

life was saved by his being carried from the field by his two sons.

In these times of "Liberal" trickery it would not be a matter for astonishment should the name of the doctor, who came to Utah from Georgia in 1869, be stricken from the list on the ground that "he is not a naturalized citizen."

PENDING LEGISLATION.

A NUMBER of important measures are pending in the Legislature. Among these are the two school bills introduced by Mr. Allen, one of which aims to establish a system of free schools in cities, while the other, a lengthy one, is designed as a school code for the entire Territory. These measures have not yet been reported upon by a committee, where they seem to be receiving deliberate consideration. It is generally admitted that the school law is not fully adapted to the present condition of the Territory. It was always incomplete and ambiguous in its provisions, and difficult to administer. Since it became a law, the Territory has greatly increased in population and wealth, and a school code better adapted than is the present law, to existing conditions, is needed.

Mr. Allen has also introduced a bill embodying the essential features of the Australian ballot system, which has sprung into great popularity in a number of States. However meritorious the new system may be, and no matter how much may be said in favor of Mr. Allen's bill—and from a cursory examination of it we are led to think well of it—it is useless for the Utah Legislature to spend time in considering it, for such time would be wasted. Congress has enacted that elections in this Territory shall be conducted under its laws as they stood March 22, 1882; thus Congress has virtually re-enacted the Territorial election laws existing when the Edmunds law was passed, and no authority short of that of Congress can repeal, materially amend or replace those laws.

With unflinching regularity for many years, bills have been introduced to regulate the practice of medicine, have been debated and killed. Two have already been introduced at this session, and in each there are objectionable features which should either be removed, or cause the bills to be rejected. One object of both bills is to punish persons who practice medicine without a license, and the terms upon which

the latter is issued pre-suppose that the applicant has received a medical education. While legislation designed to punish fraud, imposition and false pretenses is good, that which aims to confer a monopoly upon a certain class is generally bad. It is a significant fact that the people, in whose interest such bills have always assumed to be introduced into the Utah Legislature, have never instigated the framing of such a measure, so far as is known.

If a person can be permitted to seek from whom he will, advice concerning the welfare of his soul, why should he not have the same privilege concerning the welfare of his body? If great care is not exercised, legislation of the kind under consideration may infringe upon the most sacred rights of the individual.

Mr. Reid introduced a bill making it a misdemeanor to herd ten or more sheep within two miles of any city, town or village. This is another perennial subject of attempted legislation by members of our Assembly. But all such attempts have to be abandoned, for the reason that the Utah Legislature has no power to say who shall or shall not use the public lands of the United States. Those lands are open alike to sheep and cattle men, and though settlements often suffer from the proximity of sheep herds, it is useless to appeal to the Territorial Legislature for relief. The matter is under the exclusive control of Congress.

The bill introduced by Mr. Barton to prohibit any public officer from accepting or using a railroad pass, and to prevent a higher passenger tariff than three cents per mile, is an important one. There is much to be said for and against it. A three cent passenger rate in so sparsely settled a region as this is, very low, and would be a severe restriction upon some of the smaller roads in the Territory, existing and prospective; but the main lines could stand it very well. The pass prohibition would not amount to much because it could be evaded in different ways.

Mr. Booth's bill to make the legal rate of interest eight per cent ought to pass. Eight per cent is a fair return for capital in the Territory now-a-days, and the law ought not to give a creditor more than he can get in the open market for his money. At a time when the banks charged from eighteen to twenty-four per cent, ten per cent was not high for legal interest; but it is high now, in com-

parison with the rates at which money can be obtained in abundance. As population and wealth increases, the rate of legal interest ought to be lowered. This has been done, we believe, in all the western States.

IN THE INTEREST OF PEACE.

IN another column will be found the stipulations agreed upon between the central committees of both parties, designed to restrain and direct the conduct of voters on election day in the interest of peace. It is not pretended that these stipulations have any legal binding force, but as they are in line with the provisions of the statutes, the rulings and instructions of the Utah Commission, and the interests of peace and good order, it is to be hoped they will be faithfully and honestly observed by all voters and citizens, without regard to party lines or sympathies.

The campaign has been a heated one, and the likes and dislikes of the inhabitants of the city are very pronounced. But one of the greatest misfortunes in the power of any faction to precipitate upon the community would be the provocation of physical violence. Every citizen, without regard to politics or creed, should exert an influence in favor of peace. Let the law be held supreme. Leave all disputes to be settled by the courts. Let no stain come upon the fair fame of Utah's capital for good order.

"A RAY OF PURE SUNLIGHT."

THE chief organ of fraud and political corruption squirms and froths over the exposures of the unparalleled villainy perpetrated by its party managers of the campaign. Every attempt it makes to break the force of stubborn facts only serves to show more clearly the hideous dishonesty of the tricksters who, by "ways that are dark," are seeking to rob the people of their rights. That conscienceless journal fairly bubbles and boils over February 6th in one of the most clumsy, bungled and idiotic attempts at defense ever penned outside of an insane asylum. It appears under the following flambeau headlines:

"A RAY OF PURE SUNLIGHT."

Startling Exposures Concerning Bonfield's Mormon Detectives.

Jim Ray, the Thief and Ex-Convict. Touching Letter from Sanpete—Mother Afraid Her Boy Will be Arrested—Efforts to Obtain False Affidavits."