DESERET EVENING NEWS

4

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING. (Sunday Excepted). Corner of South Temple and East Temple Streets, Sait Lake City. Utab.

Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager. SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.

		(In		Â	đ	v1	(h)	è	(0)	1										× 101
One Year	2 6 4 4					est)	143	- 4	11	Q.	.,	4	÷	63	ā	9	k	R)	ų,	\$0.1
Six Mont	hs .						1		14	64	10	64	45	è,	64		÷	8.	64	6.96
Three' Mo	nths	1.1				i.	à.	1.6	*1	Q,	63	i.	ie.	0	64	×	ĸ	ē	6	- Q.,
One Mont	H					Ξ.	ι.	1	14		6	1	24	2		÷,	6	6.1	i.	1.54
Saturday	Edit	1010		j H	81	14	57	50	r,		-	64	ł,	÷	h	.,	k	ŧ,	ò	127
Semi-Wee	kly.	pe	t:	3	e	91)	č.	à.	1.5		ŧ,	ų,		ų	d	k	ŝ	6.1	1	- H - 1

Correspondence and other reading mat-tar for publication should be addressed to the EDITOR.

Address all business communication and all remittances: THE DESERET NEWS, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Entered at the Postoffice of Salt Lake City, as second class matter according to Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, - APRIL 11, 1908.

CHOOSING SCHOOL BOOKS

The important duty of adopting text books for the public schools of this State for the next five years, will shortly devolve upon the county superintendents

This function of the text-book convention will have very important results upon the progress of the schools during the ensuing five-year period.

We believe that this function and duty of the book conventions has been honestly, conservatively, and, as a whole, wisely exercised in the past; and we have every reason to believe that the convention about to assemble will make similarly wise and meritorious selections.

The convention will be composed of first class men and women, who are believed to be, in intelligence and education, somewhat above the average of county superintendents throughout the country; and no one will be likely to say that they are lacking in character and trustworthiness.

The members of the convention should decide solely upon the merits of the books offered for adoption. They should pay no attention whatever to personal side issues. Scandalous episodes are occasionally related by one set of agents against another set, imputing dishonest or unfair dealing to this or that rival company. Such stories are always irrelevant and generally impertinent. They rarely disclose the whole truth, even when they contain more or less of the facts. Such a substitute for facts about the books offered should have no weight. But any semblance of unfair dealing, any attempts to influence the choice of a member by any other means than the presentation of the merits of the book, chould be jealously watched. Should any agents actually resort to unfair practices, their books, we believe, would and should be less likely of adoption than if they had been willing to make a clean campaign.

We do not suspect that any member of the book convention can be induced by personal or other considerations to vote for what he or she believes to be an inferior book. And we are reasonably certain that any direct attempt so to influence any of the members, would meet with defeat,

While it is the duty of the members to get all the information they can about the reliability and honesty of the different companies, and especially about their record in living up to the contracts they make with states, countries and cities, it is scarcely a matter that should concern any superintendent to learn how much evil one agent or one company can say of another.

of the report this year was different from the usual form. This is not so. It was regular in every respect. To prove this, we quote the following from the report read at the April conference two years ago:

"We, the committee appointed to audit the accounts of the Church for the year 1905, beg leave to report as follows:

"We have examined the accounts of the Trustee-in-trust, and are pleased to say that they are kept in a very busi-ness-like manner, that the mechanical part is very well done, and that as a matter of bookkeeping they have noth-ing to be desired." ng to be desired.

ing to be desired. "We have also examined the accounts of the Presiding Bishop's office, togeth-er with the auxiliary accounts which are reported to that office. These ac-counts cover a very wide range. As you are aware, dealing with every Stake president and Bishop in the Church: and also dealing, as they do, with things other than cash, there is a large amount of labor and a great degree of technical knowledge of bookkeeping and executive ability involved in prop-erly keeping them, and we are pleased to say that we found everything in a very satisfactory condition."

The report closes:

"We are satisfied from our investiga-tions that the financial affairs of the Church, under the direction of the First Presidency, have been conducted in a most conservative and economical man-ner."

After the reading of this report President Smith stated that any tithe-payer who wanted to satisfy himself as to the disbursements, had the privilege of inspecting the Church records for himself.

So, there is nothing secret about the Church finances, and no irregularity in the report of the Auditors. But the Tribune has predicted the falling off of voluntary donations and the disintegration of the Church, and it is chagrined when it finds that the Church is progressing, and the members are united in placing confidence in their leaders. But, once more, would it not be just as well for the Tribune to mind its own business, despicable as that business

In its own phraseology we would say it will be well for the so-called "American" party dictators to note the com ment that is going the rounds concerning that City Auditor's report that was never presented to the public, though the law requires its publication not later than the first Monday in February? Why is the Tribune silent about that law-breaking, while it is criticising the report of the Church Auditors, which concerns only Church members? There is much warning significance attaching to the grumblings that are being heard on every hand. Citizens, who are notified that they will have to pay higher taxes in order to keep up "American" extravagance, not to say graft, consider that they have been grossly deceived by the party dictators, in fact buncoed, but the Tribune considerately keeps silence about the mismanagement of the financial affairs of the City. There is, of course, a reason for that. What is the reason? Everybody knows the answer. In the meantime let it be clearly understood that the only suppressed report is that which the City Auditor has sworn to have published before the first Monday in February.

SWEDENBORG.

A London dispatch tells of the removal of the remains of Emmanuel Swendenborg from their resting place in the Swedish church, London, where they were deposited in 1772, to the native and of the great mystic, Sweden. Swedenborg was the human enigma of his time. He was born at Stockholm in 1688, and inherited, seemingly, his taste for spiritual researches from his father. Swedenborg studied the classical languages, mathematics, and the natural sciences, and engaged successfully in various mining and engineering enterprises. Finally, however, he claimed that the Lord manifested Himself to him and introduced him into the spiritual world. This gave his life a new aim. From that time on he endeavored to describe the invisible world and explan its relation to that which is discernible by the senses. He gave a new interpretation to the Scriptures. The word, he taught, has both a natural and a spiritual meaning, and he was commissioned to explain the spiritual meaning which had been hidden till he came. He conversed, he claimed, with angels and departed mortals. He passed through the heavens and the hells, and was given to see the conditions under which the departed ones existed, Some of the teachings of Swendenborg cannot but commend themselves to the intelligent and independent student of the Scriptures. He teaches, for instance, that God must be regarded as the Divine Man., whose esse is infinite love. Then, again, he branches out into arguments, where it is almost impossible to even grasp his meaning. He claims to have witnessed the last 'judgment," or the second advent of our Lord, and that he was commissioned to build a new church, the New Jerusalem. The first Swedenborg so ciety was formed in London, several years after the death of the originator of the system It is probable that Swedenborg did mankind a distinct service by calling attention to the reality of the spiritual world, which scientists sometimes either ignore, or deny. Since his time that reality has been very generally accepted. Today there is a tendency to deny the reality of the material world and to regard the spiritual as the only real. This is, clearly, an error. The Creator has endowed us with senses through which we can learn something of His wonderful creation; and about Himself, as manifested in that crealion. What we see, hear, and apprehend of His works, is just what He inended us to leave through our senses; to more, no less. And from the ideas we thus obtain of the material unlverse, we are justified in drawing conclusions concerning the spiritual world. submitting our judgment to the teachings of God through His inspired word.

errors that are commonly accepted as truths. Among the false impressions that have been created among non-"Mormons" is this that the Presidents of the Church have amassed immense fortunes Mr. Morrow questioned Senator Smoot on that point, and was, we

fancy, rather surprised to learn that all the Presidents of the Church, with the exception of President Young, have been comparatively poor. John Taylor, Senator Smoot said, died poor, Wilford Woodruff provided homes for his families, but no more. The estate of Lorenzo Snow was valued at \$12,000. and President Joseph F. Smith is a man of very moderate means. These statements, the Senator said, could be verified by the court records.

The interview from the beginning to end is very interesting. The story it contains is as strange as fiction. It commences with the acceptance of the Gespel by a Norweglan girl and her two brothers. It goes on with a vivid picture of emigrants struggling across the plains, and it ends with the son of a humble convert occupying a position in the United States Senate. It is a story of success through faith and righteousness.

FIGHTING THE MOTHS.

Those Utah people who can remember the scourges of the crickets in the fifties, the grasshopper wars of later times, and the caterpillar horror of about fifteen years ago, will be able to sympathize with the people of the New England states in their present battle against the gypsy moth and the brown tailed moth recently imported from the Old World, into that part of the coun-

In

The possibility of the practical control of the gypsy moth has been demonstrated in Massachusetts, Seven of the towns infested by this insect in 1898 have been freed from its presence. In 1906 the legislature of that state appropirated \$450,000 to the work of preventing the spread of the pest.

1868 the insect was brought to this ountry by Prof. Leopold Trouvelot at Medford, Mass., in his experiments in silk producing. Escaping from him into the neighboring woodland, the insect increased gradually for several years before noticed, but in 1890 had become such a serious pest throughout this and neighboring towns that the state of Massachusetts commenced the arduous task of its extermination. In 1890 the insect had invaded some twenty towns, from Cambridge on the south to Lexington on the west, and Reading and Beverly on the north. This work was ably carried on by the Gypsy Moth Commission and the Massachusetts Board of Agiculture, who annually employed a small army of men in the fight, and who expended up to 1900 approximately a million and a quarter of dollars. As a result, so few of the moths could be found in 1899 and so little damage was caused by the insect, that the legislature of 1900, probably not realizing the necessity of continuing control measures, stopped the work. It is believed that if a small annual appropriation had been made

and continued at this time, the future spread would undoubtedly have been prevented and the control of the insect become more and more effectual, though utter extermination might never have been possible.

The gypsy moth has been known as a serious insect pest in Europe from the time of the earliest naturalists, the first authentic record being in 1662. It extends thoughout the continent of Europe,over much of Asia and Into Northern Africa, but is chiefly injurious in Central and Eastern Europe. It fre-

It is the belief of Mr. Sanderson that ultimately either imported or native enemies of the gypsy moth will control it, as they do our native insects; but Nature works slowly, and whether such a condition will arise in five, ten or one hundred years, it is impossible to predict, as we have no experience with imported pests of a nature sufficiently similar to furnish us any precedent for comparison. Obviously, therefore, it will be folly to place any dependence upon these natural enemies until their value and ability to even partially control the gypsy moth is clearly established, for meantime, if not controlled by the means already well known and which have been found effective, a condition might arise which would make it impossible to cope with the pest and we would be left comparatively helpless in attempting to control it in woodlands and forests.

The male moth is brownish yellow with a slender body and a wing expansion of one and one-half inches. Fortunately, the female, which is nearly white with numerous bluish markings and a heavy body, does not fly; otherwise the spread of the pest would be more rapid. But the caterpillars often crawl upon vehicles standing in an infested spot and by this means are carried into fresh localities. Egg clusters, which are laid on leaves, and remain over during the winter, may be similarly transported. Electric cars, pleasure and business vehicles, bicycles, and automobiles are common means of transporting the young caterpillars

Tariff revision is the only waiter in the country that doesn't get a tip.

Thus far the filibusters have signally failed to spike Speaker Cannon.

A delegate-at-large is sometimes as dangerous as a wild bull at large.

Platforms are being made as attractive for voters as was the spider's parlor for the fly,

The Houston (Tex.) Post says that a man has just returned to Houston from hell. Quite interesting.

The police having so far failed to arrest the diamond robbers, how would it do to set a thief to catch the thief?

Luther Burbank has entered politics. But he will hardly introduce his famous grafting methods into the political field.

Warming snakes in the bosom is harmless pastime compared with affording protection to murdederous anarchists.

A New York policeman explains that anyone can stop a ruhaway horse by pinching his nose. The only trouble s to catch the horse's nose

It is claimed for a certain hair restorative that there will be no more bald heads. There will be so long as there are ballets and front seats.

Omaha is becoming the great divorce Mecca of America, that city having snatched the laurel from the brows of South Dakota and Nevada.

There may be a slump in the Hughes boom as some say, but as the Scotchman who was buried under a house that had fallen on him said, "I'm no deed yet"

Massachusetts Republicans are for Governor Guild for Vice President. It

of science in which there is so much unpardonable bigotry." This in a long letter from American Point, Fern Va, Congo Francois, West Central Af-rica, to the New York Tribune-which he closes in this savage fashion: "En-vy, Jealousy and mallee are the sole motives that happire Curator Smith's slanderous and unmanly epithets. I have no fear of his calumny defeating my purpose, for if the monkeys here were aware of it they would scarcely condescend to resent it; and as to in-juring my manne in civilization, I have juring my name in civilization. I have the vanity to believe that my reputa-tion as a man who has conscientiously sought to contribute new truths to sci-ence, and succeeded in so doing, will be familiar to posterity long after the name of Curator Smith shall have been expunged from the roster of curatorial grandeur."

CRUEL AND SILLY.

Boston Transcript. Boston Transcript. The practice of giving live, helpless, little squeezable bits of yellow down known as "Easter chicks" to children who literally "love them to death" has continued too long. It has been deplor-ed by many from the first, but their protests have not availed much till the present when it is good to know that societies which exist for the purpose of preventing crueity to animals are enpreventing cruelty to animals are en-gaged in Issuing orders for the protec-tion of these defenseless living Easter souvenirs.

JUST FOR FUN.

Under the Age.

A negro got on a Market-street car the Pennsylvania Raliroad ferries te other day. In his arms he carried pair of geese. He selected a crossof the a pair of geese. He selected a cross-wise seat and deposited his companions on the seat beside him. By the time the conductor came to him for his fare the car was crowded. Afer getting the fare he turned to ring it up on the register. He again turned to the negro and said: "Fare, please." "I'se done just paid yoh ma fare," re-

"Tse done just paid yon ma fare, 're-plied the man. "Corne on; you'll have to pay for the animals. They've got a seat," said the conductor, in a threatening manner. "Ise not gwine ter pay yoh no mo', fo' dey ain't free yeahs old yet."— Philadelphia Ledger.

The Loss He Occasioned

A well-known minister of Philadel-phia accepted an invitation to lecture in a small town in New Jersey, but af-terward discovered that he had a prior engagement on the same date, so he notified the committee accordingly, and offered to make good any loss the so-ciety might incur through his delin-

deery hight filed through the angular quency. In reply the secretary said that no harm was done, and inclosed a hand-bill, which read as follows: "As the Rev. Mr. Blank is unable to give his advertised lecture as announced, a negro ministrel troupe has kindly volun-teered to give a performance. Any teeerd to give a performance. Any person who has bought a ticket for his lecture can have it exchanged to this on payment of 10 cents extra,"-Philadelphia Ledger.

The Best That Could Be Said.

The Best That Could Be Said. Senator Gore of Oklahoma, in illus-tration of one of his points of his speech in Faneuil Hall on Saturday afternoon, told a story of the James family of Jamestown, Va., who since the foundation of that historic city have been accustomed to have all births and deaths in the James family recorded in the city register. the city register.

A few years ago Thomas James got married and after a honeymoon of 18 months abroad returned home with little Jimmie James as one of the most valuable acquisitions of their foreign

trip. As was the long standing custom of the family, the proud parents wanted Jimmie's birth recorded in the city reg-istry, but the city cierk politely in-formed them that it would be impossible to oblige them, since the child was born not only out of the city but in born not only another land.

After much exhortation and influence brought to bear the officer, however promised to do the best he could, an wrote the following in the registry: "Jimmle James, born Feb, 28, 1905, dur-ing the temporary absence of his par-ents."--St, Louis Republic.

From The Battleground of Thought.

The Career A man totally blind Of a Blind would hardly seem U. S. Senator adapted for modern po-litical life, yet one so afflicted has fought through three ex-

citing campaigns and has just elected United States senator elected United States senator from Oklahoma. The blindness of Thomas Pryor Gore was caused by two painful accidents. At eight a boy playmate injured his left eye with a stone; three years later he himself shot a toy ar-row into the other. When his father suggested his attenting a school for the blind, he declared, "I will go to school here. A school for the blind will furnisa neither the books nor the opportunity I seek." Events justified his choice, he gained the highest honors there and alned the highest honors there and at law school and college. At 19 he was nominee for the legislature; at 22 populistic delegate-at-large in Missis-sippi, and was unanimously selected in 1900 as congressional standard-bearer for the same party in Texas. He owes his success to his power as an orator. His memory is remarkable. It is recorded that at a meeting with an opposition speaker— Senator Money—Gore aske for a division of time. Disregarding his youth and blindness, Money replied his youth and blindness, money reprint "I will speak as long as I please; you are at liberty to do the same." For three hours he harangued, thinking to exhaust Gore's patience. The latter three hours he harangued, thinking to exhaust Gore's patience. The latter patiently bided his time, and then for four hours more entertained the howl-ingly appreciative audience. Page after page of the Congressional Record he quoted from memory-quotations that filled his antagonist with rage, but stripped him of every defense. Now Gore's opponents realize that he is not a man to be tampered with or ig-nored. His career in the senate will be worth watching.-The Delineator.

Ideal State What we style deno And Worship inationalism is t In the Family, kept out of sight. What we style denomthus

In the Family, kept out of sight. It is not allowed to di-vide men in their worship of God. It does not advertise itself by building six churches where only one is needed, or by maintaining theological schools where an equipment adequate for the training of five hundred students is squandered on fifty. It may be that if another Thomas More were to dream today of an ideal state, he would see the family invested with even larger significance for worship than it had in the old Utopia. He might indeed see the of an ideal state we now behold, significance for worship than it had in the old Utopia. He might indeed see the opposite of what we now behold, when the home is being emptied of its religious character and the church is largely regarded as the sole channel of worship. It might appear to him in his dream that the holiest place in the community was not that where the gospel was officially proclaimed, but rather that where parents and children

gospel was officially proclaimed, but rather that where parents and children welcomed each new day with a glad hymn of praise, and in the evening twilight blended their volces in thanks-giving to God.—The Rev. G. H. Gil-bert in the April Atlantic. Nothing changes s

quickly as American politics, unless it be The Logical Candidates, "Dark Horse." "Dark Horse." the weather. Nor is there anything in na-tional politics so illogical as that ex-

pression which so many times has been conscripted into service, "the logi-cal candidate." There have been many logical candidates' before the assem bling of presidential conventions, but usually the logic of them has dissolved just at the precise moment when the conventions were called upon to nominate their choice. Accident, comprom fotuitous circumstances, ise, formitous circumiscanes, but and with adroit wire-pulling, have usually been the deciding factors. This is why the "dark horse" is as much a part of skirmishes for presidential nominations as the "logical candidate." Both have become indispensable to a world a presidential campaign: if

either the one or the other was miss-ing, there would be something strangely wrong in the managing of these quadrennial contests. They would lack native color, and, moreover, would be insufferably tame, which is a thing that native color, and, moreover, would be insufferably tame, which is a thing that the American public cannot tolerate. In the struggle now under way for presidential nominations, an unusual number of "logical candidates" are in evidence on the Republican side, while the Democratic has at least several. A year ago, President Roosevelt was hall-ed, as he still is by his inveterate and numerous admirers, as the "logical suc-cessor of himself." Evidently Presi-dent Roosevelt decided that the logic in his case was being too much over-worked, for he finally, and definitely, renounced all desires to occupy the White House for another four years, and took pains to discourage his too-ardent followers from further cam-paigning in his behalf. This rather ef-fectively cleared the way for the bound-ing into the arena of various "logical candidates" and a respectable quota candidates" and a respectable quota of "dark horses." As for the Demo-cratic prospects, while William Jennings Bryan seems to have monopolized the "logical candidate" qualifications, he is now aggressively confronted by competitors who claim to be fully entilled to rank in the same class. He, too, will have to prove his claims against some ambitious "dark horses." Success Magazine.

jects of degeneracy. There is a period of antenatal growth known to scient-ists as the senile period, embracing the fourth and fifth months of prenatal existence. It has been found that a slight arrest of development at this period is characteristic of the class of beings known as degenerates, and pre-cocity is recognized as one of the

Human Brait The human brain is th

Human Brait The human brain is the A Marvelous most marvelous machine Contrivance. in the world, It occu-ples less space in pro-portion to its capabilities than any ma-chine it ever invented. It sends a spe-cial nerve to every ultimate fiber of some five hundred muscles, to many thousand branching twigs of arteries to every pinhead area of the numerou glands which keep the machine proper-ly oiled, heated, or cooled; to some sixteen square feet of skin, which is the outpost guard of its castle, with such completeness that the point of a pin cannot find an area unguarded. It such completeness that the point of pin cannot find an area unguarded, possesses special quarters for the ception and translation of a const stream of vibrations that are the pr-uct of all things movable or still in outer world. On the retina of ev-open eye is a picture of the outer vi-a focussed imprint of every ray of li-and color; and in the visual cham a focussed imprint of every ray of light and color; and in the visual chamber of the mental palace stands a vibra-scope, a magic lantern that receives the retinal picture in its billion speed-ing series of light waves and throws them upon its mental screen as a living moving picture of light and shade and color. In the chamber of sound is a vibraphone, over whose active wires passes every wave of sound, from the dripping of the dew to the orchestral fortissimo, from the raucous screech dripping of the dew to the orchestral fortissimo, from the raucous screech of the locomotive to the sighing of the wind through the meadow grass, in the chambers set apart for scent and the chambers set apart for scent and taste and touch are the secret service guards to report upon the air and food which give sustenance to the palace and upon the solid qualities of the tas-tile world. And wonder of all wonders, this complex human brain can think in all languages or in no language, and oven conceive its own physical mor-

even conceive its own physical mor-tality.-Edward A. Ayres, in Harper's Magazine for April. Cairo, Egypt, A City of Contracts. observed with greater clearness at that

other place in the world. For, within five minutes' walk of each other, on the one side is the squalid, unclean native one size is the squarid, threan native quarter, reeking in garbage, and crowd-ed with a motley throng of turbaged Arabs, negroes from the Soudan, and orientals of all shades of brown and black; on the other side a splendid city of handsome buildings, thronged with a fashionable crowd, many diving in the motor cars or private durings. a fashionable crowd, many driving in fine motor cars or private carriages, many walking along the crowded trains, motor omnibuses, or public pair-horse victorias. Visiting first the na-tive quarter the visitor is struck by the flery gestulations and wild aspect of the untameable Arab. If one buys a half naistre worth of some uneacent half paistre worth of some unsavory compound or another, a very war of words lasting perhaps a quarter of an words lasting pernaps a quarter of an hour may ensue, resulting possibly in a reduction of the price by a "mil-lieme," about the value of a farthing. Or if an overloaded camel or as passes along the narrow street, blocking it up sometimes almost completely—for the streets are only a few feet wide-vo-leys of objurgations, couched doubless in anything but notice and refred leys of objurgations, couched doubless in anything but polite and refined phraseology, greet the camel or ass driver. Their vocal cords much be formed of gutta-percha to withstand the strain of all this profuse and stren-uous verbosity from morning until night. And what a contrast, too, be-tween the shops of the Europeans and those of the Arab quarter. The former those of the Arab quarter. The former like the best of those in London of Paris; the latter, dingy, dismal cabins displaying for sale oily looking garbaga which few Europeans could touch with-out a shudder, or chopped up offal, or sheep's tails (which in this part of the

DESERET EVENING NEWS SATURDAY APRIL 11 1908

As to the agents of the various companies, all that we have met appear to be high class men anxious to present their respective books on their merits.

In any event we feel that the members of the convention will act according to their best judgment, and not until a careful investigation and comparison of the books offered has convinced them as to which are the best for use in the schools.

PROHIBITION IN THE SENATE.

No less than six bills for the regulation of the liquor traffic are now pending before the United States Senate judiciary committee. The trouble with them all is that there is some doubt about their constitutionality.

State prohibition laws are nullified by the fact that no state has authority over interstate commerce. States wherein it is forbidden to handle intexteating beverages have been rendered powerless to enforce their own laws through shipments of liquor to anonymous consignces. The railroads and express companies have served as agents for the manufacturers of liquor and have collected the price charged for any sized package that may be destred.

It is proposed to frame some measure prohibiting express companies from serving as agents and collectors for liquor dealers. The Prohibitionists want a bill making it unlawful to send shipments to anonymous or fictitious persons. Every package, they contend, should be for a bona fide citizen of the state, who shall establish his identity, before a delivery is made to him. A statement should be on the outside of each package announcing exactly how much whisky is contained therein. In this way the state, it is thought, would be in a position to keep track of every liquor consignment that crosses its border and know to whom it is delivered. In this way, it is asserted, the present ineffectiveness of prohibition would be largely removed.

THE CITY'S SUPPRESSED REPORT.

The Tribune seeks to impress upon its dupes the idea that there was something wrong with the Church Auditors' report, and that the Church members ought to be very disappointed about it

The report stated that the books of the Church had been carefully audited; that they were kept with great care and accuracy; that they showed an increase in the donations received and that liberal aid had been given to worthy poor, to achools, meeting houses, the missions, the hospital, etc. That report was very satisfactory. The reading of figures in detail would not have made it more so.

Lune, one would suppose that the form

SENATOR SMOOT INTERVIEWED.

James B. Morrow, a Washington correspondent, has sent out a copyrighted interview with Senator Reed Smoot, in which the Senator talks interestingly about his early career and some of the doctrines of the Church. The interview is printed in some influential pa-To judge from the driver of the Tri- pers, and cannot fall to have an influence for good. It will correct some

quently does serious injury there by defoliating large areas of forest and more frequently fruit and shade trees. but its ravages cease in two or three seasons, not to occur again for several years, like those of many of our native insects, such as the Forest Tent Caterpillar and Tussock moth-A bulletin just issued from the New

Hampshire experiment station by E. Dwight Sanderson, director and entomologist at Durham, gives a very full acount of the work being done in the attempted control of the pest in the several states infested by it.

The caterpillar is shown to attack all fruit, shade and woodland trees, with a preference for the apple, oak, willow and elm. But it will devour nearly every useful grass, plant, flower, and shrub, and kills both the decidious and evergreen trees. In residence districts it swaring upon houses, walks, and verandas, and even enters dwellings. Real estate rapidly

depreciates in value wherever the pest puts in an appearance. It is a fortunate circumstance that this scourge has numerous natural enemies. "Several ground beetles." writes Mr. Sanderson, "prey on the caterpillars, while true parasitic insects attack both larvae and puppae. Several species of birds, notably vircos and cuckoos, consume large numbers of the caterpillars, while others, like the chewink, chickadee, blue jay and crow, do their part in reducing the numbers of the pest." While he thinks

the service of these nature tree protectors worthy of high praise, he concludes that to control the moth the main reliance must be placed on hunian efforts-on the timely and thorough application of the prescribed remedial measures. As yot the native enemies have not shown ability to materially check the increase of the pest. It is well known that in Europe the insect seems to be largely controlled by its natural enemies, so that serious outbreaks occur but once in a

should be borne in mind that there is no resemblance between this Guild and a corporation.

"There is no sleep so delicious as that which overwhelms us when we know we ought to be getting up," says the Ladies' Field. How about that taken in church?

"Dreadful, this charge that Ethel Barrymore is 'playing herself,' when she's advertised as playing 'Her Sizster"!" says an exchange. But she never plays the public.

President Ellot thinks that young instructors should not marry and that their salaries should not be large. Their salaries now are not so blooming big that they are the envy of those who seek wealth.

It is great grounds for a new trial in a murder case to tell a court that there is a witness who saw some men running on the night of the crime who did not look like the man convicted of the murder.

When southern railroads furnish negroes accommodations equal in all respects to those furnished whites, the colored man will sing the old war song, "It must be now dat de Kingdom's coming in do year ob jubilee."

According to a statement in the New York World Justice Foster in the Court of General Sessions has sentenced a man convicted of bigamy to support both his wives. The Judge, after caliing attention to the fact that the defendant by marrying two women incurred an obligation to support both, concludes: "If he is sent to prison his earning capacity will be stopped and he will be able to support neither of them. Naturally the women and their children will become public charges."

MONKEY TALK.

ons outbreaks occur but once in a number of years in ady one locality, in the same manner as do outbreaks of our native insects, such as the for-est tent caterpillar or white-marked busies parasites. A dotermined of fort, is therefore, now being made by the Massachusetts superintendent, in co-operation with the Eureau of En-tamology of the United States Depart-ment of Akriculture, in importing those parasites and predaceous in-sects which prey upon the sypsy moth barts of Europa and are being care-tionies. Mass. It is the hope of ev-cryone that these importations may result, within a few years, in such an increase of these enemics that they will be able to control the gypsy moth. Springfield Republican.

Voluntary With Them.

It may be true that the Chinese eat eggs, 50 years old, but they do it of their own accord and not because of the false pretenses of persons who take their money in exchange for eggs .-Louisville Courier-Journal.

Within the Law.

"See here," said the indignant citl-en, "when I passed this corner you

were soliciting alms because you were blind. Now you are asking help be-cause your legs are paralyzed." "Well," replied the mendicant, look-ing up, with an injured expression, "there ain't any law in this country to prevent a man from chargen' his to prevent a man from changin' his occupation, is there?"-Chicago Rec-ord-Herald.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The smiling face which looks out from the front cover of the April Amerrican Boy is an index to the matter this number contains. Jimmy Jones, Pirate: Four Boys on the Mississippi: and That Dillingham Boy, continue to delight their readers. Mr. Weir's se-Pirate: Four Boys on the Mississippi; and That Dillingham Boy, continue to delight their readers. Mr. Weir's se-rial, Canal and Jungle, is concluded. Among the shorter stories are: The Poetry of Steeples; How Karl Got Even, is a humorous April 1st story, and Fooling Father, the moral of which is that fathers are not as often fooled as their sons think. Interest-ing articles are: A Poor Boy's Coun-try: The Origin of Easter; The Devil's Bible; A Few Hints on Golf; The Boy on His Muscle; A Wonderful Educa-tional Scheme; April In the Garden, and The Boys' Poultry Yard. The boys who desire to have clean, healthy bodies will find Talks with the Doc-tor; Some Secrets of Cleverness, and Destroyers of Boys, unusually interest-ing. Forty Stunts in Magle for Ama-teurs and Trapping Hints for Boys con-tain many things for boys who enjoy mystifying their friends.—The Sprague Publishing Co., Detroit, Mich.



Newspapers fer an experiment in Better Than billboard advertising Billboards. which continued five or

six years, the American six years, the American Tobacco company has returned to newspaper advertising. This company, which devoted most of its billboard space to advertising certain smoking tobaccos, spent \$1.250,000 a year upon the billboards, which amount will be spent hereafter in newspapers and mergenes. No company knows better azines. No company knows better worth of advertising, and no com-y is doing it more judiciously, refore the company's withdrawal magazines. pany Therefore the company's yithdrawal from the bilboards is an indication of the questionable value of this form of obtaining business publicity.—Ameriobtaining business publicity.-Amer can Civic Association Clipping Sheet.

Precocity is not al-Precocity May Mean Degeneracy. prematurely ripened fruit indicates de-

cay and early death, mean an early de-generation and loss of the mental fac-ulties. By many biologists it is considered an expression of premature senility. As Lombroso has indicated, many of the men of genius were subpanion.

world grow to an enormous size,) perhaps the primitive requirements of an Arab's house, consisting of not much more than a pall of two a few wooden stools and an fron cooking tripod. Bu happily since the British protectorate over Egypt the condition of the natives is rapidly improving, the fertile country is rapidly becoming more and more cul-tivated, and the natives protected from the rapacity of the usurious tax-gath-erer, are acquiring wealth and living in greater comfort. Unhapplit, how-over, the blight of Islam still presses ever, the blight of Islam still presses heavily upon them. May the dme speedily arrive when they will ac-knowledge as their Mediator and Re-deemer Him who as a young child was taken into Egypt for a time to escape the ferocity of Herod, but who was the Son of God, who in order to nullify the effects of marking/'s fall, made the effects of mankind's fall, made atonement on the Cross of Calvary for the transgressions of all who will come to Him for eternal life-A Banker.

Why Women Should Cast Their Votes. But, if, both for their own sulces and for the good of the republic, women of property and

women of education should be enfo chised, far more is the power of the bal-lot needed by the working woman, whose stake in the country is represented by her life, her health, her virtue, and the safety and happiness of her children. The ballot is not demanded for her because she is good or wise, of because she will make no mistakes in its use. Neither goodness or wisdom is the sole possession of one class, and freedom from mistakes is the privilege of none. Working women need the bal-bot because they must possess soll lot because they must possess some control over the conditions of their lives and those of their children; and in this twentleth-century world, the ballot box offers the only chained through which they can give expression Adto such legitimate control. dams in the April Woman's ms in the April Woman's Home Com-

