

ask themselves the following questions:

Would the passage of such a law not result in the absolute loss of many lives in those sections where there are no college trained physicians to attend the sick, home made doctors being driven under heavy fines and imprisonment?

Would the passage of such a law not entail heavy and enormous expenses on the public suffering with sickness, by compelling them in all cases to either do without or secure such medical aid as is not accessible on account of distance, &c., traveling expenses to the medical profession being very high, and their attendance in person, on the suffering, necessarily limited under such circumstances?

We should also consider that there are in most communities many "doctors" that may have diplomas, but no success in healing the sick, and Utah is not an exception to this.

It would be well for Utah to look after the erection of good medical colleges within her borders to educate her people, to practice medicine, surgery and obstetrics, men and women of good character and moral responsibility, and then it would be more tolerable for us to have a law like that in question than at the present time.

The enactment of such laws has been attempted by the medical profession in many of the eastern States, and are in force now in some sections of the country, but the liberal-minded, both of the profession and the laity, are ever opposing them. In Europe also have such laws been urged but opposed by some of the most eminent men of science and thought. Prof. Huxley, of England, at the opening of the medical school in the London Hospital, a few years ago, said: "A large number of persons seem to be of the opinion that the State is bound to take care of the general public, and see that it is protected against incompetent persons and quacks. I do not take that view. I think it much more wholesome for the public to take care of itself in this as well as in all other matters." Prof. Tyndall, in a lecture at the Royal Institution, said: "Never in the history of medicine was there so bright a dawn for the healing art as the present one, if scientific men are not hampered by mischievous legislation."

Very respectfully,
A LAYMAN.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

The regular monthly meeting of the Sunday school officers and teachers of Salt Lake Stake was held on Monday evening, the 18th inst., in the Fourteenth ward assembly rooms. Stake S. S. Supt. Thomas C. Griggs presided.

Prayer was offered by Supt. Wm. McLachlan and the Seventh ward Sunday school choir, led by Brother Wm. Foster, rendered excellent music.

Elder G. M. Mumford, of the programme committee, by request, announced the plan of the meetings, and the benefits sought for during the coming season.

President Joseph E. Taylor, in speaking upon the subject of the "Sabbath School Teacher," referred to

the interest taken in Sunday schools in early times here. He showed the need of this institution to aid parents in imparting religious instruction to their children, and said he was convinced that children born in the new and everlasting covenant were in their natures more spiritual and susceptible to religious impressions and teachings, than others, as a rule. The speaker dwelt upon the necessity of Sabbath school teachers having an active and abiding faith in the Gospel, of their being imbued with the spirit and genius of this work, and earnest and humble in the performance of their calling. They could not impart what they did not possess themselves, and without these qualifications they were not fitted to teach in our Sabbath schools, no matter how well versed in the letter of the Scriptures or trained in the art of teaching. He related several cases to illustrate his views. Sabbath school teachers should feel that they were on a mission just as important, if not more so, than one to foreign lands; for in contrast with the infidelity and spiritual darkness prevailing in the world abroad, where but few would even listen to the servants of God sent to them, here are our children who are susceptible to the influence and precepts of the Gospel. Teachers should seek to qualify themselves for this mission; they should be inspired by the Holy Spirit, and thus win the hearts of their scholars. He still remembered with esteem and affection an old lady who was his Sabbath school teacher when he was but a little boy, and he had not forgotten to have done for her what he could through the ordinances of the Gospel. Sabbath school teachers should be constant in their attendance and labors. He closed by invoking the blessings of the Lord upon Sabbath school teachers.

Elder A. S. Geddes gave a practical illustration of his method of teaching a primary class. His class for this occasion was composed of young children from the Fourteenth ward Sunday school.

The exercises were interesting and instructive.

Supt. Griggs commended to the attention of the meeting a series of small works entitled "Teachers' Manuals." He also requested prompt returns from all those Sunday schools of the Stake that had not already sent in their statistical reports for the last year.

Meeting then adjourned till the third Monday in February. The Eighth ward Sunday School was requested to furnish music for that occasion.

The Seventh ward Sunday School choir, under the leadership of Brother Wm. Foster, entertained those present during the evening, and closed with singing, "Providence is over all." The benediction followed.

THE "HOME RULE" BILL.

THE Washington Post has an article on the Utah proposition which its friends call the "home rule" bill. The Post calls it "an experiment" and views it as an effort to put the people here "on probation." It makes a fair statement of the measure and closes as follows:

"The general sentiment among the members on both sides and also among the Senators is that this scheme is worth

trying. It entrusts the people with an enlarged franchise, but the power to restrict this franchise is still left in the hands of Congress. It is probable, therefore, that a change in the form of government in Utah will be accomplished before the present session adjourns. The Senate committee will give a hearing on February 11 to persons from Utah in favor of and opposed to the measure."

The Salt Lake Herald, which is the local champion of the bill, gives an epitome of the benefits to be derived from the project, at the conclusion of a long editorial on the subject, in which its opponents are cuffed and scolded rather than informed. But this paragraph has light in it, so we clip it with pleasure:

"The Faulkner bill proposes local self-government in all its essential particulars. It provides for the control of the election machinery by the people; for the election of all officials, from Governor to constable, by the qualified voters, the officials to be responsible to the people and not the political appointing power at Washington; for a legislature which shall have the right and power to pass bills in the interest of the community, regardless of the wishes of an executive sent from some distant State to be fed at the public crib because he is unable to feed himself; for the administration of the home government in all its departments by men chosen by the people for the purpose; for a judiciary selected by the voters and in which the voters can have confidence. In short, the bill confers all the rights, save two, which are enjoyed by citizens of the sovereign States."

The bill does not permit of voting representation in Congress and the electoral college, and leaves the approval of enactments by the legislature to the national Congress precisely as at present."

DEATHS.

GREEN.—At his residence, Mill Creek, Utah, January 18th, at 11 o'clock a. m. Cornelius Green; aged 65 years. 11 months and 9 days.

KNIGHT.—In Sugar House Ward, January 19th at 2:30 a. m. Rebecca, infant daughter of William and Jane Knight; aged four months.

CRAWFORD.—To the wife of George M. Crawford of Washington, Utah, on the 14th day of January, 1892, a 12 pound daughter. Mother and child doing well.

RISER.—In the Fourteenth ward, this city, January 24th, 1892, of dropsy, George Christian Riser; born July 16th, 1818, at Kornwesthime, Wurttemberg, Germany.

PHILPS.—In this city, January 24, of old age, Harriet E., widow of the late Judge W. W. Phelps and mother of the Skidmore brothers of this city and Richmond; born in Philadelphia August 8, 1808; migrated to Utah in 1856.

HANNIG.—On Dec. 2th 1891, at Washington Co., Utah, Julius Hannig; born June 17th, 1830, in Reichenbach-Schlesien, Germany. Deceased was a faithful Latterday Saint.

Millennial Star, please copy.

FAULKNER.—At Thatcher, Arizona, Jan. 18th, 1892, William Faulkner at the age of 63 years, 5 months and 23 days.

He was in full faith of the latter-day Gospel, and was as highly esteemed as he was true, and faithful in all his dealings with his fellowmen. He has many friends and relatives in Utah who will mourn his departure.—[COM.]

MICHELSON.—On Sunday, January 15th, at Pleasant Grove, Utah Co., of old age, Frederick Michelson, after three months' sickness. Deceased was born at Hjøring, Denmark, April 11, 1811. He embraced the Gospel in 1841, and emigrated to Utah in 1863, and died as he had always lived, an honest, faithful Latterday Saint, respected by all his associates. He leaves a wife and son and a number of grandchildren to mourn his loss.

Scandinavian Star please copy.