

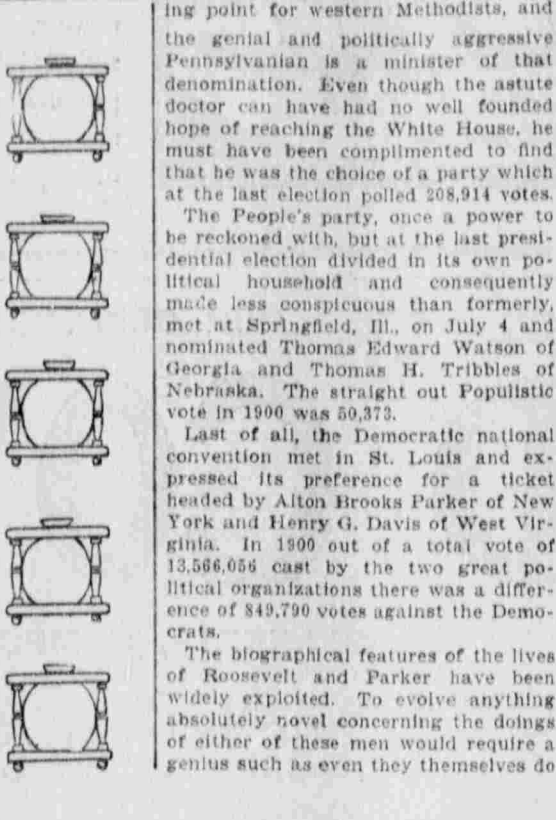
# Presidential Candidates of Five Political Parties; Messrs. Roosevelt, Parker, Debs, Swallow and Watson



Theodore Roosevelt



Alton B. Parker



Thomas E. Watson



Eugene V. Debs



Silas C. Swallow

Now that all of the accredited political candidates have made public the platforms upon which they expect to stand until at least November of the present year and the various candidates who are to be the living exponents of these utterances have been selected it is pertinent to make a brief review of the decidedly attractive ensemble.

The Socialist party was first to enter the presidential tourney. In May its national convention assembled in Chicago and nominated Eugene Victor Debs of Indiana for president and Benjamin Hanford of New York for second place. In the last quadrennial campaign this party figured as Social Democrats and cast a vote of \$7,814. Subsequently it was determined by the party managers to appear hereafter under the simpler and more explicit title of Socialists. In two states, however—New York and Wisconsin—in order to conform with the election laws in reference to filing nominations the old name is still retained.

On the twenty-first day of the following month Chicago was the scene of another national gathering, which in numbers and in the prominence of its personnel vastly eclipsed its predecessor. But the earlier meeting had certainly exhibited great enthusiasm. The Republican convention officially declared Theodore Roosevelt and Charles Warren Fairbanks the choice of its delegates. At the last election

the Republican ticket polled 7,267,923 votes. Nine days later—on June 20—the Prohibition party held a convention at Indianapolis and nominated the Rev. Dr. Silas Comfort Swallow of Pennsylvania for president and George W. Carroll of Texas for vice president. No other city in America more friendly to Dr. Swallow from a social and fraternal standpoint could have been chosen. Indiana's beautiful capital is a rallying

point for western Methodists, and the genial and politically aggressive Pennsylvania is a minister of that denomination. Even though the astute doctor can have had no well founded hope of reaching the White House, he must have been complimented to find that he was the choice of a party which at the last election polled 288,914 votes. The People's party, once a power to be reckoned with, but at the last presidential election divided in its own political household and consequently made less conspicuous than formerly. The party met at Springfield, Ill., on July 4 and nominated Thomas Edward Watson of Georgia and Thomas H. Tribbles of Nebraska. The straight out Populist vote in 1900 was 50,373.

Last of all, the Democratic national convention met in St. Louis and expressed its preference for a ticket headed by Alton Brooks Parker of New York and Henry G. Davis of West Virginia. In 1900 out of a total vote of 13,586,055 cast by the two great political organizations there was a difference of \$49,790 votes against the Democrats.

The biographical features of the lives of Roosevelt and Parker have been widely exploited. To evolve anything absolutely novel concerning the doings of either of these men would require a genius such as even they themselves do

representing for the second time. His entire career has been a protest against society as it is at present constituted, and he finds no remedy in the political tenets of either of the great parties. Born at Terre Haute, Ind., in 1855, he received his early education in the public schools. As a boy he was studious, thorough and inclined to discussion. It is a matter of record in Terre Haute that young Debs' questions were too insistent and too difficult to meet to make the lives of the teachers in the local high school entirely satisfactory. The answers were not satisfactory to him, for he left school and continued his investigations in private. He also qualified himself as a locomotive fireman. In this he was as thorough as he had been at school, and it is admitted that Gene Debs was a master of his trade. He became interested in labor organization at an early age and has been an officer in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and in the American Railway union. For four years he filled the position of city clerk of Terre Haute and was a member of the Indiana legislature for one term. In both of these offices he acquitted himself creditably, but made no effort to smooth his way to further preferment. His friends who do not sympathize with Mr. Debs in his socialistic propaganda—and there are many of them—

of the injunction issued by Judges Wood and Grosscup of the United States circuit court. This injunction was intended to limit their participation in the great labor strike, which was in progress in Chicago. At the January term Debs and his fellow unionists were found guilty, and the former was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the county jail. The other prisoners were given three months each.

The Prohibition nominee for first honors is a picturesque figure in American politics. He is a native of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and was born in 1852. He is a Methodist minister and has been a resident elder in that communion. He is a familiar delegate in the general conferences of his church and is markedly enthusiastic concerning reforms which interest him. He has long been an ardent advocate of the doctrine of total abstinence and has probably succeeded in giving the principle of teetotalism a more frequent political airing than any man now living. In 1897 Dr. Swallow published what he termed "an expose of Pennsylvania politicians." For this exhibition of political activity he was tried and acquitted. As a vindicator he was nominated by his fellow Prohibitionists for state treasurer and the following year for governor. Although defeated in both instances, he made stirring canvasses. Dr. Swallow is not at all ashamed of his sobriquet of "the fighting parson."

Thomas Edward Watson of Georgia has been subjected to more trying political vicissitudes than fall to the lot of most Americans. Born in 1856 in Columbia county, Ga., he managed by the most exacting labor and rigid economy to qualify himself to practice law. He devoted himself so assiduously to his profession that in a few years he was possessed of a competency of about \$50,000. Then he made up his mind to enter the political field. He was elected to the legislature of his state, where he quickly won the reputation of a forceful debater. In a few years he was sent to congress. His work as a national legislator caused him to stand out prominently among the southern representatives. He was a candidate for re-election on the Populist ticket in 1892 and was defeated. In 1894 he made another attempt, but did not succeed. Two years later Mr. Watson was nominated by the People's party as vice president on the ticket with William J. Bryan. By this time he had become so disgusted with politics that he retired from the field and consoled himself with literature. He has remained a consistent believer in the principles of Populism, and his party has now called him from his retirement and made him its standard bearer.

TRUMAN L. ELTON.

BELGIUM'S EGG INDUSTRY. Belgium exports annually \$8,500,000 worth of eggs. The shipments are almost entirely to England, where the demand is for eggs that run seven and a quarter to the pound. The Mediterranean breeds—Leghorns, Spanish Minorcas and Andalusians—are the most popular.

regard him as a man of principle and possessed of the courage of Saxonarola. In July, 1894, while president of the American Railway union, Mr. Debs and eight other members of the labor organization were arrested for violation

that Mr. Conried intended to employ a smaller orchestra at the Metropolitan Opera House next season for the lighter operas. Nahan Franko has been re-engaged as concert master.

The administration will avoid raising an issue with the International Federation of Musicians, the officers of which organization charge that the immigration laws are being violated to take the place of union musicians who refuse to accept recent cuts in wages. Representatives of various unions recently saw the President at Oyster Bay and he passed the case up to the department of commerce and labor. Last Monday Secretary McCall made public a statement that the law was being rigidly enforced; that no evidence had been submitted showing that it had been violated; that if the musical unions would show that the law was being violated it would be immediately enforced, and that the immigration officers have been cautioned to inquire closely into the cases of all alien musicians entering this country.

Henry W. Savage announced last Wednesday that he and the members of the Musical Mutual Protective union had come to an agreement as to the scale of wages to be paid the musicians in the production of Parsifal in English at popular prices. He will engage 60 men. The first production will be at the Tremont theater in Boston on Oct. 17.

A notice posted in the rooms of the Musical union last Wednesday warned the members of the union not to make engagements with Herr Conried or Charles Frohman. Herr Conried's efforts abroad engaging musicians for the coming opera season here is the cause of the warning.

The announcement was made last Friday that all differences between the Theatrical Managers' association and the Musical Mutual Protective union have been definitely settled. The points which were the most difficult to adjust were the question of substitutes and the demand for pay for rehearsals on Sundays. Substitutes will be left to the orchestra leaders. When Sunday rehearsals are necessary, the musicians will have no pay for a stipulated number of hours. Of the rehearsals to be paid beyond that time they are to be paid double wages for the extra hours. Pending these negotiations the Musical Mutual Protective union has found that, being an incorporated body, if its orchestras cannot strike legally, if they do, the union can be sued for breach of contract. A meeting of the Musical Mutual Protective union was held on Monday night for the purpose of amending its charter so as to conform to trades union rules, will be held on Aug. 4. A committee appointed to get legal advice has found in the meantime that the charter of the Musical Mutual Protective union cannot be made to conform with the laws and edicts of the American Federation of Musicians. The committee will meet at the coming meeting to advise that a new union, on trades union lines, be formed by the members of the Musical Mutual Protective union, to have a charter from the American Federation of Musicians. It is proposed that the Musical Mutual Protective union shall continue as an independent organization, but the new union is to consist of its members.

War Against Consumption. All nations are endeavoring to check the ravages of consumption, the "white plague" that claims so many victims each year. Foley's Honey and Tar cures coughs and colds perfectly and you are in no danger of consumption. Do not risk your health by taking some unknown preparation when Foley's Honey and Tar is safe and certain in results. Ask for Foley's Honey and Tar and insist upon having it. F. J. Hill Drug Co.

LEGAL BLANKS, a full supply, all the latest forms at the Deseret News Book store.

MRS. ROOSEVELT AND HER DAUGHTER ETHEL.

Miss Ethel Roosevelt, the twelve-year-old daughter of the president, is contributing her share toward the summer's enjoyment at Sagamore Hill. At the recent notification ceremonies she was a conspicuous figure. She displayed a great deal of activity in securing snapshots of the celebrities present, and her admonitions and suggestions in reference to poses and the proper expression were received with good natured merriment. Miss Ethel, who is the present Mrs. Roosevelt's only daughter, is not at all ambitious to assume the dignity of young ladyhood. She is particularly anxious to have it understood that she is not a whit less keen in her pursuit of outdoor enjoyment than are her harum scarum young brothers. Mrs. Roosevelt is trying to lead a very quiet life at Oyster Bay and is devoting considerable time to the study of German and botany.

PARTING SALUTATIONS.

A Turk will solemnly cross his hands on his breast and make a profound obeisance when he bids you farewell. The genial Japanese will take his slipper off as you depart and say, with a smile, "You are going to leave my despicable house in your honorable journeying; I regard thee!"

The Filipino's parting benediction is bestowed by rubbing his friend's face with his hand.

The German "leben sie wohl" is not particularly sympathetic in its sound, but it is less embarrassing to those speeds than the performance of the Hindu, who when you go from him falls in the dust at your feet.

Fiji islanders cross two red feathers. Natives of New Guinea exchange chocolates. The Burmese bend low and say, "Hib, hibus."

The Russian form of parting salutations is brief, consisting of the single word "prashnai," which sounds like a sneeze.

The Tahitian islander will twist the end of the departing guest's robe and then solemnly shake his two hands three times.

In 1897 Germany exported \$1,250,000 of artificial indigo. Six years later its exports of it amounted to over \$1,000,000.

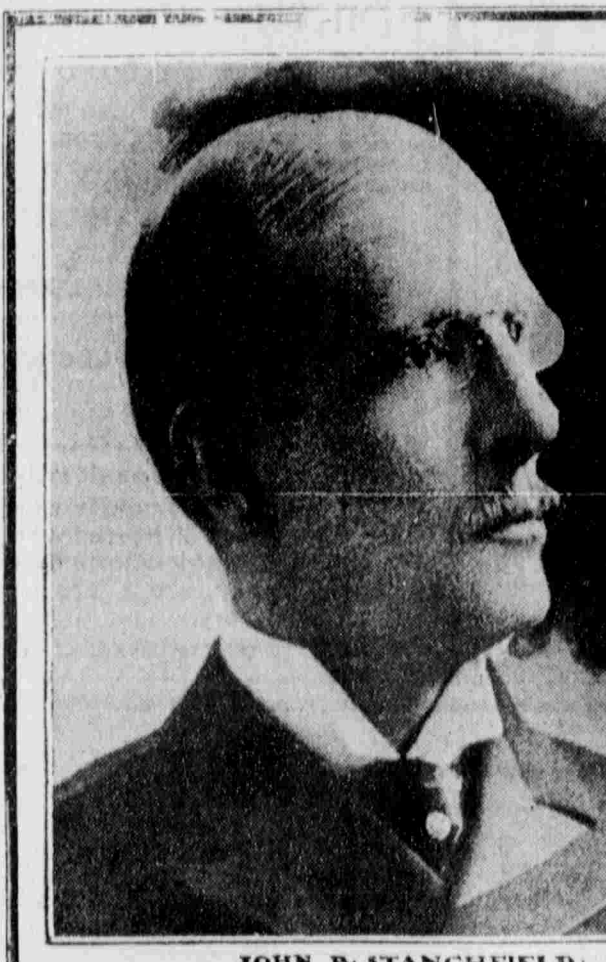
WOULD BE GOVERNOR.

John B. Stanchfield has long had a n itching to be governor of New York state. As the old law partner of David B. Hill he can undoubtedly have the nomination if Hill refuses to allow Tammany hall to name the candidate. Mr. Stanchfield will exert his influence with Hill against Tammany naming the nominee.

SETTLEMENT OF THE MUSICAL WAR.

DIFFERENCES between the Theatrical Managers' association and the Musical union were all but settled last Monday, says the New York Dramatic Review. Three points in the dispute were left open after the last meeting. These were the scale of wages for musicians for grand opera in foreign languages—for the Metropolitan Opera House; grand opera in English—meaning Henry W. Savage's proposed production of the Parsifal, and whether dress rehearsal

music should be paid for. While neither side on Monday night would give the terms of the agreement, it was learned that a compromise scale of wages was reached for grand opera, and it was agreed to hold the dress rehearsal at such times as would not impose hardship upon the musicians. Mr. Conried was represented at the various conferences by Ernest Goerlitz, his business manager, and the arrangement made was satisfactory. Maurice Smith, president of the Musical union, said this was a matter of satisfaction to both sides that the matter had been amicably settled, and that he had heard



JOHN B. STANCHFIELD

a considerable distance from the main body of the tree, contamination with the blight will only necessitate the removal of one of these smaller, minor branches, rather than the loss of a main framework branch. By systematically cutting out all blighted branches which appear among the fruit bearing branches of a properly pruned pear tree, it will at once rid the tree of the blight, without any serious detriment to the tree itself. This is the principle underlying the control of the

most dreaded pear blight, and, as before stated, it is controlled primarily by judicious pruning.

For further information on this subject, and other horticultural matters of general interest, fruit growers are requested to write for bulletin No. 9 of the state board of horticulture, also for bulletin No. 35 (on pear blight) of the Utah agricultural experiment station—both free to all applicants.

JOSEPH H. PARRY, Secretary State Board of Horticulture.

SOME OF THE MANY FARMS FOR SALE BY THE BLACKFOOT REAL ESTATE CO., Of Blackfoot, Idaho.

- 80 ACRES, ALL FENCED, 40 ACRES cultivated. Price \$1,600.00. \$1,500 down and \$200 per year thereafter until paid. Interest 10 per cent. Good water right.
- 45 acres all fenced, 40 acres in lucern, 40 acres water right, price \$1,500.00. \$200.00 down and balance on time at 8 per cent.
- 40 acres, all fenced, 10 acres in lucern, 3 acres in potatoes. Good water right. Price \$1,400.00. \$1,000.00 down, balance on time at 8 per cent.
- 40 acres, all fenced. Price \$900.00. \$300.00 down, 2 years' time on balance at 10 per cent.
- 100 acres, all fenced, 40 acres plowed, 2 rooms, 2nd house. Good water right. Price \$1,300.00.
- 210 acres, 30 acres in lucern, 30 acres in alfalfa, 200 fruit trees, small house, good 17x21 right, good well and pump, team of horses, harness and wagon, 100 lbs. scrapper, interest in sage brush grubber. Price \$700.00. \$400.00 down and balance on time at 8 per cent.
- 100 acres, all fenced, 50 acres alfalfa, 40 acres lucern, 2 rooms, house and summer kitchen, good water right. Price \$1,250.00. \$1,000.00 down and time on balance at 8 per cent.
- 40 acres, fenced, 10 acres cultivated. Water right. Price \$400.00. \$200.00 yearly thereon. Interest at 5 per cent.
- 120 acres all fenced, about one half cultivated, 2 rooms house, granary, orchard, 2 rooms, house and summer kitchen. One-half down and balance on time at 8 per cent.
- 40 acres, all fenced, 20 acres improved, good house 2 rooms, orchard, 13 acres lucern, 10 acres oats, 1 acre potatoes, 2 cows, hogs, chickens, etc. Price \$3,750.
- 80 acres, all under cultivation, all fenced, good water right. Price \$2,500 per acre. Small house. Price \$2,500 per acre.
- 80 acres, all fenced, 60 acres cultivated. Price \$2,500 per acre. Good terms.
- 80 acres, all fenced, 2 rooms house, good rock cellar, 200 fruit trees, 6 acres cultivated, good water right. Price \$1,600. \$500 down, balance on time at 8 per cent.
- 40 acres, all fenced, 60 acres under cultivation, small orchard, good water right. Price \$1,500.
- 40 acres farm, 2 rooms house, 20 acres in Riverside, 100 fruit trees, 2 cows, plow, hay rake, wagon, good water right, 2 farms and 20 acres. Price \$2,000. \$1,500 down and time on balance at 8 per cent.
- 25 acres, 5 acres lucern and oats, 3 acres potatoes, 1 acre orchard. Good water right. Price \$1,300. \$1,000 down, balance on time at 8 per cent.
- 120 acres, 30 acres in potatoes, good water right, 20 acres cult. Price \$2,000. \$500 down, \$1,200 in four years at

8 per cent, balance on time at 6 per cent.

- 100 acres, all fenced, good water right, 2 rooms house. Price \$2,300. \$1,500 down, balance on time at 9 per cent. Good stock range.
- 30 acres, all improved with good water right, 14 acres grain, 13 acres lucern, 20 acres alfalfa, 20 acres lucern, 5 room house, 3 cellars, granary, etc. Price \$3,000. \$3,000 down, balance on time at 8 per cent.
- 30 acres, 4 room house, sheds, chicken coop, granary, orchard, all fenced, good water right, 200 fruit trees, 200 lbs. scrapper, 10 calves, 2 horses, one bull, 10 cows, 2 sheep, 2 pigs, 20 chickens, 20 turkeys, 200 lbs. grain, etc. Price \$2,000. \$2,000 down, balance on time at 8 per cent.
- 200 acre ranch with house, 2 mowers, 2 harrrows, 3 plows, cultivator, drill, 100 lbs. scrapper, 20 head young cattle, 30 horses, 300 sheep, 5 geese, 100 chickens, 50 turkeys, wagons, harness, etc. Price \$2,000. \$2,000 down, balance on time at 8 per cent.
- 300 acres house, stables, fenced and good water right. Price \$2,000. \$200 down and \$200 yearly thereafter at 8 per cent interest.
- 100 acres, good water right, all fenced, 200 acres, 2 room house and other improvements.
- 100 acres, grain, log house, Price \$150.
- 120 acres, 2 rooms, house and other improvements. Price \$1,500. Good terms, stable. Price \$500. \$200 down and \$200 in two years at 6 per cent.
- 420 acres, fenced, partly cultivated, 100 acres alfalfa, 100 acres lucern, 200 lbs. scrapper, 10 calves, 2 horses, 20 chickens, 20 turkeys, 200 lbs. grain, etc. Price \$2,000. \$2,000 down, balance on time at 8 per cent.
- 20 acres, all cultivated, lucern, garden, orchard, sheds, trees, 4 room house, stable, good water right. Price \$1,000. One-half down and time on the other half at 6 per cent.
- 100 acres, good water right, 2 room house, sheds, 100 fruit trees, 12 acres in lucern, 20 acres alfalfa, 20 head young cattle, \$1,800 down, balance on or before 3 years at 10 per cent.
- 60 acres, fenced, 4 room house, 20 acres water right, Price \$1,250. Good terms, 200 lbs. scrapper, 10 calves, 2 horses, 20 chickens, 20 turkeys, 200 lbs. grain, etc. Price \$2,000. \$2,000 down, balance on time at 8 per cent.
- 45 acres, 2 room house, stables, corrals, pig pens, chicken coop, out buildings, 20 fruit trees. Price \$65 per acre. Improved, Price \$500. Good terms.

We also have for sale farm and residential property in Blackfoot, Meridian, Groveland, Riverside, Thomas, Basalt, Shelley, Gosney, Taylor, Idaho Falls, Lathrop, Clifton, Downey and in the Palouse Valley.

ELIAS S. KIMBALL, President  
E. J. STEVENS, Secretary  
Blackfoot, Idaho.

**WARNING AGAINST PEAR BLIGHT.**

Secretary of State Board of Horticulture Deals With Important Question.

**MOST FATAL MALADY KNOWN.**

Its Rapid and Destructive Results Much Resemble Deadly Cholera Of the Human Species.

To the Editors:

Reports received from various sections of the state, particularly from Cache, Boxelder, Weber, Davis, Salt Lake, Utah and Sanpete counties, indicate that pear blight is making rapid inroads upon the orchards of those sections, and unless vigorous efforts are immediately taken to keep this dread disease in check, the pear orchards are doomed.

The pear blight, or fire blight, as it is sometimes called, is probably the most fatal malady known to plants. In its sudden appearance, its rapid course, and its destructive results it much resembles the deadly cholera or virulent smallpox of the human species, and prompt and energetic action must be taken on its first appearance to check its spread.

That the orchardist may at once recognize this malady, its symptoms are here briefly described. The most prominent and most apparent feature of blight is the sudden dying of the foliage on twigs and branches, just as if it had been burnt by fire. This blackening of the foliage as by fire has caused this disease to be known sometimes as fire-blight. The bark of the diseased twigs and branches, as well as the leaves, in the next day may be blackened and dead. Often a limb is seen blackened down the side and the foliage at its tip fresh and green. Again a small twig may be dead and the main limb upon which it is situated, while above and below the twig may be fresh and green. Most frequently the disease will be seen in small twigs which are healthy and to have extended from it down into the twig. Again the blossom may have set and the blight have killed the pear and gone from it into the twig.

Although this disease is known as pear blight, it attacks also nearly all trees of the pome or apple family, and last year was found by the writer in apricot trees in Brigham city which, when once attacked by the blight, the

**All Hallows College,** SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

**BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL.** Studies Resumed Sept. 7.

Minim, Primary, Academic, College and University Departments.

Thorough courses in Latin, Greek and Modern Languages, Science, Mathematics, Music and Commercial Branches. Receive special attention. Courses in Hebrew and Syrio-Chaldaic, Physical Culture and Military Drill. A complete corps of able and experienced professors.

For limited number of private rooms, for which application should be made early. For further particulars call on or write to

THE VERY REVEREND PRESIDENT.