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SALT LAKE CITY, JULY 2, 1908.

**THE REIGN OF LAW.**

Dr. Suzzallo remarked in one of his University lectures that there are two kinds of education: one about human beings and one about physical nature. To teach the child the operation of the laws of mind, on the one hand, and of matter on the other—these two processes seem to cover the field of human learning. For man and nature are the two great aspects of reality which make up all the ideas we have of life and its limitations.

These fields of study, the Doctor remarked, are very different. Nature always acts in the same way, but man's action can never with absolute certainty be predicted. Nature always obeys its laws; man sometimes fails to do so. We know for a certainty what hydrogen will do if we apply to it a lighted match; but we are never quite sure what a person will do under any given circumstances. In the same relations or under the same conditions, hydrogen and all the other substances act in precisely the same way. But man does not always do the same things when placed under the same circumstances.

This matter would be simple enough and no one would be inclined to doubt it, if there were not important philosophical doctrines connected with these simple facts. One of them is that man (or mind) is free; while nature (or matter) is bound to act in only one way under any given set of circumstances.

It is not meant that man can do anything he chooses, but only that he usually has more than one course of action open to him under almost any conditions. Man's freedom consists in his ability to choose and follow one out of several possible courses of conduct.

Some people have argued that man is under the same reign of universal law that governs matter—that nothing is exempt from the reign of fixed and unvarying law; and this is true in at least two aspects. Firstly, man's body is matter, and is subject to the laws of matter. Secondly, man himself, as a mind or soul, is also governed by laws, whose operation are no doubt as uniform as those that control matter; but they are laws of an entirely different nature.

We suppose that among all the teachers who listen to Dr. Suzzallo's lectures, there are none who would not agree that the benches and desks in their school rooms are governed by laws, and that these laws keep these furniture in its place, etc.; also, that the pupils at these desks are also governed by laws. But none of them, we imagine, would be inclined to admit that the pupils are kept in order by the same laws, or even by the same kind of laws, as those which keep the benches and other physical things in the school room in the places in which they have been arranged. So great an absurdity as this has not occurred to the average mind, yet it has occurred to many men who are esteemed as thinkers. It is the stock argument of the atheistic and agnostic school whose influence waned so lately. It is the current sophistry that misleads many an immature scientist. The foundation of the mistake consists in the adoption of the truism that law rules all things in the universe, whether of mind or matter, whether person or object. But this does not prove that the same kind of law rules both persons and things.

There are two kinds of law. One is physical law, which means the uniform ways in which matter acts under the same circumstances. The other is moral law, which means the uniform ways in which minds, or persons, ought to act under given conditions. In this case, however, the agents do not always act in accordance with the laws that govern them. Persons sometimes violate the laws under which they live. Human beings can break their law, whether we regard it as of human or of divine origin. The laws which are said to control personal beings are simply commands; and these commands can be broken. Sin, or crime, is the violation or breaking of such human or divine law.

But a physical law cannot be broken. No one knows how to set about breaking a physical law. It cannot be broken. It breaks those who oppose its uniform operation. It does not permit itself to be broken and then punish the offender. Its mere operation punishes those who attempt to break it, and its course is never stayed nor delayed for an instant.

But the moral laws, "Thou shalt not steal," "Thou shalt not kill," are broken daily. True, the offender is punished, sooner or later, either by man or by the laws of his own nature, or by the events of an overruling providence. But he can and does break the law under which he "lives, moves, and has his being." And the fact that a law broken requires reparation, according to our ideas of justice, proves only that the moral law can be broken by those whom it governs.

What is the act of a suicide but a violation of the law that says, "Thou shalt not kill?" Some people have argued that every one should be free to do as he pleases with his own life; but we humbly suppose that those who so think are mistaken. "Suicide," says a modern writer, "is a crime, a double and triple crime. It is murder, since our lives are not of our

own making. Our lives belong to others, for we are a part of humanity—a humanity by whose sacrifices we are permitted to live as we do. The man who kills himself steals something from all other men; since his services belong to those who have aided or supported him. Every man owes his life to other human beings on this earth. When he was a child others supported him. The labor of others made it possible for him to live. The intelligence of others gave him the chance big or little, which he may have had. Each of us owes whatever we are, good or bad, much or little, to other human beings."

But some may argue that the suicide can pay no penalty for his violation of law; but this begs the whole question. How does anyone know that? And are there not many evidences to the contrary? For though this kind of law which human beings are enjoined to obey they have yet the power to break, since it is different in this respect from physical law, yet there is good reason to believe that the reign of law in the spiritual realm is no less universal than that which rules in the physical world.

**JUDGE NOT.**

The announcement that the Grand Jury, on Tuesday, found an indictment, and that, as a consequence, an arrest was made, revived the somewhat dormant interest in the case of the Utah National Bank, and people indulged in all sorts of surmises and wild guesses. It is evident, however, to all who read the published reports carefully that the mystery of the case has not yet been solved.

Some people, as soon as they learned that Mr. A. W. Nelson had been arrested, concluded, without further reflection, that he was guilty, and that he in all probability acted in connivance with others. They did not consider that an accused man, in the view of the law, is innocent until proved guilty, or that he has a right to be regarded, by public opinion, too, as innocent until the proofs to the contrary have been produced. If they had stopped long enough to reflect, they would not have been quite so hasty in prejudging the case. Mr. Nelson declared that a mistake has been made, and he is entitled to the benefit of that explanation, until it is proved to be false.

The matter will in due time be sifted in the courts. There the evidence pro and con will be examined. The public can afford to wait to form an opinion until something is known about the evidence on both sides, from authentic sources.

It may be well to remember in this connection that rumors, and newspaper reports and stories based on street rumors, must necessarily be imperfect in many particulars. The material for the papers is very often gathered in a hurry and the stories are frequently written in a race against time. Even when reporters as a matter of principle aim at accuracy, they do not always succeed to perfection. It is just as well to bear this in mind in all cases where character, the most precious possession a man can have, is at stake.

**FOR A SANE FOURTH.**

From all over the country comes protests against prevailing methods of celebrating the great National holiday. Most of these protests are based on the loss of life incurred, and the numerous accidents that happen every year. The Outlook remarks that the country, on the Fourth of July, unless it changes its habits, "will acquiesce in the killing of 160 persons and the maiming of over 5,000. This was the record two years ago. Of these, probably seventy-five died of tetanus, or lockjaw, thirty-eight were killed by gunshot wounds, fourteen by stray bullets, eighteen, mostly very small children, were burned to death, eighteen were killed by explosions of powder, dynamite and torpedoes, three by giant firecrackers, three by cannon. In one place six boys were killed outright. Among the injured, twenty-two became totally blind, seventy-two lost one eye, fifty-six lost arms or legs or hands. This terrible record of death and injury was made, not by grown men in defense of the country, for the most part by young boys and little children conducting a national celebration adopted from China. The Chinese have taught us many things, and we might have learned many more from them. We chose, however, to take their semi-barbaric love of noise. Other influential journals comment on our fire-cracker celebration in a similar vein.

But it is not only on account of the accidents that occur that public opinion is beginning to turn in the direction of a saner celebration. It is recognized that unless something besides making noise is made a characteristic of the Fourth, the rising generation will grow up in ignorance of the meaning to the world of the establishment of popular government in this hemisphere, and the mission of political salvation bequeathed to them, as citizens of this Republic, by the fathers. Unless a radical reform amounting to a revival, is effected in our methods of celebration of the birth of the nation, true patriotism will gradually be lost in the political struggle that has become merely a scramble for offices. The many protests are a good sign, and they will gradually grow in force.

**AMERICAN COMPANY WINS.**

The London County council is said to have awarded a contract for paving the Thames embankment to an American company, the Trinidad Lake company. This is the outcome of two years of experimentation, during which the company, among others, laid trial pavements of a few hundred yards. The order just given to one of the constituent concerns of the General Asphalt company of Philadelphia is for 6,500 yards. While drays and heavy wagons are prohibited on the Thames embankment, the number of cabs, motors and other vehicles that pass over it probably exceeds the traffic over any other thoroughfare in the world.

The decision, our correspondent says, to pave the roadway with sheet asphalt is considered a great triumph for American methods. The embankment pavement is to be constructed by removing three or four inches from the surface of the existing macadam, and then lay-

ing two inches of dense binder course, on which will be placed one and one-half inches of the regular surface mixture used on the best asphalt pavements in this country.

It is but natural that American enterprise should win in a contest of this kind, but it is safe to say that the kind of pavement this City gets for its money, under the present regime, would be condemned in any fair competition.

A stitch in time never fixed the house rent.

The seat of good government is largely a sound liver.

Hearst has not congratulated Mayor McClellan on his victory.

A heavy municipal debt is not attractive to intending residents.

The signs of the times all point to seaside and mountain resorts.

"Speak of a man as you find him." But why speak of him at all?

The streetcar transfer issue appears to have become res adjudicata.

What's the matter with the new secretary of war? He's all Wright.

The true home of the whirlwind campaign is in the tornado states.

Judge Gray's campaign manager is a Marvel and he may prove to be a wonder.

While accidents will happen, few railroads will admit the fact when they do.

The New York Evening Post says that Mr. Taft must emerge. What is the emergency?

Platforms are tongue and groove for the benefit of speakers and those who insist on staying in the ruts.

The moving picture shows with photograph attachments have the only genuine speaking likeness of people.

The country seems to be getting along just as well with Venezuela without diplomatic relations as with them.

At Denver as at Chicago, the interest of the convention will center on the selection of a vice presidential candidate.

The London suffragettes promise to use bombs the next time they raid the house of commons. Surely the plot thickens.

The good people of the west part of town propose to put a snuffer on the "red light," so far as they are concerned. Success to them.

Harry Orchard's death sentence has been commuted to life imprisonment. Should he live a thousand years still his crimes would not be expiated.

President Roosevelt has been enjoying a picnic at Long Neck. No man ever lived who enjoys a genuine picnic of any kind more than the President does.

The charge of the organ of the Pseudo-American party that the "News" attempted to interfere with the administration of justice in the Utah National bank robbery case, is as false as it is malicious. It is simply the cry of "Stop thief!" by a thief.

The story is going around that Mrs. Mary E. Wilkins Freeman, the fiction writer, baked a cake for a bridge party and accidentally mixed one of her diamond rings in the dough, and she has not been able to find out which one of the guests ate it. This story itself sounds very much like pure fiction.

**THE REVIVING INDUSTRIES.**

Omaha Bee.  
The midsummer season, usually marked by dullness in all lines of commercial and industrial activity, opens this year with a note of optimism from the big industrial centers which promises a marked revival from the depression which began with last October and has been slow in disappearing. The Carnegie Steel company reports that it has more men at work than at any time since the first of the year, and that business is steadily increasing. The Republic Iron and Steel company announces that it will reopen its shops on July 1, with orders enough on hand to keep the full force working for the rest of the year. The two firms have received orders for 240,000 tons of steel bars for the agricultural implement manufacturers. The Frick Coke company has given orders for the construction of 1,000 miners' houses and authorizes the statement that they will all be required for the workmen in its new plants.

**USEFUL HINTS FOR PARENTS.**

Philadelphia Record.  
Those parents who are lucky enough to have untroubled and undisturbed off-spring should take joy of beholding them for the next ten days. The Fourth of July is approaching. After the Fourth will follow the usual season of liniment, lockjaw and general dislocation of limbs and limbs. Very discreet parents will have their children photographed in advance. They will perhaps like to know in the future how babies looked July 3, 1908.

**A NEW CRIME.**

Manchester Union.  
The possibility that anyone would ever discharge a firearm at a balloon, unless in time of war, no one has taken serious account of. Yet it appears that two shots were fired at the balloon Boston, owned by Charles J. Gildren, while passing over Brattleboro, Vermont, one day last week, and the report was published yesterday that two men have been arrested on complaint by the attorney-general, who has given personal attention to this new and presumably wholly unprecedented crime. One bullet is said to have grazed the balloon while another passed completely through it, and the balloons were obliged to descend. It is perhaps idle to speculate on what could be the motive for such an outrage. The only explanation that appears to be suggested is that of malice, due to envy and hatred of men of wealth. It is well nigh inconceivable that anyone would go so far, but it is evident that if men are clearly convicted of such a crime the punishment should be severe. As ballooning increases, as it is certain to do, it may become necessary to enact additional laws providing special punishment for this new form of crime.

**JUST FOR FUN.**

"But," said the kind-hearted housekeeper, "don't you know that in the whole world there is no place like home?"

"Sure, lady," replied Walker Rhoads, "that's the reason I feel so happy traveling from place to place."—Philadelphia Press.

"Are you what they call a practical politician?"

"I hope," answered Senator Sorghum, "that I am not what some people call a practical politician when they don't happen to like him."—Washington Star.

"Father," asked little Rollo, "what is a sure thing?"

"A sure thing," my son, is what a smart but unscrupulous person tells a man who looks like a good thing."—Houston Post.

"I wonder why it is said that 'all the world loves a lover'?"

"I guess it's because the world thinks it's such fun to hear his letters read in court."—Philadelphia Press.

He—That elusive little curl of yours, darling, is so mean it always reminds me of a character in Shakespeare.

She (dehly)—How is that?

He—Because it is such a shy lock.—Baltimore American.

The applicant for a marriage license gave his age as 23 and said he had been twice divorced.

Receiving the paper, he fumbled for the change to pay for it and grew embarrassed.

"New mind," remarked the obliging clerk, "I'll just make a memorandum of it and you may settle next time."—Philadelphia Ledger.

**RECENT PUBLICATIONS.**

Three striking and powerful discussions of great questions make the July McClure's an especially important number. Samuel Hays, Adams treats, in the opening article, of the appalling loss of life due to the lack of sane methods for the protection of the health of the American public. Judge McKenke Cleland in a scintillating and his judicial experience in Chicago, shows the extraordinary success of a new plan for dealing with city criminals, which he inaugurated in that city. And Will C. Barnes gives a fresh and vigorous character sketch of Gifford Pinchot, and his fight to preserve one of our chief national assets. Ellen Terry continues her charming record of her American impressions, and the reminiscences of Carl Schurz picture the final downfall of President Johnson. The fiction includes "The Heritage of Ham," haunting tragedy of military life in the Philippines, and "The Singer's Heart," an appealing story of stage life by Harris Merton Lyon. Josephine Daskam Bacon contributes one of her sketches of child life, and Joseph Blithen tells a novel and striking Indian story, of a new type, Mary Stewart Cutting's notable novel, "The Wayfarers," is concluded in this number.—44th east, Twenty-third street, New York.

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Absorbed the Salt Lake Branch of Wells-Fargo & Co's Bank.

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Established 1852.

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Capital and Surplus ..... \$425,000.00  
A thoroughly modern and safe department conducted in connection with this bank. Safe deposit boxes for rent.

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**UTAH COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS BANK**  
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Commercial Banking in all its branches. Four per cent interest paid on savings deposits.  
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**DESERET NATIONAL BANK**  
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Capital ..... \$500,000.00  
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PRICES: Evening—25c, 50c, 75c; box seat \$1.00. Matinee—10c, 25c, 50c; box seat 75c.

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Horlick's Milk, hospital, 375  
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Lactine, 25-30, 50-55, \$1.00-75 cts.  
Packer's Tar Soap, 25-30 cts.  
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Santol, 25-30, 50-55, \$1.00-75 cts.  
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The above are but a part of our cut rate line of goods; see our window for full line.

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\$3.50 Hammocks for ..\$2.65	\$6.00 Hammocks for ..\$4.50
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Double Finger Tipped Silk Gloves, black and white, all sizes. Regular price \$2.00 a pair, sale price ..... \$1.25  
"Kayser" 16 button length Silk Gloves, black and white. Regular \$2.00 values, sale price ..... \$1.50  
"Kayser" 16 button length Gloves, black and white. Regular \$2.25 val., sale price ..... \$1.65  
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Swiss and Nainsook Embroidery, Edgings and Insertions, in lengths ranging from 3 to 6 1/2 yards, at—  
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Women's Fine Shamrock, Sheer Linen, hemstitched initial Handkerchiefs with neat Hand Embroidered letters. Regular price 25c each, sale price ..... 16c

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Colored Embroidered Linen Collars. Regular 25c and 35c values. Sale price ..... 15c

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St. Louis ..... 48.00  
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