

enunciated in the Scriptures. According to the logic of his theory in regard to harmony of religious thought, however, if he held views opposed to scriptural doctrines, there could still exist a united condition between his conceptions of truth and the expressions of the Bible. His reasoning is decidedly tortuous. His own situation as a non-conformist is a flat contradiction of the theory he announced at Syracuse.

SEX IN EDUCATION.

RECENTLY the University of St. Andrews in Scotland opened its doors to women absolutely on the same conditions as to men. This step has been widely commented on, and for the most part favorably. An eminent scientist named Sir James Crichton Browne has, however, taken exception, and characterizes it as a downward or retrogressive movement of a disastrous nature. In a lecture recently before the London Medical Society he endeavored to show that women were physically unfitted to enter the lists in the higher walks of education. His main contention was that the female brain is lighter than that of the male, that its specific gravity is also less, and that in the male the blood supply is chiefly directed to the promotion of intellectuality, volition and ideality, while in the female it is directed to the portions of the system concerned in the sensory functions.

A prominent medical man in this country promulgated a theory of a similar character a few years ago, and stated that if we were to have highly intellectual and university educated women, it would be at the expense of the physical and mental characteristics which are now esteemed woman's greatest charms.

PUBLIC TASTE IN LITERATURE.

THE St. Louis Public Library contained on July 1, 1891, about 80,000 volumes. The circulation for the year ending with the date mentioned showed a home issue of 122,000 volumes, and a library reading room issue of 78,000, making a total issue of nearly 200,000 volumes. Of the home issue nearly 53 per cent. of the volumes were fiction, and only .57 per cent. philosophy. The total number of philosophical works taken home for use was 694, and consulted in the library 791. These figures prove that St. Louis is not a city of philosophers. In theology it is not much better. Only 1 per cent. of the books taken home were theological, and of these consulted in the library about 2 per cent. were of the same class. History runs up to about 7 per cent., and juvenile literature about 25 per cent.

The statistics pertaining to the St. Louis public library will apply mostly to the average library in all American cities. Fiction is the chief mental food of the present time. Even of the books consulted in the library 18 per cent. were fiction, while only 14 per cent. were cyclopedias, magazines and books of reference. And yet with all this voracity for fiction St. Louis has not produced a novelist, except Mr. McCulloch of the *Hobo-Democrat*. His letters about Utah can perhaps be classed as fiction.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

A GOOD way to acquire an idea of the steady growth of the United States is to take a retrospective glance at Presidential elections. The Electoral College this year consists of 444 votes. The Constitution provides that the number of Presidential electors from each State shall be equal to the number of Representatives and Senators from the State in Congress. Under the recent apportionment the aggregate number of Senators is 88, and Representatives 356, which will compose the next Congress, making a total of 444. In the political conventions of both the Democrat and Republican parties the usual basis of representation is two delegates for each elector. Though Territories are not represented in the Electoral College, yet they are in the conventions.

At the first election in 1789 the total electoral vote was 73. In 1792 it was 135, in 1796, 138, and the same in 1800. It kept on steadily increasing until 1884, when it numbered 401 votes, and the same in 1888. This year it has increased by 43. Six new States have been admitted since 1884, which, in addition to the increase in congressional districts, through the new apportionment, accounts for the augmentation. Benjamin Harrison in 1888 carried twenty States, with an electoral vote of 233. They were as follows: California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont and Wisconsin. The vote for these states this year will aggregate about 249. Grover Cleveland carried 18 states with an electoral vote of 168. Fifteen of these are known as the solid south, while three others, Connecticut, New Jersey and West Virginia, are more or less doubtful. The popular vote for Cleveland aggregated 5,536,524, for Harrison 5,441,923, thus showing a majority of nearly 100,000 for the beaten candidate. This illustrates the anomaly of the electoral college.

The constitution provides that each state shall select its own electors in whatever way it chooses. The 12th amendment to the constitution provides for the method of casting this electoral vote. Electors have been chosen in the past in various ways, but latterly the system of electing by the vote of the people at large from each state has prevailed. Hence the popular majority in a State decides the issue, no matter how the Congressional districts may go. It is possible for a State to elect a Democratic Congressman next November out of a total of fourteen, and yet that State may have fourteen Republican electors in the next college.

An issue has just been decided before the Supreme Court of Michigan on the very point. The legislature of that State passed a law providing for the election of presidential electors by Congressional districts, and dividing the State into two districts for the Senatorial electors. The constitutionality of this law had been questioned by the chiefs of the Republican party, and they asked for a decision in the matter. That court

affirmed the constitutionality of the law, according to a dispatch in last evening's News.

PRINCELY PRACTICE.

IN the southern part of India is a State or division called Travancore, which is presided over by a maharajah, equivalent to a governor of one of our States, except that the former's power is not so restricted and he subjects himself to a custom which could never obtain here. This consists of being "weighed in the balances" (literally) every year, about the beginning of June, and his weight in gold is then distributed among his loyal subjects who have assembled about the palace gates. It is a fair presumption that there are not many absentees on such occasions, and that those who can't come are generally represented. This performance has recently been repeated and is chronicled as a success. Doubtless.

We can thus see how greatly it is to the people's interest to keep the sovereign in good condition throughout the year and in extra good order about weighing time—a state of things mutually beneficial.

POLITICAL STRAWS.

THE genuine Republicans will ratify the Presidential ticket nominated at Minneapolis, at the Theatre tonight. There is a suggestive feature connected with the announcement of the gathering. In the list of speakers who will address the meeting are the names of two gentlemen who have heretofore trined with the "Liberal" faction. If this fact signifies anything it means that they have wisely concluded to conform to the inevitable—renounce local factionalism and join with the national party, represented in Utah by the "straights." The fact that such men as Secretary Wells and Mr. E. W. Tatlock have come to this conclusion, signifies that numbers of others who have been holding aloof have reached the same determination. Let the good work go forward in its relation to both the great national parties.

ILLNESS OF PRESIDENT HATCH.

THE friends of President Abraham Hatch, of Heber City, Wasatch County, will regret to learn that, on last Sunday morning, he was seized with a dangerous illness. The Wasatch Wave states that the complaint resembled Asiatic cholera. The symptoms were nausea, accompanied by severe cramping of the back and limbs. The paper from which this information is gleaned is dated the 14th inst. On that day Brother Hatch was, although still confined to his room, recovering. The exciting cause of the attack is supposed to have been overwork. He had been overwhelmed with business of late, and had applied himself to it from early morning till late at night. We hope soon to hear of his regaining his usual health.