

annoyance as well as a burlesque on ideal good taste? Why do they afflict themselves with starched shirt fronts, stiff collars and hard hats, when common sense would condemn without argument all of these abominations? Moreover, why, she would like to know, do they keep up the fashion of stuffing a lot of superfluous shirt into the tops of their pants instead of dispensing with the useless annoyance and disciplining that garment with a waist-band and buttons?

These are by no means all the "absurdities" she points out in man's attire, but they are sufficient to illustrate her assumption, that women are not responsible for all the fooleries in fashion.

THE AUTHORSHIP OF RECIPROCITY.

Now that reciprocity in trade is becoming one of the most popular features of our political economy, a sharp newspaper controversy has arisen as to who was its originator. Several politicians and newspaper correspondents contend that President Harrison is the real author of the reciprocity clause of the new tariff law.

The *Chicago Inter-Ocean* divides the credit between Mr. Blaine and the President. It admits, of course, that Mr. Blaine was the first to suggest the idea of reciprocity, and that it annoyed him when the House passed the bill without adopting his suggestion. This was why he did not make an effort when the bill went to the Senate to force his reciprocity amendment. And the Aldrich amendment is said to be really the work of President Harrison.

The *Boston Traveller* maintains that the honor, of right, belongs to Senator Blair. The Blair amendment to the tariff bill of 1883, the *Traveller* says, contains not only the spirit but the essential features of the reciprocity provision of the present tariff act. This amendment will be found in the *Congressional Globe*, page 2936, February 20, 1883.

A good deal has been said about the New Hampshire Senator, as to his attitude on public education, and on the liquor traffic, on both of which questions he was regarded as somewhat of a crank. He has also incurred the enmity of China, and on the whole seems to be very unpopular.

But if he was not the author of the reciprocity scheme, he was at least ahead of some of his party leaders in its advocacy, and it may be that some of his other views may yet be taken up by more popular men, who will receive the credit that properly belongs to the alleged crank.

THE POPULATION OF IDAHO.

THE population of the State of Idaho according to the present census is 84,885. In 1880 it was 32,610. This shows an increase of 51,775, or 158.77 per cent., during the decade.

In three counties only are decreases shown. These apparent decreases are due to the fact that portions of those counties were taken from other counties.

There are nine cities and towns having each a population of 500 or more. Boise City in 1880 had 1899, in 1890 2311. Montpelier had in 1880 546, in 1890 1174. The towns of Weiser, Bellevue, Wallace and Caldwell in 1880 had no place in the census reports, in 1890 they contain respectively 901, 892, 878 and 779 inhabitants. Paris, Lewiston and Grangeville have populations respectively of 898, 849 and 540.

Some of these particulars have been published before, but these figures are official and are given more in detail.

EXAMPLE OF BAD POLITICS.

A PAMPHLET is being sent out from Buffalo which introduces its mission to the public in the following language:

"We found that the great party had been betrayed into the hands of a concealed and contemptible man. We immediately organized for action, and promptly adopting the policy of our great leader, Samuel J. Tilden, a 'still hunt' was inaugurated, which has disclosed the existence of over 2,000,000 of anti-Cleveland Democrats, every one of whom is pledged irrevocably to vote against him, no matter whom the opposing candidate may be. We meet frequently and secretly, and have our passwords and grips, and visiting delegates, whose business it is to report progress and see that all branches of our order work in harmony, and we are prepared to present an invulnerable phalanx against the election of Grover Cleveland to any public office."

This enterprising Buffalo society ought to attract considerable attention. The great strife among the political "workers" in populous centres seems to be to determine who can get the lowest in their political methods and at the same time avoid a term behind the bars; and if these Buffalo "heelers" have not reached bed rock on this line, there is no use for the genius of this decade to make further effort to do so.

"Adopting the policy of our great leader Samuel J. Tilden," says this interesting pamphlet, "we began a still hunt," etc., "which disclosed the existence of two million anti-Cleveland Democrats." If it was the "policy" of Samuel J. Tilden to organize secret clubs of character blackeners, to go "still hunting" through the country on a mission to foul the name of some individual who might be a candidate for office, Mr. Tilden has been greatly misunder-

stood by the public. It has been the habit of most people to regard Mr. Tilden as a statesman and citizen who has given much honor to his country. If his genius in politics consisted of an unusual ability in organizing and disciplining secret character assassins the papers and orators of this country should cease immediately to speak of him as a statesman, for statesmen do not engage in that sort of business.

Touching Mr. Cleveland's proposed nomination for the presidency, we have no opinion to express. It is he and the politicians for it. But whether he wins or loses, we should say without qualification that when the fortunes of Mr. Cleveland or any other candidate, Democrat or Republican, are controlled by such methods as are implied in this Buffalo pamphlet, the nation will have suffered a degradation which it cannot afford. Self-respecting citizens who have the honor of free institutions at heart, should be on the watch for all such foul associations and see to it that no honorable man is made the victim of their disfavor, nor a worthy cause disgraced by their fellowship.

While political education is becoming popular in this Territory, it is a good time to begin the "still hunt" for bogus politicians, who may always be spotted by their genius for leadership in just such organizations as that in Buffalo.

A DECIED IMPROVEMENT.

WE republish the platform of the Utah Republicans. In Wednesday's issue we gave it as it appeared in the *Times*, the local organ of the party. But it was amended, after its introduction, by striking out those references to the Democratic party to which some exceptions were taken in these columns. Other Salt Lake papers published the platform as we did, supposing it was correct. The *Times* last evening gave a corrected copy and we now do the same.

The brief reference we made to the doubtful definition of Democratic principles would have been unnecessary, if that part of the seventh paragraph now stricken out had not appeared. The expressions it contained were in conflict with the sentiments set forth in the second paragraph, which recognize the changes that have occurred, and condemn the revival of old bitterness occasioned by past conditions. As we understand it, the Democratic party, whatever it may have done in the past, does not now maintain the right of secession or deny that the United States form a nation.