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POOR EULOGY.

According to the published report of Mayor Bransford's speech at the Lagoon on Tuesday, the Mayor rejoiced in the contemplation of "the splendid improvements that we (the so-called municipal party) have been able to make since we have had charge of the municipal affairs of Salt Lake City." And, according to the same report, he pointed to the skyscrapers of Mr. Newhouse as an illustration of these splendid improvements "we" have made. Here are the exact words:

"I rejoice also with you in the achievements of the splendid city we live in, and I also rejoice with you Americans in the splendid improvements that we have been able to make since we have had charge of the municipal affairs of Salt Lake City. I am glad to be able to call your attention to the skyscrapers on the Wall Street of Salt Lake City."

Was that meant for irony? Or, was it only bombast, intended for those who do not do their own thinking?

To anyone who reflects it would seem that the party in no more striking manner advertise its destitution of real merit, its failure to make good, than by claiming credit for enterprises in which public-spirited men, not in any way connected with the party and not in sympathy with it, may have engaged. That is indeed the desperation of the drowning man who clutches at a straw.

According to the same report the Mayor estimated the total value of street paving, sidewalks, and sewer construction under "American" rule at \$2,000,000, or more. And this City's portion of these improvements, he said, had been only in the neighborhood of \$300,000! What a poor showing for a party that has had so many millions to disburse! The Mayor, according to the report, claimed that the City has only spent \$300,000 for improvements, out of the many millions collected, and yet he claimed credit for his party for \$1,700,000, in addition to the \$300,000 paid by citizens of all parties, and no parties, in the form of special taxes.

The report, however, does not show that the Mayor said a word about the enormous indebtedness of this city, which makes the ownership of real estate here to many an intolerable burden, and which makes the cost of living higher here than perhaps in any other city of the United States of the same size.

No mention was made of the reckless disbursement of the money borrowed by a former administration. The people at the Lagoon were not reminded of the fact that the citizens, at the solicitation of a former administration, furnished \$1,000,000 for improvements before the so-called American party got hold of the purse strings, or that part of that million was spent in clear violation of the pledges made when the citizens were asked to authorize the bond issue. The Mayor could have made an interesting and instructive talk on that subject.

He was also silent on another topic that ought to have been mentioned. We refer to the so-called stockade. That was an institution the citizens had to fight at considerable sacrifice of time and money, and one which nobody is likely to forget very soon. It was a distinctive "American" institution in so far as it had the sanction of "American" officials. Whenever reference is made to the achievements of the party leaders it ought to be mentioned. The record is incomplete without it. And the Mayor, we feel sure, would have been fully competent to speak on that subject.

UTAH AND COLORADO.

Colorado now claims a million inhabitants. It is supposed that the exact number is 887,007, but that if every soul is counted there will be an even million by the time the new census is taken.

Utah's population is not half a million.

Colorado is younger than Utah. The discovery of gold, on the banks of the Platte river, near the site of the City of Denver, attracted attention in 1858, eleven years after the arrival of the Utah Pioneers in this valley. During 1860, 1861 and 1862, immigration poured into the new Eldorado. Denver was founded in 1859. The region was organized into a territory in 1861. The people of Utah drew up a constitution for the State of Deseret, in 1849, and the Territory was organized in 1851. Utah is the older of the two sister states.

What is the reason why Utah is not so thickly populated as Colorado? The natural resources here are as plentiful as anywhere on earth. The climate is as inviting. Our mining resources, our fields and orchards, are as attractive as any under the sun.

Utah, in 1872, had a population of over 100,000 souls. If the increase had continued in proportion to that of the first 15 years, Utah would now have had more people than Colorado.

But anti-"Mormonism" made its appearance here, as soon as the country, through the self-sacrificing labors of the Saints, had become rich enough to attract adventurers. Anti-"Mormonism" from the first was bent upon disfranchising the members of the Church and depriving them of every political right under the law. As a consequence,

the struggle between the two factions became one for the maintenance of American freedom and institutions which anti-"Mormonism" assailed, as it does today. Had it been merely a theological debate on doctrines and practices, kept outside the domain of politics, the conflict would have had little or no bearing upon the political development of the Territory. But the assailants were not content with directing their attacks upon a religious dogma. They sought the annihilation of the Church, and, when failing in that, the total disfranchisement of its members. The consequence was a struggle for existence and the defense of liberty, as heroic, as pathetic as the defense of Judas of the Maccabees against the blasphemous Antiochus Epiphanes. And the growth was naturally retarded during this period of internal dissension.

As an illustration of past unpleasantness, it will be remembered by some at least, that we have had chief justices here, who under the spell of bigotry, set the laws of the Territory at defiance. They paralyzed the judiciary of several counties. They decided arbitrarily that the law under which jurors were drawn from the assessment rolls was void and that jurors must be selected by the U. S. Marshal, or his deputies. They set at naught the law and decided that their courts were U. S. courts, and ruled out the Territorial Attorney General and other Territorial officers. Under such rulings, civil and religious liberty vanished from Utah and tyranny usurped its place. No wonder that progress was retarded.

Anti-"Mormonism" is making the same mistake today. Remove it, and the growth of the State will become phenomenal.

CITY AND COUNTRY.

Farm papers are quoting statistics to prove that while the city man's expenses have been increasing faster than his income, the countryman has been cultivating more acres, producing more to the acre, and receiving a higher price for his crop than was the case a few years ago.

Taking the most favorable estimates, and it appears that the increase in wages within the cities has not been more than 2.24 per cent, while in some gainful occupations wages have shown very slight if any gains, while the increase in living expenses for all city dwellers has been 24.3 per cent. Even those whose wages have risen during the last decade have not kept even; but the farm-owner can show a very different result as follows:

Consider corn, America's greatest crop. The average farm price per bushel in 1898 was 28.7 cents; in 1907 it had increased to 51.5 cents; the average farm value per acre in 1898 was \$7.10; in 1907 it has increased to \$13.32. In the case of wheat the average farm price per bushel in 1898 was 58 cents; in 1907 it had increased to 87 cents; the average farm value per acre in 1898 was \$8.92; in 1907 it had increased to \$12.26. Take potatoes; the average yield per acre in 1898 was 75.2 bushels; in 1907 it has increased to 95.4 bushels; the average farm price per bushel in 1898 was 41 cents; in 1907 it had increased to 61.7 cents; the average farm value per acre in 1898 was \$21.11; in 1907 it had increased to \$58.88. For cotton the total value of the country's crop in 1897 was \$314,263,615; in 1907 it had increased to \$551,506,696.

These official statistics tell their own story. The rush to the cities continues, but the struggle to live in the city as compared with the country is growing harder for the wage-earner. "Back to the farms," is likely to become a popular saying.

BREWERS AND PROHIBITION.

Word comes from the Lone Star state that the Texas Brewers' Association has set aside a fund of \$100,000 to be given to charity if the brewers do not prove that more intoxicants are sold in prohibition sections and states than in sections and states where the sale of liquor is legalized.

If this is true, then the brewers are simply offering to prove that they break the law successfully in the prohibition states, and that they make more money by breaking the law than by observing it.

Are the brewers, then, everywhere fighting the prohibition law, not because it reduces the sale of their product, but simply because they dislike to make more money by reason of that law? Their position is not clear. It is supposed that they went into the brewing business, simply to make money; and if the prohibition law permanently increases their profits, why do they fight so strenuously against it? Do they not fear that, in the end, whatever they think they can show for the time being, the laws will reduce the consumption of their product?

A Salt Lake minister just from the East, reports the success of the temperance wave in those sections recently visited by him. He says that even in the large cities of Boston and New York, the "lid is on" tight every Sunday, and the liquor men are evidently trying hard to live within the law. Many bars there are now so built that all portions can be seen from the street, and the drinking places are not hidden behind screens. On Sundays these places are deserted.

This testimony conflicts with that implied in the open wager offered by the Texas brewers. It is also more likely to be true. For if the consumption of beer increased under prohibition, a majority at least of the brewers would favor the prohibitory statutes.

THE CASE FOR THE COW.

The dairy cow is, for most editors, so much less showy an animal than the trotting horse that she rarely receives the editorial mention accorded so frequently to record-breaking racers. Yet she is far more worthy of solid praise, since the racing animals are coveted or enjoyed by comparative few, while the butter and milk producer is the reliance of everyone.

A recent, careful estimate shows that the average annual production of 1,400,000 cows of Iowa is equivalent to 140 pounds of butter; the cow of Minnesota averages 155 pounds of butter per year, and those in Wisconsin about

five pounds more, or 160 pounds. Dairy-men claim that these same cows, with proper feeding and care and at an increased cost of not more than 15 per cent in feed, can be made to produce 250 pounds, or more, of butter annually. Last year the 1,110,000 cows of Minnesota produced an average of 155 pounds of butter per cow, which at 28 cents per pound, the average price, brought to the dairy farms of that state \$41,000,000.

Thus it is shown that the difference between successful and unsuccessful dairymen consists largely of a difference in the methods of feeding and handling the cow. The cow must be of the right strain—it is folly to try to turn beef-stock into dairy cows—then her yield of milk and butter is a mere matter of good management. By proper feeding and care, an increase of \$24 per cow, or a total gain of \$28,000,000 would result from an outlay of only \$15 or 20 per cent.

The achievements of the American cow are truly marvelous. This quiet and demure bovine furnishes the greater part of our beef through her young; that is to say, more than 60 per cent of the beef consumed, comes from the calves of cows used for dairy purposes. But this is not all, her skin milk, more largely than any other one thing, goes to the production of pork, chickens, and is even found to be the best food for young colts, so that no up-to-date, horse-breeding establishment can be without a few cows to furnish skim milk for the weanlings, for about three months or from weaning time. Then she has another and by no means her smallest element of value, a by-product the manure from the barn-yard. Mr. Craig, a dairyman of Duluth, Minnesota, has carefully computed the average value of manure from the cow, and using that figure as a multiple upon the total number of cows in the country, he gets the bewildering figure of \$648,000,000, as the annual estimated value of the cow yards and stalls of the country, for the fertilization of crops, or just about eight times our annual gold production.

The opportunities to acquire an independent living and income are both more numerous and more manifest in the direction of cows than of gold mines. Few young men can find or possess a mine; while very few could fail to acquire enough dairy cows to make a substantial income on a small farm in almost any of the valleys of Utah.

Many people mistake silent patience for sympathy.

The Herald said: "If it happens it is in the Herald."

Few people require a trained nurse to nurse their grievances.

All the hen pecked husbands do not live on chicken ranches.

Although not a "dry" town, Galveston went wet yesterday.

Riches have wings and the rich will soon have flying machines.

Storms on the Texas coast, like Texas herself, are on the grand scale.

Every dog has his day but every cat has his nights without number.

All people are on their last legs except those who wear artificial ones.

The man who is always looking out for himself never takes a broad view of things.

President Taft is determined to have harmony in the conference committee if he has to fight for it.

Oryville Wright wants to be sure his machine is all right before he makes that government test.

To save their faces some people call getting rid of that which they do not want making a "sacrifice."

In asking him to form a new cabinet, did President Fallières address M. Bourgeois in prose or poetry?

A stricter watch is to be placed over immigrants arriving at Ellis Island. A sort of stop-watch, so to speak.

Some milkmen put water in their milk and then the inspectors turn the milk into the water ditch. Turn about is fair play.

Guests at the White House dinner-conference were not "mealy" mouthed in expressing their views on raw materials and the tariff.

Out near Lander, Wyo., asphaltum has been found at the bottom of a well. Is there any truth in it? In the well not in the story.

In his great flight at Fort Myer, Oryville Wright cut the figure eight a number of times. But he must not attempt the Dutch roll if he values his life.

At the White House dinner to the members of the conference committee and leaders of the House and Senate, the guests were given plenty of food for thought.

When B. F. Yoakum, president of the Rock Island railroad system, rushed into the Wall street subway station and found he didn't have a nickel with which to pay his fare, and no friend near, he must have realized how the man with the £1,000,000 banknote felt.

The story comes from South Africa that Colonel Roosevelt, while out on Lake Navahua in a rowboat, was surrounded and attacked by a herd of a dozen hippopotami; that he escaped in safety, after having killed the largest bull and cow. It is a good story, one that would have been worthy of Jack Falstaff himself. May it be "continued in our next."

WOMAN A BETTER TRAVELER.

New Orleans Daily States.
Women no longer travel with "big box, little box, handbox, and bundle," and a bird cage for make-up. They "travel light," as men do, and have reduced their impediments to the least possible dimensions. That is, experienced travelers have learned the satisfaction that comes of having little luggage to look after, though the unaccustomed are still taking their entire wardrobe "for fear of needing" some little thing that has been left at home. A woman used to travel can keep on going for a couple of weeks on the contents of a suitcase, because she knows what to take.

LITERATURE AND JOURNALISM.

Lord Morley, on Literature and Journalism, at Imperial Press Conference, London.

Journalism is, and must be, in a hurry; literature is not. Literature deals with the permanent elements of human things. A journalist has to take the moods and occasions of the hour and make the best of them. But literature more or less describes the attitude of a judge; the journalist dealing with what are called live issues, has to be more or less of an advocate. Literature deals with ideals, the journalist is a man of action. He is not a student, but a man of action, and he is concerned with the real.

KNOWLEDGE STILL IS POWER.

New York World.
The passion for money and the obsession of money-getting have become altogether too conspicuous as American traits. They bring little content to those who are thus afflicted and they waken resentment in the breasts of millions. In spite of new teachings and practices, knowledge still is power, supplemented by wealth. Knowledge becomes power, a triumphant power without wisdom the power of money is lawless and destructive—a curse to its possessor and an evil example to the world.

JUST FOR FUN.

Mrs. Waldo (of Boston)—I have a letter from my uncle James, Penelope, who wants us to spend the summer on his farm. Penelope (dubiously)—Is there any society in the neighborhood? Mrs. Waldo—I've heard him speak of the Hesperians and Guineas. I presume they are pleasant people—Christian Register.

Mary—I wonder why she wears an eyeglass? Jane—Why, to block up one eye, so that they shall see just as much as they can understand at a time.—Christian Endeavor World.

"Your tickets were complimentary, were they not?" "Well," replied the man who had seen a painfully amusing tour entertainment, "I thought they were until I saw the show."—Tit-Bits.

"Algy, dear," remarked a young wife to her husband, "I wish you would taste this milk and see if it is perfectly sweet. It's the least bit sour. I mustn't give any of it to dear little Fido!"—Judy.

It is unlucky to be the thirteenth guest at a dinner table which is laid for twelve only. The proper course is to wait for an invitation.—Punch.

"And what, may I ask, is your business?" "I am a writer of popular songs," "Indeed? That must be a very interesting occupation. Do you belong to the 'Love me all the time, in rain or shine,' or to the 'Then unto me did say' school?" "No," replied the writer, "I am a Chicago Record-Herald."

Hopeful—Say, dad, what is a matrimonial bureau? Dad—Cupid's mill and bargain counter, remnant sale, mail-order house.—Judge.

"I see your boy has a little hatchet." "Yes; but I fear he'll never make a president." "Doesn't chop down your favorite cherry tree, eh?" "No; he chops up my favorite golf sticks."—Washington Herald.

"I'll never speak to you again." "Now that's a nice way for a woman to talk to her husband, isn't it?" "Well, I won't!" "Never?" "Well, not till pay day, anyhow."—Houston Post.

Sapphead—You saved me from being killed by that auto. I owe my life to you. How shall I ever repay you? Stouten—Young man, don't you let trifling debts like that worry you!—Life.

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N. V. JONES, Mgr.

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