

## ALL THAT IS LEFT OF THE RAPPISTS

But They Control the Town of Economy, Pa.—No Pianos, No Dances, No Sparking, No Shows—All Aided by 9 p. m.—How the Community Lives.

The name Rappists is not commonly known in Utah notwithstanding the fact that a number of well known Utah people have been members of the society known by that name, and now have relatives in it. Perhaps the organization would be better known as Economies, and yet its name is seldom mentioned here, though mention of the town of Economy, Pa., calls to mind in Utah the fact that a strange religious sect has its headquarters there. The name Rappists comes from its founder, George Rapp.

A recent issue of the Pittsburgh Dispatch gives an account of this peculiar people and their abode. It says:

A few miles down the Ohio from Pittsburgh is a station marked Economy. On the top of the steep bank you discover a quaint brick village, embowered in trees and pleasantly diversified with gardens. This village is the abode of the Economies or Rappists, whose society was founded in 1805 by George Rapp, or Father Rapp, as he is called among his followers, a Wurtemberg farmer who came to America with about 1,000 co-religionists. At first they settled in Harmony, Pa., where they worked a farm of 14,000 acres. After a while they moved into Posey county, Indiana.

But the new site proved a rough, unhealthy place, so the Rappists shifted eastward again, arriving in their present village in 1825.

Here they acquired 2,000 acres of land, built comfortable houses and several mills, and had the advantage of touch with the markets, for Pittsburgh is only seventeen miles away. Money making is apparently as pleasant an occupation for communities as it is for others, and these shrewd Germans made as much of it as they could. The shops and mills were run on full time, outside hands were engaged to work in the farms and vineyards, and at one period the industries of the place were so considerable that the employer outnumbered the society men to one. Then the society began to speculate. There was discontent, more losses in speculation, a decline in the market, the mills were closed. Outsiders were hired to keep the place going, but the wages paid to them were so generous that the treasury was depleted and they had to be dismissed.

Then came the trouble that almost every community suffers sooner or later. Several of the members sued the society to get larger shares or to break up the organization and make it sell out and divide the profits. In other cases heirs from the outer world sued to draw out the shares of dead rela-

tives. The courts have been invariably on the side of the society, but law suits are financially exhausting, and after several of them, together with dull trade and desertions, the profits had practically disappeared, and there was a debt of \$1,500,000, although the money was borrowed from itself—that is, from the bank it owns in Beaver Falls and which had advanced large sums to pay for outside labor. The debts have been much reduced by judicious management and by the yield of the dozen or twenty oil wells, so that the society is now regarded as in good shape again.

There are only nine communists left, and most of them are old. They control the village, however, so that the hundreds of others who rent houses and shops and farms have to conform in a measure to their ways of life.

The Rappist aims to make his religion his life. In the matter of creed it can hardly be said that he has one. A dozen years ago the Rappists included not only Protestants, but Catholics and agnostics. Anything may be preached in the church that is in accordance with public and private morals.

Like the Amalities, the Rappists are descended from the Pietists, and live simple, upright lives. Their neighbors testify to that effect and like to deal with them. They are sober in their recreations, and until lately did not even smoke. The boys play ball and the girls knit tidies, but there are no picnics, no dances, no sparking, no shows—nothing nearer than permission to a circus agent to use the sides of one barn for his posters and no late hours.

The present head of the Rappist community is John Samuel Duse, who has a family and is young and energetic. He entered the society only eleven years ago at the age of 30, and found himself confronted by several pretty serious problems. There was a debt, the desertions had been rapid, and it seemed to be a matter of only a few years before there would not be a member of community left. Some of the deserters had received money from the treasury, after a fair and pleasant fashion established years ago, which was based on the supposition that a man reared and living away from the world would require a few dollars to spend till he should fall into the world's ways, and this drain on the reserve had helped to exhaust it. Several of the people came home again presently, saying that the world was a failure, and asked to be taken back. They were once more admitted.

Mr. Duse is a man of business; he is also the head of the church; he preaches; he leads the brass band—indeed, the band is known by his name; he writes music for it; he must keep in touch with the various departments of the society; he is, in fact, the father of a family who must preserve the peace, satisfy religious faith and keep his charges occupied, lest they expend

their forces on evil and their time in fruitless gossip.

Naturally, the dwindling of the community to only nine members has narrowed its functions. The factories in which they used to work have been closed and the looms have been taken from them; their fields are plowed and reaped by strangers; even the village administration is assigned to the paid agent; still, it is required of all who are permitted to settle here that they shall live lives of moderate usefulness and excellence; that they shall not be drunkards and idlers; that they shall be no noisy and rude in the streets; and, although the lamps in the streets burn at night against emergencies, it is understood that the windows shall be dark after the bell rings 9. Every member of the society is aided by that hour.

As in other communes, the span of life, so long. Most of the members who have died in Economy have seen the allotted three-score and ten years, and have done better. They make claret, also a Rappist, blackberry, raspberry, currant, crab apple, catnip and honest cordial. The wines are light in color and body, a little raw, of unadorned purity, entirely wholesome, according to report, and the wine house is one of the most extensive establishments in the village.

No new member can be admitted to the Rappist society except on the action of the board of elders. It takes most of the members to make the board now, and an election is the choice of one's self to office, there being few opposition candidates. If a man joins the society he turns in what property he has, but if he has none it is all the same, so long as he is personally acceptable.

Though communists in a fairly strict sense, enough of personal property is allowed to each member to assure personal comfort and to satisfy what is a reasonably common wish, to own the clothing on one's back and the chair on which one takes his ease after work. The members own their furniture and carpets and clothes and a few books and such belongings, personally, but other matters are owned together.

It is a matter of history that the first silk made in America came from the looms of Economy, and the people wove it. They had mulberry trees for the silkworms, they imported experts, and for awhile they enjoyed a considerable trade.

### THE MAN AT THE OTHER END OF THE BARGAIN.

Nathan Strauss, the great New York merchant, when asked what had contributed most to his remarkable career, said: "I always looked out for the man at the other end of the bargain."

What a lesson these words contain for the young man of today who thinks that long-headedness, shrewdness, cunning and sharpness are the only successful qualities worth cultivating!

Mr. Strauss says that, if he got a bad bargain himself, he could stand it, even if his losses were heavy, but that he could never afford to have the man who dealt with him get a bad bargain. He felt that his own loss, however great, might possibly be repaired; but that, if a man who had dealings with him should lose, or be deceived thereby, not only would he compensate him (Mr. Strauss), for this, his character would be permanently injured.—November Success.

## WHO WILL BE NEXT POPE?

Catholic Churchmen Discuss the Succession to Leo XIII.

The long pontificate of Leo XIII. has been so fertile in rumors as to who would probably be the next pope that all surveys of the sacred college with the object of selecting the cardinals who may be possible candidates for St. Peter's chair have fallen into discredit. The advanced age and delicate health of the present pontiff at the time of his election as the successor of Pius IX. made it likely that the conclave would be called together again soon, so that plans for the future were formed almost as soon as the new pope was enthroned. But of the individuals who were to elect him in 1878 only three are alive, and more than a full college of cardinals himself over, and the college has died. The disappointed ambitions and intrigues that came to naught have become a grim joke. Pope Leo lives on and consistories are called instead of the expected conclave. Nevertheless the pope is well advanced in his ninety-first year, and is so frail that he seems to be kept alive almost by a miracle. The question of selecting his successor must come up in a few years at most, and may have to be decided at any moment.

A careful sifting of the college of cardinals made by the Rome correspondent of the Independence Bells, with a view to discovering which of the present cardinals are likely to be considered in the coming election, is, therefore, of interest. The Belgian newspaper, it may be well to state, is anti-clerical in its policy, but inasmuch as the Catholic party plays a conspicuous part in the politics of Belgium it finds it necessary to be well informed as to what goes on at Rome. It is opposed to the later reaction policy of the pope, for which it holds Cardinal Rampolla, responsible, dating the change from the death of his predecessor, Cardinal Jacobini, and that of the pope's brother, Cardinal Pecci.

In spite of the strong differences of opinion on many points among the cardinals most of them are agreed that a change is necessary and that a pope must be elected who will busy himself less with politics and more with the spiritual affairs of the church. Of the three surviving cardinals created by Pope Pius IX. none can be considered; Cardinal Doehowski is not an Italian; Cardinal Parocchi, a brilliant man, and for many years the candidate most frequently named for the succession, has been all things to all men and is now looked upon as a weathercock.

Cardinal Orsini Stefano for many years had good chances, but he is too old and is, moreover, disliked by the men about Leo XIII. He is dean of the sacred college, however, and cardinals, who put into his hands the machinery of the conclave, and he is sure to have great influence even if he cannot be elected himself. Of the Italians made cardinals by Leo XIII. some are excluded because of their age and infirmities, some because of their ineffectualness, some because they would be objected to by powers that they have offended, some, finally, because they do not care for the office. Seven Italian candidates, however, are weighed by the Independence.

The brothers Serafino and Vincenzo Vannutelli have served up their minds that the triple crown must go to their family, and their numerous relatives have already partitioned among themselves the offices at the pope's disposal. Their chances have been diminished, however, by disreputable transactions on the part of several of these same relatives, which have created public scandal in Rome in the last few years. Cardinal Respighi, the new vicar of Rome, has hardly had time to make himself known; his office is such that collisions with the cardinals and other

ecclesiastical authorities are almost unavoidable. Cardinal Rampolla del Tindaro, the secretary of state, wants to be pope. His office, however, puts him at a disadvantage and he does not expect to be the immediate successor of Leo XIII. He can afford to wait, as he is only 57 years of age. His candidate is Cardinal Angelo di Pietro, who owes everything to him and who is 72 years of age and a Roman. Everything has been made ready to push his candidacy, according to the Independence; among other things a story is being spread that when he was a boy a monk prophesied that he would succeed St. Peter. He will be supported by Cardinal Rampolla's friends and opposed by the antagonists of the secretary of state.

Cardinal Girolamo Maria Gotti, a Carmelite monk, a man of great learning, who has shown remarkable qualities as an administrator in his own order as superior general in settling the ecclesiastical affairs of Brazil, and in other matters requiring tact and diplomacy, is a strong candidate among those who wish for a reforming and "religious" pope. Should the conclave select among the cardinals who do not belong to the curia Cardinal Bartolomeo, a Venetian, may have some chance, while in the improbable event that a "pope of conciliation" is chosen, it may be Cardinal Capecepolo, archbishop of Capua. The serious candidates, however, seem to be Cardinals Di Pietro and Gotti, and, perhaps, one of the Vannutellis.

The predominance of Italians in the sacred college makes it improbable that any foreigner will be considered seriously. The Italians have the advantage, besides their slight numerical superiority, of being united, while the foreigners belong to a dozen different nationalities. Moreover, political difficulties would be sure to rise in case a pope were chosen from one of the nations that rank as great powers; a German, for instance, could hardly be selected without provoking a protest from France. The Independence, however, points out certain advantages in "anti-Italianism" the church, and suggests the possibility before long of electing a pope from some nationality that could give offense to no one. It takes America and Cardinal Gibbons as an example.

"Why should not the new world in its turn give a pope to the church? America has its cardinals since Pius IX. the only pope who ever trod on American soil, determined to give the United States the first American cardinal. Gibbons, they say, would not be a bad pope, his influence would be enormous, and Americans, even those not Catholic, could be proud to see one of their people attain the highest ecclesiastical honor. A broad, open mind, highly cultivated, very modern, Cardinal Gibbons would be, above all, an excellent reformer, who would put an end to all superstitious systems, and would turn the church into entirely new paths. He is not a courtier, and Leo XIII. had a proof of this when, not long ago, he condemned Americanism, and a great number of bishops in the United States hastened to write to him their assent. Their letters were published, but they took good care not to publish Cardinal Gibbons' which, I am assured, was so outspoken as to stir up the Vatican, which is no longer accustomed to hear true and sincere speech that departs from the ruts of routine admiration."

It takes a two-thirds vote of the cardinals to elect a pope, and, though Cardinal Gibbons and his foreign colleagues will have a great influence in the next conclave, the Independence does not expect to see a non-Italian elected. It thinks, however, that the time is not far distant when, in the interests of the church, a pope may be taken from among Catholics who are not Italian.—Paris correspondence of the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

## AMERICAN COPPER ABROAD.

Vast Quantities of the Metal Are Used in Europe—Great Market for American Production.

The immense foreign demand is the great and striking feature in the copper situation, says the New York Sun. The United States exports of copper for the first nine months of this year have been at the enormous rate of over a million pounds daily, surpassing all previous records in this respect. These constant and free exports have given decided tone and strength to the market for the metal. Without them values never would have been sustained at anything like the present.

The export movement of copper from this country is an absolute necessity for the preservation of the copper mining industry on a sound and profitable basis. This country, being unable to absorb its own product, is therefore compelled to find an outside market for about 50 per cent of its copper output. If it were not for this foreign outlet the supply would accumulate so rapidly as to cause immense shrinkage in values in a short time. Fortunately for the American producer the world-wide demand for copper has lately reached astonishing dimensions just at the time when the native mines are prepared to produce the largest aggregate quantity of the metal in their history. During the past nine months this country has shipped to Europe on an average each month the unprecedented quantity of 31,407,041 pounds of the metal.

The persistent buying of copper on the part of European consumers all this year reveals a wonderful power of absorption which has been developed at one of the great centers of copper consumption. The large quantities of American copper produce exported should not be taken as indicating stagnation among domestic consumers by any means. Although the consumption of copper in this country may not be equal to the maximum reached last year, it is nevertheless large, and may be even greater than some suppose. There is a copper movement in active operation, not only from this country, but from the centers of production of copper is imported into the United States every month to be refined and converted into electrolytic copper of prime quality ready for the consumer's use. Large imports of Chilean, Australian and Japanese copper have arrived at this port and Baltimore, be-

lieves copper ore from Spanish, African and South American sources. These imports are sent to the great refineries at Perth Amboy, N. J., Baltimore, Md., and Constable Hook, N. J., and put through the electrolytic process, from which it comes out highly refined in the shape of plates and wire. The following tables reckoned in pounds of fine copper not only contain the figures of copper production and exports this year, but the imports as well, imported ore excepted, from which the approximate domestic consumption may be estimated:

1900	Production	U. S. Imports
January	47,969,120	9,662,271
February	46,809,280	6,419,491
March	52,153,920	6,387,443
April	55,910,080	5,329,979
May	50,907,680	5,474,259
June	56,792,480	6,851,499
July	51,546,880	7,215,019
August	47,190,080	5,987,209
September	47,904,640	5,595,520
Total for 9 months	448,094,080	56,283,542

1900	Production	Home Consumption
January	55,781,201	31,438,400
February	52,228,771	28,557,750
March	57,491,961	35,181,520
April	59,249,059	35,586,880
May	56,281,529	31,353,280
June	58,963,950	37,130,240
July	54,762,789	26,064,640
August	58,177,771	31,048,640
September	53,550,160	32,352,000
Total for 9 months	503,377,622	282,663,200

The exports of copper since Jan. 1, to Oct. 1, are 63.22 per cent of the domestic production, or 55.15 per cent of the production and imports during this period. Deducting the exports of copper from the production may the imports of the metal, and taking the balance as representing domestic consumption the latter in that case would show an average of about 24,621,473 pounds a month for the nine months. The best informed recognize the strong position of copper, and are confidently expecting continued activity on a large scale to follow the election. The purely legitimate demand for copper has placed the article on such a splendid basis as to encourage the most optimistic expectations regarding its future position.

### HOW BRAINS WEAR OUT.

A French scientist has determined that the military and naval professions must quickly wear out the brain. Out of 100,000 naval and military men 139 are confirmed lunatics. Next come the liberal professions, artists heading the list, followed closely by lawyers, and more distantly by doctors, clergy, literary men and civil servants. The number of those who go mad is 177 to each 100,000. Domestic servants and day laborers run the professional men very close, each 100,000 of each 100,000 of the latter are followed at a long distance by mechanics, only 66 of whom go mad in each 100,000. And the group

which is most favorable to sanity is, contrary to general belief, that of commercial men, which sends only 42 out of 100,000 to the asylum.

### Czar's Condition Satisfactory.

Livadia, European Russia, Nov. 23.—The following bulletin was issued this morning: "The emperor passed a quiet day yesterday. He slept about an hour. At 9 in the evening his temperature was 102.7; pulse 82. His majesty passed a very good night. His condition and strength are satisfactory. This morning at 9 o'clock his temperature was 101.2; pulse 78."

WAIT FOR OUR  
**HOLIDAY**  
**OPENING**

Don't Buy your

BOOKS,  
DOLLS,  
TOYS,  
GAMES,  
XMAS CARDS,  
CALENDARS  
AND  
FINE  
NOVELTIES

Till you see  
our Display  
of

**NEW  
GOODS**

Bought direct  
from the man-  
ufacturer and  
importer.

## BUY YOUR BOOKS

During Sale  
Week, com-  
mencing Mon-  
day, Nov. 26,  
and put them  
away for

**XMAS**

Low Prices, Courteous  
Treatment and Prompt  
Delivery.

**Cannon  
Book Store,**

Successors to Geo. Q.  
Cannon & Sons Co.

DESERT NEWS, PROPS.

11 & 13 Main St.

**CURES COLDS**  
FLA GRIPPE  
IN A FEW  
HOURS  
BROMO  
IN A MINUTE  
AT ALL DRUGGISTS 25c

**ZION'S SAVINGS BANK**  
AND TRUST COMPANY,  
14 & 5 Main St., Salt Lake City, Utah  
ESTABLISHED 1872  
DEPOSITS \$2 547 202.94

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS OPENED 280,032  
Interest paid quarterly at 4 per cent per annum on \$1 and over.  
Lorenzo Snow, President  
GEORGE M. CANNON, Cashier

L. S. HILL, President  
MOSES THATCHER, Vice-President  
H. R. YOUNG, Cashier

U. S. DEPOSITORY.

**DESERT NATIONAL BANK,**  
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

CAPITAL \$100,000  
SURPLUS \$50,000  
Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

**The State  
Bank of Utah,**  
SALT LAKE CITY.

HERBER J. GRANT, President  
WM. H. PRESTON, Vice-President  
HERBER M. WELLS, Cashier  
CHAS. S. BURTON, Assistant  
DIRECTORS:  
Herber J. Grant, John R. Harnes, John C. Cutler, David Beecler, A. W. Carlson, George Romney, John R. Winder, D. R. Perry, E. R. Edrington, W. F. James.  
Commercial Banking in all its Branches. ACCOUNTS SOLICITED. Special attention given to country trade.

**NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC**  
U. S. DEPOSITORY

Frank Knox, Pres., Geo. A. Lown, V. Pres.  
Ed. W. Duncan, Cashier.  
CAPITAL PAID IN \$500,000  
Banking in all its branches transacted. Exchange drawn on the principal cities of Europe. Interest paid on time deposits.

**THE DESERT SAVINGS BANK.**

DIRECTORS:  
W. W. Ritter, President  
Moses Thatcher, Vice President  
Elias A. Smith, Cashier.  
James Sharp, John R. Harnes, John C. Cutler, David Beecler, A. W. Carlson, George Romney, John R. Winder, D. R. Perry, E. R. Edrington, W. F. James.  
Four per cent interest paid on savings.

**COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK.**  
CAPITAL PAID IN \$200,000

General Banking in all its Branches.  
Directors—Dr. Theodore Meyer, John J. Daly, O. J. Sallsbury, Moylan C. Fox, Thomas Marshall, W. P. Noble, George S. Romney, John Donnellan, A. F. Holden.

**WALKER BROS., BANKERS.**  
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH  
Established 1834

A General Banking Business Transacted. SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

**MCCORMICK & COMPANY,**  
BANKERS,  
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.  
ESTABLISHED 1872.

**WELLS FARGO & CO'S BANK**  
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH  
Established 1852

Transact a General Banking Business. J. E. DOOLY, Cashier

**T. R. JONES & CO., BANKERS.**  
150 South Main Street.

**B. H. SCHETTLER,**  
BANKER,  
22 MAIN ST., OPPOSITE CO-OP

The House of  
The JOHNSON CO.  
Kodaks, Films,  
Frames, Mats,  
Utah Views.

**JOHNSON**  
KODAKS and FILMS.  
We sell the genuine  
Eastman films. A full  
four films for us to de-  
velop. Salt Lake, Utah.  
"You see JOHNSON all over the World."

**ASHTON, WHYTE & SKILLIORN CO.**

(Successors to Watson Brothers)  
Dealers in all kinds of Cut  
Stone for Buildings, Curbing,  
Cemetery Coping, Etc.

OFFICE AND YARDS—22 to 34 North  
Sixth West street, Salt Lake City.

Established 1841. 150 Offices.  
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST.

**R. G. DUN & CO.,**  
THE MERCANTILE AGENCY.  
GEORGE OSBORN, General Manager.  
Utah, Idaho and Wyoming.  
Office in Progress Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

**Joseph E. Taylor,**  
PIONEER UNDERTAKER

Of Utah. Open day and night. Factory  
at Watercross No 230 E. First South 14  
blocks east of Theater.

## WHERE THE ORANGE BLOSSOMS GROW

And where the salt showers blow, will soon begin an active partnership, formed to make the world better, and we agree to take Los Angeles "for better or worse." We think you cannot resist these bargains for (better or worse) Thanksgiving Day.

**Haviland & Co. 100**  
**Piece Dinner Sets,**

Fine Decorations, Rose Spray, Brown, Rose, Blue, Forget-me-nots, etc. at \$19.50, \$29.25, \$58.50, \$30.00, \$48.75, \$58.50

**Laughlin China 100**  
**Piece Dinner Sets,**

American Beauty, White and Decorated, at \$8.75, \$10.75, \$13.50, \$16.75, \$18.50

**Cut Glass Sugar and**  
**Cream Sets.**

At \$2.25, \$2.50, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$8.75, \$17.50

**Candelabra,**

China, Old Brass, Wrought Iron, Roman Gold and Cut Glass, At 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1, \$10.00, \$1.50, \$2.00 to

**Decorated China**  
**Pitchers,**

All sizes, shapes and Decorations, at 20c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$4.50 to

**Turkey Sets,**

Cauldon, Haviland, Australian, American, etc., at \$2.90, \$3.95, \$6.75, \$8.00 to \$12.50

**French China**  
**Pudding Sets,**

Celery Trays, Chop Dishes, Plates, etc., at 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$1.95, \$10.00, \$4.50 to

**Thin Blown Tumblers,**

Choice of 15 styles Fancy Etched, at each 5c

**Thanksgiving**  
**Carving Sets,**

Our stock contains Landers, Frang and Clark, Cromwell's, Sheffield and Robson's, ALL WARRANTED, Ebony Handle 95c

**Genuine Stag Handle 3 piece**  
**Carving Set in Satin Lined Case,**  
Cromwell's Sheffield \$1.40  
Other Sets up to \$25.00.  
Rogers 1847 Knives, Forks and Spoons.  
STEEL KNIVES AND FORKS.

**Genuine Cut Glass**  
**Jugs,**

At \$1.50, \$2.00, \$22.50, \$2.50, \$3.25 to

**Fancy Tea and Coffee**  
**Pots,**

Enameled, Nickel Plated, etc., from 40c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50 to \$7.00

**Nickel Plated Baking**  
**Dish,**

With enameled baking pan, from \$1.25 each to \$5.00

**5 O'Clock Tea Pots,**

Brass, Nickel Plated, 75c to \$15.00

**Chafing Dishes.**

Nickel Plated, fine assortment, \$3.50 to \$15.00

**Food Choppers.**

Chop everything, Meat, Vegetables, Citron, at \$1.45