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SALT LAKE CITY, - JULY 16, 1906

A RARE OCCASION.

The concert in the Tabernacle this evening will be an exceptional occasion. The fame of the Tout family has spread through two continents. The voices of the singers are of rare quality, and the training they have received in Europe has imparted that excellence of tone and brilliance of execution that impresses an audience to an extraordinary degree. Nannie Tout has won her way to the topmost round of the musical ladder, and has established herself in the favor of Utah critics and the public. Her sisters have followed closely in her path and are now able to enchant an audience to an equal degree though in a different style. Not only are these artistes, with their worthy father, entitled to the support of the people here because of their splendid talents, but they are our own folks—permanent Utah residents, and therefore a source of pride to all of us. The Tabernacle choir will assist tonight and the programme is of a high order and will afford great enjoyment to all who attend. If these noted singers can draw big audiences abroad, as they have in London and other large centers of population, surely they should attract crowds of their home associates, admirers and friends. We therefore anticipate a great and appreciative audience at the Tabernacle in this city tonight.

THE TEN TRIBES.

The question of the whereabouts of the Ten Tribes of Israel, who were carried into captivity by the Assyrian ruler, in the year 724 B. C., and placed in the land of Media, on the river Gozan, is one that has interested students of history, as well as theologians, in all ages. It can hardly be doubted at this time, that, in the course of centuries, they have become mixed with numerous other nations, or that some of the blood of Israel is found all over the face of the earth. History, or tradition, follows the exiles in every direction, and then they are lost sight of, not "lost."

The New York Tribune, in answer to a question, gives the subjoined summary of various efforts to identify the Ten Tribes after the exile:

"In the Fourth Book of Ezra (xiii, 39-45) it is declared that the Ten Tribes were carried by Hosea, King in the time of Shalmaneser, to the Euphrates, at the narrow passage of the river, whence they went on a journey of a year and a half to a place called Arzareth. According to the Haggadic (Talmud) tradition, the Ten Tribes were divided into three groups, one on this side of the River Sambation, another on the opposite side, and the third in the neighborhood of Daphne, near Antioch. Josephus (Antiquities xi, 52) believed, in fact, that in his day they dwelt in large multitudes somewhere beyond the Euphrates, in Arsareth, according to the author of II Esdras, xiii, 45. In the ninth century Eldad Ben Mahli Ha-Dain came forward, claiming to give specific details of the contemporary existence of Ten Tribes and of their location at that time. Dan, Naphtali, Gad and Asher were in Havilah; Zebulun and Reuben in the mountains of Paran; Ephraim and half of Manasseh in South Arabia; Simeon and the other half of Manasseh in the land of the Chazars (?). According to him, therefore, the Ten Tribes were settled in parts of Southern Arabia, or perhaps Abyssinia, in conformity with the identification of Havilah. The imagination of Christian writers has sought them in the neighborhood of their last recorded habitation; Jewish features have been traced in the Afghans, who even nowadays call themselves 'children of Israel.' According to their tradition, the Jews had settled on Mount Takht-i-Suleiman (the seat of Solomon) long before the advent of Mahometanism, and a great part of the Afghans are said to have gone by the name of Yusufzais—i. e., the descendants of Joseph—from time immemorial. Besides, numerous very old customs point to Jewish origin, as the commandment to marry the widow of one's deceased brother, and stoning as a death penalty. Rumors are heard to this day of a Jewish colony at the foot of the Himalayas. The black Jews of Malabar claim affinity with them. Elaborate attempts have been made to identify them with the Tartars (G. Fletcher, 'Israel Redux,' London, 1677), and more recently with the Nestorians (Grant's 'Nestorians,' New York, 1849), and in the seventeenth century with the Indians of America. A considerable number of persons in Britain and America, the Anglo-Israelites, hold that the English are the lost Ten Tribes of Israel. They were even identified with the Australian Indians. One of the latest and most curious offshoots of the theory is that which identifies the Shindai, or holy class, of Japan as the descendants of the lost Ten Tribes. This was advocated by N. McLeod in his Epitome of the Ancient History of Japan' (Tokio, 1879). He calls attention to a point of agreement between the two—namely, the fact that the first known king of Japan was Osee, 730 B. C. In addition to this, McLeod points out that the Shinto temple is divided into a holy and a most holy place, that the priests wear linen dress, etc., like the Jewish priests of old, and that the ancient temple instruments are used in the Shinto temple. In addition to this, McLeod points out the Jewish appearance of some Japanese and supplements his 'Epitome' with a volume of illustrations depicting among other things the supposed rafts on which the Israelites crossed, via Saghalien, to Japan, and their supposed order of march. M. Hughes Le Roux, the well known French author, who recently published an article in support of the Judea-Japanese theory, shows also that it is in perfect accord with Japanese legend and tradition. History, however, bears no witness of the distinct existence of the lost tribes."

Among the interesting data given in this quotation is one to the effect that a ninth-century tradition, the accuracy of which, as to details, is not here discussed, endeavored to locate some of the Children of Israel in the southern parts of Arabia, in Abyssinia, and in "the land of the Chazars." The author of the article quoted places a question-mark after the last proper noun, indicating that it is not known.

Turning to the Book of Mormon, however, we find it in the account of the journey of Lehi and his sons, from the shores of the Red Sea. The historian relates: "We traveled for the space of four days, nearly a south-southeast direction, and we did pitch our tents again; and we did call the name of the place Shazer." It is not unreasonable to surpose that the "land of the Chazars" of the Arabian writer is the place called Shazer by the Book of Mormon historian. And the two nouns bear a very strong resemblance to the Hebrew "chatzir" which means "green," "grass"—a very appropriate name, no doubt, of the place where the wanderers in the desert found a resting-place after a long, wearysome journey. It would not be surprising to find corroborative evidence of the nature here indicated in Arabian tradition, of the authenticity of the part of the Book of Mormon that relates to the wanderings of Lehi and his company in the Arabian peninsula. Biblical evidence consists very largely in proofs that names of lands and cities around which Biblical history centers, are found in the secular records of the ancients, though they sometimes are so different as to spelling, as to tax the ingenuity of scientists to establish their identity.

CANADA WARMER.

It seems that one result of the influx of colonists to the Canadian Northwest is the modification of the climate of that region. According to the reports that have found their way into the public prints, where the plow has broken the soil, the change is very marked. Formerly the coarse vegetation of the sod protected the underlying earth from the rays of the summer sun, and from the heat of the atmosphere. There was always a belt of frost under the sod, no matter how warm the sun of summer. The plow has changed all this. The earth, turned up to the rays of a sun that shines from 16 to 18 hours a day, has been completely thawed for a number of feet under the surface and it is now thought quite probable that the expulsion of frost from the soil will quickly bring about warmer summers throughout all northwest Canada.

This is probably correct, and it is believed that, as the Canadian Northwest becomes thoroughly warmed up, this will have marked effect upon our own climate, too. Many of the cold waves that sweep over this country come from the Dominion. If cultivation has the effect of modifying the temperature, it is to be hoped that the waste places be speedily settled with an industrious population.

ITALY TALKS PEACE.

Italy has been heard from on the question of disarmament. A Rome dispatch is to the effect that the Italian government has proposed considerable reductions in the military establishments of herself, Great Britain and France, and that the project has been favorably entertained by these two countries. Italy proposes to set the example by the immediate discontinuation of two corps, which would reduce the effective strength by 60,000 men.

Not long ago Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, in the House of Commons, declared that "since the policy of huge armaments feeds the belief that force is the best, if not the only solution of international differences, it becomes one of the highest tasks of the statesman to adjust armaments to new and happy conditions." A resolution was passed by the Commons urging the expediency of reduction, but this was turned down in the House of Lords.

The European press was rather sarcastic in its comments on the disarmament discussion. The Journal des Debats expressed a general opinion when it remarked: "There is no country, there is no government but wishes it could spend less on war materials, but when it comes to the realization of this laudable desire it is found that every one is waiting for his neighbor to begin. In theory every one is in accord, but when it comes to practice, unsurmountable obstacles present themselves."

It is therefore rather surprising to learn that the question has again been brought up by the Italian government, and that both England and France have considered the proposition favorably. It is a question that will not down. Like the ghost in Hamlet it pops up again and again. This shows what the popular sentiment really is. It proves that the leaven of peace is working, and indicates the approach of the great day of general peace and brotherly love.

Our own country has a very small army and navy, but the expenses of maintenance are enormous, and it is becoming evident that even here militarism may assume the proportions of a gigantic evil. Speaking on this subject Leslie's Weekly in a recent issue said:

"Many believe that our relations with Great Britain are such that we need little or no defense works along our northern border, and that public money appropriated for this purpose is worse than wasted. Nearly $30,000,000 has already been appropriated for seacoast defenses now in process of construction, and if the Canadian border is fortified it will require at least $16,000,000 more. Unpardonable extravagance has also been permitted for years past in tests of new explosives, new guns and other pieces of war enginery, and millions of public money has been annually wasted in this way. A single item of this kind was the expenditure of nearly $500,000 on a great gun at Sandy Hook which has recently been discarded as useless after having been mounted less than three years. It is not necessary that one should be an anti-militarist, or an extremist of any name in the matter of military preparations, to recognize the folly and needlessness of spending so much public money on public defenses and war enginery on land and sea when there is not the slightest prospect of war anywhere on the horizon. There has been a craze on the nation in this matter of war preparation, and it is time we came to our senses. If we would practice economy, here is the place to begin. Our national military bill could be easily cut down, and the country be all the safer, happier and better for it."

We have, of course, no business to interfere with the policy of the European powers, but it would not be undue interference to use whatever influence our government has in foreign affairs, in support of the propositions that have for their object the lightening of the military burdens of nations, and we could certainly reduce our own, as an encouragement to others to do likewise.

Kansas City is Kansas' great Rose garden.

The buffalo may become extinct but the Elks never.

That Yosemite stage robber was a forced loan bandit.

There's no place like a Pittsburg millionaire's home.

The new army bayonets are said to be sharper than a serpent's tooth.

The Vatican may be tottering to its fall, but the Church of Rome is not.

"Like brother, like sister," describes George and Esther Mitchell fairly well.

In the rehabilitation of Dreyfus French justice has also been rehabilitated.

Mr. Bryan's impressions of the British will most likely be more kindly than were Bishop Potter's.

Judge Taft's success as a war secretary is only surpassed by his success as a matchmaker.

So Bourke Cockran is going to be married. And everybody thought he was wedded to his oratory.

Harry Thaw is said to be out of money. His attorneys have been claiming that he was out of his mind.

Salvador and Guatemala have accepted the tender of Uncle Sam's good offices with the alacrity of a professional politician.

The Interstate Commerce commission is conducting its investigations on the theory, "Probe all things; hold fast that which is good."

Only twenty-two distinct peoples represented in the lower house of the Russian parliament! Among them are not the Jews, the chosen people.

Senator La Follette has started a presidential boom. It is one of the easiest things in the world to start and one of the hardest things to keep going.

Portsmouth, N. H., has again come into prominence, this time through the marriage there of Mrs. Leslie Carter. The place had almost sunk into oblivion.

"I will go wherever the scent leads," says Secretary Wilson. If he follows all of those around the packinghouses of the country he will have to have another term to complete the work.

They are calculating in Chicago railroad circles that the western companies are saving $1,000,000 a month from the recent abolitions of rebates and other secret discriminations, under pressure of the government's prosecutions. It pays to be good.

THE CAUSE WINS IN THE END.

Carl Schurz in McClure's Magazine.

Mazzini and Kossuth—how strangely fate played with those two men! Mazzini had all his life plotted and struggled and suffered for the unification of Italy under a free national government. Not many years after the period of which I speak the national unity of Italy did indeed come, first partially aided by the man Mazzini hated most, the French Emperor Louis Napoleon, and then greatly advanced by the marvelous campaign of Garibaldi, which is said to have been originally planned by Mazzini himself, and which reads in history like a romantic adventure of the time of the Crusades. Finally the unification of Italy was fully achieved under the auspices of the dynasty of Savoy; and Mazzini, the republican, at last died in an obscure corner in unified Italy where he had hidden himself under a false name, an exile in his own country. Kossuth had agitated with his wonderful eloquence and then conducted a brilliant though unfortunate war for the national independence of Hungary. A defeated man, he went into exile. In the course of time a large measure of the political autonomy, the substantial independence of Hungary as a self-governing country, was accomplished by peaceable means, and the Hungarian people seemed for a while to be contented with it. But it was accomplished under the kingship of the house of Hapsburg; and Kossuth, who never would bow his head to the Hapsburg, inflexibly resisted every invitation calling him back to his country, whose legendary national hero he had not ceased to be; and he finally died as a voluntary exile at Turin, a very old and lonely man. A large part of what those two men had striven for was at last won—but it then appeared in a form in which they would not recognize it as their own.

KIPLING TURNED DOWN.

New York Press.

Mistakes happen because man is fallible. One of the oldest editors of American magazine once confessed at a little dinner where mighty good burgundy had warmed the group to confidences which otherwise might not have been indulged in, that he had some of the earliest and very best works of Kipling (when that author was unknown to the world) offered to him, and he refused them. He declared that he was profoundly impressed with them himself, but that he believed the public would not care for them. Possibly every publisher's reader has had some such experience of a less hideous sort, and authors may be sure a mistake of that kind helps every writer of a novel, for while to err is human, to keep on erring in that way would lose a reader's job for him.

THE COUNTRY IS ALL RIGHT.

Chicago Journal.

As a matter of fact, there is much less unrest and discontent in the United States today than there has ever been in any country since the dawn of history. The smouldering volcano of anarchy of which the sensationalists warn us to beware is as much a myth as the devouring sea-serpent. Though no man ever saw a sea-serpent, though there never has been a sea-serpent since man appeared on earth, it is almost universally believed that such creatures exist. There is a little more foundation than that for the delusion about misery and discontent in the United States, but not much.

HELENA'S HANGING GARDENS.

J. H. Raftery in Technical World.

The strangest and most interesting park project ever undertaken in this country is to be found at Helena, Mont., where the citizens are engaged in transforming the bald slopes of a conical mountain which towers nearly 1,400 feet above the city into a forest park. There is no spring, well, brook or pond upon the bare sides or rocky summits of this singular park; nor will it be possible to raise water from the valley for the irrigation of trees, shrubs and flowers; yet the expert foresters of the federal bureau who spent last summer planning for the planting of the park, are agreed that several varieties of evergreen trees will flourish there without water or attendance. A spiral footpath has been graded from the city to the summit of Mount Helena, and there an ornate pavilion has been erected upon the highest point of rock, 1,400 feet above the main street. In the cliffs of the peak there are two spacious natural caves, which will be tenanted by specimens of the native bears, lions and other carnivora of these mountains. Parks inclosing herds of deer, antelope, moose, elk and buffalo will be added as the present limits of the tract are extended upon the desert lands which lie back of the mountain.

WATER'S HEALING PROPERTIES

National Magazine.

There is no remedy of such general application and none so easily obtained as water, and yet nine persons out of ten will pass it by in an emergency to seek for something of less efficacy. There are but few cases of illness where water should not occupy the highest place as a remedial agent. A strip of flannel or a napkin folded lengthwise and wrung out of hot water and applied around the neck of a child who has croup, will usually bring relief in a few minutes. A towel folded several times, then quickly wrung out of hot water and immediately applied over the seat of the pain in toothache or neuralgia, will afford prompt relief. This treatment in colic works like magic. Cases on record having resisted other treatment for hours, have yielded to this treatment in ten minutes. Pieces of cotton batting dipped in hot water, then applied to all sores and new cuts, bruises, and sprains is the treatment now generally adopted in hospitals. Hot water taken freely a half hour before bedtime is an excellent cathartic in the case of constipation, while it has a most soothing effect on the stomach and bowels. This treatment continued for a few months, together with proper attention to diet, will alleviate mild cases of dyspepsia.

JUST FOR FUN.

Hero of Many Battles.

One fault of a certain extremely popular general is that he, being rather deaf, is apt to come to wrong conclusions.

Returning from a campaign, one of the first men to greet him was an old acquaintance. "Ah, my dear fellow," said the general, "so glad to see you again. Hope you have prospered and had good fortune these years!"

"Yes, general, yes; but I have had the great misfortune to lose my wife since I saw you."

Catching the word "wife," the other guessed at the idea of a recent marriage, and, patting his old friend affectionately on the shoulder, he exclaimed:

"Happy man! happy man!"—Exchange.

Lack of Veracity.

Things do not seem to have improved much since Sir John Falstaff remarked, "Lord! how this world is given to lying."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

This Joke Has Crossed the Sea.

Christian Scientist—How is your father, Johnnie?

Johnnie—Very sick.

"Oh, you mustn't say that. He only only thinks he is."

A week later.

C. S.—How is your father today, Johnnie?

Johnnie—He thinks he's dead.—Translated for Tales, from Le Rire.

At the Golden Gate.

The people of San Francisco, with July 5 so far away, are beginning to realize what a dreadful thing is thirst.—Pittsburg Gazette.

Today's Love Story.

"Ah, you are the light of my life."

"And you are my steady flame."

It was a match.—American Spectator.

Taking Care.

Every time a woman runs after little chickens in a rain she is reminded that men are not the only creatures who haven't sense to take care of themselves.—Atchison Globe.

Was It? Or Did He?

He—I asked her to tell me her age and she said 'Twenty-three.'"

She—Well, did you?—Brooklyn Life.

Knowing About Horses.

"Did you sell horses to those two customers yesterday?" we asked of our friend the horse dealer.

"Yes."

"Make anything?"

"Off of Jones—yes."

"Jones? Why, Jones was the one that said he knew all about horses."

"I know. He was easy. The other fellow didn't know a thing about them and brought around three or four experts before he would buy."—Life.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Gunter's for August contains a large assortment of entertaining stories especially appropriate for mid-summer reading, also an article on Speculation in Copper Stocks. "The Modest Mitsu," a complete novellette, by Mrs. Edward Gilbert is thoroughly original in both plot and treatment, wherein an exceedingly fascinating woman endeavors by means of her many charms, dominant intellect and mysticism to obtain control over the mind and fortune of a wealthy American manufacturer. "Mr. Kendall, Credit Man," by John H. Blake, is a narrative of the wide-awake credit man of a large California commercial establishment, who, just before the building of the Central Pacific Railroad, has some thrilling adventures in the Sierras. There are many other short stories equally entertaining.—3 East 14th St., New York.

The Electrical Age for June has the following among its leading articles: "Modern Business-Getting Methods," by George Howe; "A Mercury-Arc Rectifier System With Magnetite lamps for Street Illumination," by W. S. Barstow; "The Power Transmission System of the Long Island Railroad," by W. N. Smith; "The Flaming Carbon Arc Lamp," by L. B. Marks; "A Motor-Driven Dry-Dock Pumping Plant," by H. S. Knowlton; "Alternating-Current Elevators," by W. N. Dickinson, Jr.; "How to Make a Small Electric Plant pay," by D. F. McGee; "Electric Heating in the Coming Warm Season," "The Increasing Use of Electricity in Medicine and Surgery."—2 West Twenty-ninth street, New York.

Ainslee's for August contains an array of seasonable stories. As a feature, of course, the serial, "Audrey Craven," by May Cinclair, stands at the head of the list. W. A. Fraser contributes the fourth in his series of racing stories under the title of "A Victim of Circumstances." Robert E. MacAlarney has a stirring automobile story called "Exit the Man-Killer." A delightful story, with tennis as the theme, is "The Inevitable Thing," by Frances Wilson. Joseph C. Lincoln has one of his best humorous stories in "Ward and Reward." Churchill Williams contributes a seasonable story of golfing, with a country-club setting; it is called "The Clubs of MacTavish." Mary H. Vorse is the author of a very pretty child story for grown-ups, called "The Cynicism of Jimmy Preston." The essays are excellent samples of this form of literature. Channing Pollock discusses the New York roof-gardens in his department, "Plays and Players," and among the poems is a characteristic one by Wallace Irwin on "The Parlor Socialist."—New York.

The July "Arena" contains a number of interesting papers, among which are three character-sketches, one dealing with Governor Albert B. Cummings. It is by Professor Lewis Worthington Smith of Drake University. The other two have been prepared by the Editor of "The Arena," the first dealing with "Judge William Jefferson Pollard: A Practical Idealist Who Is Achieving a Great Work in Redeeming Drunkards," and the other dealing with "Edward W. Redfield: An Artist of Winter-Locked Nature." Fine portraits of Governor Cummings and Judge Pollard accompany the papers, and the study of Mr. Redfield, the famous artist of winter-locked nature, is illustrated with a number of half-tone pictures. Another interesting illustrated paper is entitled "Rambles in Switzerland," by Carl S. Vrooman, but the literary feature of the number that will probably attract the most attention is Professor Archibald Henderson's luminous paper on "Aspects of Contemporary Fiction." The essay which will probably elicit the most general attention, is entitled "Child-Labor, Compulsory Education and Race-Suicide," contributed by Willard French of Washington. There are many other excellent features in this month's Arena.—5 Park Square, Boston.

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