

of teeth up to her death, at the age of eighty. Acting upon this suggestion, the investigator, who had suffered fearfully from neuralgia, the gums being sore and spongy, and the teeth so sensitive that chewing was very painful and biting even a mellow apple would bring tears, determined to make a test of the alum. This was done by taking, after brushing the teeth at each meal, a little powdered alum in water, holding the solution in the mouth for several seconds, and using it to rinse the mouth with. The first effect was a delightful feeling of cleanliness and an unusual purity of breath, and after a few months of regular use the gums were hard and the person could chew and bite with perfect ease. A few years of experience, and the preservation of the teeth was found to be materially aided.

It may be that alum, which is a hardener and an antiseptic, is also a valuable agent in the care of the gums and teeth; and if so, its use under proper conditions might work a much desired improvement in preventing the premature decay of children's teeth, which is a most deplorable affliction of the present day. At the same time the excessive use of so simple an agent as alum could be easily made to produce more serious effects than decayed teeth, and wherever the suggested remedy is tried it should be with care and judgment.

COST OF POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS.

If the Utah statute relative to filing a statement of election expenses as a public record is lived up to, we will have some definite information as to the cost of political campaigns locally. With such a bill of particulars, the people may figure out the proportionate influence on elections of money and principle, respectively. Working on this basis in national affairs, it does not take long to conclude that money is the lever that moves the political world.

As matters go nowadays, it takes at least a million dollars to elect a President, and it is probable that the coming campaign will cost more than that to the national campaign committee that is successful. This is independent of local expenses. There are legitimate burdens connected with the conduct of a national campaign, but it cannot be that these attain the stupendous figure named. There are tickets to print, halls to hire, bands of music to be engaged, banners to be printed, and numberless other expenses of this kind, but these are mostly met in the states where the expense is incurred. The bulk of the money used, then, must go in some other way, and how?

It is well known that the money which was required to pay presidential election expenses from the days of George Washington to U. S. Grant would not be enough nowadays to carry a congressional district or even a municipal ward in Chicago. Many congressmen spend their salary for the term—\$10,000—in securing their election, and it has been openly declared that the cost to some senators of a seat in the higher branch of the national legislature has reached half a million dollars. It

will be remembered by those familiar with election events when General Hancock was a candidate for the presidency that, being a poor man, he could not furnish the cash, but the national committee had to squeeze a hundred thousand dollars out of the vice presidential candidate on the same ticket. Then Garfield's running mate in similar circumstances had to put up a quarter of a million. New York importers paid assessments to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars at Cleveland's first election, and at the second term William C. Whitney, who has become especially prominent again by his recent utterances on the coinage question, is credited with having chipped in a quarter of a million on his own account; and the political supporters on the opposite side were equally subjected to heavy calls for money.

These figures indicate that the time is past when presidential elections are decided on some great question of principle or theory of government on which the people were honestly divided in opinion, or upon varying estimates of the character, ability and patriotism of the respective candidates; and suggest that the highest office in the land is largely a matter of barter and sale by questionable methods. No wonder that the people are growing impatient under such a condition, which compels them to be measurably powerless and silent spectators to a system of spoils of which they are the victims. It is a manipulation of the national government by politicians who serve their own ends rather than by statesmen who serve the interests of the people.

TRESPASSING ANIMALS.

LOGAN, June 30, 1896.

To the Editor:

Will you kindly, through your valuable paper, tell the people in the country whether or not there has been any legislation in regard to trespassing animals.

We have been informed up here that the last Legislature passed a law by the terms whereof trespassing sheep and cattle on unfenced land in counties where there is no fence law, can be seized and placed in the stray pound and summarily sold for the damages committed.

Will you kindly let us know whether such a law exists or not, and quote, if not too lengthy, the sections of the law most applicable, that the people may understand it, and govern themselves accordingly, and very much obliged.

Very respectfully yours,
J. E. WHITELEY.

In answer to the foregoing we refer the inquirer to page 532 of the Laws of Utah for 1896. Sections 7, 8, 9 and 10 read as follows:

TRESPASSING ANIMALS.

Sec. 7. Any county or precinct thereof in the State may, at any general or special election called for that purpose by the board of county commissioners, by a two-thirds vote of all the legal voters of such county or precinct, declare in favor of fencing their farms and allowing their animals to run at large; and in such cases the provisions of this act authorizing the detention of such animals for damages shall be inoperative.

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of the board of county commissioners, immediately

after the passage of this act, to declare by ordinance what shall constitute a lawful fence for that county, and the fence viewers for that county shall be governed thereby.

Sec. 9. If any neat cattle, horses, asses, mules, sheep, goats or swine shall trespass or do damage upon the premises of any other person, except in cases where such places are not enclosed by a lawful fence, in counties where a fence is required by law, the party aggrieved, whether he be the owner or occupant of such premises, may recover damages by an action at law against the owner of the trespassing animals, or by distraining and impounding said animals in the manner provided herein; provided, that in cases where an action is brought for the recovery of such damages none of the animals trespassing shall be exempt from execution; and provided further, that the fees in such cases shall be but one-half the fees in other civil cases.

Sec. 10. The owner or occupant of any property may restrain all of said animals trespassing or doing damage thereon. He shall, within twenty-four hours thereafter, deliver said animals to the poundkeeper of the precinct, together with a certificate of the appraisement of the damage done by said animals. Such appraisement must be made by some disinterested male citizen, a free holder over twenty-one years of age. It must state the amount of the damage, the time when committed, the name of the person damaged, the name of the owner of the animals, if known, and if not known it must state that fact, together with a description of the animals, including all visible marks and brands. If the animals appear to be owned by different parties, a separate appraisement shall be made of the damage done by the lot or group of animals which appear to belong to each of the different owners, and a separate certificate of appraisement shall be made out for each appraisement. In such cases the owners shall be notified separately and each lot or group of animals shall be advertised and sold separately in the same manner as though the damage had been done by different animals at different times.

The foregoing sections are the most important of the statute; the remainder are mostly devoted to the manner of enforcing this right and are too lengthy for quotation.

This seems to be full protection to people owning large or small tracts of land in any county where there is no "fence law." It is something new in the legislation of this State and will have a tendency to make more valuable the lands of parties who are unable to fence the same on account of the magnitude thereof.

The NEWS subscribers have been informed heretofore of the provisions of this law, which was published in full in the daily edition of May 19, in the semi-weekly of May 22, and the weekly of May 23. The law went into effect June 1st.

THERE is less wheat on hand in the country in July this year than there has been for four years past. The incoming crops will not bring the amount up to the standard of last year; in Utah and Idaho the yield is above the average.

A KANSAS MAN who is advertising a farm for sale says it is "the best place in the world for corn, potatoes and alfalfa." Perhaps he forgot to add the word "cyclone."