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SALT LAKE CITY, - OCT. 22, 1906

A FRANTIC APPEAL

"The Mormon hierarchy want Senator Dubois defeated. There is no other man, whom they fear as they do him."

This is part of a frantic appeal to the women of Idaho in behalf of the somewhat famous anti-Mormon aspirant for re-election to the United States Senate. It is signed by Mrs. Frederic Schott, but it is, undoubtedly, inspired by others. The voice is that of Jacob and the hands are those of Esau, as it were. The entire document is incoherent and raving, as if composed by some one in a state of delirium tremens.

We notice it merely for the sake of reminding Mrs. Schott of the fact that she is the pitiable victim of a delusion. There is no "Mormon hierarchy." In the sense in which that term is used by her informants. It is a phantom, conjured up by a diseased imagination. It is, consequently, foolish nonsense to speak of the "Mormon hierarchy" as being in a state of fear. It is the leaders of the crowd by which Mrs. Schott, and hundreds of others, have been deceived, that fear and tremble. They fear that their hypocrisy and iniquity will become as plain to the general public as they are to the people here who have eyes to see with, and that their schemes and plots will be frustrated. And in view of the revelations made, lately, they have reason to fear the light.

The Latter-day Saints have no "hierarchy," but they are blessed with the administration in spiritual things of men whom they love and in whom they have full confidence, because they know them to be noble, virtuous, God-fearing, having no desire but to be a blessing to their fellow-men. These men do not fear Senator Dubois; nor anyone else. The work in which they are engaged is the Master's, and they know that He is mighty and able to accomplish His purposes, even if the instruments are weak. Why should they fear? The Prophet Joseph met death in the service of the Master, "calm as a summer's morning," and that spirit of peace and calm has filled his successors, no matter how fiercely the storm has been raging around them.

Mrs. Schott does not know the "Mormons." She does not know what "Mormonism" is. Still more, she does not know the individuals by whom she is inspired to attempt her feeble attacks upon the work that is destined to last throughout all eternity.

THE DAMAGE DONE.

Salt Lake City and the neighboring cities and settlements have experienced the fury of a hurricane, not extremely severe, but uncommonly so for the mountain region, which is so well sheltered by the lofty walls nature has erected around its favored valleys. In April 1893 a wind storm of similar force swept over this valley but such experiences are rare here. When they do come, they help us to realize to some extent the terrors of the visitations by which so much property has been destroyed and so many precious lives have been lost, this year, in various parts of the world.

The handsome First Presbyterian church is reported as being very much damaged, and the City and County building seems to have sustained more injury than one would suppose such a massive structure liable to. Thousands of trees are said to have toppled over, and in some places barns and buildings were damaged by their fall. The electric wires were also broken in many places, and some fires occurred. The most deplorable of these was that by which the Utah Packing company's new building was destroyed, but when the entire field is surveyed, one must feel profound gratitude that nothing worse happened. The gale was fierce for this region, while it lasted. Yet, its velocity was only 60 miles an hour for a very short time. Some inconvenience was experienced when the street cars could not take their patrons to their respective homes, and when the city was plunged in darkness, but at no time was there any "terror," or "panic," or even confusion, among the people generally. A great many did not even know what had happened, until they came out on the streets Sunday morning, although they had been listening, during the night, to the awe-inspiring strains of the wind.

The trees and limbs in the streets will be taken away quickly, the electric lines will be repaired, and in a very few days every trace of damage in the path of the storm will disappear. "Clouds will be sunshine tomorrow." The settlements of the valleys of the mountains have always been touched but lightly by the agencies of destruction.

PASPALUM DILATATUM.

A gentleman of New South Wales, Australia, Mr. B. Harrison, asks us to publish the information he is sending out to the press regarding the value, to stock owners, of a grass called paspalum dilatatum. He says that, after many years' experience and observation of this grass, which appears to thrive well and yield abundantly in all soils and situations, he is convinced that to graziers and dairy-farmers it would prove one of the greatest boons with which they could be acquainted. After about 12 years' experience, he says, paspalum dilatatum has become the favorite grass with the farmers on the north coast of New South Wales, Australia, and to the dairymen especially it has proved a veritable mine of wealth; "it can be converted, if necessary, into hay, ensilage, or chaff."

Mr. Harrison, in his communication, says, further, of this grass:

"It produces an immense amount of hay, which is of a high quality, grows from 2 ft. to 10 ft. high; bears a large quantity of seed, which can readily be disposed of at a good price; and thrives well almost anywhere. No other grass can equal it for rapid growth, quantity and quality of herbage and its adaptability to almost any soil or climate; and the person who introduces this grass into his district will prove a benefactor not only to the locality in which he resides, but the country generally. Any land on which paspalum is established is worth from \$10 to \$20 per acre."

"Once established, this grass remains permanent for all time, and prevents and subdues noxious growth of all kinds, and to those landowners who are troubled with the persistent and expensive growth of ferns or thistles, etc., it would prove a great blessing; but it should not be sown on land intended for the cultivation of other crops, as it is a very prolific seed, and when once established is very difficult, if not impossible, to eradicate. There are good paddocks of this grass on the Tweed district which have been in existence for the past 10 or 12 years. It has been known to yield, in the dry districts, at the rate of about 10 lbs. to 15 lbs. of seed per acre. Where there is much moisture the grass will, within a few months, be several feet high, and laden with seed. In the dry districts the seed should be sown in autumn, when the weather is cooler, and when there is a probability of getting rain."

"This grass has proved very effective in preventing and subduing noxious growth of all kinds, and to those landowners who are troubled with the persistent and expensive growth of ferns or thistles, etc., it would prove a great blessing; but it should not be sown on land intended for the cultivation of other crops, as it is a very prolific seed, and when once established is very difficult, if not impossible, to eradicate. There are good paddocks of this grass on the Tweed district which have been in existence for the past 10 or 12 years. It has been known to yield, in the dry districts, at the rate of about 10 lbs. to 15 lbs. of seed per acre. Where there is much moisture the grass will, within a few months, be several feet high, and laden with seed. In the dry districts the seed should be sown in autumn, when the weather is cooler, and when there is a probability of getting rain."

Our correspondent quotes several authorities on the excellency of the grass. They all agree that it grows on all kinds of soil, that it has revolutionized the dairy industry in many districts by doubling, or trebling, the capacity of the farms, and that it is a wonderful fodder plant. Perhaps its success as an exterminator of weeds is one of its most valuable qualities. On this subject the editor of the Clarence and Richmond Examiner is quoted as follows:

"A few years ago the Richmond was threatened by a weed called the Mulmubiny Couch. Cattle fell away on it, and many died. Since the introduction of paspalum dilatatum this weed had no chance to grow. As in quality, so in growth, as compared with other grasses—it is paspalum first, the rest nowhere. An energetic man, backed up by paspalum dilatatum, could easily be sure of success. Take the 'Big Scrub' of the Richmond as a case in point. Fifteen years ago this magnificent tract of country was practically in its primeval state. It was equally provided then, as now, with steam communication to Sydney. No point of it was more remote than 13 miles from water carriage. Yet no progress was visible. Five years later the railway from Lismore to the Tweed was opened. From that day the jungle began to disappear, and today the whole face of the country is altered, paspalum dilatatum being substituted for scrub, and dairy cows for paddockmen. One butter factory alone which opened with the advent of the railway, has increased its output from one ton a month to 250 tons a month. A herd of cows will easily average £10 per head per annum. One farmer (resident in the Cumbria district) published his receipts for one year which showed a credit balance of £800. His area was only 100 acres."

Our correspondent is said to be a well known resident of the Tweed for many years, and it is believed that his efforts at making this grass known will be of benefit to farmers and stock-raisers in other countries, as it has been in Australia.

COST OF SOME FOLLIES.

A contributor to the New Voice has come to the conclusion that the follies and vices in which the Americans indulge cost them annually the enormous sum of \$3,992,440,000. The list is made up as follows:

Alcoholic liquors	\$1,825,440,000
Tobacco and cigars	400,000,000
Gambling, produce, and all forms	400,000,000
Social evil	400,000,000
Strikes	100,000,000
Horse races	30,000,000
Soda water, chewing gum, unhealthy candies (most candies are unhealthy)	50,000,000
Luxuries all told not less than	500,000,000
We imported guns in 1905	27,000,000
And many more items which could ill afford them.	
Total	\$3,992,440,000

An important item covering the cost of the folly of electing corrupt men and grafters to offices, could be added. That folly, we believe, cost American taxpayers about as much as all the other vices and follies put together. It will be noted that the drink evil costs about as much as all the other evils, and it is besides the cause of many of them.

Is the car shortage due to the long haul?

Mr. Cleveland went a-fishing and caught a cold. Better luck to him next time.

In politics far more appeals are made to passion and prejudice than to principles.

What with the wind and three political parties in the field, there are indeed stormy times.

The evidence in the McWhirter case sheds more light than lustre on the police department.

British Ambassador Durand says that England is proud of America. Truly, this is so sudden!

Much is said of the causes of race suicide. The pistol and poison are among the foremost ones.

From Mr. Murphy's protestations one might think that his love for Mr.

Heart was as great as that of David for Jonathan.

In the Bay state they are having almost as hard a time to find a fit head for the M. I. T. as to exterminate the slype moth.

Before reaching a verdict the jury in the Standard Oil case sang many hymns, again proving that music hath charms to soothe the savage ear.

A Minneapolis man has brought suit in a Massachusetts court for divorce from his dead wife. He must be afraid that she will return to life.

The Springfield Republican says that Senator Beveridge is the handsomest man in the world. If the people once take that view he can never be president.

A Nebraska physician says that an epidemic of hysteria, as contagious as smallpox, is sweeping over the country. There is no doubt but that he has caught it.

Ex-Senator Burton began his term of imprisonment today. Declaring himself innocent, of course he feels that "stone walls do not a prison make, nor iron bars a cage."

It is stated that Upton Sinclair fears he will not be taken seriously when he makes his debut as an actor. He must not expect to be taken so seriously as he takes himself.

Those marauding Ute Indians folded their tents and silently stole away when they heard that troops had been ordered after them. When it comes to stealing, silently or otherwise, they are hard to beat.

According to scientific experts of the department of agriculture, even the freshest eggs may, under certain conditions, cause illness by communicating some bacterial disease or some parasite. Then what will the store eggs do?

Mayor McClellan says that to increase New York's water supply as contemplated in a task even greater than that of building the Panama canal. Were he and the isthmian commission to exchange positions it might facilitate matters at both ends.

A German syndicate has succeeded in obtaining control of one of the great Welsh coal companies. Having undermined British foreign trade to a large extent Germany will undertake to undermine her at home in the coal business.

A NEW AMPHIBIAN.

Daily Graphic.

Several examples of a zoological paradox—a fish which would be speedily drowned if placed in deep water—have just been added to the collection at Regent's park. This is the African walking fish, which spends the greater part of its existence upon the mud banks of crocodile rivers. Its method of progression has been described by naturalists as of the "hop, skip and jump" variety, and when journeying inland, as it does over long distances, it climbs by means of the breast over the roots and even into the boughs of trees. These curious creatures, which belong to an important group known as lung fishes, form a connecting link with the higher forms of life, the air bladder being converted into what is practically a lung. When the rivers dry up in the hot season they bury themselves in the mud, breathing in the air like a frog or a newt. In Australia there are several varieties of lung fishes, one of the most common is much esteemed as an article of food, sometimes attaining a length of six feet.

WANTED TO DIE.

New York Christian Advocate.

On the 6th of last month, in Canada, a strange scene occurred. Fourteen Doukhobors incarcerated in the jail at Regina absolutely refused to partake of food. These men are leaders of the famous band that braved the prickly cactus with naked feet while they wandered nude over the prairies. They have resolved that if the police authorities will not allow them to turn Saskatchewan into a veritable garden of Eden they will starve their bodies. Not very long ago several of these Russian fanatics, who were imprisoned in the jail at Regina, refused to eat unless they were fed on California peaches, unwashed potatoes and peanuts. These 14 would not even touch the rawest of vegetables or the most tempting fruit. The authorities realized that extraordinary measures had to be adopted. A physician was summoned. Each Doukhobor was laid on his back, pinned to the floor, and liquid nourishment was pumped into him. This proved so successful that it was resolved to repeat the operation three times a day until the fanatics should come to their senses. According to the authorities they have got to live whether they like it or not.

A BUNCO REVOLUTION.

San Francisco Call.

The man who owned the Cuban revolution, Manuel Silveria of New York, has gone broke and fled the country. His creditors fear that he is not enough left of his private revolution to make it worth their while to sue out an attachment. From the beginning the disturbance has been no better than a "meal ticket" revolution, the sort of thing that has become an article of commerce in the Latin republics of that region. The history of this particular unpleasantness brings out in an amusing way its purely commercial genesis. As a matter of fact, the bad blood between Palma and Silveria took its origin from a crooked cattle trade by which President Palma got the better of Silveria. Revolutions in Cuba come cheap and a modern millionaire could buy them by the dozen without feeling the expense.

IRISH IN AMERICA.

Philadelphia Record.

No page in history reveals a migration as that of the Irish to America. The figures are astonishing. From 1840 to 1860 not fewer than 2,000,000 Irish immigrants crossed the ocean to settle in the United States; from 1860 to 1880 an additional 1,000,000 made a fresh start in life in the great republic over the sea, and from 1880 to the present time more than 1,000,000 was added to our population. Since 1860 the average has been 500,000 a decade. The 12 agricultural states, represented by Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, contain one-fourth of the 5,000,000. Of the portion settled in the north Atlantic states, but one-fifth are on farms; but this tendency to crowd into the towns disappears when the surroundings are agricultural, as is shown by the large percentage of Irish in the midst of farming districts that they are less an agricultural people than the other immigrant elements added to the population.

tion. They have found an outlet for their wonderfully adaptive natures have allowed them easily to enter upon the industries of the people among whom they were thrown.

JUST FOR FUN.

The Vixen She Became.

Boston Herald.

Here is a favorite navy story, with ex-Secretary Long as its hero. The converted yacht Vixen was bought by the government for the Spanish war service. Her old name was Josephine, and when Commander Sharp was assigned to her he wanted to see Secretary Long. "Mr. Secretary," said Sharp, "my wife's name is Josephine, and I wish you wouldn't change the name of the yacht I'm to command."

"And what does Mrs. Sharp say?" asked Mr. Long.

"She said," answered Sharp, "that if you kept the name it would be the only Josephine I ever commanded."

"Ah," said the Secretary of the Navy, "I shall change the vessel's name to the Vixen."

And the Vixen she became.

The Prophet Isaac.

"The new man says he can't work on Sundays."

"Why not?"

"Says his too good a disciple of Isaac Walton."

"Well, don't press him. Some of them sects is very strict on that point."

—Pittsburg Post.

No Place for Magazine Writers.

A traveler who has made several voyages to the arctic regions relates this incident of his first trip northward. He had accepted the invitation of a hospitable Eskimo to dine with his family. He did not expect to find the refinements of civilization among these primitive people, but he was horrified to notice that the members of his host's family, who had come to the table with unwashed and exceedingly dirty hands, dipped their fingers into the common dish and helped themselves to the meat.

His traveling companion was a native who could speak English, and after the meal was over he said to him:

"Olaf, you should tell these good people that it is filthy to eat without washing their hands."

"Me like to," said Olaf, hesitatingly, "but ain't got no word 'filthy' in Eskimo language."—Youth's Companion.

Left in the Lurch.

The crowded ship gave a sudden lurch.

There was a splash.

"Oh!" wailed the young woman who had been sitting near the rail, reading a book. "Think of all those lives being lost!"

But nothing could be done, and she gazed sadly at her copy of "Pittsburgh" dancing merrily on the waves far astern.—Chicago Tribune.

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