

may be liable for the fines imposed upon him.

Notwithstanding these restrictions there are a dozen applications for the two licenses, indicating confidence in a profitable patronage even upon the terms prescribed. There is one particular point, however, to which both saloonkeepers and prohibitionists object, and that is the open drinking. The keepers say it will drive away a big patronage that likes to drink "on the quiet," while prohibitionists say the familiarity of the public with scenes of drinking such as go on in saloons will have a tendency to train to indulgence in intoxicants many who could be kept away otherwise.

### SCHOOLS AND VACCINATION.

The supreme court of Illinois has just rendered a decision that is in point with a recent discussion in this city, upon a topic that is yet of considerable interest. This is the proposition of a board of health, in the absence of any specific state law upon the subject, requiring vaccination as a condition of attendance at the public schools. Here, the proposition was for a city board to make the requirement; in Illinois the state board of health made it. Many people submitted, but a test case was taken up from Lawrence county, where children were not admitted to the public schools because their parents refused to consent to their vaccination. The decision of the Illinois supreme court says that the state board of health cannot prescribe conditions upon which citizens may exercise rights guaranteed to them by public law. The privilege of attending school is held to be one of those rights. The logic of the Illinois court seems to be incontrovertible. It is in the power of the state legislature to make a law requiring vaccination and authorizing boards of health to enforce compliance with the law; but to add this kind of inoculation to the qualifications for admission to the public schools is held to be the exercise of a legislative power which neither boards of health nor any other body short of the state legislature is competent to make use of.

### DROP IN ANTI-MORMON BOOKS.

A singular fact, which is both a proof and a result of the recent change of sentiment in regard to the Mormon people, is shown in a catalogue of late date issued by a dealer in second hand books, in Albany, N. Y., whose establishment is one of the largest and best known in the United States. This fact is the remarkable drop in the market value of anti-Mormon literature. The catalogue contains a list of such books, that heretofore have been standard pabulum for seekers after anti-Mormon reading matter, and generally have brought good prices. Some of them that have been long out of print, for years have been held at fancy figures.

But the dealer who stocked up with this sort of stuff a few years ago, and has held it until now for a raise, is likely to declare an Irish dividend on the capital so invested. Some of the

prices affixed to large and heretofore standard anti-Mormon books, are absurdly low, and indicate that they have come to be regarded as little better than rubbish. J. H. Beadle's work entitled, "Life in Utah, or the Crimes and Mysteries of Mormonism," containing 540 pages, a map and 37 engravings, published in 1870 at \$3.50, and much used by newspaper scribblers for twenty years past, is offered for a dollar. Maria Ward's book, "The Mormon Wife," often quoted by anti-Mormon writers, and containing 460 pages, is offered for seventy-five cents. Mrs. Walte's book, "The Mormon Prophet and His Harem," goes at the same price, without extra charge for steel plates, portraits and views. "The Mormon Puzzle and How to Solve It," an aid to American statesmen contributed by a clergyman named Beers, in 1887, and containing 197 pages, is modestly marked thirty-five cents. John Hyde's notorious book, "Mormonism, its Leaders and Designs," which has been much quoted and used by anti-Mormon writers and speakers, is marked "scarce," but is nevertheless offered for seventy-five cents. It contains 335 pages. An English work, published in London in 1857, written by Rev. T. W. P. Taylder, entitled "Mormons' Own Book, or Mormonism Tried by its Own Standards, Reason and Scripture," is marked "scarce," but is offered for \$1. Elder Orson Pratt once honored the author by crushing him with unanswerable logic.

As if to emphasize further the smallness of these prices, the list of books relating to Mormonism, which the catalogue contains, embraces a volume of pamphlets written by Elder Orson Pratt, with which is bound Elder Flanigan's "Mormonism Triumphant," the book being held at the respectable price of \$2.50. The figure asked for one volume of simon-pure Mormon literature would buy several of the opposite sort of stuff.

The American people are noted for their commercial traits and instincts. What they like they are willing to buy at a good price; and what they don't like they won't pay much for. The change in the market values of anti-Mormon books is a curious feature of the times. It might be added, in this connection, that a demand has sprung up lately for all kinds of old Mormon publications. Back volumes of the Millennial Star, Journal of Discourses, etc., find ready sale, and for some early Church works fancy prices are sometimes paid. The purchasers are generally non-Mormons.

### TREES FOR PROFIT.

Many a landowner in the country districts in Utah would have been much better off than he is today if he had taken the advice given twenty-five years ago about tree planting when it could have been followed, with a little display of energy; and many young men who are land owners now and think the advice is not of immediate interest to them may feel in another quarter of a century that they have made a mistake. All along the history of Utah, and particularly at the period referred to,

the counsel was given by leading men for people to plant forest and hard wood trees—those varieties whose wood was valuable when the trunks had attained a good size. Of course such trees are of slow growth, and while the softer and more quickly growing trees were planted, because it seemed too long to wait for the others, the result shows that another course would have been more profitable.

An illustration of this is given in the experience of Charles E. Whiting, an Iowa farmer who planted walnut trees from 1870 to 1873, and which now stand from fifty to sixty feet high and are regarded as among the most profitable investments on his farm. He planted in belts, and has about seventeen acres of timber altogether, his farm being large. He was offered \$15,000 for the trees, in addition to which he says: "The tax-exemption fees for the first ten years and the use I have made of the timber in thinning has paid me a fair rental for the land up to this time." Of his timber planting and growing experience Mr. Whiting says further in the Burlington Corn-Belt:

On my farm I have to keep up over forty miles of wire fence, and for many years I have not bought a fence post, using those young walnuts for posts, cutting them out as soon as the tops showed signs of dying, saving me a large item of expense. Most of my walnuts have been planted in the spring. In the spring planting I have never failed of a first-class stand in my soil. If I cultivate them well the first two years and plow them over once or twice, the third year they will shade the ground and take care of themselves for a continuous growth. Last year we had a heavy crop of nuts and I have over 160 bushels of black walnuts put away for planting this spring. I shall continue the belt form of planting. From this you will see that I am still a believer in walnut planting and culture. By the way, while on the timber question, I may as well mention the fact that last month I had a sawmill set upon my place and cut out about 40,000 feet of timber for use on my farm, and it is all gone. Last week I had the mill come again and it is now sawing. This time I have between 50,000 and 60,000 feet of logs in the yard. Some of these logs are over three feet in diameter, every tree of which has been grown since I came to the place, and so far I have not cut a tree when they did not need trimming out. My sawing this spring will include five or six different kinds of timber. I have so far refused to let any timber or furniture man go into my groves to cut any portion out, though I have had repeated requests from parties east to do so.

These statements ought to cause some thought as to the advisability of hard timber culture on much of the land that is now allowed to lie unused. Mr. Whiting's experience in planting is that belts of timber about ten rows wide, with five or six feet between rows and thirty to thirty-six inches apart in rows, do the best for timber growth, and at the same time give the best service as protection to the fields.

### PRESIDENT MCKINLEY WANTED.

It is suggested by a country contemporary of intense Republican proclivities that President McKinley should not visit Utah during the Pioneer