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WHY TWO STATE UNIVERSITIES?

We proposed the question upon this subject in the newly-elected legislature of this Territory, because it is important and they should take ample time to consider it well before coming together. It will probably require no answer at their hands, and we think it essential that they prepare themselves to answer it aright.

It is wished to revive the memory of the rather undignified bickering through which, in consideration of votes promised and given, the Territory's funds last years ago were parceled out to various institutions. The Lesser Asylum needed an appropriation, and so did the Utah University; but the representatives of minor counties also felt that they ought to have a slice of the county's favors, so the Reform School at Ogden and the Agricultural College at Logan were called into being. We do not here cry the expropriation for these institutions were unnecessary; we merely allude now to the program that was executed in getting every available dollar, and voting it here and there in pursuance thereof. At the time there were a few men, if we remember rightly, who had given the matter of public education serious thought, and who advanced some wise reasons why the affiliation of all so contemplated by the establishment of the Agricultural College as a separate and in many respects a rival university, should be avoided. We recall, by the way, that many of these wise reasons came from men who did not live in Salt Lake City, and who could have had no selfish or personal motive, therefore, for urging that the proposed agricultural institution should be united with and be an adjunct of the one territorial school already in existence. Their argument was that with the appropriations which would, in the case of division, go to two slender and half-starved concerns, would be sufficient to establish and maintain with credit one school which would answer every possible requirement of the state college, and at the same time constitute a feeder to the public school system which would be a source of pride to the people.

It has been a matter of general regret that these sensible propositions were lost sight of then, but there is a hope that there some persons or at least their arguments will be more effective with our new body of legislators. There has been some experience acquired in the direction of higher education which we did not have at that time. We may possibly profit a little by the experience. Certainly it is we are wrong then to do what we have done, it would now be a far more improvidential one, if not a direct imposition upon the people, to perpetuate the mistake longer.

From a casual acquaintance with the case we should say that at least $50,000 a year is now being absolutely wasted in maintaining this useless battle. Such conjecture is too easily if the people of Salt Lake, which county has the University, and the people of Cache, which county has the College, do not think so, the people of the other counties of the Territory which have to bear their share of the load, will doubtless think so. The Territory is now in a new state of finance, scarcely able to sustain the capable university with credit, and its justice to its other obligations. Were the revenue of the Territory far more generous than they are—say what two or twenty times its present wealth—it would still be a question whether any appropriation for higher education would be better or worse than a parcel of educational money bickering than they would with one. The experience of other commonwealths is that, even where the question of funds does not enter, it is almost invariably a mistake to multiply institutions. Unity of purpose is generally attained, and economy is secured, when division or affiliation is impossible and absolutely it is treason. But let us be in earnest at present to look at the bottom facts of the subject. Every man who sets prominently in the rule above named, or which, presumes the two universities have, thinks that the proper thing to do. That the Territory should be appropriated to one of the purposes so strongly will only a effect the finally superior of either one or the present time, or it would be a little more sense and cost for some time to come. Bickering and sectarian jealousy, if not worse, would be the result.

If the former, a large portion of the $100,000 or more which is yearly earned should by the young men seeking a higher training, and be spent as much for the same purpose and with great advantage to the students. With the staff, more of them now provable to receive the full fills of an honor college and those at Harvard, Yale or Cornell, the students with high aspirations can justifies in finishing his course thereabout. But with a little wise legislation in the line hints very needed and the just requirements of the majority of the people, that attendance might be in the overcome but in point of facilities for a thorough education it would cost more to carry into energy.

We submit these few points for the public consideration in regard after. They do not begin to cover the whole ground, or to the extent the public should ponder, it seems to us, which they are laid before the opposite view of the case our editorial are open to them.

PUTTING FROM THE ELECTION.

The most noticeable thing that has to result, adjournment of the new election throughout the East, is that the Democrats are surprised.

In New York, patients have suffered a physical prostration. The legislature is now firmly Republican in both houses. Maynard, the Democratic candidate for the court of appeals, was assailed by Hunter with a majority almost equal to that of Cleveland in 1892. The accurate totals are in 1891, the everything was in and nearly a error against the average majority being through which David B. Hill was for years virtually appointed the stakes to and his friends' sake.

In Ohio the surprise is not in McKinley's election, but in the immense increase of his majority over that of his former election. He has won by almost 100,000.

Iowa has gone Republican all later, Jackson defeating Boies with a majority of 35,000, or more. The legislature remains Republican as before.

Massachusetts before the election was a doubtful number in Iowa. It had a strong Republican legislature coupled with a Democratic governor elected in personal popularity. It has fallen almost overwhelmed and elected Osborne over Jones by Hassel with a majority of 23,000 or more.

In Illinois the Democrat received upon Judge Gray's nomination to the state judiciary. He was fought by each Democratic politician at Governor Altgeld on his anti-anarchist record. His majority was not so large as some others but it was sufficient.

Returns from other states in which elections were held are about of the same general character, except in Kentucky and Maryland and Virginia where are positively Democratic as Pennsylvania is Republican.

All sorts of partisan causes have been offered to explain the result, among which the tariff and silver questions have been to a prominent. The most reasonable cause, as we believe, is hard times. A hungry man out of a job is inclined to hold the political party in power, whichever one it is, responsible for his uncomfortable condition, and so votes for the man with the promises, and against the man who made the same promises on a similar occasion a year before. And so the election machinery takes another turn!

NOTICES FOR PUBLICATION.

The News has on one of the usual occasions received for publication announcements that have appeared to be injudicious and improper for newspaper circulation. We have not been able to see that any particular good would be accomplished by giving the publicity requested. On the contrary, we have imagined that it might be of serious injury, though, of course nothing of that kind could have been intended.

By way of answering the queries of the correspondents who have had such requests submitted with, and with a view to supplying a rule for the government of such matters in the future, let us cite a case, and suggest the procedure that would have been appropriate.

The clerk of a quorum of Seventies forwards to the office, and requests the publication of, a notice to the effect that a certain member of the quorum had been disfellowshipped. Where could the harm arise, because the man himself and the persons to whom he intended to send word the fact of which he (or she) had been disfellowshipped? Where would be the harm in spreading the news abroad? In fact, it was not given. The penalty of disfellowship is a temporary punishment, a suspension, in other words, which imposes privileges and the status of certain steps could be and which is intended. The party is thus made to understand that he is taken with longer with, excluded and temporarily suspended, consequently he or she and friends are informed of the fact of the offense. The same persons have to do with the very persons who have to be informed of the offense or the fact of the suspension of the privileges and the status of membership in good standing. We believe in publishing the notice of suspension.

We also, in a similar vein, advise against publication of notices that have been frequently received, in connection with excommunication. In such cases the offenders are left to the mercy of the world, and have proven great illness by attempting to publish some connection of the kind upon the man or woman, if permitted to remain within the human body, quickly and easily cause its destruction. Such substance is the raging venom of anarchism in the body politic, social or religious. No man who loves his neighbor, who delights in truth, who believes in reason, who venerates that as the creator and giver of an organized universe, can have friendly association with the disfranchised idiot. As at present taught and accepted it is the monster whose life and delight is the destruction of body and soul.

LABELING POISONOUS MEDICINES.

A few days ago an account was given of the fatal poisoning at Lyman, Wyoming, of Mrs. C. J. Peterson, and the narrow escape from death by a similar cause of her eight months old child. Mrs. Peterson died on the evening of November 5, as a result of taking two teaspoonfuls of belladonna liniment which was intended only for external application. When administered it was supposed to be a compound which the doctor had prescribed for fever. Mr. Peterson had gone to a doctor for some medicine for his wife and child, who were quite ill, and for a liniment for Mrs. Peterson. Two prescriptions were given and one, which Mr. Peterson supposed was the internal medicine, was made up by the druggist's clerk. The other prescription was little time for compounding, so Mr. Peterson hastened home and his wife took a dose of the medicine, as the bottle containing which was the direction "Use as directed." The baby got the medicine and, and thus escaped its effects, but Mrs. Peterson was soon a corpse.

The matter was taken up by the coroner's jury, and a long and searching investigation had. As its outcome the jury did what every coroner's jury in the country has not the courage to do under similar circumstances. It fastened the blame upon the person who was responsible for the imperfect direction on the bottle label. The doctor tried to throw the responsibility on the prescription clerk, but after examining the evidence the jury stated in its verdict that "the mistake which caused the death of the deceased was the result of gross carelessness and negligence of the attending physician, Dr. Guthrie Barrell, in not plainly writing on the prescription anything to indicate the dangerous character of the drug, or specific directions for its use. The jury also desires to the druggist who put up the prescription or to the husband who unconsciously administered it."

The much care cannot be shown by physicians in making out prescriptions so that their instructions may be explicit and thoroughly understood by those who administer the medicine. A physician who merely has his prescriptions marked "Use as directed" is unworthy the confidence of a patient. It is without the pale of good judgment to require attendants untrained in medical knowledge to take their medicine with directions regarding the use of drugs when their minds are wrought up with anxiety for sick persons, and the Lyman jury did a good thing in giving forcible expression to their views in this case.

But physicians are not always to blame in instances of wrongful administering of medicine. The record of the medical fraternity demonstrate is that its members are generally careful and capable, though occasionally one may be met with who is not up to the standard. Sometimes the prescription clerk is at fault, but more frequently than either the cause of error in administering drugs is in the people not keeping medicine bottles properly labeled. Drugs are kept in the house and labels are missed off or sometimes brightly and curious and are placed in the same kind of flask, of Epsom salts and exactly alike in the same kind of bottle, etc., and the aid in causing a fatal mistake. It is a serious blunder not to keep all drugs, harmful and harmless alike, distinctly marked with a label indicating their name and nature. When they are not so distinguished there is always imminent danger of mistakes, and the impossible fact emphasized therewith is that in nearly every case of this kind that is made human life is sacrificed. It should be an inflexible rule in every home that, whether there be one bottle or many, each medicine or drug should be properly, fully and plainly labeled.

TRADE AS A CIVILIZER.

The economy of mind is wonderful. From the most startling experiences it does apparently without effort or intuition. Ideas are ever changed by time and the main values originally, the quotes is seems to become exhausted. Great financial crisis release without comment on the part of those affected. There is a wisdom of mutual and individual trust to look—save for a few days in the dark and bitter side of failure. Time passes by herself after a most storms, and the wheels of life go on without material interruption and a sense of rest. It is a marvelous provision of nature to repair, continuing and business to produce a very sensing of long continuance. Even when a crisis is so to be really the same as in, there is always a new creation and this of necessity, so that the immediately is full of wants, which are supplied by the irrepressible workers to them.

This will happen in all ages. When man was rude and barbarous, exchange was unknown. If at times compulsory, but they soon learned a few centuries the natural of refined and artificial values, for at the point of the bayonet and to the cost of serious parts have been spoiled, and those actions that possibly in self-defense looked interesting with strangers, have by force pulled, then exchanged and finally have accepted rule and civilization has a greater or less extent. India and China are prominent example of enforced trading; contrary to period, the latter particularly has had opinion forced upon it to the demoralization of its millions by the usurping influence of the mother country. But their tea and silk have paid for it. So at the same time commerce has been the friendly a civilizer, for when peaceably wherever have become established among barbarous tribes, there has been governmental protection to the aggressor, and so from Madagascar, on to the islands of the sea, and now in Africa, missionaries have followed in the wake of the merchant, until cannibalism and superstition rise have been uprooted or ameliorated into far-off interiors where they will after a time peacefully perish.

And maybe this is the intent of Deity, whose program is one of eternal progress. The essential constitution of the earth, with its varied zones, climate and products, seems to indicate as much, to prophesy exchange, and that friction or contact which modifies ancient conditions, when intuition was undeniable to the lost of conquers, and impotentially as the result of modern appliances, which ensure speedy and unmeasured common contact.

An illustration was noted the other day on the platform of a leading importing house of this city, where seven cases were killed for shipment to a southern town in Utah, as follows: Pickles, from England; sardines, from France; olive oil, from Italy; mustard, from England; macaroni, from Italy; tea, from Japan; cheese, from Germany; raisins, from the United States; the last only being a home product, the former all depending on national comity and coming out here into the desert, by virtue of the spirit of trade, based on fancy and specific apparently universal.

Thus on a small scale in Utah is exhibited the intensity of other states and nations whose example nearer home possesses specialities, for there inter-dependence seems written on everything, to tender to desire and gratification; the only obstacle to free and uninterrupted commerce and peace being the restless frauds on either shore, and that national jealousy which for ages has been fostered as a policy and of nearly design. For if France can make silk and England iron, what is secured or the interchange of commodities? Or if Italy makes olive oil and America has surplus grain, why not swap without the intervention of laws which were placed in abstract rather than to navigate the milky to machine?

All the barriers between nations and their special products are artificial, and the day will surely dawn when opportunity and desire will break as interference, any more than is known between Southern cotton and New England factories, between Western wool and Eastern mills, or between pork centers—Kansas City, Chicago and Cincinnati—and the same things of legitimate demand!

Before this universality of commerce, national prejudice would disappear; even language will take on modification; and by and by "the convoral of the Silent" will herald the universal reign of peace and brotherhood. It will be understood, spite of kingcraft, priestcraft and the perverted education of age, "that God hath made of one blood all the nations of the earth!" Bigotry and narrow-mindedness are the spawn of isolation; crowded intercourse obviates also education, whether as a fashion of a liberal scale; and a "World's Fair" exhibition of characteristic customs and products is probably more potent in securing the reign of peace and good will than the circulation of a Bible, good and practice as in some states that may be mentioned.

Why, most holiest would be destructive of all sympathy and interest if long continued. What would St. George be to Utah, Nevada, Arizona, California, if not for the alliance of faith and the active thought of company work and dealing? It is not many years since we of this city were selling into that condition. But President Young, strong in wisdom and quick in execution, called for colonists to the borders of the land, until so continued showed, the tribute of interest was realized among the people here; those who had fathers, sons, friends in the south, north, east or west, began to inquire where such and such a place was, and to see so is its resources, the masses become familiar with Iron county, Washington county, and places over the border, and the homogeneity of Utah was signally developed and established!

On a little diff-ent basis is our missionary interest in foreign lands—we think, inquire about countries visited by our fathers and sons. The parallel is simply incomplete because this phase of life and only is transitory, while colonization extends more of the enduring. Yet, can we not imagine enmity against enmity, town against town? Can we not realize how under some circumstances the people of each might look upon one another as having diverse interests, then as enemies, finally from non-intercourse each gradually creating a jargon of their own? Customs, habits, thoughts gradually veering, probably at the instigation of designing men? Then war upon each other, conquest, tyranny and at times absorption!

Would not this all have been possible under the mentally unenlightened view of the past, and is it not likely that the sharper points of antipathy have originated in some such way? Modern drill is the antipodes of this. We "want to know!" We explore with life in hand "the dark places of the earth, which are full of cruelty," and individuals and nations now vie with each other in pushing, last their flag first over territory only just discovered. Even the hoary secrets of the northern pole are found to be wrested from its ice and shades of the middle of this insatiable appetite for conquest and a market for our wares. Steamships, railroads, modern appliances so to lose and expand, seem to have accepted with human bravery and intelligently to journey from age of antiquity to the unknown, and exclaim! This nightly Gyeberg yet "like Alexander, weep, because there are no more worlds to conquer?"

Japan has woke from its long sleep and is taking on a large scale the advantages of civilization. Without partaking of the aggressive as to her than any other nation, The Hawaiian and other islands of the sea, have become civilized by contact, because the weak side of white nations wanting its and necessary, that not unlikely the end has been reached, for they, the inhabitants of other islands, and the Indians of our own union, are children of yesterday, and "their latter end shall be greater than their beginning."

If we must have the unity of such established, it will likely come in these lines, and the experimenting in Bases of trade association and unit in the periodic of the inquire are of value, if so called leaders of industrial nations have anything which the so-called aspirant rates need, let us exchange our commodities for the tea and rice of China and Japan; if the South American nations give us silk, let tariff be our rule; and if England wants our steel and Germany our pulp, let later further its last hint equivalent for exchange. We shall special talent, environment, climate and resources hand in hand, until interdependence shall see so thoroughly that rivalry and care price-lies shall be overthrown, and the universal hip and the "millennium" of commerce shall in the order of Divine benedictions and fulfilment and the nations "to lest their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning hooks, and study war no more!"

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