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SALT LAKE CITY, JULY 7, 1903.

NOT A CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The San Francisco Call of July 1 has an editorial on "Human Nature and Mormonism." It depreciates the attacks made by secularists on the "Mormons" and their creed, arguing that "attacks from without cause solidarity within," and asserting that "nothing flourishes under persecution like religion, no matter what kind it is." The Call advises that "Mormonism" be let alone for the reason that "Those who object to it as a religious institution and propose to reprove it as such are simply planting it deeper and giving it energy to resist the storms of time through an infinitely prolonged future. In the reasonable view there can be no objection to 'Mormonism' as a religion. The creed does not conflict with good citizenship, and belief in it is consistent with social law."

All that is very good and rational, although we do not expect our sectarian opponents to accept it or to act upon the Call's suggestions. That would be looking for too much, and we may anticipate a continuance of the assaults that they have made from the beginning. But the Call takes a different tack, and exhibits as little understanding of "Mormonism" from that viewpoint as our theological adversaries do from theirs. It says:

"The offensive feature in 'Mormonism' is that the church is a government, and the hierarchy has not yet outgrown the itch for wielding civil authority, inherited from the high and mighty days when Brigham Young was prophet of the Lord, head of the Church and civil governor of Utah Territory. If we let the religion that is in 'Mormonism' alone and deal with its pretensions as a government, and as a government in business, we will prime its offensive features more rapidly. The institution is not hurt by going at it with Scripture texts and attempting to uproot its superstitious by offering others in their place. But when it is opposed as a civil government, that is in business and in politics for what there is in them, then human nature fights its pretensions."

That paragraph is based on the sensational and untruthful report, originating in a Salt Lake paper, concerning a little occurrence at Brigham City which was distorted and magnified into an importance entirely unjustified by the facts. The Call in repeating the story says: "The Church, having a few dollars to spare bought the opera house," and referring to the open air pavilion erected in that city asserts:

"The Church immediately arranged for an opposition dance under its gaudy patronage in its own opera house, and ordered all of its light-heeled sons and daughters to attend its hop and to snub the other under penalty of excommunication."

The Call has been misled; first by the exaggerations and misinformation already mentioned, and next by its own incorrect notions about "Mormon civil government." For its information we will state that the Church does not own any opera house in Brigham City. It is owned by the people of that city and the Church has not a "spare" dollar or any other dollar invested in it. Also that no threat of "excommunication" has been made by the Church against people who choose to dance where they please. Neither is it true, as further stated by the Call, that "six hundred rebels," or any number of rebels, "have refused to attend Church of their own accord" at Brigham City.

The entire hypothesis of the Call about the "Mormon" Church being a civil government is fallacious, and drawn from the continual misrepresentations of its maligners. It is an ecclesiastical institution, pure and simple. It does not dominate or dictate in State affairs. It does not tell its members how to vote or whom they should support at the polls. Prominent men in the Church are occasionally elected to offices in the State. But they are chosen exactly as other nominees are selected, at the conventions of their respective parties and every "Mormon" voter is as free as any other citizen to cast his ballot as he pleases. All the stuff and nonsense vociferated to the contrary by disappointed politicians amounts to nothing but noise.

As to its temporal affairs the "Mormon" religion has something to say as do all other Church institutions. It has temporalities to handle of a different sort perhaps to those of most religions, because it receives tithes "in kind" and they have to be managed on business principles. Tithing is paid in grain, stock, horses, merchandise, etc., as well as in cash, and investments are made with these receipts, which cause the Church to figure in business. But it is its own business, which persons not interested therein would do well to "let alone" while they attend to their own affairs. It does not interfere with any man's personal business nor any man's politics, the Call and other misinformed papers and persons to the contrary notwithstanding.

The opposition to "Mormonism" comes originally from sectarian bigotry, hatred, malice and diabolism. Incidentally it proceeds from ignorance and misunderstanding. Its opponents take the statements of its enemies, and re-

fuse to learn what it is and what it holds from its authorized exponents. If it is to be judged by its fruits, they must be seen as they are, not as pictured by its foes. We welcome full investigation. We protest against the judgment that is based on such one-sided and false statements as that copied by the Call, and from which it has drawn its incorrect conclusions. As to the logic of our San Francisco contemporary we have nothing to say in opposition. The weapons used against "Mormonism" are futile. They will fail in the future as they have failed in the past. They are forged in the fires of falsehood; they are cooled in the waters of bitterness; they break to pieces against the armor of truth, and they arouse to greater enthusiasm and determination the defenders of the faith. It is true that every blow from without solidifies that which is within. Attacks upon our principles make them shine the brighter. Palmations against alleged "Mormon" domination in civil government fail to the ground harmless, for there is nothing in the system assailed for them to touch. It is a religion, and it is Divine and therefore unconquerable. Better, indeed, to "let it alone."

ACCURATE PARTICULARS.

The Newark, N. J., Evening News continues the publication of interesting articles concerning Utah, written by the noted correspondent J. Martin Miller, some of whose contributions to eastern papers have been reviewed in these columns. The latest paper on this subject we have seen gives particulars of the school system in this State, with statistics showing that Utah is ahead of New Jersey in educational affairs, the figures being taken from official reports in the two States. The mineral resources and output of Utah are also made prominent in the article, statistics being given from reliable sources. The subject of irrigation is also touched upon, and what has been accomplished here in that direction is tersely set forth. Cuts are given of a district school at Payson, of the Silver King mine and mill at Park City, and of the Z. C. M. L. store in this city, with some particulars of the business done by that great institution. The entire article deals with facts and figures, and the reader is left to draw his own conclusions concerning the people here, from the particulars of a material nature presented without comment. Much valuable information is thus condensed into small space, and the writer is to be congratulated on his style as well as his accuracy.

EVANSVILLE GONE MAD.

As hear as can be made out from the dispatches, the condition in Evansville, Ind., is in some respects comparable to that in Kishineff at the time of the massacre of Hebrews. In both places race war has broken out and strewn the streets with dead and wounded. In some respects the Evansville mob is worse than the Russian outlaws, for in Russia, when the government forces are put in the field to keep order, the mob respects them; in Evansville the murderous crowd has no fear of man, nor of God.

The Evansville tragedy is in every respect peculiar. It was commenced by what seems a rather trivial occurrence. A boy was shot in the leg by a negro. For that, it seems, a negro woman was killed, and others were injured. Then two negroes engaged in a quarrel, and one of them vowed to kill his antagonist. An officer heard of this and decided to prevent him. They two then exchanged shots. The officer was fatally wounded, and the negro was also probably fatally injured. He was taken to jail, where it was expected he would expire.

Excitement now ran high, and shortly a mob gathered around the jail. They were led by murderers, for they sent a rain of bullets against the keepers of the jail and would evidently have thought nothing of killing the officers who did their duty. In what were this white mob better than the negro who shot the officer and whom the mob had decided to kill? However, the prisoner had been removed and could not be found.

The white outlaws had killed and injured several negroes. The negroes now formed a mob, stole arms and ammunition and threatened to retaliate in kind. The militia was sent out, to keep order. The soldiers were attacked and finally shot to kill with the terrible effect, as recorded in the dispatches.

It is sad, indeed, to think of the dead and dying—victims of anarchy in a land where all could enjoy the gifts and bounties of a merciful Providence. And many of the injured were innocent onlookers of the tragic drama. But it must be said that the militia did their duty. The retreating mob called the soldiers murderers, forgetting to apply the proper epithet to themselves. They swore vengeance, forgetting that the soldiers represented the law, while they were rioters, outlaws, banditti. We can only hope the soldiers will continue to do their duty, until quiet and respect for law are restored. We hope the authorities all over the country will take a similar stand against rioters and instigators of race war. It seems cruel to fire upon citizens, but when they, yielding to the machinations of despicable agitators, place themselves outside the protection of the law, it is absolutely necessary to make them realize what that means. It is mercy, sometimes, to use the knife for a painful operation, to arrest disorder in the system, when there is no other remedy.

STRIKE INSURANCE.

Employers are speaking of insurance against strikes. The suggestion is made by Mr. Parry, president of the National Manufacturers' Association, and is likely to be taken up. There is, certainly, no reason why employers should not insure themselves against that kind of loss, as well as against loss by fire, explosion, flood, accidents and dishonesty of employees. It can also be said that were employers thus secured, strikes would in all probability be less frequent. There would be no object in declaring a strike, when cessation of work did not mean a heavy loss to the

employer, because the very object of a strike is to compel him, by the loss inflicted, to come to terms. But such insurance is nevertheless not the remedy against labor troubles. Should it become general, employers would naturally become less conciliatory than ever toward their workmen. They would feel that they were in a position to ignore all overtures. Then, insurance against strikes would be no protection to the party that always is made the innocent sufferer when labor disputes are on. It would not cover the loss of the general public. On the contrary, the public would be made to pay both the insurance and the cost of distributing it. What is mostly needed is a measure that will protect the public. And such a measure is compulsory arbitration, by which strikes are rendered unnecessary.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS.

The reception given by Mrs. Eddy, this year, to her followers, at the annual gathering at Concord, certainly deserves a passing notice. About 15,000 pilgrims paid their homage to her. She appeared to them on the balcony, "attired in royal purple and white silk, and wearing a magnificent cape of white ostrich feathers that fell almost to her knees." And, adds the correspondent, "her appearance seemed to awe her followers." They listened reverently while she spoke a few words of welcome, and then formed a living lane through which she was driven in her carriage, bowing to them right and left, much as a queen would have done in the midst of enthusiastic subjects.

It is claimed that there are now about a million Christian Scientists in the country. This may be exaggerated, but the growth of that body since 1890 has been great enough to be called phenomenal.

During the recent gathering in Boston, the clerk read a statistical report, according to which the death rate of Christian Scientists was claimed to be very low. He said that during the last three years there have been sent out to branch churches, to teachers and members of the Mother Church, over 5,000 printed requests, which ask the following questions: "Whenever it comes to your notice that a member of the Mother Church has passed on, will you kindly notify the clerk at your earliest opportunity?" The result of the information thus gathered, he said, shows that the death rate in the Mother Church is 2.24 per 1,000 against the death rate of 18.73 per 1,000 in the city of Boston for the year 1902. The mortality in the membership of the Mother Church, he added, is lower than that of a year ago, as will be seen by the comparison, 2.24 for this year and 3.32 for 1902.

We quote this as an instance of remarkable statistical sophistry. The death rate of any organization consisting of adult members is sure to be low, until the members have aged and commenced to die off in great numbers. Certain insurance societies have had a similar experience. To begin with there have been few deaths, but after some years the deaths have become so numerous that new members have not been obtainable, and the concerns have ceased to exist.

The point is not whether the death rate among the so-called Scientists is low, but if the general death rate of the country, or of the cities where they are numerous, has decreased as a result of their activity. What have the statistics to say to that? It seems that in spite of Christian Science there are more doctors than ever. Dr. Billings, of Chicago, says that there are 156 American medical colleges or schools, against only 45 in 1875, and that they are granting 5,000 diplomas a year, equivalent to more than one physician to every 600 of our population. The consumption of intoxicants seems, somehow, to grow with the growth of temperance societies, and the number of medical men seems to increase with the growth of the societies that claim to have no need of their services. Rather strange!

Hot stuff—the wind.

It's regular good old summer time weather.

Röntgen rays, radium rays, many rays. Hoo-ray!

A Fourth of July fire might not inappropriately be called a blaze of glory.

Henceforth, Evansville, Ind., will be numbered among the battlefields of the Republic.

It is useless to tell the wind to dry up, for it is drying up everything it touches.

Having so many islands there it was an easy matter for Uncle Sam to insult the Pacific cabal.

What material for historical novels the good people of Evansville are making for the Hoosier literati.

The race war at Evansville, Ind., proved once more that in battle it takes two hundred pounds of lead to kill a man.

That Michigan man who had frog skin grafted on his hand should now be able to make the leap for life with great success.

If the weatherman is wise he will make his predictions for the next few days as vague as possible, as vague as a party plank on a vital issue.

An Illinois college authority places the blame for divorces on women. That's right. If women never married there would be no divorces.

With Senator Hanna politics is business, but being a business man he would scarcely close out his other business to go into the business of politics.

Pope Leo is reported to have said that he would die in harness. The brave old man, who has fought so many battles in his life, proposes to die game.

If Plymouth Rock is to be sent on a jaunt over the country, why not have Liberty Bell placed on it; the whole to be surmounted by the Stars and Stripes?

It will puzzle the wits of King Ed-

ward to accord the American squadron at Portsmouth a more hearty and effusive welcome than was given it by the Kaiser at Kiel.

At Fort Douglas the married officers beat the bachelor officers at a game of baseball. Had it been otherwise it would have been a case of race suicide.

Missouri should build a monument to ex-Governor Lon V. Stephens for he is, so far as known, the only man in the state who could withstand temptation and not be corrupted by accepting a bribe. Such citizens are rare.

How the floods and cloudbursts are moving. They go indiscriminately from Kansas, Missouri, and Illinois to Idaho, from there to Texas, and from Texas over to Pennsylvania. It is time for them to quit.

A hive of bees swarming is not so busy as are the members of the Sacred College new. There just prior to the election of a pope are to be seen politics and the fine Italian hand working to perfection. No other human institution equals it.

How men's minds differ! But read the tales of the passengers and the captain of the boat that was on the lake during the wind storm. According to the former Noah experienced nothing like it during all the days of the flood, while to the latter everything was almost as peaceful as it is with painted ships upon a painted canvas. The point of view is everything.

A London paper recently published the following advertisement: "Required by a delicate lady living in London, a young lady by birth and education, as housekeeper and to control the servants and act as lady's maid. Must be thorough English Catholic, accustomed to illness, good tempered, sympathetic, gentle, unselfish and kind; not over 30 and younger preferred; good at accounts; good needlewoman, able to work treadle sewing machine; good traveler and packer, and good reader aloud; private sitting room, but must be companionable when required; inclose photo. Must have excellent references. Salary, £30. No widow need apply." The ad is incomplete. It should have added: "Salary no object."

OUR QUARREL WITH RUSSIA.

Kansas City Times.
A semi-official note issued in St. Petersburg says no American Jewish protest has been received, and adds: "But had such been received, Russia would naturally have known what to reply to such an attempt at interference in her internal affairs." A semi-official note might now be issued in Washington explaining that the United States had thought of that, too.

Boston Herald.
If the czar means to convey the impression that he threat Uncle Sam's letter, asking kinder treatment for Russian Hebrews, into the waste basket, unopened, there are those who will think him a bit impolite, to say the least. It is to be hoped that the incident will not make it necessary for Uncle Sam to write another letter, and with what might be called a trenchant pen.

Chicago News.
According to the report now circulating, the charges at Kishineff against the state department to a sense of the deepest indignation at the loss of American trade privileges in Manchuria.

Chicago Record-Herald.
It is hardly possible that Casini can perform after his long diplomatic experience, and so it is out of the question that he can be a desirable representative of Russia in this country in the future. It is almost certain that a "shirtsleeve" diplomat in her own service she had better borrow one from some other country and send him home. It will save trouble all along the line.

AT KIEL.

Boston Herald.
It won't do to deem as wasted all the powder used in firing friendly salutes during the recent visit of the United States squadron at Kiel. The saying that "it is better to wear out than to rust out" doesn't hold true with guns at all times. If they must be worn out, all will wish that it might come about in the happy work of firing friendly salutes to brotherly, progressive Christian nations stretching in peace and unity clear around the world.

Springfield Republican.
The visit of the American squadron to Kiel comes to an end after pleasant exchanges of courtesies, which are worth what they are worth—at least that much if nothing more. Such episodes do no harm, while they sometimes afford a ruler like the Kaiser an opportunity to make manifest his own desires and purposes in foreign affairs. There is no reason to believe that the emperor, who has so firm a hold on German foreign policy, contemplates anything but friendly and harmonious relations with the United States. No one is a true friend of this country who stimulates enmity between the two nations.

STERN JUSTICE.

Los Angeles Times.
Every day brings something new in that everlasting Serbian business. Now King Peter has informed the powers that he has decided to punish the murderers of Alexander and Draga by banishing them and giving them pensions. Well, wouldn't that jar you?

Chicago News.
That stern monarch, King Peter, proposes to banish Alexander's assassins on pensions. That is, they will draw the same salaries as heretofore, but they will not have to do any work.

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Catering to Ladies and Children, with

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Leave Salt Lake: No. 2 10:30 a.m. No. 3 1:30 p.m. No. 4 2:30 p.m. No. 5 3:45 p.m. No. 6 4:20 p.m. No. 7 7:45 p.m. No. 8 8:00 p.m. No. 9 9:30 p.m. No. 10 11:30 p.m.

Arrive Salt Lake: No. 1 1:30 p.m. No. 2 3:45 p.m. No. 3 4:20 p.m. No. 4 7:45 p.m. No. 5 8:00 p.m. No. 6 9:30 p.m. No. 7 11:30 p.m.

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WHERE THE CROWDS GO.

ITS NATURAL TO LIKE SWEET THINGS.

But prudence should govern indulgence therein. However, in regard to Candies, there can be no mistake made in eating any of

GUNTHERS'

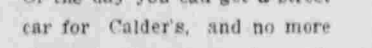
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Ladies' Walking and Dress Skirts, worth \$2.50, \$1.25 for
Ladies' Walking and Dress Skirts at nearly half price.
Ladies' Black Satin Waists, \$1.50, \$1.00 only.
Ladies' White Silk 1.50 up
Shawls, for 1.50 up
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100 Men's fine black clay worsted Suits that every store asks \$12.50 for, we sell them at \$8.50 a suit. This offer only lasts a few days longer.
Boys' long pant \$5.00 Suits, ages 11 to 16 years, only \$4.00.

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AND REMNANT LOTS, BROKEN LINES, ODDS AND ENDS, ETC.

A Remnant Jubilee for Everybody, myriads of Remnants that have been piling up on us during our monstrous sale are now to be closed out to a remnant at once. The reductions are phenomenal. If you come early enough you'll have choice of all of them. It'll be a Great Week's Clean-up.

Cloak Dept.

Remaining Lots of Sackcoes and Kimonas.

The end of the greatest Sackco and Kimona season is in sight. We still have 60 dozens and the price reductions are such that will clear them in a jiffy.

All Embroidery and Lace Remnants.

Hundreds of items ranging from 1/2 to 4 yard lengths, marked for this week's Remnant sale to less than half regular prices.

Boys' Clothing Dept't.

Broken lines of Boys' Clothing, consists of two-piece Suits, Norfolk, Vests and Sailor Suits at prices regardless of cost.

OUR SHOE DEPARTM'T

All broken lines and Odds and Ends of Ladies' Oxfords, must be closed out this week.

Center Aisle.

Remnants of Bed Sheetings, Pillow Casings, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, prints and percales, all slaughtered to close them out. Prices that will delight buyers and clear out shelves.

Odds and Ends of Ladies' and Children's Hose.

Values up to 40c a pair on sale to wind up these lines at 19c.

Gents' Furnishing Department.

A large assortment of broken sizes in plain and fancy habriggan underwear, summer weight—must be sold this week at prices mutilated beyond all recognition.

Ladies' and Children's Parasols.

Final Closing Out Sale of all odds and ends at 19c Reductions on the already Low Sale Prices.