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Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

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BE CAREFUL AND WISE.

Some of our State legislators have had little or no experience in the important work of framing, amending and passing bills. We suppose it is from that they be extremely careful to look within the lines of their legitimate powers. The judicial and executive branches of the State government are as independent in their respective spheres as the legislative branch is in the same domain. Keep that point in view, friends. Also bear in mind that nothing you do will stand in contrary to the Constitution of the United States or the Constitution of this State. It would be a sad waste of valuable time to enact something which would be knocked out of court on the first test, for unconstitutionality. Lawyers in the Legislature should be in the watch for this, and those members who are not lawyers could do their good common sense, combined experience and hard-edge of public needs. And while they express anything resembling that in contrary to their best judgment, they ought to support by their votes, if not with long speeches, every measure that will be for the public welfare, consistent with of course, party or private rule and dictate.

NO LEGISLATIVE TINKERING.

The election of United States Senators by popular vote, we believe, would be a salutary change of method. A constitutional amendment to that end, we think, would be supported by a large majority of people throughout the country. That should be urged by those who are desirous of the change. But it would be well not to tinker with this important piece of necessary work. While the law stands as it is, the real difficulty will remain, no matter how many conventions may express public opinion in sections, or how many ballots may be stamped with sectional or personal preferences.

Don't play with this question or make patchwork of it. State Legislatures should set money with a quiver vitalized by the National Constitution. Memorializing Congress is all right. Agitating the subject of the substitution of popular voting for legislative election is proper. Directing public attention to the evils of the present method is in line, and will be supplemented by the object lessons afforded by several sensational elections this year.

But don't potter with a national question, lightly. If you do, Utah legislators, you will simply make a mess of it. Either have the election of a United States Senator where it constitutionally belongs, or work for a change in the Constitution, which is the only effectual remedy.

A DANGER TO THE STATE.

Among the States that have paid special attention to the liquor problem is South Dakota. Its popular vote a constitutional amendment has been adopted there providing for State control of the traffic, practically on the pattern of the South Carolina dispensary plan. The State has tried prohibition for some years but, as it seems with but indifferent success.

The history of the war in South Carolina against intoxicants is quite interesting. It will be remembered that the retail liquor dealers at first met the dispensary law with violent opposition, but Governor Tillman fearlessly enforced its provisions. Its opponents secured a lower decision to the effect that the State had no power to prohibit the sale of liquor imported in "original packages," and under this decision intoxicants came into the State by the car load put up in small bottles. The supreme court, however, sustained the governor in this fight, with the result, it is asserted, that today there is not an "original package" sold in the State and but few "blind tigers." There are in the entire State but ninety-five dispensaries, but no liquor can be purchased on the premises.

The State does not propose to limit the liberty of the citizens in consume at home whatever they want of the dangerous fluid, but it does abolish the saloon as a place where the moral instincts can soak, drink and bust. It is to remain to be seen if South Dakota has not adopted by voting for the following constitutional amendment:

The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors shall be under exclusive State control and shall be conducted by duly authorized agents of the State. The shall be paid by salary and not by commission.

It is claimed that Prohibitionists favor the dispensary system because of its tendency towards prohibition, which all agree that the abolition of the saloon is in itself a great victory for temperance and sweeper sobriety.

The liquor traffic has in some States very properly been made a subject for State legislation. Its influence in other States which fell through the power of whole sovereignty and quickly. The necessary of should are hardly less dangerous than those of statutes, which states sovereignty are valid upon to conduct, and it should be treated accordingly.

While on this subject, it may not be amiss to refer to an able paper on the effects of alcohol, published in the Physician and Surgeon of August last, in which the author dispels some popular errors regarding the virtue of the drug as a stimulant. He contends that it has been proved by infallible tests that the average muscular strength of a man two hours after having taken two ounces of whisky is but about two-thirds of what it was before. This notable diminution of physical strength remains for many hours. Thousands of experiments have also established the fact that soldiers in every climate, be heat, cold or rain, are better able to endure fatigue if they do not touch intoxicants.

The influence of alcohol upon the mind is as injurious as upon the body. Once who habitually uses it is very much less in mental amount of care and forethought. He becomes communicative, confiding, perhaps abusive. His power of reason and judgment becomes to some extent paralyzed, and the lower or propensities of his nature are no longer held in check. Self-adoration increases as the power of self-criticism decreases. Alcohol paralyzes the nerve centers and it takes in large doses causes stupor and sometimes death.

Back to the testimony of science from the actual dangers of the liquor traffic. Private efforts at its restriction may well look to legislators for aid. Public safety, as can be abundantly substantiated from the criminal records of the land, demands the restriction of traffic in an article by the use of which human beings are sometimes rendered as irresponsible and as dangerous as wild animals.

A MENDICANT EARL.

The "great scandal statesman" of the late Earl Rosebery's estate, confirmed in recent dispatches from London, is a familiar figure on the streets of the metropolis. He is a man of about forty-five years of age, dressed in the shabby-genteel style, and is generally found on the streets by his wife, who turns the crank of the piano-organ while her lord and master stands on the curbstone, and with a courtly bow returns, at one penny each, small pamphlets which contain the claimant's autobiography. The couple reside in one of the numerous two-class tenement houses in the vicinity of the Angel, Islington, N. and for several years were performers on the street in precisely the same manner in London and the provinces as now and during their stay in the United States. The claimant styles himself Lord Hilton, and seems to be taken in the street for a living, to spite his father, Earl Rosebery, who disowned him years ago, and whose death has just been announced. If the organ-grinder is not the earl's son, it is probable that his public claims would have received attention from the police long ago, but there may be considerable difficulty attending any effort on his part to prove his legitimacy.

RATIFY THE TREATY.

The United States Senate program for the week contains ninety of discussions of the peace treaty, and the vote is to be taken on the 6th of February. Among the speakers is Senator Hawlins. When the matter is finally disposed of in the Senate, that body will have had it under consideration for about a month, without comparing, so far as known, any new light upon the features of the treaty.

By the Paris agreement Spain relinquishes all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba, and cedes to the United States Porto Rico, the other West Indian islands and the island of Guam unconditionally. The Philippine Islands are also "ceded," the United States to pay $20,000,000 presumably for Spanish improvements. These are the main features of the treaty. The Senate, so far, has chiefly considered the question of what to do with the archipelago after the ratification of that measure, forgetting the first duty of officially ending the war with Spain in the only manner consistent with the nation's honor.

It is evident that it is necessary to ratify the treaty first. After that there will be ample time for discussing the proper disposition of the territory that surrenders recovery to the United States.

FATAL VACCINATION.

The story from Cleveland, O., to the effect that a boy, eleven years old, died of lockjaw caused by vaccination at a free dispensary, is sure to receive attention at a time when the anti-vaccination agitation is becoming popular. As will be remembered, the British parliament some time ago enacted a law exempting from vaccination all who have conscientious scruples against the performance of the operation. As many as 10,000 certificates of exemptions have already been issued, are free and, school children have found it necessary to hand in to teachers and public officials to the process. A few more cases like that of the little Cleveland child will certainly add fuel to the agitation on this side of the water. The report is that the lymph used was pure and that the antiseptic treatment was applied but the patient was attacked with tetanus which ended fatally notwithstanding the efforts of three physicians to save his life.

JUST ONCE AGAIN.

Once more we have to speak the anti-Mormon local paper against itself. Notwithstanding the exposure of its untruths and self-contradiction, it keeps on its daily career that the "Mormon" has "lapsed" as "imperial" language that it did not use, to wit, "the corrupt use of money in politics." It is amusing to see that sheet struggle to work out of the hole in which it made itself, and yet dipping the hole deeper every day. It declares that the term "corrupt," and kindred terms in regard to "corruption" and the use of "the lucre" in politics is in the exclusive vocabulary of the Mormons. But in the same breath it says:

On January 19th the anti-Mormon sheet and editorially:

"Did we not tell the truth when we said that Heber J. Grant has proved the principle that it is not so hard to use money in politics as it is office as to use knowledge's abilities?"

Also the same day:

"That statement referred to its legitimate conclusion would lead into politics a system of corruption that would have excelled Boss Tweed in his palmiest days."

On Jan. 23rd the same paper said:

What we have charged is that there is a corruption fund in the field and more contributed to politics against it."

On January 24 it assailed the Deseret News for disputing its vile inferences, false deductions and shameless misquotations and asked concerning the great letter:

Would it not have declared that if was an impudent and scandalous trick and for money? And would it not have condemned the words as supporting a corrupt use of money in politics?"

The foregoing are only samples. They are enough out of the mass of such words to show their vitiation. And yet the sheet that printed them dares sensible hearts and cause it never used the words "corrupt" or "corruption" in reference to this matter!

It is of no use to pursue this any further. Not a day passes but the anti-Mormon venue "pinns a false construction upon the words" of an opponent. If its readers cannot perceive that, their intelligence must be of an order so low as that of its own venerity. Its lack of memory suggests the need of medical attention, but its lack of honor and consistency is beyond human remedy.

COMMENTS ON ROBERTS.

A dispatch to the New York Sun of the 22nd inst., dated Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 21, gives Col. Thomas W. Higginson's views on the Utah solution, as follows:

A decidedly original treatment is given to the question of seating Congressman-elect Roberts of Utah by Col. Thomas W. Higginson, in a letter replying to an invitation to join the executive committee of the New Anti-Polygamy League. He says:

"I have read your letter and am not inclined upon reflection to do what you wish.

"Perhaps I am always disposed to join a new society, as I belong to too many already.

"Second—Though I have much regard for Mr. Powers, your choice of an organ gives a sensational aspect to the whole movement.

"Third—As to the main question, if Mr. Roberts had defied the law by taking a plural marriage since the admission of Utah as a State I should agree with your position. This is not, however, alleged. The question what an honest polygamist should do in regard to his plural wives, after such marriage is declared illegal, is a difficult one. Having taken them in that time he cannot morally cast them off and should continue to support them. That Mr. Roberts has done more than this has never been proved, so far as I know.

"The chief and most prominent note in the Mormon question is the polygamy. It seems to me very desirable that able men, even if they have erred on this point, should represent the state of Utah, just as it was desirable, after the abolition of slavery, to bring back into public life the chief of the former slaveholders.

"I cannot but expect that many of your signers might be equally ready to exclude from the United States Senate a Jew, a Roman Catholic, or an atheist, if they had the power. The spirit of persecution dies hard. Apart from polygamy, we have no more right to "Utah Movement a setback," as you say, than to give a setback to any other body of believers or disbelievers."

The blizzard in Western Wyoming is likely to be a cold snap for northern Utah.

Gen. Eagan is a warning to officials of how easy it is for an army man to talk himself out of a job.

The death of Rev. Myron W. Reed at Denver today removes from mortality a talented public speaker and a popular man in the Centennial State.

The British and American joint high commission has agreed on all American-Canadian questions except the lumber question, and even that is likely to be fitted to a close fit during the coming week.

If the stories of Filipino outrages on Spanish civil prisoners be true in only one-tenth the degree stated in the dispatches, there is occasion for the intervention of force by Americans to relieve the sufferers from such inhuman treatment.

Richard Croker, the New York Tammany leader, denies that he is in favor of the expansion policy of the United States because of his patriotic love for American institutions, which he desired to see adopted by the Philippine islanders in aid of their civilization.

Spanish statesmen are now pointing out the mistakes Americans are making in the Philippines. Since the Spanish and American ideas of exercising control are radically opposed to each other, it may be expected that the dose will call every American policy a mistake.

The early construction of a Pacific cable is now reasonably certain. The line will be laid by the United States government, which has made the surveys and will touch Hawaii, Guam and Luzon. From Manila it is only 400 miles to Hongkong and with this brief connecting link made, the earth will be girdled by the electric news messenger.

The case of Joseph Hale of Chicago is another triumph of cranial surgery. Hale was subject to epileptic attacks as a result of a bullet lodged which was pronounced incurable. By a new invention the bullet was located, the operation of trepanning relieved the pain, and now he is to be discharged in a few days as cured.

The Goddard boys of Sacramento, Cal., contend to rather greatly the dangerous pastime of catching a marble from from a gun with the priming of an unloaded cartridge, but when by mistake a loaded cartridge was slipped in, one boy's head was blown almost entirely away. The sad event is one more instance of the extreme peril of Beecher as marbles.

The weather bureau is accumulating data for this time of the year, but meteorologists are not without anxiety for the future. Kissed by the warm rays of the sun, trees are already commencing to show signs of awakening from their winter's slumber, forsaken early in bud, more on the twelve buds exposed to varying blasts and death under a white cover.

The London Times, speaking of the Chinese sentiment in the western states of the American Union, politely remarks that the West is the quarter to which the world must look for the "center of American power in the near future." This ought to be a number to eastern Sun van Winkles who still are dreaming about the "wild and woolly West."

Lord Roberts, the famous British general, in discussing the czar's proposition for international disarmament, asks, "What would unarmed civilization do against armed barbarism?" There is no occasion to worry. The czar's scheme will never reach to an armed civilization while the brahmans of mortal kings prevail.

The increase of armament by Russia and France is yet a long way in the rear of what Britain is doing. The latter now has a proposition to make well drilled soldiers of all youths between 17 and 19 years of age, as a reserve force, and is building more than three times as many warships as the whole number of protected vessels in the American navy.

The Copper River and Yukon railway company wants government aid in the way of $10,000 a mile subsidy for building a railway and telegraph line in Alaska. It is a question whether the government experience in the Pacific railroads cases will make it favorable to such a grant, yet the assistance given to the Pacific roads was one of the chief factors in the development of the Great West.

Even the London Chronicle seems to think that 1900 is the last year of the present century. It speaks of 1901 as the nearest "the side the last day of the last year but one of the 19th century." It is but natural that our thoughts should revert to the history of that "wonderful century," to which a contemporary wittily replies that this thing has got to be settled some and for all within the next two years.

Will the United States Senate defeat the whole Spanish-American treaty? is now a most interesting question. Spain's representatives are unanimous in of the opinion, apparently with good reason, that any important modification of the document relative to the Philippines would have matters where they were last August, and would require a new peace conclusion, with which Spain would have an advantage which she did not possess formerly.

A new national political party has been launched at Ann Arbor, Mich. It is called the Farmer party, and its chief purpose is to see that the organization of the country, and the proportion of representation in Congress. The complaint now is that lawyers dominate beyond the proper ratio. Possibly the new party may succeed in supplanting dishonest lawyers with honest farmer congressmen, as proposed, but the probability is that few really capable, successful farmers will care to change their vocation for the worries and strife of political life.

When it comes to paying Spain that $20,000,000 for the Philippines, the amount may be considerably reduced by American counter claims. Already there is a statement that the Spanish expenditure at Porto Rico got away with between three hundred and four hundred thousand pesos in cash which he should have left to his American successor. If it is as reported, this amount ought to be returned. It is likely also that there will other claims which may cause Spain to discuss diplomatically the dishonesty of more than one of her colonial governors.

A Geneva paper gives a remarkable instance of the revelation of the plague microbe. In 1895, it says, the Dutch city of Harlem was devastated by the plague. Among the families that perished was one by the name of Cloza, the members of which were buried in the Harlem church. About thirty years ago it was found necessary to repair the vault, and masons were engaged for that purpose. Now, although more than two centuries had passed since the bodies were interred in that vault, all the workingmen were attacked with the glandular swelling characteristic of the plague. They were sent to a hospital where after careful treatment they all recovered.

THE PEACE TREATY.

[Denver Post.]

To judge from present appearances the Paris treaty has not made any marked progress toward ratification in the Senate, and what is more, it is not likely to unless opposition is appeased by concessions. Of this fact Senator Davis, who is chairman of the committee on foreign relations and in charge of the treaty, has been informed by a majority of the opposition which notes that before a vote shall be taken on the treaty either an amendment to it must be made or a separate resolution passed to the effect that the United States will exercise no sovereignty over, nor control over the Philippine islands. When an understanding of this nature the opposition is ready to accept the treaty.

THE PHILIPPINE SITUATION.

[Chicago Record.]

In dealing with the Filipino it must be remembered that they are by instinct and by reason of long years of tyrannical treatment highly suspicious of the motives and intentions of foreigners. So far from their distrust causing them to be grateful for their deliverer they have no word that expresses gratitude, no way of saying "Thank you." I expect that this defect is the main objectionable feature in recognize authority that does not confess itself by force. Not only will it be the force he contributes packed before them, but they must be made to feel its power at the instant when the nation is ready to run counter to it. If they are allowed to pass an inch beyond the limit marked out for them they are sure doubt the capacity of their rulers to keep them within the mentioned bounds, and they jump to the conclusion that they cannot be repressed at all.

SUCCESSFUL SHOOD-DEMS.

The prosecution of the administration for its work in regards to the Filipinos, is to rather those of the Dem. home, but rather to it them for the anti-government and anti-Republican direction, which Dey can make only after such experiences and contact with a native Filipino as are denied to the anti-expansion people. It certainly is a very false that, as have assented contingent, "Dey" understanding these Oriental islands which so soon into the danger, and one of them is after saying Dred Dem of Aguinaldo who has and cute-dancey, and made them from themselves from the insurgent and contrasts that cost Dey a dying now of efforts to Aguinaldo and his insurgent followers.

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8 Boys' 6 to 12 Ulsters, were $4.00, now $2.25	23 Men's Suits, were $6.50, now $4.50
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