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on the ground that he was a laborer and not a student, as he claimed. The proof showed that he came to this country when a lad of 15 to join his father, who was engaged in business in Missoula; that he had been a resident there ever since. He holds a certificate issued under the treaty between China and the United States, in which he gave his former and present occupation as a student. After reaching Missoula he worked as a cook and waiter intermittently for several years, but in the meantime he studied the English language and is able to both read and write it.

Judge Hunt on the showing ruled that where a minor comes to the United States from China for the purpose of joining his father, who is a merchant lawfully domiciled in the United States, and thereafter during his minority, such minor labors and studies in the United States, he is entitled to remain in the United States after attaining his majority. In his decision Judge Hunt declared that "the boy, while a minor, acquired a right of domicile by virtue of his father having such a right; that is, the father's domicile being in this country, as the parent he had the right to have his minor child enter it. This right was independent of any provision for a certificate or compliance of any other provision of the law. The minor really had no occupation when he entered; hence was not within the purview of Section 6 relating to those who must obtain certificates. The reasoning which led to the construction of the statute by deciding that the wife of one who is entitled to enter may enter without any certificate, is applicable also to the case of a minor child of one so entitled to enter. Both are natural and lawful dependents upon the one who may lawfully have established his domicile in the United States. Having regularly entered this country as a minor and not with intent to become a laborer, he has not forfeited a right to remain by working as a laborer since he was 21. In other words, his coming having been rightful, the fact that when emancipated he followed the pursuit of a class of persons who are not entitled to enter, did not deprive him of the right to remain. It is the coming of Chinese laborers into our country that the act is aimed against and not the occupation of persons who are here, not having come as laborers, but as children, and who, perchance, have become laborers in America after they have attained legal age."

It seems to us that the decision is clear and that any other would have been an error. Judge Hunt is a very gifted and superior man. He holds his place as judge of the United States district court in Montana with great honor.

Horses and Racing

A WRITER in the current Scribner thinks that horse racing could be conducted without betting if two things were remedied—if the price of race horses could be reduced to a reasonable figure and the salaries paid jockeys were reduced in like degree. He points out that an accomplished jockey often in a season's racing obtains more money for riding than the salary of the president of the United States amounts to. Most blooded horses are done racing at three or

four years old, and he holds that it is preposterous for such an animal to be rated in value up into the tens of thousands, and not unfrequently much more. There is a great deal that can be said on both sides of that question. As a rule, one hundred thoroughbred horses have to be raised to get one real racer, and that one has to pay for the rest. Then when very rich men buy stables and engage in racing, the price of a horse counts for little, no matter how high it may be, if the horse promises to outfoot some other rich man's champion. Again, without the high prices men will cease to raise blood-horses.

This writer advances the idea that race horses in America are not as a rule healthy. We do not believe that. We believe too many of them when young are crowded beyond their limit and permanently injured, and they are sometimes inbred too much. But aside from these mistakes, no horse should be healthier than the thoroughbred, for his stock is of the best and then he has more brain and nerve to hold him up than his cold-blooded neighbor. One single thoroughbred, old Messenger, has been worth millions of dollars to the men who deal in horses in this country.

Iron in New York and Utah

ONE Dr. Clark, state geologist of New York, has been making experiments in central New York this year, and he reports that the Clinton rock strata comprises not only shales, limestone and sandstone, but also underbedded layers of iron ore, and he estimates that there are 600 million tons of iron that can be mined in that region. These beds extend from Otsego county, in the eastern central part of the state, to the Niagara river, and thence for some distance into Canada. The length of the belt within the limits of New York is about 225 miles, and the width varies up to five miles. Utica is a little north of the belt; Rochester is near the southern edge, and Lockport stands on it. The ores belong to a red, earthy variety of hematite. They contain only 35 or 45 per cent of iron, but their fluxing nature counterbalances this disadvantage to a large extent.

Of course, that is of vast importance to the state of New York, and it may put off for a little while the extensive mining of the iron ores in southern Utah. But one item in the account is of interest here. They have been mining on the upper strata of this deposit for years, taking out about 75,000 tons a year, but never thought to go deeper. Now, in southern Utah there are iron mountains richer than those in New York and vastly greater in extent; but those who are best posted believe that by sinking on these deposits to a reasonable depth it would be found that they are all underlaid with copper ore, and possibly as great surprises await exploration there as have been developed in Bingham. Bingham had lead and silver on the surface and some gold. Some years ago it was believed that Bingham was about exhausted, until by a little deeper exploration, or by a curve upward of the strata, it was found that it was underlaid with copper ore, and now out there is perhaps the most wonderful showing of mining to be seen anywhere in this old world.

New York appropriated \$10,000 for the state geologist to explore that belt, with the result that he reports 600 million of tons of iron awaiting excavation. Our own legislature ought to consider that when it meets, and the problem would be, if New York with \$10,000 found 600 million tons of iron, what might not \$10,000 develop in southern Utah? The men in New York have been plowing the fields over this iron now for a century, never dreaming of what lay beneath their plowshares. The southern iron belt of Utah ought to be explored because the possibilities of what slumbers underneath those deposits point to a time when among all the states Utah may be the richest.

What a Free Country Most Needs

EMERSON says: "It is long ere we discover how rich we are. Our history we are sure is quite tame; we have nothing to write, nothing to infer. But our wiser years will run back to the despised recollections of childhood, and always we are fishing up some wonderful article out of that pond; until, by and by, we begin to suspect that the biography of the one foolish person we know is, in reality, nothing less than the miniature paraphrase of the hundred volumes of the universal history."

No doubt the sage who wrote those words felt them, for he had read all books, explored all sciences, measured himself against the brightest intellects, and then there came to him a feeling that the vision of all that he had seen and learned was before his eyes when he was but a lad; that what he had obtained by his long life-work was the experience that he had really learned little; that all that he knew was but the expansion of a germ that was in his soul from the first; that had he grown up without books or libraries or contact with high minds, he would, nevertheless, have had a clear idea of all the freight with which his mind was stored, and would have been fitted, like Socrates, to lecture to his fellow men.

But the really impressive thing about the above words is the glimpse they give of the human mind and its sovereign power for good or for evil, and how necessary it is, not that the laws of a land shall be perfect; not that any government can save and advance a people, unless the units that make up that people are trained in the right; unless their patriotism is nurtured and made strong while their hearts are plastic to receive impressions; unless they early learn to hate wrong for wrong's sake; unless their acts are so timed as to make sure their self-respect and keep their honest pride unblemished.

So as men return in thought to their childhood, if possible there should always be before their eyes the vision of a loving, happy and self-respectful home; for that is a vision that men cannot afford by any unworthy act to dim. That memory is better to carry out into the world than a title. Next to that is the early school. If people only realized how much there is in the school where their children first come in contact with a little miniature world they would be more careful.

And then the first teachers! Why, they should be the wisest and most patient people in the world, for the plants they tend are so tender and will, unless ceaselessly watched and tended, grow crooked or be choked with weeds. After all, the great worry of the American people should not be about the government, for that will be what the people make it. The great anxiety should be about the children, to see that they become perfect men and women.

Honoring a Great Memory

IT is a custom in Bath, England, to place tablets on historic houses, in which the great ones of the long ago lived. Chatham, Clive, Nelson, Wolfe, Sir Walter Scott, Samuel Johnson, Dickens, Herschel are all remembered there, and now a tablet, with impressive services, has been placed on the house that the great Edmund Burke occupied until in his closing days he went to his estate in Beaconsfield. Burke married his wife in Bath; it was there that he and an humble man one day sought shelter under a bridge until a great rainstorm passed, and when they emerged the commoner went on his way declaring that under the bridge he found a man that knew everything in the world. We wonder the honor has been so long postponed, for when Edmund Burke died the foremost men of Great Britain held him as their greatest orator, as one of their very greatest statesmen, and, since then, the judg-