

clipse, is engraved a figure or hieroglyphics, conveying, however, no hint of their meanings in their form. The image of what is presumably a god is made of clay combined with the preparation spoken of before, and also burnt until thoroughly hardened. It represents a male being seated on a pedestal in a squatting posture, its eyes squinting and grinning in bideous mirth, while both hands are placed over the ears, as if to shut out sound.

"A peculiar thing about this image is that its hair is represented as hanging down its back in one long plait like a Chinaman's. The figure is hollow, but contained only half a dozen small black pebbles, highly polished, and a somewhat larger stone of a dull gray hue. The coffin and these relics are now on exhibition at the court house, and are to be donated to the State Museum of History and Archaeology at Tucson. No clue of any value as to what race the remains are to be ascribed can be found, but it is probable that it was one antedating the Aztlán and oven the mound-builders, and superior to both in knowledge of masonry, sculpture, and the working of metals."

JUST RECOGNITION OF MERIT.

Dr. JAMES E. TALMAGE, head of the Latter-day Saints' College in this city, was notified today by the secretary of the Royal Microscopical Society, of London, that he was, on the 18th of February, 1891, elected a fellow of that scientific institution: This is an exalted honor which has been bestowed upon only a limited number of scientists in the United States.

Dr. Talmage has met, at different times, members of the society as they were passing through this city on their travels in pursuit of pleasure and knowledge. They have examined some of his personal microscopical work and expressed much satisfaction with it. He also complied with a request to furnish the institution with specimens of Utah insects. These associations evidently led to his being admitted to fellowship, which involves the appending to his name of the letters F. R. M. S.

We heartily congratulate our Dr. Talmage upon this new recognition of his attainments as a scientist.

FROM THE SCHOOLROOM TO THE SENATE.

THE Rev. J. H. Kyle, the Senator-elect from South Dakota, is one of those men who have come into notice quite suddenly. Like "sockless" Jerry Simpson, and Editor Peffer, of Kansas, he is made the subject of many a newspaper paragraph. A few months ago he was a travelling missionary earning \$50 a month; yesterday, at noon, he became a U. S. Senator at \$5000 a year. He was at one time a preacher and school teacher in the territory of Utah. He came out here under the auspices of one of the missionary associations, the New West it is

understood, which had for their object the evangelization of Utah. He did not remain long. There were too many here on the same mission as he was, and he found that political office was far too distant. He rambled up into the Dakotas during last summer. He preached an oration on the 4th of July which made him famous. He was elected a State Senator after the delivery of this speech. And now he finds himself landed in Washington in the United States Senate.

Here is an extract from the oration which made him famous:

"We have room for Catholicism, but not for Romanism. We have room for Catholicism, but not for the Pope. Our nation cannot be divorced from religion. It is incorporated into all her institutions. It was an honor to the founder of the Christian religion that he demanded, entire obedience to the powers that be. As a large proportion of foreign immigrants are Romanists they should be asked to renounce allegiance to the Pope, as well as to all foreign potentates. The second great problem rising before the American people for solution of the centralization of power in corporations. Corporations have done much for the country but their imposition upon the government and people should come to an end. As a Nation we must throw safeguards around our institutions, our firesides, our young States, and our Nation—the gift of honorable founders. Let us have, first, universal liberty of the press; second, universal education, protected by compulsory educational laws; third, universal suffrage, protected by a secret ballot, a compulsory ballot, an educational qualification, and the freedom of the ballot for all, male and female, who may comply with the National regulations; fourth, universal prohibition of the liquor traffic, protected by State and National laws, and thus remove the rum power, which today destroys the social, political, and commercial life of the Nation."

There is a good deal of sense in what the Rev. gentleman says above. But suppose an American should be elected to sit on the papal chair, would Mr. Kyle still demand renunciation of him as a qualification for American citizenship. Or suppose the seat of papal government were transferred from Rome to Washington or Baltimore what effect would this have on citizenship?

In the United States we have already numbers of persons disfranchised for a purely conscientious belief. This need not be discouraging. History is full of parallel examples. As Byron the poet says, religions come and go as fashions do. To day 'tis one is uppermost, tomorrow another, and so on. Until finally some one may prevail which will answer all the demands of the time, and be comprehensive and elastic enough to keep apace with progress in the arts and sciences, and then this religion will be accepted by all.

BOISE CITY, March 9.—The legislature today appropriated \$20,000 for the Idaho exhibit at the World's Fair.

A PLEA FOR POPULAR STULTIFICATION.

THERE is a feature associated with the bill creating a fourth judicial district for Utah that seems to demand special notice. In the original draft the authority to establish the new district was vested in "The Governor and legislative assembly." It was subsequently amended by striking out "legislative assembly" and substituting therefor "supreme court."

The House committee incorporated in its report recommending the passage of the bill a correspondence which, on account of the quality of the statements it embodies, is somewhat interesting, and it is consequently here inserted:

"LOGAN CITY, February 7, 1891.

"Dear Sir.—In the absence of Mr. Lomax, and in response to your letter to him of the 26th ultimo, we send you the inclosed petition, which we have assisted Mr. Lomax in circulating.

"It might have been as well to have noted in this petition the fact that citizens of Northern Utah have to travel from 70 to 100 miles to attend court, and that this great inconvenience will continue for a year unless your bill is so amended as to give the governor the power to say that a term of court shall be held at Logan in the meantime, to transact a portion of the business that is now transacted in Ogden. In order that you may fully understand the situation, we mention the above fact in this connection.

It may not be out of place to call your attention to the fact that the right was given the governor of this Territory to "appoint the time and place of holding court in each" of the districts of this Territory by section 1918, Revised Statutes, United States; and it might be further noted that section 3 of the act of Congress of June 23, 1874, entitled "An act in relation to courts and judicial officers in the Territory of Utah," to be found on page 107 of supplement to Revised Statutes of the United States, Vol. I, does not interfere with the right already given our governor. It may also be noted that the Utah legislature has passed enactments fixing the place of holding terms of court, but as this was a power given the governor, and never given to the legislature of Utah, the said legislation on the subject by the legislature of Utah was without and contrary to authority, and consequently void. (Compiled Laws of Utah, Vol II, p. 454.) Section 1865, Revised Statutes, United States, has a bearing upon this question also.

We did not think it necessary to get many subscribers for the petition, and got a list only of the leading men.

Hoping that you will make the amendment asked, and confer upon the governor a power that is consistent with previous legislation on the subject by Congress and which will authorize him to exercise a power which is doubtful whether he now possesses, and thus confer upon the people of northern Utah a right long needed.

Yours respectfully,

CHAS. H. HART,
RICH & RICE.

To Hon. Geo. F. EDMUNDS,
United States Senator.

There is one feature of the foregoing correspondence which is brought into prominence by its absence—modesty. These young men who have exhibited