DESERET EVENING NEWS SATURDAY AUGUST 1 1908

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, - AUG. 1, 1908.

FOR AMERICAN PRINCIPLES.

Ex-Senator Dubois' peace proposition to the Ada county delegation to the Idaho. Democratic state convention, offering his oppoments the pres idential electors in exchange for the state chairman, the state committee the state ticket and the platform, has very properly been turned down, for the reason that no anti-Church agitation should be part of a political campaign in this country. The con vention of Ada county declared against the further exploitation of the so-called "Mormon" question as a political issue, and the delegates refuse to retreat from that truly American position which Dubois viciously assails.

In this country all men and wo men have the privilege of believing whatever seems right to them. They may belong to whatever church they choose, or to no church. They may worship in any manner approved by their consciences, and no man can lawfully assail their civic rights on that account. When such assaults, nevertheless, are made, they should be resisted by all who believe in American principles of government.

Trivial and commonplace as these truths may seem, tremendous efforts are constantly being put forth to set them aside, Ex-Senator Dubols friends have not concealed their aim at the disfranchisement of every Church member in Idaho. They fully revealed their purposes in the suit to oust from office an intelligent and exemplary young man, Judge Budge, for no other reason than his church membership. The same un-American sentiment is poisoning public life in Utah through the agitation of disappointed politicians. Every question that ought to be considered from a business, or political, point of view, is distorted and discolored by those agitators, by the infusion in the discussion of rabid anti-"Mormonism." Under the circumstances Church members are forced to defend their rights as American citizens with all the constitutional means at their disposal. They are forced, as

good citizens, to do what they can in defense of the American form of government, which the anti-"Mormon" agitation is seriously menacing. The battle waged so vallantly, and we may say successsfully, though not without enormous sacrifices, by Latterday Saints, from the beginning, against anti-"Mormonism" is not a struggle for Church domination in politics, as impartial history will make clear. The

as an organization, has no

erty. In view of this eminent endorsement of our statements, we can only repeat: "If the genuine American citizens of this beautiful Valley are

not looking forward with indifference to a possible pseudo-American conquest for loot, they will consider seriously some practical means of defense of their material as well as spiritual The Tribune volunteers the opinion that the "News" was "so sure of beating the bonds, and so stopping the

city in its growth, that it cannot reconcile itself to the fact that it was defeated." This is a mistake. The "News" was not sure of beating the bonds. The "News" was surprised that the majorities were not a great deal larger, considering the threats made by bon ders, the fly-paper promises and pledges thrown out, and the strenuous efforts made to get bond voters to the polls. Had the property owners who did not favor the bond issue come out in force and been permitted to cast their votes. the result would, no doubt, have been different. Under the circumstances the small majorities are rather surprising

Interests."

han otherwise.

PREACHING "MORMONISM."

Dr. Aked, pastor of Fifth Avenue Baptist church, New York, has recently, in an article in Appleton's, arraigned the peculiar methods by which ome churches 'are seeking to maintain their existence. In explaining his motives for proclaiming a solemn truth, he gives his views of the duties of the church as a power for good in the world. And these views are in harmon; with those expressed by Rev. N. M. Hall, of Springfield, Mass., quoted in these columns. Dr. Aked, according to the New York World, says:

"Either Christianity is good for ev-rything or it is good for nothing, f it is good for nothing it should be rankly abandoned. God Himself is frankly abandoned. God Himself is at war with the obsolete, and an as-certained impositure deserves nothing better than to be trampled under the feet of men. But if it is good for every-thing, then it would seem that the time has come for a fresh and strong en-deavor to make this clear to the mind of the present generation, for there is every indication that without an at-tempt to apply religion to the whole round of human life, to every personal, domestic, commercial, political and narankly domestic, commercial, political and na-tional question, the churches of this country will be descried within a hun-dred years and theological seminaries vill be howling wildernesses."

"We are living in a period of transi-tion. We have lost standing ground in the old. We have not found ade-quate basis in the new. The physical idences have given us a new universe. There is a new geology, a new astron There is a new geology, a new astron-omy, a new chemistry, a new biology. There is a new knowledge of all things in the universe and out of it. The church has in large measure failed to assimilate the results of the new know-ledge. Too often the cultivated, the as-piring, the brilliant among our young men and young women are furned men and young women are furned away from the church by the foolish and ighorant fulminations of the preacher. The more suspicion that hristianity burkes inquiry, dreads the ight and is out of harmony with the revelations of modern science is fatal to their faith."

"It has become so clear that not the fullest can miss it that the church which has nothing to say to social prob-lems has in our day no claim to ex-istence. Soon, if it be not haughed off the face of the earth, it will remain only as the house founded on the sand, the refuge of the idler, the self-seeker and the coward, but a refuge which will fail them when the storms that and the coward, but a refuge which will fail them when the storms that are gathering break upon it. We may be profoundly thankful for the prom-ise of many mansions in the sky, but the gospel for the day demands betbelow and better men and nen in them.

Dr. Aked sounds the very note. ed the reports that the Sultan had rewhich first startled this generation when the heralds of our summoned the world's attention to their message. He points out that Christianity must be applied to every action of human life, politica not excepted. He pleads for a rational faith in harmony with the truths revealed in nature, and he maintains that unless the churches have something to say on the social problems, they have no place in our day. These truths were maintained by the Prophet Joseph, and his successors. They are proclaimed to the world today. And that is the chief reason for the sharp conflict The world demands a church that will do nothing but sing hymns and dress well on Sundays. It demands the right to manage worldly affairs without the interference of God. But the Christian conscience is awakening to the absurd-Ity of that claim. And Dr. Aked voices the sentiment of awakening Christianity when he says: "We may be profoundly thankful for the promise of many manyions in the sky, but the gospel for the day demands better homes

and other seeds, while porcupines and mics frequently kill young trees by

gnawing away their bark. Forest fires often result from the presence of herders, who often fire the dry grass in order to improve the quality of the future feed. Chiefly for this end, vast areas are annually burned over in every part of the United States. Even where, as is most usually the

ase, these fires do not kill the old trees they destroy the shrubs and the undergrowth and so permit the destructive action of heavy rainfall to create flood conditions through the washing away of the soil. A young forest is always more exposed to such injury than is a well established one, and the steep hillsides are more subject to the injury than are the level plateaus. Young conifers, or pine trees, are more likely to suffer from trampling than from being eaten, while the broadleaf striplings may be destroyed by defoliation from pasturing animals of any

kind. It has been pointed out by the government agents that, in the matter of transplating, cattle and horses do comparatively little harm, although their hoofs compact the soil and often tear loose the slender rootlets of small In many places the effect of the trees.

trampling is to destroy the forest floor and to interfere very seriously with the flow of streams. Browsing, or the feeding of grazing animals on the young trees, though t occasions far less damage than results to the forest from either fire of trampling often results in a scanty growth of the injured trees, which are often maimed or rendered unsound by the animals that browse upon them. The foresters say that goats are espectally harmful, and where they bound, the healthy reproduction of coadleaf trees is practically imposable. In the United States they are fortunately not common. Cattle deyour tender young shoots and branches in vast quantities, often living for months on little else, and sheep are

destructive in the same way. Hogs also find a living in the forest, but they are less harmful, because a large part of their food consists of seeds and nuts; east of the Great Plains very arge numbers of cattle and hogs are turned into the woods. These remarks specifically apply to many portions of our State. Floods are small reminders of the much more enormous destruction that is going on

among the hills. That local statesmanship may rise to the level of intelligent investigation and regulation of this vast interest of the whole people, without injury to any special interest, is the desire of almost every person who has observed the present pro-

cess of denudation of the mountains.

A WAR CLOUD.

Turkish sultans have a habit of pronising reforms in times of great crises. That a crisis is on now in that emire, is clear from authentic reports.

The American ambassador at Con stantinople, in a dispatch to the gov ernment, describes the situation ir Macedonia as threatening. A large portion of the third army corps has revolted and joined the Christian and Mohammedan population in demanding assurances from the Sultan that the new constitution will be fully carried out. No general revolution, Mr. Leishman added, has developed, although there was some sporadic rioting. Several Turkish officials, he said, had been assassinated. Mr. Leishman confirm-

in various places, but mostly from Crater Rock. Mr. Sylvester says:

"On the 28th of August, 1907, my main camp was at Government Camp, five miles from the summit of Hood. For several days previous to this I had been with a side camp on the east side of the mountain. From there, during that time, it was noticed that Steel Cliff, the high east wing of the crater, was steaming more than uscrater, was steaming more than ual. We had been having rainy and ual. We had been having rainy and foggy weather, with the mountain much of the time hidden from view, but the 28th was bright and clear. My cook, William Hinshaw, of Portland, and teamster, O. G. McIntyre, of Sal-mon, Ore., were in the main camp. They are men in whose word and com-mon sense I believe reliance may be placed. They saw a column of smoke, probably dense steam, rising from Crater Rock, high above the sky-line of the summit of the mountain. This persisted throughout the day."

Whether these phenomena presage an awakening of the old volcano to new life, or whether they were but a dying gasp, the Scientist does not know. Time alone can determine that, But he does assert that Mount Hood must now be taken from the list of extinct volcanoes and placed among the doubtful.

BUSY BEES.

The Technical World gives interesting figures on the value of the bee industry in this country.

Last year, it is said, three hundred billion bees made enough honey to fill a train of cars long enough to reach from New York to Buffalo, and the product, at the low wholesale rate of ten cents a pound, was worth \$25,000,-000

Not only did the little workers conribute that vast supply of a pure and delicious food product to the nation, but as they made it they treated it antiseptically with formic acid, thus preventing impurities or decay.

It is astonishing what a small insect can accomplish when laboring industriously, and, one may say, intelligently, and in co-operation with others. That bee-keeping is not entirely without danger, is attested by the fact that the bees sometimes kill. Ac cording to telegraphic accounts two persons have been killed this month, in this country, by bees. One of the victims is Erastus Burr, 85 years old. formerly a selectman of Norfolk, who died only a few days ago. The insects, the account says, attacked Mr. Burr's wife and Orbey Snow. Mr. Burr attempted to drive off the bees and was stung so badly that he had to take to his bed. He recovered sufficiently to be about his home, but his condition suddenly changed and he died.

People in the best circles often argue in a circle.

The fountain pen isn't mightler than the sword.

The Leander crew seems to be composed of all heroes.

The weather bureau is turning out some hot stuff these days.

A man who won't give a cent will give a bushel of advice.

The wattles of the Young Turks are swelling almost to bursting

Lightning changes are seen to best advantage in thunder storms,

"Bumper crops" seem to have no effect in lowering the price of food.

An octogenarian of Worcester, Mass. is writing plays. A case of child's play.

a wife.

Gathered On The Battlefield of Thought.

How the . Earth Was Formed.

violent changes. In that remote period far away down the dim vista of the past, without form and void, it is plunged in the blackness of darkness, owing to the dense mists and asphalitic vapours rising from its semi-moltor surface. Then during the long acons following it gradually cools down, and the wondrous principle of life appears. the wordrous principle of life appears; at first of an extremely lowly typo then as the earth became more and more capable of supporting it, subse-quent creations gradually advancing to higher and more perfect types. Then, the dry land being raised up from the waters, vegetation appears; the first in order having apparently been the common horsetail, still to be found abundantly in many marshy places throughout the world.

After more long acons, comes the splendid coal period, when magnificent flowerless trees of many varieties grew in the warm humid atmosphere in lux uriant profusion, their fossilized re-mains forming the priceless fuel which is now such a necessity of civilization. After a time this period of the reign of vegetation comes to an end, o whelmed and engulphed in some mendous cataclysm; while later on though after the lapse of long eras of violent changes, came the period when the earth was over-run with stupendous living creatures, mighty beasts, the largest of which—the atlantosaurus was nearly a hundred feet in leng and 30 feet high. A monster like the th and 30 feet high. A monster like this would require almost the population of a village for a meal! And not the land only, but also the sea swarmed with gigantic life—some believe that the sea-serpent is a survival of that period—many of them equally at home both on lond and in the ocean.

both on land and in the ocean. And then once more the land is sub-nerged, quietude reigning for long ages; the shells of incalculable myriads of minute marine organisms falling to the bottom of the sea and forming the chalk deposits, which, with their snowwhite purity, are such a feature of beauty on the shore line of England. Then more upheavals and more changes, the shrinkage of the now cooled earth forcing upwards the mountain ranges and forming the beau-tiful hills and dales, ravines and gorges upreared cliffs and rolling downs which upreared clins and rolling downs which so add to its loveliness and to its at-tractiveness. And at length, now in its very prime, man is created. But alas, he soon yields to temptation, and rebels against his Creator. But no one need suffer from this fall of his first parents. For the Son of God, by offer-ing Himself es a substitute. Himself ing Himself as a substitute, Himself bore the punishment due by all who will accept Him as their Redeemer. And whosoever will may freely participate in that redemption .-- A. Banker.

Drinking Returning to the tem. No Longer perance point, the vis-Popular. itor of our dream pro-Popular.

Popular. Itor of our dream pro-ceeded to explain that in Grant's day, hard drinking was much more nearly universal, espe-cially in the army and navy. Such drinking as was common among of-fleers in the Civil War would be in-conceivable in a great American war today. Long-range rilles have ended the drink of whisky before the charge. The driver of a stage-coach was often half-seas over, but the charge. The driver of a stage the was often half-seas over, but the engineer of a locomotive must not be. Chauffeurs must be sober. The machine everywhere demands somachine everywhere demands so-briety. It is the great temperance re-former. If Grant had entered the academy at West Point or Annapolis academy at West Point or Annapolls in our time, the practice of his pro-fession in its modern technical re-guirements—so different from the old, hard-living Western days—would have engrossed him. The navy is fully as clear an illustration of changed standards as the army is. You have only to read Grant's orders, clear, specific, and taking into account all emergencies, to realize that, if he were in the navy today, with its man-fiold activities of organization, and of study to keep up with the improve-ment in arms and armor and appli-ances, he would be one of the lead-ing minds by sheer force of natural endowments. In the present navy

In the earlier epochs of fits history, the aspect of this earth of ours was subject to continued and Highest "You may make your ad-

Highest "You may make your ad-ideal of ministration as business-Civic Life, like as possible; you may

Civic Life, like as possible; you may improve your public schools until every child in the com-munity has a complete education; you may beautify your city until it dims the glory of Athens and Venice, but you will not have the highest type of civic life unless the citizens are filled with the spirit of Jesus Christ. "You are the light of the world!" Let your are the light of the world!" Let your light so shine that men may see your works and glorify your Father which works and giority your future which π in heaven. In the light of this eaching we must reconstruct our American ideals. We people of the shurch of Jesus Christ have been too self-centered. We have not realized teaching we my American ideals. what the church should mean in the ity. The church is a place from which the city should be ruled by Christian men intent upon seeing Christ enthroned in the market place and the city hall; a place from which ower, dynamic energy issues to con-rol the tides of human life. "Keep out of politics!" cry the politicians, "Hands off of business!" say business men. In the name of the Christ who came to

redeem the city, I should like to know why. That cry is the cry of fear. If there is anything in politics or in business which cannot stand the light which streams from the teachings of Jesus Christ, that thing is evil and it must be destroyed .--- Rev. N. M. Hall, of Springfield, Mass.

What Is a A building to be fireproof

What is a A building to be fireproof Fireproof in the true sense must be Building, able to resist the applica-tion of water during the progress of a fire. This is a factor perfectly understood by engineers and experts but frequently overlooked by the layman. The iron or steel columns supporting a many stories effective the layman. The fron or steel columns supporting a many-storied structure may be encased with a material, terra cotta, for instance, which will stand the most severe ordeal of laboratory furnace, but which, when hot, will dis-integrate and wall away if drenched with water, thus exposing steel and iron to the flames, ultimately causing their destruction and the collapse of Iron to the flames, ultimately causing their destruction and the collapse of the entire structure. That is why modern engineering science defines the fireproof building as a structure not only capable of resisting fire, but one in which the supporting members are protected by a fireproof covering capable of withstanding the applica-tion of water when intensely hot. Therefore, to be really fireproof, as the term is used in this day, every collapse of ot is why tion of water when intensely Therefore, to be really firepro the term is used in this day, every part of a building must not only be of non-combustible material, but every vital member must be protected by an outer covering of the character described. It is of the highest importance that there should be fireproof doors and windows to prevent the spread of flames through various ap rtments. Indeed, the modern trend of endeavor in seeking to establish ubsolutely safe conditions is more in rtments.

the direction of preventing the spread of fire than devising means to sub-due it. The natural inference would be due it. that due it. The natural inference would be that fireproof construction means a vast outlay of money over and above what is now expended. Fortunately this is not the case, but even at large-ly increased first cost such a reform nomy in the end. a half million dollars was lost in a few hours in New Orleans the other day This money expended in fireproof construction of the type described would have been a good investment—

Cement Age.

Why He Is J am an American for American by Choice. J am an American for the same reason that hundreds of thousands of my brethren have become Americans. I am an American because I am a Jew, because Germany is a hotbed of organized anti-semitism,

37 P. O PLACE. ' T MA

work.

and Russin the home of unorganized but even more brutal Jew-hatred. A German by birth, a Russian by edu-cation, I am an American by choice. I am a Jew I was forced to choose a new fatherland. It is the same old story of the ever wandering Jew, who even to this day in "civilized" Europe is driven from place to place. Perse-cuted, humiliated, despised. Those of us who would not be humiliated are coming across the occan in quest of a new home. My father, who was the personification of honesty, was not per. mitted to stay in Germany because there he was regarded as a Jew. When he went to Russia he was considered a German Jew and could not settle in Russia. Finally after considerable difficulty he succeeded in German Jew and could not settle in Russia. Finally after considerable difficulty he succeeded in securing the right to stay in the Jewish Pale of Set tlement in Russia, but the conditions of the Jew in the Russian "Pale" ar the Jew in the Russia, out the conditions of the Jew in the Russian "Pale" are economically and socially such as he few men with self-respect can endur we emigrated to America. Like most of the Jews we came to America. Like most of the Jews we came to this coun-try, as the great Jewish historian Dubnow put it, not in quest of bread and freedom, but in quest of freedom and bread.—Herman Bernstein. New York City. York City.

THE MAN AND HIS JOE.

By Herbert J. Hapgood. There are schemes in existence whereby co-operation of epicyer and employe is secured in various and un-

ique way

Ique ways. A well-known New York corpora-tion has a plan now past the experi-mental stage which has proved well worth the two hours weekly per man-that it costs. Twice each week the entire force meets for an hour's ses-sion to discuss things which could be acted on by the men of particular or all branches of the enterprise, which have occurred to them since the previous meeting. The policy of the

head of the organization is announce and discussed and every new mo

suggested in the interest of the firm is entered into equally by all employed. A spirit of congeniality is thus pro-

are given the men, where toasts are

delivered and in many ways a feel-ing of interest in, and loyalty to, the organization is cultivated. There is a

Last summer a million dollar corpor-

Last summer a million dollar corpor-ation arrangeed a camp and summer outing of ten days for its employes at Michigan City. Indiana, which sid the firm a handsome dividend as a result of recreation and improved health afforded the employes. All these things tend to bring the arrangement of the sum of the order and

employer and employe into closer and more friendly relation. Most of the friction which commonly exists is tween the man and his boss is pure

a result of a complete misunderstand-ing, and it pays the firm well to de-vise methods whereby all hands may learn to know each other better.

One Mishap Does Not

Justify Another

If you've solled your fine suits or dresses send them where the matter can be corrected. It's loss of your garment to experi-ment yourself or place it with inferior cleaners. Ask our patrons about our work.

Bell 2607, Ind. 2083,

Chicago Cleaning Co

growing tendency among employ

get in touch with their men.

moted among the men, as by another practice common to a num-ber of firms in New York City. Annual and semi-annual dinners and baquets

political ambition. Its mission is to proclaim the gospel of peace to the uttermost ends of the world. But, as far as Latter-day Saints have been forced into that conflict, they have engaged in it in defense of the Constitution of this Republic, which anti-"Mormonism," whether of the old type or new, would set at naught. And there is no doubt as to the final outcome of that conflict.

They have a legend at Drachenfels, on the Rhine, to the effect that the rock on which the castle was built at one time was frequented by a drugen to which the inbabitants in the neighborhood daily sacrificed a human being. If they neglected to pay this gruesome tribute to the appetite of the monster, it swooped down upon them and killed all who did not succeed in escaping its fangs. At one time a beautiful maiion had been captured in war, and two chiefs claimed the ownership. To setthe the dispute the judge deelded that she was to belong to neither but to be given to the dragon. Consequently she was conveyed to the rock and left there to her horrible fate. But when the hungry monster was about to make an end of her existence, she held a crucifix before her, and the dragor fied, to his dark cavern, histing and snorting.

This may be a legendary record of the termination of oppression with the advent of Christianity. It may be the record of a just revolutionary battle fought there against some mighty lord entrenched in a strong cuslie. It expreases, at all events, the beautiful thought that right will, provall through some means or other. The terror of the dragon must come to an end. In the Cross there is power, and victory.

ENEMIES THEMSELVES JUDGES.

The "News" is under obligation to the anti-"Mormon" sheet for publishing in fuil its modest califorial effort on "Money for the Campaign," In that article we asserted that the proceeds of the bond issue undoubtedly will be used for the furtherance of party purposes, by the employment of "American" voters on public works, and that party leaders hope, by this means, to secure control of the County. We also pointed out that certain contributions to the column of the Tribune indicate that the distinguished gentlemen who unsellably rule the "American" party, are already now counting on raising the taxes on all farm property.

The Tribune reproduces this article. and does not even pretand to contradict It. The paper does indulge in a few pet epithets. It gently suggests that it is "contemptibly mean and victous" to tell the truth, but it does not deny that the purpose is to make the City pay for "American" party votes, in an indirect way. It does not deny that the intention is to capture the County

THE NEED OF FORESTS.

News from the southeastern parts of he State indicate that the flood season hus commenced in Castle Valley, The report says that on Sunday evening one of the largest floods known there came down what is known as Crandall canyon, a tributary of Huntington canyon, destroying the road and taking out all the bridges. The water roshed through the logging camps of the Huntington Lumber company's sawmills, and carried logs, log carts and harness with it. One of the results of the flood is that the water ditches have been and are yet full of

rolling mud, which is very disagreeable to those who have no water in their cis-Ternsi The recurrence of these small but

annoying disasters in the southern parts of the State is a forcible remindr of our neglect of practical forestry methods, and ought to be an induce ment toward the reforestation of many of our mountain areas now denuded of their timber growth and shrubbery. The government service has long dnos made known that the forest is threatened by many enomies, of which fire and reckless jumbering are the worst. In the United States grazing and wind come next. Cattle and horses do less damage than sheep, and

snow break is less costly than windfall. Landelldes, floods, insects, and rungt are sometimes very harmful. In certain situations numbers of trees are killed by lightning, which has also been known to set the woods on fire. and the forest is attacked in many other ways. For example, hirds and squirrels often prevent young growth offices and raise the taxes on farm pro- by devouring great quantities of nuts has been observed to escape from it. there will be less misunderstanding.

oved from office the grand the minister of war. Whether the crisis can be confined to Turkey only time can reveal. Lord Cromer has just startled the world by asserting that the main duty of the English government now is to make provision for a European conflic which, he said, "may not improbably be forced upon us before many years have lapsed." It is supposed that the agitation in Turkey, unless suppressed may furnish Germany an opportunity of showing her resentment of the forced isolation to which she has been doomed by the alignment of other European powers, and that Lord Cromer foresees this peril. If the Sultan seeks and obtains the military aid of Germany and there are many rumors to this effect, such action would create a grave situation among the powers. Some European statesmen have expressed the view that there is no true solution of the Turkish question other than the expulsion of the Turks from Europe and the formation of a grand confederation of the Slavonic races, inbelow and better men and women in cluding the Hungarian portion of Austhem." That is "Mormonism" in a nuttris, thus introducing a new nation in to Europe in place of the Turkish empire, which belongs rather to Asia than to Europe. Constantinople being then won over, forever, by western civilization, and a confederation of youthful nations, united in defense of their own independence, Russia would be confined to her true limits and two pathways thrown open to the eastern Could this arrangement be world. effected, Macedonia would naturally revert back to Greece, where it belongs, logically. The Turks could work out their salvation in Asia, and, no doubt become stronger than they are now

depending chiefly on alien races for their existence. Some such solution will, perhaps, ultimately be found, but there seems to be trouble ahead first. Another war doud darkens the horizon,

AN AWAKENING VOLCANO.

Mr. A. H. Sylvester, of the United States Geological Survey, has an article in the July number of Geostaphical Magazine, describing the glaciers and evidences of volcanic activity of Mount Hood.

This delebrated mountain isof the greatest volcanic cones of the world. The Indians of Oregon are said to have worshiped the spirit they supposed dwell in it, and the immigrants learned to love and venerate if.

The mountain rises about 7,000 feet above the surrounding country. It is times long past, but there is a Java recent origin. And the question is whether the slumbering giant is not now getting ready to wake up. Steam

There is a great difference between 'how to choose a wife" and how to get

Judge Taft is not a hewer of wood nor a drawer of water, just a steam shovelman.

The chairman of a political party rarely has time to sit down in a chair and take a rest.

Probably Mr. Hearst would have liked the Bryan overtures had he been selected to play the first fiddle.

Weather waves are like other waves long and short. The hot waves are long and the cool waves are short.

"Judge Landis rebuked," says an exchange. It was Judge Landis reversed, which was much more to the point.

They are building some great skyscrapers in Pittsburg. Their roofs will not reach to the clouds but merely to the smoke

Mr. Gompers emphatically denies that he ever said that he would deliver the labor vote to any political party. He is not a delivery boy.

It wouldn't change the nature or policy of Abdul-Hamid II a single bit for him to abrogate the title of Sultan and assume that of Emperor of the Mos-

It will be but a few months before the millions and millions of copies of the various speeches of acceptance will be waste paper.

By all means "resurface" Main street. It will make it possible to employ "American" voters at the expense of the citizens. A pledge of honesty ought to go with the contract.

An exchange says that the average ength of life of the Icelander is a littie over sixty-one years. It is easily explained. In Iceland the days and nights at certain seasons are much longer than in lower latitudes.

The gentlemen who object to favoritism in the matter of encumbering the sidewalks with hardware, do not grasp the real situation. By all rules of despotism, laws are only made for subjects and not for czars. And by those rules, a councilman belonging to the numerical majority of the body should not be expected to conform to the laws made for ordinary mortals. Did not the City Auditor defy the law concernsupposed to have become extinct in ing the publication of a financial report? Under a despotiam the rulers flow, ten miles to the northeast, prob- | and their representatives are not exably from a fasture, of comparatively | peeted to obey the rules made for their subjects. If it is remembered that the City is ruled by a self-appointed power represented by one part of the council,

endowments. In the present navy there is almost no drinking, except by some officers at meals. In the old sailing navy, with its simplicity of unintellectual routine, hard drinking was the rule .--- Colliers.

As to the place and manner of origin of the The Flea, The Rats.

The Rats, manner of origin of the And Plague. plague germ, or bacillus pestis, nothing definite is yet known. The manner of its travel and communication to man has been clearly traced. The bacillus lives and breeds in the blood of the rat. The rat is the victim of fleas which live upon his blood, and as they feed draw into themselves the plague bacilit which swim by thousands in his vital fluid. Thus infected, and thereby as dangerthemselves the plague backin which swim by thousands in his vital fluid. Thus infected, and thereby as danger-ous as so many little dynamite bombs, the fleas pass with the rats into the habitations of human beings which the rats infest, and there, from convenient floors or chairs or beds. leap upon hu-man victims. The plague-laden flea does not poison man with his bite, as the steogomyia mosquito poisons by in-jecting the bacillus of yellow fever di-rectly into the blood. The flea, it is true, bites human beings as he bites other prey. He sucks blood until he is replete, and then squirts blood from his alimentary canal upon his prey. Therein lies the peril. Plague bacilli are in this discharge, and if it be left undisturbed on the skin of the victim the bacilli will penetrate the skin and tissues, enter the circulation, and thus infect the person upon whom the flea has fed. It is this curious manner of infection by dejecta that makes the undestarback. No. William Inglis, in Harper's Weekly.

Speaking of Suggestion

Speaking of Suggestion works Suggestion through the brain and Or Medicine. nervous system, and can therefore influence only those disturbances of bodly func-tion which are dependent on nervous activity. If no demarcation line is drawn--and drawn with the best means of real medical science--the cure of those diseases which are not of ner-vous origin will be neglected. The ALC: NO those diseases which are not of not vous origin will be neglected. Th Auger of such reckless negligence i the graver the more a certain ment feeling of improvement is brough about by suggestive cures. The pa-tient is thus deceived, while the or-zanic disturbance progresses. It therefore dangerous for the whol community that the movement whice may be called sound within its narro-limits has gone far beyond its real No. 学生が imits has gone far beyond its r and has finally aimed at an abol scientific medicine. The small r scientific medicine. The small hich faith-curers and mental he nd Christian Scientists may one is heavily outweighed by riminal wrong they did in stirring to prejudices of the masses age the scientific work of physicians. cestive therapeutics can ask for nearing only after the scientific ph sician has made a diagnosis and h made reasonable sure that no lesion vital organ demands very atment. In the office of reatment. In the office of the nerve pecialist all this is, of course, the oundation of his work, and it is the ndubitable glory of the episcopa novement, which started in the Eman. treatment. nuel church in Boston and spread rap-idly over the leading cities, that the church does not begin its helping in-fluence on the patient till a doctor has examined the case.—From "Hypnot-ism and Freedom," by Hugo MunsterOur Crockery and Chinaware Department is replete with the finest productions of the potter's art; useful and ornamental pieces of every description that appeal to the proud house-wife. We invite you to visit this de-

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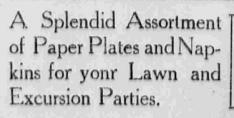
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