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"DO WHAT IS RIGHT," ETC.

Before the Legislature adjourns, the question that seems to arouse so much hostility and anger should be settled; that is, the proposition to submit to the voters of the State the abolition of the duplication of studies in two public educational institutions, and the cutting off of increasing expenditures which impose a heavy and needless burden on the taxpayers. Why this dispute cannot be left to the ballots of the citizens to dispose of, seems very queer to disinterested inquirers. And to people who take serious interest in public questions, opposition to it has very much the appearance of one-sided and selfish policy. Seeing that there is such a division about the main question of the union of the two State establishments, why on earth should the great body of the voters be barred from passing upon it at the polls? Only local prejudice, passion and pride would refuse to give this right or privilege to the citizens of the whole State.

Another measure that should be taken up and passed is the bill for the extension of the right of eminent domain to the acquisition of water rights by cities, under wise and complete restrictions against injustice, when it is absolutely necessary to supply those municipalities with water for public uses. We endorse the editorials on this subject in the Salt Lake Herald of Sunday and Monday mornings. No sound argument can be advanced against the measure. Prejudice against any particular city in the State ought not to prevail, especially in such a crisis as now confronts this municipality. The notion that private water rights are more sacred than home rights when the public needs are at stake, is utterly fallacious, and under the bill now awaiting its fate, every individual who can reasonably fight it, are they who desire to "hold up" a municipality and bleed the public for private gain. The lawmakers of the State should not adjourn until this just and safe measure becomes a law.

One more bill that should be re-enacted and made operative, is the appropriation to cover the amount advanced by citizens who had faith in the honor of the State, to pay for the educational exhibit at the World's Fair in St. Louis. On general principles, deficits ought to be vigorously discouraged. But this is and was an exceptional case, and Utah will, in our opinion, stand in a very unenviable position before the country, if the amounts lent to it for a beneficial purpose that was really essential to her exhibit before the world, are not returned to the public-spirited citizens who advanced them.

THE LIMIT OF LIFE.

Recently the world was shocked, or amused, by the dictum of Dr. Osler, that a man's strength is already on the wane at the age of 40, and that 60 is the limit of usefulness. Now comes Prof. Lyman Beecher Sperry and tells us that nobody has any business to die before the age of 150. That adds 90 years to Dr. Osler's limit.

Professor Sperry recently lectured before some young people in Chicago, and according to the reports, he took occasion to say that man may live happily and usefully for 150 years. "Science," he claimed, "teaches that a human being cannot die of old age under 150 years." That is a rather broad statement, we should think, and may be questioned. Still, we have the instance of the great law-giver of the Hebrews, who, at the age of 120 retained full mental and physical vigor. This is the age of man as declared by Deity, when Noah and his family commenced to replenish the earth.

Prof. Sperry expressed the conviction that twenty per cent of the human beings born into this world die before they are a year old, twenty-five per cent before they are five years old, and only half reach the age of twenty-five, and the average length of life is under forty years. "The destructive forces which bring about this low average are manifold," he said, "but I believe it is possible to enjoy good health and activity up to a century and a half by proper understanding of the human possibilities and the exercise of this knowledge."

The lecturer maintained that science

teaches that the human skeleton develops to perfection in from twenty-three to twenty-eight years, and that the span of life should be from five to ten times that of the development of the vertebrae. Among the forces opposed to the normal length of life he mentioned climate, war, licentiousness, the use of narcotics and the ruinous influence of alcohol.

ADVOCATES TYRANNY.

The Moscow Gazette, it seems, advocates the immediate resort of the Russian government to a sanguinary warfare against the revolutionists, such as that which was waged against the Zolli-patriots in 1893. That would mean the capture, killing, or torturing and exiling of everyone suspected of sympathy for the movement for freedom. The importance of the proposition of the Gazette is in the fact that its articles are, if not actually inspired by the government, at least sanctioned, since if they were not approved they could not appear in that publication.

The Russian rulers should therefore reflect upon the fact that the Poland question, in all probability, was not finally settled by that war of extermination that was carried on against the patriots. The Poles have never ceased to work for liberty, or at least to hope for it. The result will be similar, if similar tactics are adopted now. Blood may flow freely, and flames may engulf entire cities, but unless every patriot is done to death, the cause will still have adherents who will take it up, and with ever stronger backing. The Turks have tried the policy of massacre, but their empire has steadily dwindled. Why should Russia not have a similar experience? The only way to treat the present troubles in Russia is to meet the revolutionists squarely, and listen to their grievances, and then to grant whatever reforms are needed for the welfare of the entire people. In that way revolution can be conquered.

Poland fell, the victim of internal discord. At a time when nobles quarreled between themselves concerning power and wealth, and the common people were considered little better than cattle, disorders were daily occurrences. The monarchy being elective, the energies of the country were wasted in quarrels over the choice of a ruler, who became a puppet in the hands of an oligarchy of nobles. Efficiency was further diminished by parliamentary institutions in which any noble might exercise veto power. A country thus weakened was an easy prey to enemies. So when the great Frederick proposed to Russia and Austria to intervene in behalf of order, Poland fell. A second and third partition followed and the Congress of Vienna in 1815 put its seal on the work of spoliation.

Is not this a lesson to Russia, too? That country, tormented by internal disorders, has seen its army and navy fall an easy prey to the Japanese forces. A divided kingdom cannot stand. Nor can freedom be conquered by sword, fire and prison.

THE NEGUS OF ABYSSINIA.

Considerable interest is manifested in the visit to Europe of the ruler of the Abyssinians. The information comes to Zurich in a private letter from a European engineer in the service of Menelik. It is said that he intends visiting London, Paris, and Rome.

The king of Abyssinia is an interesting figure. He claims to be a lineal descendant of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, who came to the court of the illustrious son of David, to see his splendor and benefit by his wisdom. The Abyssinian legend may not have any more substantial basis than that which represents a two-inch piece of ivory as the sacred tooth of Buddha. But we understand some scholars are inclined to regard it as probable.

Besides, the Abyssinian king is regarded as a good fighter, commanding a fierce army, as the Italians learned in their brief colonial experience. And, furthermore, the country is considered a good market in which the various manufacturing countries are interested.

A good story was told a few years ago of the Negus of Abyssinia. A missionary from a far-away country came to Abyssinia, to reform his subjects. He called the missionary, one day, before him, and upon learning the object of his visit, asked him, if there were no people in his own country, who needed reform. The missionary admitted that there were. Then he asked what countries the visitor had traversed in order to reach Abyssinia. The list was given. "Were there any people in these countries?" was asked, "who needed reform?" Again the fact was admitted. "Then," the Negus said, "why did you come here? You left a lot of bad men in your own country, and you passed many more on your way here, without attempting to reform any of them. Go back, and when you have no more men to reform at home, or on the way here, you will be welcome here." With this the stranger was dismissed and escorted to the border of the country.

The Abyssinians profess a species of Christianity, and they are very jealous of it, considering it very pure. They are an interesting people, and the opening up of their country to the traffic and commerce of the world is certainly desirable.

EXPENSIVE HANDKERCHIEF.

Uncle Sam is never inclined to fool with persons who trifle with the mails. And so, recently, a fellow was sent to San Quentin for six months for stealing from a postoffice box a package containing a 25-cent handkerchief. The result of this policy is that the mails are remarkably free from the schemes of dishonest persons. And it is necessary that it should be so; for immense interests are confided every day to the care of Uncle Sam's employees in that one department, and unless these interests were safe-guarded as perfectly as anything human can be, confidence would be destroyed, and with it business itself.

But the point is that the vigilance exercised and the impartial administration of justice for the protection of the mails, are effective. Complaint is often made of the prevalent disrespect

for law, in other regards. In as far as there is any basis for this complaint, it is, undoubtedly, because of the indifference manifested by the servants of the law, in maintaining it. Murderers escape, especially if they have influential friends; thieves escape, if they have money. Sometimes laws are turned into instruments of private revenge, and even partisan agitation, behind which personal interests nearly always hide. Such are the causes of disrespect for law. Were it always maintained, as it ought to be, there would be fewer transgressions.

GENERAL MILES' IDEA.

One reason why the Japanese have been successful in this struggle with the Polar Bear is, that they have been quick to adopt any practical ideas that have been suggested. Having no prejudices, such as those "civilized" countries are hampered with, they are able to go ahead where others hesitate. As an illustration of this, a story is told to the effect that General Miles, at the beginning of our war with Spain, proposed that our soldiers be supplied with wheeled shields, that they were to push ahead of them in advancing on the Spanish fortifications. The idea was considered ridiculous, and was soon forgotten.

But the military students of the Japs have their eyes and ears open, and they considered the suggestion. And the consequence is, it is said, that when the time came for the Japanese armies to march against the Russians, they had many shields constructed as suggested by General Miles, and by the aid of these, it is asserted, the leaders of their sappers' columns were able to do their burrowing almost under the guns of Port Arthur. The head of every line of zigzag approach was protected by such a shield, and probably these, as much as any other single contrivance, made the capture of the great fortress possible.

All of which goes to prove, that General Miles has a share in the honor of the victories in Manchuria.

Dr. Osler should not judge others by himself.

With ham so cheap, people can now live on the fat of the land.

The men who control the market usually exercise self control.

San Francisco is fighting trachoma, and she demands an eye for an eye.

There seems to be no such word as victory in the Russian vocabulary.

The Russian armies appear to be retreating along the lane that has no turning.

A Los Angeles plumber has been held up and robbed. Justice has not flown from the world.

The Japanese are giving it to Kuropatkin on both flanks. If that does not spur him to action nothing can.

Kingdom Gould has been hazed and did not fire off his pistol this time. Evidently the young idea is learning how not to shoot.

Booker T. Washington's "Up from Slavery" is to be published in Chinese. They like it because it is a great character builder.

The people of Philadelphia are praying for Weaver. That is good as far as it goes, but faith without works doesn't accomplish much.

The Paris Temps wants Russia to accept peace. It is a friendly wish from a well wisher. If she does not, things may, probably, will, go from very bad to much worse.

Toistol says that governments are "intricate institutions sanctified by tradition and custom for the purpose of committing by violence the most dreadful social crimes." That is well said if not truly said.

The paterfamilias who can take down stove pipes and be general roustabout during spring house cleaning and not lose his temper, is indeed a rare avia. Could such a one be found, his name would become a household word.

The Hamburg courts have been called upon to decide who owns a valuable pearl, the lady who found it in an oyster, or the restaurant keeper who furnished the oyster. Whoever gets it will have made a Hamburg stake.

At the inaugural parade the President noticed the presence of the Utah high school delegation, and remarked: "Ah, look; there's Utah." Yes, there was Utah. And Utah will always be there, no matter what her enemies, internal and external, may say.

Lieut. Gen. von Gayl, Count Waldersee, second in command in the China expedition, took occasion at a meeting of the German Asiatic society the other night to express boundless admiration of Japanese military genius. Praise from Sir Rupert is praise indeed.

POINTS FOR SMOKERS.

Medical Brief.
Very few people are aware how much harm is done to young men by the almost universal habit of cigarette-smoking. The man who smokes cigarettes has one always in his mouth, and is continually inhaling nicotine until the system is saturated with the poison. The result of this practice is a catarrhal condition of the nose, throat and bronchi, a disordered and very irritable state of the nerves, a weak and rapid action of the heart and digestion. Thin, anemic, weak, with clammy hands stained with nicotine poison, unsteady nerves and degenerated muscles, the youth of the land go on ignorantly suffering the consequences of a pernicious habit until attacks of heart trouble, nervous prostration, melancholia, etc., bring their condition to the attention of the physician.

A TEMPERANCE LECTURE IN FIGURES.

Lincoln (Neb.) Journal.
One distillery company in Kentucky turns out every seven days 1,200 barrels of sweet mash whisky. The output for a year would be 62,400 barrels. The cost of all this to the manufacturers may be fairly estimated at \$374,400 and they receive from the wholesaler a profit of

from \$1 to \$2 per barrel. The government comes in for a nice little rake-off, but the fellow who has to pay it all, including transportation charges, government and local license fees, salary of barkeep and rent of buildings, is the man before the bar, and for these 62,400 barrels of booze he lets go of \$24,787,578, and then goes home and beats his wife because supper isn't ready.

THE NEW WOMAN.

Boston Transcript.
Still harping on the "new woman," an English authority has discovered that the woman who works for her living isn't just because of this the new one at all—in the long ago of Jane Austen and Charlotte Bronte women earned their bread and butter. The really and truly new woman, it appears, is the woman who plays. Women who figured in the pages of these two authors never played if they belonged to the wage-earning class. They took life very seriously and they resolved themselves in time into drudges, without the capacity for enjoyment and without any inclination to do anything but toil from daylight till dark. They were, as a rule, creatures without spirit and prone to tears. And it really isn't to be wondered at, considering the truth we all know lies in the prophecy of what happens to Jack when he has all play and no joy.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The North American Review for March opens with an article by Mark Twain, "The 'Can't' Scyllary." Theodore Roosevelt and Thurgood Gracchius is a paper by Charles S. Dana; "The Treaty-Making Power" is discussed by Senator S. M. Culom. There are interesting articles on "How a Stock-market Redacts Values," "The Merchant Marine Investigation," "Immortality of the soul," etc. One of the most interesting contributions to this magazine is "The Russian Resistance Movement in England," by the Rev. Dr. John Clifford; "World Politics" concludes the number—Franklin Square, New York.

The March "Arena" contains an interesting study of the dramas and social ideals of the German author, Gerhart Hauptmann. This critique is from the pen of Prof. Archibald Henderson. This issue also contains a pen-picture of a radical meeting recently held in Paris, reported for the "Arena" by its commissioner, Mrs. Frances Hardin Hess. Mrs. Hess' paper is illustrated with a portrait of M. Jaures and also with half-tone portraits of M. Anatole France and the well-known French journalist, M. de Pressensac. There are two papers dealing with international social and political questions. The first is by J. C. Gray, the secretary and virtual head of the great co-operative movement by Great Britain. The second is by David Graham Phillips, the young novelist and essayist. Mr. Phillips after discussing the existing progress being made by Socialism on continental Europe, enters into an extended account of the progressive school of Socialists in France and what is being achieved there under the leadership of the great French statesman and orator M. Jaures. Prof. Henry Gaines Hawn, the well known educator, contributes a third paper to the "Arena" series of discussions of the divorce question. The "Arena" is making quite a feature of its full-page portraits and reproductions of the best work of American artists.—5 Park Square, Boston.

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