

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, - JULY 28, 1903.

STRONG MEN ARE COMING.

The Irrigation Congress of 1903 bids fair to be the most important and largely attended business convention ever held in this part of the world. Unusual interest has been created in it. Many influential men from different parts of the United States have expressed their intention to be present. From Washington, D. C., will come some of the foremost newspaper men of the country. Dr. Wiley, chief chemist of the agricultural department, intends to be here, or send experts on the subject of soils and their adaptation to different products, as well as irrigation experts; Col. Newell, who is well known here as an authority on the water question, will come; so will Mr. Pinchot of the Forestry department, and Mr. Walcott of the geological survey. Senators Teller, Warren and Patterson have promised to be here. Other noted national legislators are expected, and efforts will be made to induce some of the heads of national departments to honor the Congress by their presence. Object lessons in irrigation and proofs of its results will be afforded by actual work and growing crops, and several novelties have been projected that will prove greatly attractive and instructive. What Utah has done and is doing in practical irrigation will be clearly shown, and that good will come to our State as well as to the whole region of the west is certain as flowing from the Congress. We once more urge the appointment of the delegates provided for in the call of the committee, and hope that no part of Utah will be unrepresented at this important gathering of representative people.

NO MORE BONDS AT PRESENT.

It happens that the election in Ogden to decide whether there shall be an issue of bonds, for the purchase of waterworks by the city, is called off. That is a wise step, in our opinion. Without touching on the controversy and the chief owners of the waterworks, we do not believe the bonding proposition would have been successful. In addition to the fact that this is not a good time to negotiate such securities, there is a popular prejudice in this State against increasing bonded indebtedness. It prevails in Salt Lake City as well as other places, and it would be very difficult to overcome, both here and in Ogden. The water question is vital to the community, and a full supply for domestic and public use is essential to the general welfare and progress. But ways and means may be devised, if wisdom, economy and the public interest are the inspiring motives, without plunging into debts that hamper and perplex, and become an incubus that forms a continual and irritating burden. Ogden City has acted prudently in abandoning its bonding scheme, and we do not think the advocates of additional bonds for Salt Lake City will say much more about it, at any rate, this side of the November election.

THE CARDINAL'S OATH.

"Editor News: Yesterday's dispatches announced that Cardinal Gibbons had taken at Rome the oath of the gospel to maintain secrecy, etc., defend the rights, prerogative and temporal claims of the church usque ad effusionem sanguinis. Why the Associated Press agent chose to leave untranslated these last four words, which signify 'to the shedding of blood,' is one of the mysteries of modern press. Should, however, for the sake of comparison, a dignity of the 'Mormon' Church take such an oath and then hand it over to the Associated Press agent, here, what a furore would then be created through the length and the breadth of the land! Truly it is quite different whose ox is gored!"

We give place to the foregoing letter more for the purpose of affording an explanation of the meaning of the phrase, sent untranslated by the Associated Press, than to find fault either with the press or with the oath taken by the cardinal. The obligation taken was one of fidelity to the church and its interests, temporal and spiritual, "usque ad effusionem sanguinis," that is, even to the shedding of blood. It is true, no doubt, that if such a vow had been part of a ceremony in the "Mormon" Church it would have been given in English, and comments would have been published throughout the world on the bloodthirsty oaths taken by the "Mormon" Priesthood. But in either case they would be ignorant and unfair. The oath taken by the Catholic cardinal does not signify that he would defend the church, even to the shedding of the blood of heretics or persons opposed to the church, but to the sacrifice of his own blood, if necessary. This phrase has been misrepresented by unscrupulous Protestants, in the same spirit as the falsehoods have been told about "Mormon" blood atonement, by similar professing Christian ministers. It is a shame in either case and when exposed should cause detestation and condemnation of Eternal Justice.

PROSPEROUS COOPERATION.

The fact that so many efforts at cooperation have failed after a few years of struggle, makes the experiment at Fairhope, Alabama, all the more interesting. That colony was founded in 1852, by practical men from Iowa. Five families commenced the colony, by contributing \$200 each and buying a piece of land for general use. The association now consists of 75 families and owns 1,400 acres, and is continually making fresh purchases. There is an interesting account of this colony in the current number of the Independent. According to this article, the force that keeps these people together is common interest. They all feel that they can do better by working together than by working each one for himself. The colonists have brought the land under cultivation; they have put up a water system, built a steamship, and a wharf, and everywhere there is enterprise and energy are to be seen. Anybody can leave land in Fairhope

TEMPORAL POWER.

The Boston Transcript believes that the question of the temporal power of the pope is settled for ever.

A discussion was held between the New York Times and one of its correspondents on that question, and the latter said that, "a generation of successful usurpation does not mean an eternity of possession," and, "the papacy, having taken its stand, has been absolutely correct in its attitude ever since, and will again be the full possessor of its ancient and inalienable rights."

The Transcript comments as follows: "There are some living today who pose as the solemn defenders of the legitimacy of the papacy, and pretend to have a serious expectation that the descendants of 'their king' will come to their own again; but while they apparently take themselves seriously, no one else seems to do so. Probably in the same way those who are waiting expectantly for the temporal power to return to the papacy will, in due time, pass away and leave this legacy of forlorn hope to other generations as they come and go. It is pretty safe to settle this question with an 'air of finality.' There is hardly anything more certain on this planet than that the pope's temporal power has departed forever."

This is undoubtedly, how it appears to the human eye. But in history it is not always the expected that happens. Sometimes events take a course, seemingly entirely different from what was calculated. Papacy is an illustration of this. At the time of the Reformation it would have been impossible to foresee the present influence of Rome. Then it looked as if the organization had received a "death wound." This is now fast healing, and why should it not heal entirely?

It is argued that this is the twentieth century and that the spirit of the age is opposed to any union of church and state. It is thought it would give the civilized world, Catholic as well as Protestant, a shock to contemplate any serious movement looking to a restoration of temporal power to the papacy. But those who reason thus forget that the age is everywhere tending toward popular government, and that papacy, when sufficiently strong in any so governed country, has the means at hand to control every part of the government. Rome openly claims the right to exercise influence upon the governments of nations. It is probable that this right will not be exercised, whenever and wherever it can be done by means of the ballot?

THE ROOT OF THE EVIL.

Even the most conservative view with anxiety the immigration figures now published, for the past twelve months. The influx has been, as was expected, of unprecedented volume, and the quality is not considered of the best, except for the British, German and Scandinavian contributions to the current. Comparisons between this year's immigration and that of twenty years ago show a wide difference, over two-thirds of the immigration of 1882 came from northwestern Europe, more than two-thirds of the present immigration comes from southern and eastern Europe. The present immigration is composed largely of the Slav and the Latin. Twenty years ago it was people of Teutonic origin who came for the most part. Then it was made up to a great degree of families with means enough to start homes, who passed through the great cities of the United States to take up land for farms. Now it is made up largely of the poorest class of single workmen and workwomen.

The immigration commissioner, Mr. Sargent, finds in the present influx a possible danger. As long as times are prosperous and labor, at good wages, plentiful, everything will work smoothly, but when Mr. Sargent sees hundreds of thousands of foreigners coming into our great cities every year, he thinks he can realize in some degree the danger that will come from their discontent and dissatisfaction, when there are no wages to be earned. More stringent immigration laws are therefore demanded.

The "News" has several times pointed out that the high tide in immigration is, as a rule, due to the increasing activity of agents and subagents of steamship companies, who receive so much a head for catching immigrants. Thousands are in this way induced to come to this country, who but for the industrious labor of the agent would never have thought of crossing the ocean. If it is possible to reach this kind of business activity by law, it should be done, and the effect would be wonderful. This country is supposed to be an asylum for all oppressed among the nations of the earth, and a refuge for those, who like the pilgrim fathers, come to worship in liberty and peace. It would be a calamity to bar these out, who come on their own initiative, for such purposes. For they are the noble ones of the earth, even if their aim is most humble. But the work of immigration agents is different entirely. That is what causes mischief. Most governments would, perhaps, be glad to look into that matter, on the suggestion of the United States, and by law help us to diminish the immigration. At all events, proposed remedies should go to the root of the evil.

PROSPEROUS COOPERATION.

The fact that so many efforts at cooperation have failed after a few years of struggle, makes the experiment at Fairhope, Alabama, all the more interesting. That colony was founded in 1852, by practical men from Iowa. Five families commenced the colony, by contributing \$200 each and buying a piece of land for general use. The association now consists of 75 families and owns 1,400 acres, and is continually making fresh purchases. There is an interesting account of this colony in the current number of the Independent. According to this article, the force that keeps these people together is common interest. They all feel that they can do better by working together than by working each one for himself. The colonists have brought the land under cultivation; they have put up a water system, built a steamship, and a wharf, and everywhere there is enterprise and energy are to be seen. Anybody can leave land in Fairhope

for a term of 99 years, but not an acre can be bought by any individual. Rental valuations are determined annually by the Elective Council, but they are subject to referendum. They generally approximate five per cent of the estimated value of the land, minus the improvements. City lots, one-fourth of an acre in size, cost from \$1.60 to \$15 per annum. Farm lands are held at from 20 cents up to \$100 per acre. This, it should be observed, represents the entire cost to the holder of the land, for the taxes are paid by the association, out of the common funds. These taxes equal about one-third of the land rents.

For the present year, it is estimated that the rent paid will be about \$1,000, while the taxes will amount to \$400. The difference is public property, and is spent on improvements. Water is free to all the colonists. When lighting plants, street cars, telephones, etc., shall have been put up, these will also be free. Two bathhouses have already been erected, and the baths are free to settlers. They have also a free library, the best in the state.

It is a bright picture of a co-operative colony. We hope it will continue to prosper. The co-operative principle is correct, though few are, as yet, prepared to practice it. It must come though. There can be no Millennium under present social conditions.

He who steals my steel stocks, steals my trash.

After all, the great public is the grand jury.

The Manchurian door is to be opened—when Russia gets ready.

In Illinois they make Shylock say: "A Danville came to judgment."

Everybody hereabouts believes in the expansion of Fort Douglas.

The Kearsarge, by her splendid performance, is entitled to a cup.

The break at Folsom was almost as exciting as a Danville lynching.

Cromwell conquered Ireland, but Edward appears to have captured it.

When people in Newport get married it is merely for a change of air—millionaires.

The trouble at Panama has not affected Panama hats though a great many affect them.

Julia Marlowe denies that she is going to wed her leading man. When she weds again it will be her led man.

Sugar is said to be a timber preservative. It has preserved the maple in the esteem of all lovers of good things.

Of course Mrs. Hodge killed Ryan to save her honor, for she says she did, still "The lady doth protest too much, methinks."

And now General Miles' ninety-mile ride has been put into poetry. The verse gallops and the feet of the horses have much cadence.

A man in Michigan offered to weed sugar beets for less than the regular price and his fellow workmen nearly reduced him to pulp.

"Self praise is no praise," even when an afternoon paper sounds the praises of a morning paper, the evening paper being but the echo of the morning spouter.

Kentucky is probably the only place in the world that could produce a minister who could kill two men in one day and say grace in jail over his evening meal.

"A tidal wave of liquor prohibition is sweeping over Texas," says a Dallas dispatch. It probably will not be nearly so destructive as the wave that swept over Galveston a few years ago.

Henry Clay's statue has been struck by lightning. That is what Henry always wanted in his lifetime, but the nearest he ever got to it was his famous utterance: "I'd rather be right than president."

Miss Agnes Flood of Montgomery county, Mo., is said to have the champion rye field of the country. The grain is now seven feet and six inches high. She may be the young lady "coming through the rye," of whom all have heard.

And now the Kansas farmers are complaining of the eastern college farm hands who find that fourteen hours a day in a hay or wheat field is too much for them. But the Kansas farmer is a man whom it is impossible to satisfy under any circumstances. He is sui generis.

A Green, N. Y., man found an old powder horn among some rubbish in the garret of his house. It proved to have been used in the Revolution. He sent it to a friend of his father living in Chicago, who sent him a check for two hundred dollars and raised the mortgage on his house. So far as known this is the only genuine horn of plenty ever found.

Many papers are publishing pictures of the house where Leo was born. There is great diversity in them. The artists should adopt John Phoenix's method. His pictures of the Capitol, Abbotford, and the house at Stratford-on-Avon, where Shakespeare was born were uniform and without variation. Such a method simplifies matters and reduces expenses.

THOSE ISLANDS.

Oakland Enquirer.

The raising of the American flag on a few islands near the coast of Borneo with the possibility of a consequent dispute with Great Britain sounds more serious than it actually is. The first impression produced by the news, that territorial aggression is continuing and that having once experienced the pleasure of colony owning, we are trying to push our lines farther and farther, is disproved at once by a glance at the map. The only way in which the map is unsatisfactory is in failing to justify the claims of the American officials that the islands have strategic importance and that the United States under no circumstances would part with them.

Louisville Herald.

The twenty islands off the coast of Borneo on which the American flag

has just been raised were part of the Spanish Asiatic dominions, which have come to us by war and by purchase. The flag won't come down, however surprised the British may be.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

But "who will haul down that flag?" No one, of course, if there is a prospect of getting a dollar out of any spot on earth over which it floats, but it must be admitted that as a business proposition expansion and benevolent assimilation leave much to be desired. Up to the present time the acquisition of distant islands has been a bad investment, and this country has little in the way of self or prestige to share for the most noisy outcry of blood and treasure which the land grabbing mania has cost.

St. Paul Globe.

In short it would be a most illuminating experience for these islanders to transfer their allegiance to us. If they had changed ever to work out for themselves any crude notions of liberty, we should not advise the change, but having been accustomed to the rule of a power not always exactly tender or immoderate in its colonial relations, perhaps the insular policy of the United States might not prove too vigorous for their constitutions. But what is the use of considering the matter from this point of view at all? The people of the islands don't count for anything anywhere. If we can buy them at a good, shrewd, bargain counter price, that is the only thing we have to think about. Thomas Jefferson would not have reasoned that way, but we do. We are in the market for islands, and anybody having undesirable possessions in any of the seven seas is invited to come forward and unload.

Worcester Spy.

It is said that the British foreign office has asked the Washington government to explain its claim to seven islands off Borneo. A hot weather war story can hardly be manufactured out of the incident, however, for this country annexed them, apparently to place the islands within some geographical division and not for the sake of acquiring more territory. The islands were taken because they seemed to demand it. Their names are not at all ornamental to our atlases and if England really wants them it is a pity that there should be any doubt as to her right to them.

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No. 5 5:30 p.m. No. 6 6:45 p.m.

No. 7 7:30 p.m. No. 8 8:45 p.m.

No. 9 9:30 p.m. No. 10 10:45 p.m.

No. 11 11:30 p.m. No. 12 12:45 p.m.

Sunday's last train leaves Salt Lake at 9 p.m.

Trains from 1st South and 4th West Streets.

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In New Illustrated Song.

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FREE TO EVERYBODY.

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Remember the FREE BAG OF CANDY and Follow the Crowd to

CALDER'S.

Cars Every Few Minutes.

A Specific End

For which to save is needed by some men. If you could say: "I am paying for \$10,000, of 5 Per Cent 20-Year Gold Bonds—mine if I live—my family's if I die—and I must save enough for that," would you put aside more than you do now?

If interested in the terms on which these bonds can be bought on the installment plan, address

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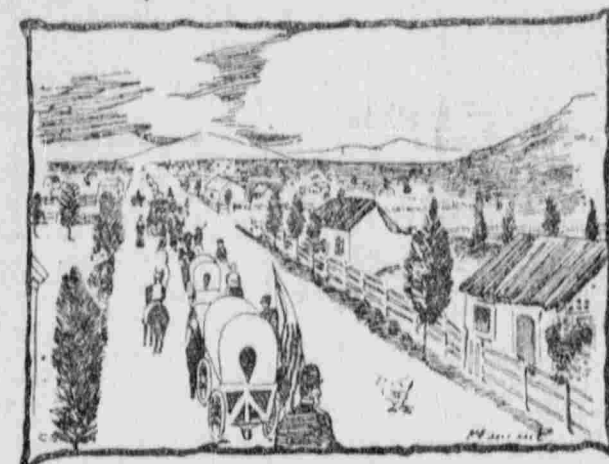
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THE

Quietest Scene



Ever heard of in the annals of Salt Lake City was on June 26, 1858, when Johnston's army debouched from Emigration canyon.

"The rays of the rising sun slant athwart the bayonets of the Fifth Infantry as, forming the van of the Union army, it approaches the outskirts of Salt Lake City. At dusk is still heard in its streets the rumble of caissons and baggage wagons. But no other sound is heard, save the murmur of the creek, nor is their sign of life in the city of the saints—Zion is deserted."

One of the Busiest Scenes

ever seen in this city was in our TAILOR-MADE SUIT department yesterday, where dozens of our handsome Ladies' Suits were eagerly taken at the half price which prevailed. The ladies who patronized this extraordinary sale believed our word that the styles are very much the same as those that will come later, and when they saw the goods with the original mark on them, the saving of ONE-HALF was plainly apparent. We never misrepresent, and if you miss this sale which closes tomorrow you miss a splendid opportunity to secure your early fall suit.

\$16.00 Suit for.....	\$7.50	\$26.00 Suit for.....	\$17.50
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\$17.50 Suit for.....	\$8.75	\$45.00 Suit for.....	\$22.50
\$20.00 Suit for.....	\$10.00	\$60.00 Suit for.....	\$25.00
\$22.50 Suit for.....	\$11.25	\$60.00 Suit for.....	\$30.00
\$25.00 Suit for.....	\$12.50	\$75.00 Suit for.....	\$37.50
\$27.50 Suit for.....	\$13.75	\$90.00 Suit for.....	\$45.00
\$30.00 Suit for.....	\$15.00	\$100.00 Suit for.....	\$50.00
		\$125.00 Suit for.....	\$62.50

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