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Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, - OCT. 13, 1900.

A COMMON ERROR.

In Law Notes, a paper published for the special benefit of the legal fraternity, we noticed an article recently based on this proposition: "We know that money is the root of evil." That is a very common error. We are surprised, however, to see it repeated in a public journal devoted to law and logic. We do not know anything of the kind. We know to the contrary. There is nothing intrinsically evil in money, whether it be gold or silver coin, or paper currency. Evil sometimes attends its use, so does good. If evil is wrought with money that is another thing.

Think of the immense amount of good that is done by the proper use of money! The great enterprises in which so many millions of our fellow creatures find employment, are founded and carried on with money. Without it scarcely anything can be accomplished in these times, when a circulating medium is essential to the interchange of products and manufactures, and every kind of commercial relation entered into between men and nations. It is true that some men and women may be bought with money and induced to perform acts that are reprehensible, but there is no power for good that cannot be turned to evil. The wrong, however, is not in the instrument, but in the individual or individuals that use it with improper motive.

But, it may be asked, does not the Scripture say that money is the root of all evil? No, it does not. It says: "The love of money is the root of all evil." (1 Tim. vi. 10.) That is a true assertion. Covetousness, the inordinate desire for wealth, the craving after riches, is the demoralizing appetite which urges mortals to sin and infamy. It is that which is to be condemned. It is because of it that it is "hard for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven." Lust after money increases often with its accumulation, until the soul of the avaricious is warped and saturated with the unholy desire, to the stunting if not extinction of the higher qualities of the spiritual nature, and the shutting out of those influences which lead to things above.

But it does not follow that the acquisition of inheritance of money must so possess or deteriorate the possessor. On the contrary, it may and often does place in his hands the power to accomplish great things both for himself and his fellows. He may build a mill, a factory, a railroad, or other beneficial thing by which his fellow creatures may obtain a livelihood. He may found a college, a hospital, an asylum, a public library, an art museum, a home for the indigent, the orphan, the distressed. He may aid struggling humanity to lift itself out of the sloughs of misery and despair. He may scatter seeds of kindness by its use, which will bring forth fruits of joy and flowers of prosperity in generations to come.

Despite not wealth, Deery not money. No one loves poverty; it is not desirable in any sense. Great wealth means great possibilities to do good or evil. Money itself contains no element of sin. It is by the right or wrong use of it that those who possess it are tested among men and before heaven. Riches fairly gained and rightfully used are a blessing. The love of money and its perversion, form the evil against which mankind are warned.

A PRESSING NECESSITY.

The party that went to Utah lake on Friday, and viewed the site for the new dam and the course of the channel proposed to be dredged, so as to secure a large increase of water to supply the needs of this city, appear to be well satisfied with the results of the inspection.

There was to have been a meeting of committees of the City Council and several gentlemen who were active in promoting the issue of the water bonds, with the Mayor and the chairman of the Board of Public Works last evening. Through some misunderstanding all who were expected did not appear. They were notified that the meeting was postponed until Monday evening next. At that time we hope the important subject of securing the claims of the city and the prosecution of the necessary work to maintain them, will be duly considered and some satisfactory conclusion arrived at.

One thing appears to be very clear. The great, permanent source of supply for this city, with its constantly increasing needs, is the natural reservoir in Utah county, which now furnishes water for irrigating purposes to the greater part of this county. To obtain sufficient for present and future requirements, should be the aim of the city authorities and the canal companies that depend on those waters for their agricultural success.

If the latter do not perceive the advantages which the plans devised to increase the flow will bring to them by

joining in the work, it will rest with the city to proceed with it independently. Of course this can only be done to the extent of the means available for that purpose. But we believe they are sufficient for present demands, and that what will be needed in future will be forthcoming, when the value of the certain results is fully appreciated.

There ought to be no hesitation in securing all the water necessary to the welfare of this growing city. Opportunities lost now cannot be regained without immense cost. There ought not to be, there cannot be, under existing financial conditions, any extravagant expenditures of public funds. But the feasible measures now proposed do not require great present outlay, and the work that is requisite to the establishment of the city's claims and appropriations should be done without hesitation.

We believe the city authorities will see this clearly, and that the interests of the municipality will be promoted by those who have the power to maintain them. Go on with the work now, with a view to its final completion as soon as possible.

TREASURES IN HEAVEN.

We have received a communication from a lady living near this city in which she takes exception to some remarks in a morning contemporary, which she regards as "sarcastic," in reference to bequests of "a few hundred dollars each" to St. Mark's and St. Mary's hospitals by the late James T. Little. She speaks of his many acts of private generosity while living, and of funds which he furnished that were expended by herself and several physicians in this city for the sick and needy. She mentions also the comfortable immigration of two young women from England to Utah by his benevolence, he paying all the expenses, and of other acts of kindness which were never made public.

We believe all that our correspondent says concerning these acts of charity, and know that the deceased gentleman named performed many secret deeds of kindness, with a pure desire to aid the unfortunate. All men have their faults, but against these in the book of accounts will appear the proofs of their virtues, and such unostentatious gifts as those described will prove to be treasures laid up in heaven.

We do not believe our contemporary desired to belittle the bequests made to the hospitals, but the regard which our correspondent feels for the departed because of his liberality, has rendered her over-sensitive to anything that has an appearance of such intention. There are many poor people in this community who have cause to regret the death of one to whose memory it is recorded: "He was kind to the poor and distressed."

THE TURKISH INDEMNITY.

The United States, it seems, has not abandoned the idea of making the Sultan of Turkey pay the little bill of \$100,000, due for the destruction of property belonging to American citizens, during the riots in 1895. The claim has been pressed since early this year, and the matter is now at the point where either a settlement must be made or the honor of the United States be to some extent sacrificed. Austria some years ago collected an indemnity from Turkey, by backing up her demands by a threat to bombard a Turkish port, and Italy exacted her pound of flesh by sending a man-of-war into Turkish waters.

It is not pleasant to contemplate this country making a hostile demonstration for the sake of \$100,000, any more than it is to see an individual enforce the payment of a small debt by a poor neighbor, but on the other hand, if this country is not to lose all prestige in the Orient, its just and reasonable demands must be answered with due regard to international courtesy. It is besides, by no means sure that the Sultan would not be pleased to learn that a United States warship had been dispatched to collect that debt.

The ideas of the Mohammedans are peculiar. It would greatly humiliate the true follower of the Arabian prophet to voluntarily give up a dollar to an "infidel," but if a show of force is made, it would be different. The Mohammedan code of ethics would not be violated by yielding to force. Even supposing that the Sultan is willing to pay, he is not likely to do so, until he can prove to his people that he paid under compulsion. The Sultan is much blamed for not paying his bills, but it is not all due to natural depravity. His ideas of right and wrong are so different from ours, that he must be judged by entirely different moral standards.

CHEAP LIVING.

Some time ago the papers in this country had much to say about cheap living, and it was quite generally pointed out that living on the verge of starvation perpetually was bad economy. The comments were made on account of an announcement that a man and wife in Chicago had agreed to live on 15 cents a day each, while studying at the university.

Now a writer in the Brooklyn Eagle gives some figures relative to living in certain parts of Germany, by which it would appear that the Chicago experiment is being totally eclipsed. The German government is establishing farms on which Germans alone are employed, and these are allowed rations which cost only nine and a half cents a day. They are given half a pound of meat per week, potatoes, rye flour, a little rice, and some coffee.

There was some complaint against the insufficiency of this food, and by the investigation that followed, it was established that some German farmers, not in the employ of the government, were living on much less. Thus, for instance, one family of six had for six years been living upon a diet costing on an average eight and one-third cents a day for each person. The food consisted of six pounds of meat a week and sixty-two pounds of potatoes for the six persons. Bread, it must be inferred, was an article of luxury in that family, as it is in some parts of Switzerland.

Life can, of course, be sustained very cheaply, if the sole object is simply

to maintain an existence. But it is safe to say that where the masses of the people are reduced to the necessity of living as they do in some parts of Turkey, for instance, where 15 cents a day will keep an entire family, there can be no material progress. The cheap living is at the price of the manhood of the nation. And with the manhood gone, there can be no ambition, no progress, no sound basis for morality. Cheap living is dear to a nation, if the history of China conveys any lesson to the world. Luxury, too, is fatal to national vigor. The two extremes are about equally dangerous, and very often they go together. For where the masses starve, the few probably are exhausting themselves in life's enjoyments. That nation only will hold its own, whose brains and muscles have continual exercise, and fair compensation for the work done.

The question of food is of the utmost importance. Experience is perhaps the safest guide. Science is busy ascertaining what kinds of foods supply the most nourishment—what to take and what to avoid. And so far it is following closely in the path indicated by the Word of Wisdom, given to the world by inspiration.

VACCINATION AND ASSAULT.

The Medical Record gives in its new columns, the story of a New Bedford physician, who was charged with assault and battery because he vaccinated a child without the consent of its parents.

In his capacity of agent for the board of health, he entered a house where he found a six-year-old boy who had not been submitted to the operation of vaccination. The boy was vaccinated without much objection, but the mother did not like to see her five-months-old baby treated by the medical man, so she objected. The doctor, however, performed his work and then left.

Some time afterwards he was summoned to answer a charge of assault and battery. He could prove, however, that the mother, notwithstanding her remonstrances, had assisted him in rolling up the sleeve and baring the arm of the little victim, and on this showing the doctor was acquitted. What the verdict would have been, had he performed the operation without the reluctant assistance of the mother, is not stated. It might have been different. At least, a different line of defense would have been necessary, and in some cases he would probably have been assaulted and battered himself.

A GOOD MAN GONE.

Bishop Joseph S. Rawlins, one of Utah's old, useful and respected citizens, has passed away, at the ripe age of seventy-seven years. He has been recognized for a number of decades as a practical, level-headed and energetic man of affairs. While Salt Lake county, and particularly the southern part, has been the principal sphere of his labors for a long time, he has been noted for his work on the plains as captain of companies wending their way to this region, and needing a leader such as he proved himself to be.

As a Bishop in the Church, as president and adviser of irrigation companies, as selectman or county commissioner, as a farmer and general manager in agricultural and stockraising interests, he has stood in the front rank of the men of mark who were fitted for the task of shaping the elements that have made up the prosperous community in this valley.

He was one of a class specially fitted for the times in which he most actively labored. Most of those worthies have also passed away. There are but very few of them left. Their places are being filled with younger, but no more faithful public servants, and their memory will live long in the breasts of the people of Utah.

Bishop Rawlins was an exceptional man, able, true, devoted to the Church in which he was prominent, fair in his dealings, honest and sincere in his sentiments, and he will be numbered among the great and good who figured in the grandest of all dispensations upon the earth. Peace be to his remains, comfort to the bereaved ones who mourn his departure!

It is impossible to decide from the city treasury's condition controversy whether or no figures lie.

The campaign begins to warm up, it having reached the betting stage, the stage of poorest argument.

The Dowager Empress of China is fast making tracks as well as "footprints on the sands of time."

Give a man who is not great by nature much prominence in his party and how soon he adopts the maxim of old Louis: "The State; it is I."

All understand that "music hath charms to soothe the savage breast," but reading poems to miners' conventions to effect the same purpose is a new departure.

The story of the looting of Pekin is not so edifying as it might be. Of course the Chinese are heathens, otherwise the conduct of the international forces might seem barbarous.

Only recently the Duke of Saxe-Coburg died. Now it looks as though the days of the Empress-Dowager Frederick were fast drawing to a close. Is Queen Victoria to be another Niobe?

If peace negotiations between China and the powers are to be resumed, then the diplomats should familiarize themselves with and act upon Horace Greeley's advice: "The way to resume is to resume."

The critical illness of the Dowager Empress of Germany will evoke much sympathy from the whole world. The death of her husband so soon after his elevation to the imperial throne and her rough treatment by Bismarck brought her a sympathy and regard seldom given crowned heads.

Shipments of mining machinery from this country to South Africa have been resumed. The long Boer war interrupted this business and the interruption had a very depressing effect on the mining machinery industry of the country.

With this resumption of shipments will soon come a renewal of the gold mining industry of the Cape.

Washington and Jefferson could not have toured the country as Bryan and Roosevelt have had they devoted the entire eight years of their administrations to it. Such facts as this show how far we are from them in material improvement.

At election times the cry of fraud is heard throughout the land, and it is confined to neither party. There is always some fraud and it is not confined to any party; but it is by no means so extensive as some would make believe. If it were it would be a very sad commentary on the American people and their capacity for self government. When the presidential election shall have been made by the honest voters of the nation. What the political parties of the country need most is greater liberality towards their opponents and a willingness to admit that men may have honest differences as to policies of government. Those who cannot do this will never rise to the level of true statesmanship.

SHOULD END THE STRIKE.

Chicago Times-Herald.

The monopoly of nature's supplies could not receive a better illustration than it has in the coal fields. Locked up in the State of Pennsylvania is practically all of nature's material of a certain sort which is immediately accessible to the people of this country, and it is material upon which millions depend for heat and cooking and the running of a multiplicity of great industries. Yet it is said that seventy-two per cent of the producing territory is directly controlled by nine railroads, while the remaining per cent is under their domination. And while the number of men which they employ in the mines is large, it is not one-hundredth part as large as that public which is obliged to seek one of the indispensable necessities of life from those same corporations and wage-workers.

Philadelphia Times.

The time has come to end this strike, and to end it in the most direct, the most effective, the most generous way, by the free offer of all that has been reasonably asked to the miners who return to work. This will put the operators before the men and before the world. There is no need of intermediaries. There need be no dispute about organization. The unceremonious action of the operators would disarm the most determined of their opponents, and bring about a peace that would not require the support of bayonets.

POPE AND KING.

Paris Temps.

The Vatican has in preparation a note renewing the former protests against the Italian occupation of Rome; the sovereignty of the pope is claimed as strongly as ever, and the king of Italy is regarded as a usurper. The powers are reminded of the fact that the Vatican has never ceased to claim the papal state, and that, in 1895, Leo XIII protested very strongly against the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the so-called liberation of Rome from the papal yoke. Moreover, the holy father is deeply grieved to find that nothing is done effectually to check the Protestant propaganda in Italy and in Rome itself.

Frankfurter Zeitung.

The pope describes the harm done by the "sects" in the strongest possible color. "Into the Lord's own vineyard they have entered," he says, "and as they cannot claim truth as their strength, they attack the Catholic faith through its tenderest points." The faithful should be warned that "under the harmless guise of boys' and girls' schools, of schools of languages, of other educational institutes, of assistance given to needy families, the most wicked heresy is smuggled in." The pope complains that all this is "factually done under the protection of the law." This complaint need not be wondered at. For, of course, if the pope made the laws, the Protestant propaganda would simply be prohibited and the propagators punished.

Journal des Debats.

The Times correspondent at Rome, who, so we are told by his paper, "is thoroughly well informed and rarely mistaken in his interpretation of facts," has discovered the source of the whole trouble. France has inspired the Vatican, and the Times gleefully devotes more than two columns to it. If we did not have full confidence in the common sense of the Italians, this could anger and disgust us. It is well known that this supposed meddling of France with Italian affairs is continually exploited by our enemies. Last year the Tribune started a systematic campaign to show that our government intervened to protect the pope's representation at The Hague peace conference. In opposition to the Italian government. In Austria it is asserted that we intrigue for the restoration of our power, which is all the more remarkable as the Hapsburg monarchy is the most persistent ally of Rome. Francis Joseph having humiliated King Humbert on that account. In reality we are strictly neutral.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.


The story of the European-American relief expedition to Pekin is told in the current number of Collier's Weekly. It is written by Frederick Palmer. He saw the expedition formed in Tien Tsin; he marched with it day by day till a lieutenant general in dirty, sweat-soaked khaki at the head of his troops passed through the sluice-gate, and faced the people of the legations standing on the barricades which had protected them for two months from Chinese bullets. It can be easily believed that this march was, in the terms of one of the soldiers, "more hell than war."—New York.

The October number of the National Geographic Magazine opens with an article on "The Lesson of Galveston," by W. J. McGee, in which the author takes the ground that the site of that city is unsafe and cannot be made otherwise. The magazine also contains "The West Indian Hurricane" by which the city was partly destroyed, and Wm. Barclay Parsons writes about "Hunan"—the closed Province of China. Other features of the number are "A Dress of the President of the Board of Managers of the National Geographic Society, June 1, 1900," "Through the Heart of Africa," "Nansen's Farthest North Expedition," "Geographical Notes," and "Proceedings of the National Geographic Society." The frontispiece is an excellent portrait of Prince Luigi, duke of Abruzzi—Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington.

The second number of The Nursery has reached this office. It is an illustrated monthly magazine, started to promote the physical interests of the American baby. It is addressed, of course, to the mother of the baby, and it gives her much information calculated to enable her to so raise it that it will grow into a splendid man or woman. The Nursery is made attractive with half-tone reproductions of famous paintings with babies for their theme.—Van Publishing Co., Manhattan, N. Y.

In the Magazine of Art for October, Mr. Lawrence Hausman writes upon


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T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

Mr. Edward Stoll's work of art. The Rev. S. Baring-Gould contributes to The Magazine of Art for October, a charming article upon old English minor houses, with lighthouse Mote as his particular subject. Mr. W. Tobin writes interestingly about panoramas and how they are painted. The number is full of interest to art students.—Cassell & Co., New York.

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