Cash paid for water scrip at Cannon's office, room 332 Constitution Building.

If you have not paid your water loans you can save money by calling at Cannon's office, room 332 Constitution Building.

# Water Scrip Wanted.

CALL AT

Cannon's Office, 332 Constitution Building.

DIVIDENDS. DIVIDENDS. DIVIDENDS.

To the Stockholders and Patrons

We have now as good a rating as any one in the city, and are in a position to purchase goods and place them at your doors, a little cheaper than anyone else in town, on account of our very low lease and general running expenses, therefore give us a trial, we will surely please you, and in a few months you will receive a handsome dividend.

People's Equitable Co-op,
7-9 Main.
J. L. SHEPARD, Supt.

STOVES
STOVES
STOVES

Heating Stoves
Cooking Stoves
Base Burners
Parlor Cook Stoves
Oak Stoves

ALL KINDS FOR EVERYBODY

WE ARE OVERSTOCKED ON THEM AND WILL CLOSE THEM OUT AT STRICT COST.

Freed Furniture & Carpet Company,

80 to 40 East, Third South Street.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

THURSDAY, - - JANUARY 11, 1894

## FRAGMENTS.

The board of education will meet in regular session this evening beginning at 7:30.

A. H. Warner, chief clerk in the office of superintendent Bancroft, of the Union Pacific at Ogden, was in Salt Lake on business today.

The Women's Democratic society of the Third Precinct last night elected officers to serve for the ensuing year. The officers elected are: H. T. Lloyd, president; T. J. Evans and John Owen, first and second vice presidents respectively; E. A. Smith, secretary and A. E. Hyde, treasurer.

And still the members of the City Council have not got through with the salary reduction question. Tonight they will meet again and the prospects are that even then they will not have finished their work. The complaint that there is too great a desire for economy being manifest in effort to the economic man in a very short time the city will find it impossible to pay regularly salaries of officers is even a limited number of officers. The Assessor's office receives attention at the hands of the salons last night.

## BOTH OF THEM ARE DYING.

That is the Report that Comes From Park City Regarding the Men Who Shot Each Other.

Telegraphic communication with Park City this afternoon brought the information that Jack Joyce and Tim Crow, the two men who shot each other at that place yesterday morning at Lottie Moore's house of ill repute are both fatally wounded and that they are sinking rapidly and that death is only a few hours ahead of them.

The wounded men, while very sick, were both able to speak a little this morning. Strange to relate, they claim that the shooting occurred as a result of mistaken identity. Both of them had an enemy for whom they were looking, and as they met in the dark, now in front of the place in question they commenced firing without making sure that they were foes to each other.

Crow was shot in the bowel and the leg, while Joyce was pierced in the hand passing through his abdomen. A good many tragedies have occurred in or near the resort of the Minor woman. How many not even the best posted criminal official in the Territory knows.

## Please Answer, Prof. Saubern!

SALT LAKE CITY,
Jan. 11, 1894.

*Editor Deseret News:*

Professor Saubern in his letter to the News of the 5th inst., makes the following statement.

"Salt Lake City takes the children of the state free of tuition into her high schools."

I should like to ask the professor through the News, where he gets authority for this statement, for I can find none beyond his own assertion, and the subject is a matter of interest to many citizens. CITY TAXPAYER.

# DOCTORS DISAGREE.

## The Medical Law Passed by the Last Legislature Criticised.

### ONE EFFECT OF THE MEASURE.

Opinions of Professional Men Concerning the Medical Value of Drugs.

OGDEN, Jan. 9th, 1894.

*Editor Deseret News:*

Please permit me to call your attention to a law placed upon our statute books by our last legislature. The design undoubtedly was good, but the spirit of it has been fearfully distorted and twisted into shape to answer selfish purposes rather than to subserve the welfare of the whole people, the real object for which all laws should be framed.

A careful review of the whole law would require too much space of your valuable paper, I more therefore to only call most points of it and make such comments upon it as immediately affect the welfare of the people and with which I believe the members of our legislature should become familiar. In short then the law provides:

1. That there shall be a medical board examiners appointed by the governor and through the consent of the council consisting of seven members from the various recognized schools of practice.

2. They shall issue certificates to all who furnish satisfactory proof of having received degrees or licenses to practice medicine from chartered medical colleges in good legal standing.

3. They shall issue certificates to graduates of responsible medical colleges, who are at this time engaged in actual practice in the Territory.

4. They shall issue certificates to all persons who are not graduates of medical colleges, but who have practiced over ten years in the Territory, provided the applicant present a petition signed by twenty-five legal voters of his district where he has been practicing, and by paying the small fee of twenty-five dollars, after which he shall be admitted for examination, and if satisfactory, shall receive a certificate from said board, the majority of counsel to be present.

Now let us see the effect of this. As will be observed, according to the first clause of this law that seven men were to be appointed by the governor from the various recognized schools to form this board. But license was immediately taken under this clause, for instead of appointing seven men from the various recognized schools, our ex-governor took the liberty of selecting four from one school, two from a second and one from a third, thus virtually placing the interpretation of the law and management of the whole affair in the hands of four men instead of seven. Now, when the fact becomes known that this school is the one which engineered the law through, and that they will not associate with any other school, and further that they have banded themselves together to pass laws in all states and territories with the avowed purpose of driving all other schools from the field, the extraordinary power placed in the hands of these four men to accomplish selfish purposes must be apparent to all, an advantage which they did not neglect as will be proved further on.

Under the second clause no man, however able and experienced, and whatever reputation he may have achieved in other states or territories, our from what school he may bring his diploma, can practice without presenting himself first before the board to be quizzed and pampered with calm questions. Who cannot see the cloven foot in this clause, for here they have it simply in their power to curtail the home number of practitioners to such a limit as will satisfy their inside consciences and the length of their purse strings.

According to the third clause, these gentlemen are constituted sole judges to say which diplomas of persons now practicing in the Territory shall be recognized and which shall not. Here again they have the power of applying the knife with the same terrible effect as in the preceding clause and the aim of the present instigators, only show how willing men are to take the full advantage of all the power granted them when their own personal interests are at stake; for no sooner were they clothed with their little brief authority than all practitioners were notified to present their diplomas; and all who did not suit them and come up to their standard of same and estimation, irrespective of experience and qualifications, were simply rejected and the individual prosecuted or threatened with prosecution by them (not by the people) if they did not pay down their shingle.

The matter six clause is so glaring and so self-evident of the same design and purpose, that comment is almost superfluous. Here they have it so that they within their power to make a clean sweep of everything in their way. Now it is a known fact and acknowledged by all practitioners that one year of actual experience in the sick room is worth two years of college life. According to the claim, however, the applicant for a license to practice must have two years experience, in addition to which he must present a petition, signed by twenty-five legal voters of the district where he has been practicing, and pay the modest little sum of $25 before he even dare present himself before this august body for examination.

The effect of this law is keenly felt in several sections of our Territory where medical practice has been limited to just such talent. I am decided brought to the attention of the author of this article will serve to illustrate. A family residing in a town from which such a person had been dismissed from practice, had one of its members afflicted with disease. The M. D. remaining, being a person of questionable character in whom the public had no confidence, the family were compelled to send to a neighboring city about 15 miles distant for medical aid. The thermometer 20 degrees below zero by the wagon with the sick man, and counter with the man. After the total the sick man's bill of $25 was presented for payment besides the medicine, such charges will be known if this law is permitted to remain upon our statute books.

But there is another feature connected with this law which demands additional notice. It has been observed that it was engineered through the Legislature by a certain school seeking control of the Territory to the exclusion of all others and which form the majority of the practitioners of the Territory. Now the question here the gentlemen from the school expiring that is worthy of the power of the strong arm of the law? It is a well known fact that the people are getting tired of drugs, the principal agents which form the materia medica of this very school and which also has very high sounding titles, hence the different schools which are springing up and threatening to drive it from the field through fair and fair competition. Let us see what confidence some of the leading physicians of the world and graduates of this particular school have in themselves.

Dr. Cogswell, of Boston, says: "It is my firm opinion that the prevailing mode of practice is productive of vastly more evil than good and were it absolutely abolished mankind would be infinitely the gainer by it."

Dr. Benjamin Watchman, in Harvard University, says: "I am sick of learned quackery."

D. R. R. Negus, M. D., in his history of medicine, declares: "A drug or substance can never be called a healer of disease, there can be no reason or justice or necessity in the use of drugs in disease. I believe that this profession, this art, this mismanaged knowledge of medicine, is none other than a practice of fundamentally fallacious principles, impotent of good, morally wrong and bodily hurtful."

Dr. Evans, editor of the Royal College of Lancet, says: "It will be a great blessing to the world if heaven ever reveals to earth any substitute for the nauseous and noxious drugs that are now employed in the practice of medicine. It has neither philosophy nor common sense to recommend it to confidence."

But according to the present statute and especially under the interpretation of the present incumbents, there never will be a chance for heaven to introduce a new system in our Territory, for the moment it would make its appearance these gentlemen would be prosecuting and prosecuting it with the strong arm of the law.

Numerous other testimonies as strong as these and from men just as able might be added, but space and valuable time forbids.

Now, we candidly ask our honorable governor who, we fully believe, has the welfare of our people at heart, and also the members of our present Legislature, if, with such a record before them as this second law, it will be wise and just to the people whom they represent and whose rights they have sworn to protect, to permit such a law to remain on the statute books; a law which is unconstitutional and unjustness under which as complete a medical trust there is today being formed as any tyrannical monopoly that ever raised its head in our Territory for selfish purposes. If there is no redress, let it be against the administration of pernicious drugs so severely condemned by the authorities above quoted, and the wholesale butchery so commonly carried on in the sick room. Similar attempts have been made by these same gentlemen with previous legislatures but our wise and far seeing rulers have invariably trampled them in their schemes.

A member of the last Legislature on being approached about the new law replied: "We were all opposed to it in our minds, but these gentlemen clamored and urged so so hard that we finally consented just to see what they would do. I am not surprised for I expected just such results." We were also informed that the law was forced through at the close of the session when the members did not have sufficient time to thoroughly consider the nature of its bearings.

An effort of a like character was made in the Idaho legislature last year, but that honorable body, to its and to its credit, saw through the scheme and with an overwhelming majority rejected the miserable measure. In the Idaho case not stand alone, for similar attempts have been made in Maine, New Hampshire, Ohio, Massachusetts and many more of the older and leading states, by this same school, but their attempts in every instance have signally failed, and those states stand as free and unmanacled from this law today as did our Territory before our last legislature convened.

Let us hope before the next sessions that the people will have their rights restored again, and that this medical trust will be a thing of the past. JUSTICE.

### Eggs and Cheese.

So far as cheese is concerned there was a pretty fair test of the effects of alum in the World's fair cheese contest between the brands. Sponge, and of a comparatively inferior quality, was fed to the cows a part of the time, and the lard that ate the most sponge scored highest in flavor, and the lard that ate least sponge scored lowest in flavor.

We do not by any means attribute this difference in the flavor of the cheese to the larger quantity of sponge eaten by the Plantations. Just what did produce it may never be known, and we are not prepared to hazard even a guess. If we ever have a full analysis of the different milks and of the cheese, there may be some light on it. For the present all that can be safely said is that milk or portions may be accepted as conflicting with other facts have shown or to the absence of injurious effects by sponge upon the milk for cheesemaking purposes, and it certainly is relieved from

### SEE HIS HEART.

Gen. Augustus Rolfe, the well known Electric writer, on his last Adirondack trip, wrote as follows to The London Daily Telegraph:

"I especially have a pleasant remembrance of the ship's doctor—a very experienced maritime medicine indeed, who tended me most kindly during a horrible spell of bronchitis and pneumonia attack, provoked by the sea fog which had swooped down on us just as we left the Firth. But the doctor's prescriptions and the increasing warmth of the temperature as we neared the Tropics, and, in certainty, a course of ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS clapped on—one on the chest and another between the shoulder blades—soon set me right."

Sudden Changes of Weather cause Throat Diseases. There is no more effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, etc., than Brown's Bronchial Troches. Sold only in Boxes. Price 25 cts.

William J. Harvey, Justice of the Peace, has removed to rooms 33 and 34 O'Meara Building, No. 60 West, Second South Street.

### Notice to Attorneys.

At a preliminary meeting held at the Federal Court room in Salt Lake City, on Monday evening, January 8th, 1894, for the purpose of organizing a Territorial Bar Association pursuant to a petition circulated and signed, and call issued for same, a temporary constitution was adopted and a committee of five on Permanent Organization, Constitution and By-Laws was appointed with instructions to report at a meeting to be held in the Supreme Court room, Salt Lake City, on Thursday, January 11th, 1894, at 7:30 p.m.

An urgent invitation is extended to all members of the bar throughout the Territory to attend at this time.

H. P. MONTGOMERY,
Temporary Chairman.
ELMER B. JONES,
Temporary Secretary.

### To the Public.

We are reliably informed that orders for monuments, tombstones, etc., are being solicited by parties not resident of Utah, having no stock and owning no property here. We desire to warn the public that it is against their interest to buy of such people, as past experience has shown, proof of which can be given.

THE NIAGARA,
THE HARTFORD,
THE PENNSYLVANIA,
THE AMERICAN.

Combined Assets over $20,000,000.

Heber J. Grant & Co., Gen'l Agents.

We are now in stock, and prepared to make to order Monuments, Headstones, Tablets, Curbs and Vaults, in Scotch, Vermont and American Granites, and Marble, at prices which will be satisfactory to the purchaser. The value of money has fallen, and we are prepared to sell at the lowest possible prices, and we invite the public to examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. Orders also taken for Iron Fences, Iron Vaults, Iron Tombs, Iron Crosses, Wire Fences, Wire Vaults, Wire Tombs, Wire Crosses, Iron Bedsteads, Wire Bedsteads, Wire Cribs, Wire Mattresses, Wire Pillows, Wire Bolsters, Wire Cradles, Wire Chairs, Wire Tables, Wire Settees, Wire Benches, Wire Flower Stands, Wire Trellis, Wire Arbors, Wire Screens, Wire Doors, Wire Gates, Wire Grates, Wire Mantels, Wire Cornices, Wire Brackets, Wire Lanterns, Wire Lamp Posts, Wire Signs, Wire Boilers, Wire Tanks, Wire Cisterns, Wire Stacks, Wire Smokestacks, Wire Roofs, Wire Skylights, Wire Doors, Wire Windows, Wire Shutters, Wire Blinds, Wire Cloth, Wire Screen Doors, Wire Screen Windows, Wire Screen Shutters, Wire Screen Blinds, Wire Screen