and Territories in which Indians are found, inviting from the recipients an expression of their opinions upon the subject of a general system of compulsory education for the children of the red men, in accordance with a plan which was adopted at the Lake Mohonk conference. This plan was to this effect: "That the United States Government organize at once, at Federal expense, and under Federal control, a system of compulsory education on a sufficiently large scale to secure the education of all Indian children of school age now or lately upon the reservations."

In support of this proposition the following reasons were given:

"1st. If the Indians are allowed to grow up in ignorance and pauperism, they will inevitably become a burden upon the communities in which they reside.

2d. The burden involved in their education ought not to be thrown upon the people of the States and Territories in which they reside. It is a national and not a local duty.

3rd. It is too great a tax to be undertaken by the churches, who have all they can do to prosecute successfully their legitimate work.

4th. The Government has abundant resources; in the Indian Bureau the necessary machinery, and in the present head of that bureau, General Morgan, and the present Superintendent of Schools, Dr. Dorchester, men abundantly capable to organize such a system of Indian education."

Hon. Henry Sabin, Superintendent of Instruction, Des Moines, Iowa, favors the plan, but would include manual training. He observes:

"The Indians should be taught that work is honorable in the highest degree, and I should have little confidence in any system of education for them which left that out of the account.

To educate the Indian should mean to civilize him, and that must be the persistent work of generations. The nation is abundantly able, and some immediate plan of organization should be attempted tending to the solution of this race problem."

Hon. S. B. Axtell, ex-governor of New Mexico, writes a letter in favor of the main features of the plan, and embracing a number of excellent suggestions. He remarks that most of the Indians in his Territory live in villages, and recommends that the laws be extended over them, and enforced in the district courts. He favors compelling the attendance of Indian children at school by penalties to be inflicted upon the parents by the courts; perfect freedom of religious instruction, but a non-sectarian character for the schools; and instruction in the principles of morality as distinguished from theology or religious tenets.

Hon. Jacob S. Boreman, Territorial School Commissioner of Utah, writes a somewhat lengthy reply to Dr. Abbott's letter, favoring, in the main, the proposed plan of compulsory Indian education. He would have the curriculum include both intellectual and industrial instruction, and also some course of training that would develop the manhood and self-reliance of the red men, and teach them that "there is in themselves an ability to provide for themselves." He is of opinion that, unless the Indians "are taught how to take hold of business as the white man takes hold of it," their "extinction is inevitable."

General Thomas J. Morgan, the present head of the Indian Department, is heartily in favor of the adoption of some adequate system