

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, - JULY 14, 1906.

INJURING BIG INDUSTRIES.

Now that the great excitement over the report of government inspectors as to the condition of the stock yards and packinghouses has subsided, the public is getting into a frame of mind to give some heed to other statements quite as reliable and apparently well substantiated. There is no doubt that the descriptions given of the slaughtering departments of a number of those establishments, if a little highly colored, contained some truth, and that there was need of reform in their conduct and management. But it is not expected that such places will be as cleanly even as a butcher's shop, or that they will be suitable for a place of entertainment or as a spot for cultured folks to meet in for esthetic enjoyment. Of necessity there is much blood and filth to be disposed of, and lockers-on have wondered at the facility with which they are cleared away, and the absence of vile odors even when the work is in its most rapid progress.

But in the departments where the cleaning and cooling of carcasses, the cutting up of meats, the canning, the lard and sausage-making, the manufacture of oleomargarine, indeed in all the upper floors and packing rooms of those establishments, cleanliness, order, dispatch and wonderful energy are displayed, and nothing appears to offend the most fastidious who are endowed with ordinary common sense. We speak from observation, especially in Chicago. The Swift establishment there, particularly, recommended itself to the favor of a party of visitors a few months ago, which included the writer, and when the official report came which so startled the nation and indeed the entire civilized world, it gave us great surprise.

It may be true that there was need of a general clean-up of all those institutions, the removal of some of the decaying and rotten floors and other woodwork, and general sanitary improvements. These, it appears, have been consequent upon the exposure and the furore that followed it, and thus some good has thereby been accomplished. But it is clear that great damage has been done to a very important American industry, and that it was to a large extent unnecessary. We do not believe that the bacon, hams, lard, sausages, canned meats and other products of the packing-houses are of the character that has been depicted, judging from what we have personally seen and examined. On the contrary, we are of the opinion that the foods furnished by such establishments as that we have named, which is only one of the great sources of supply for both hemispheres, are more wholesome and put up in better shape and condition, every way, than much of the home-killed and home-cured meat that finds its way into the markets.

If we had made these remarks just after the sensation was sprung upon Congress and the country and which was a common topic, we would have been jeered at and denounced for our pains. But the sober second thought of the American public has driven out much of the baseless prejudice that then prevailed, and recent inspections and investigations have thrown new and clearer light on this very important matter. The slaughtering and packing business affects, of course, the stock-raising industry. The cattle, sheep and hogs raised for the market make up an immense sum of money when sold to the firms that put them into shape for consumption, and the combined interests are of vast financial and industrial value. Much damage has been done to them, and it is necessary that the bad impression that has been needlessly stamped upon the public mind should be removed. Efforts in that direction are being made by competent writers, and the legislation that has recently been effected will do much to assure consumers that what they purchase, bearing the government stamp, is in every way wholesome and reliable.

In addition to all that, the truth ought to be set forth in plainness, which is that while in the slaughtering of animals for food there is much that is repelling, and that in some instances required improvement (which recently has certainly been effected) the stories told about the preparation of meats for the market have been dressed up for sensational purposes, and are to be taken if at all with a great number of grains of salt. We are not advocates of canned goods or "tinned" as the English call them, for general consumption, but we take no stock in the outcry against them caused by exaggeration, misinformation and a disposition to startle the country.

With the renovations and sanitary measures that have taken place in those departments where they were needed, and the continuance of the strict regulations that have always attended the more important features of the work, the great packing houses of this country may be depended upon, better than ever, for the best kinds and qualities of food to supply the markets of the world at home and abroad.

UPHOLD THE LAW!

The killing of George Mitchell by his sister, Esther Mitchell, as a sequel to the tragedy of the shooting of Creffield, is one more sign of the spirit of the times, indicating the spread of the

deadly error that individuals are justified in taking human life for what they imagine is sufficient cause. It also shows the disposition of juries to yield to popular clamor rather than to the demands of the law.

George Mitchell thought he had a right to kill Frank E. Creffield because he suspected him of leading away Esther Mitchell from home and virtue. Mrs. Creffield and the girl alleged to have been betrayed, thought themselves justified in shooting Mitchell for slaying Creffield and exposing his sister. The jury that tried Mitchell acquitted him on the plea of temporary insanity, but really because of the allegation that Creffield had seduced his sister. Will a jury acquit the two women who have avenged the wrong done to Creffield, as they view the matter, or condemn them for murder?

Critical investigation of this tragedy discloses more of religious frenzy than of evidence of wrongdoing on the part of Creffield. It appears that he was a leader of a sect popularly known as "The Holy Rollers," whose notions of religion excited the hostility of their neighbors, and whose actions aroused great suspicion. When the young girl Mitchell joined their ranks, left her home and went to live with Creffield and his wife, improper relations were supposed to have been formed and the fury of the populace was aroused in consequence. Proofs, so far as we have been able to discover, were not in evidence of the chief fact alleged. We do not know that "The Holy Rollers," as they are dubbed, either taught or practiced unvirtuous conduct. That appears to have been taken for granted. It only needs a hint or a whisper of evil to set the tongues of slander at work and fan the flame of popular fury, even against the innocent.

Whatever wrong Creffield may have committed he was amenable to the law, and his offense, if any, should have been proved and punished by legal methods. Esther Mitchell's infatuation may not have reached to the point suspected, and Creffield may have been wrong in encouraging the girl to leave her home without being guilty of the graver offense. His widow and the girl seem to be outraged at the charge, and at his summary assassination, and it is not at all improbable that his murder was without moral as well as without legal cause.

But in any event, this idea that people who consider themselves aggrieved to the killing point may proceed to avenge themselves and take the law in their own hands, when there are courts within reach and legal remedies provided, is a most dangerous notion to encourage, and it ought to be banished from the public mind. If it takes extreme measures to remove it. Family honor should be protected, without a doubt, and the betrayer of virtue should be dealt with as his crime deserves, but the right of every accused person to a fair trial and to offer a defense is one of the guarantees of civilized government, and personal revenge and popular fury ought to be universally condemned.

A SACRED ORDINANCE.

We have been requested to decide the question, whether the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper may be partaken of by persons outside the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, on which there has been some dispute. We suppose that our friends really want to know if that sacrament should be administered to them by our Elders or Priests.

Of course "Christians" of different denominations observe the ordinance as they understand it, and we have nothing to do with that. They simply exercise the liberty they claim in that regard. But the revelations to this Church concerning it are very plain and there need be no controversy concerning them. It is to be administered to "the Church." The emblems of the body and blood of the Redeemer are to be consecrated by forms given, which are the same in this dispensation as those revealed in former times. They are to be partaken of by persons who are "willing to take upon them the name of Jesus Christ, and always remember Him, and keep His commandments which He has given them." (Doc. and Cov. xx, 77. Book of Mormon, p. 610).

The New Testament shows very pointedly that this sacrament was for Christ's disciples, and that even they were not to partake of it "unworthily." (I Cor. xi, 23-30). When the Savior established the ordinance among the Nephites it was to be given, He said, "to the people of my Church, unto all those who shall believe and be baptized in my name." (III Nephi xviii, 5-11, 28-30). Such members now are to be properly instructed concerning the church of Christ, after baptism and before partaking of the sacrament. (Doc. and Cov. xx, 68), and if any has transgressed he is not to partake "until he makes reconciliation." (Doc. and Cov. xiv, 4).

However, persons not of the Church are to be permitted to be present at sacrament meetings and at confirmation meetings, if they are "earnestly seeking the kingdom" (ibid 5, 6). The commandment that such persons are not to be "cast out" of our sacrament meetings, has probably led to the idea that non-members may have the sacrament administered to them. The former custom of open sacrament in Tabernacle meetings in this city had to be changed because of improprieties in this respect. The Lord's Supper is a sacred institution, and should be observed with solemnity and devotion, and only by people who show thereby that they are willing to take upon them His name and keep His commandments.

CANADIAN SUNDAY LAW.

The Sunday bill, the other day passed the lower house of the Canadian parliament, and will now go to the upper house where it is supposed it will be passed without serious opposition.

We have previously explained the principal provisions of this remarkable measure. Its aim is to prevent Sunday desecration, by prohibiting all kinds of Sunday amusements and Sunday labor for profit, except certain necessary work, specified by the law. Games and performances of all kinds for which an admission fee is charged are prohibited, and also excursions of

every kind on which passengers are carried for amusement. Even the sale of foreign newspapers is prohibited.

There were heated debates on this measure but it was finally adopted by the house, after an all night session, but with an amendment that makes the application of the law subject to any law now in force or that hereafter may be passed by provincial legislatures acting within the scope of their legislative authority. This amendment, of course, delegates to the provinces the power to make regulations for the observance of Sunday. It is up to the provincial legislatures to say to what extent the provisions of the law shall apply within the respective provinces.

The bill originally contained a clause exempting Jews and Seventh-day Adventists from the provisions of it, within certain limits, but this generous feature of it was defeated. It is said that an attempt will be made to re-introduce the clause when the bill comes up in the senate.

It is certainly a remarkable measure. In its modified form there can be no valid objection to it. But the clause exempting Sabbatharians from its penalties ought to be re-natured, to prevent persecution for conscientious adherence to tradition, or belief founded upon a peculiar exegesis of the Scriptures.

THEOSOPHISTS.

Lyman Gage, former secretary of the treasury, is said to have retired from business with the view of joining Mrs. Tingley's Universal Brotherhood colony at Point Loma, Cal. This is a Theosophic society over which the lady mentioned presides as high priestess.

Mr. Gage, it is claimed, has for years given serious thought to the subject of theosophy. Several years ago, in an interview with newspaper men, he said that he believed theosophy explained many things that all other religions and even science left in darkness. He spoke of Mme. Blavatsky, and while he refused to give her his personal endorsement or confidence, he declared his belief that she was endowed with remarkable powers.

This admiration for one of the chief exponents of the mysteries of theosophy must have ripened into conviction of their truth, for report has it that Mr. Gage is about to make a trip abroad, for the purpose of studying the peculiar cult further, and then, it is said, he will identify himself with the Point Loma institution. These rumors are rather persistent, although Mr. Gage has, practically though gently denied their authenticity.

Theosophy is a term in which are included several distinct shades of philosophy, but in a general way it denotes that philosophy, the exponents of which claim a special insight into the nature and qualities of the Godhead. Some of the early Gnostics with their Oriental speculations about "emanations" were Theosophists. According to some more recent mystics the Godhead is unknowable, even to itself, and yet from it proceeds all things in heaven and on earth. Things exist, they say, only through the presence of God in them.

It is a notable fact that, as the principles of true Christianity are becoming less known among the children of men, the principles of the various non-Christian systems which Christianity undertook to combat, are again coming to the front. This is evident in the revival of the ancient mystic speculations of pre-Christian times, which the Apostle Paul branded as "a show of wisdom," and "philosophy and vain deceit." Our generation seems to have lost its spiritual bearings, and men and women are wandering off in every direction. We hear of sun worship, and even devil worship, in "Christian" lands. Buddhism and Mohammedanism are spreading. Sects are multiplying, and many are lowering their standards. There is no help for this confusion but in a return to primitive principles, those laid down in the New Testament and preached in our own age by inspired servants of the Almighty.

We have no fault to find with Theosophists, or kindred mystics. They have some truths, and their aim is the salvation of the world. But they will never grasp the most important truths, nor gain the object they profess to have in view, until they embrace the fullness of the Gospel of Christ, and apply its principles to the needs of the human race. For there is no other name in which there is salvation. He alone is the light, the life, and the way.

UNANIMOUS FOR PALESTINE.

At a convention of American Hebrew Zionists recently held at Tannersville, N. Y., all the delegates present expressed themselves in favor of Palestine as the future gathering place of the people. Lately some of the leaders of that remarkable movement have signified their willingness to modify the original plan and build an independent colony somewhere under British protection. But many prominent Hebrews have rejected that plan as contrary to the spirit of Zionism. This is the view of many American Jews.

It is natural that the Hebrews here should look upon the great latter-day problem in that light. For, if an asylum outside of the Land of Promise is looked for, there is not a spot upon the face of the earth more favorable to them than this country. But Zionism means more than the erection of a place of refuge for victims of political oppression. It means the rehabilitation of the nation, on the foundations laid by inspired lawgivers and teachers, and the redemption of the country that in a peculiar sense is sacred. And this means so much to all the world, for it is one of the preliminaries to the time when "the law shall go forth from Zion and the word of God from Jerusalem." We may not fully comprehend all that this implies, but it is evident that it means a new order of things mundane, a solution of all the social and economic problems with which men and women now are struggling in vain. It means the readjustment of the affairs of the human family, in God's own way.

It is absolutely certain that Zionism, in this sense of the term, will from being only an ideal become a reality. The Almighty may, a second time, have to lead the people through various

experiences in order to consolidate them and prepare them for their future mission, before He opens to them the portals of the land they covet. For forty years He held them in the wilderness, after the exodus, before He divided for them the waters of Jordan. Possibly something analogous to that sojourn in the Sinaitic peninsula will again take place. But, no matter. When the descendants of Abraham are again prepared to become the lightbearers among nations, they will be given that mission. The Zionist hope is laid upon the surest foundation—the promise of God, which cannot fail, though the heavens and the earth may perish.

NOT JUSTIFIED.

"Was Thaw Justified?" asks the Kansas City Post, alluding to the killing of Stanford White? No, decidedly not. We would not even think it possible for any newspaper not edited by anarchists, to hesitate between the affirmative and negative answer to that question.

The idea that a man in Thaw's position may be justified in taking the life of a rival is a heritage of the age of chivalry, but even according to the code of that age, he is no better than an assassin. The honorable men of the age of duels and feuds did not sneak up behind a victim and dispatch him without giving him a chance to defend himself. If there was to be a duel, the rules had to be followed strictly. So even according to the crude ideas of honor and justice of former ages, Thaw was not justified in the manner in which he proceeded. And if his deed is scanned in the light of laws now in force, it must be pronounced murder.

We do not say that there are no cases in which a man would be justified in taking the life of another. But, when all the circumstances of this case are considered, it is evident that it is not one of justifiable homicide. It was not the business of Thaw to play the role of avenging angel.

With some of the railroad business is "fine."

Let those who have lost Hope cling all the closer to faith and charity.

California is making the "six-bit" insurance companies look like 30 cents.

What a fortune Dreyfus could make if he would only go on the lecture platform!

Dreyfus has been rehabilitated. Henceforth he will wear the uniform of a major of artillery.

The emigration to Siberia this year is said to be very heavy. Is it voluntary or "official?"

If Mr. Bryan is not careful, so popular is he in England, he will have gout from much over feeding.

Whatever else he proposes to do, Chairman Tom Taggart does not propose to retire under fire.

The hate of Hearst and Taggart for each other is as strong as was the love of David and Jonathan for each other.

Today Seattle occupies a seat in the very front row of sensationalism. Her cup of advertising happiness should be full.

No matter what the merits of bimetalism, no man can run on a bimetallic platform these days and win in a presidential race.

If the Shah of Persia fancies he has any troubles he can think of what the Czar has to endure and find consolation in his thought.

A Michigan capitalist who died the other day, left twenty-seven wills. Among so many wills it is very doubtful if there is a way.

Esther Mitchell says that she is not insane. A woman who can deliberately kill her brother is either insane or a cold blooded murderer.

Mr. Schwab's cause must have been very just for him to have secured part of those armor contracts. By coming down to the other man's bid he succeeded in stealing his thunder.

Eugene F. Ware, the Kansas poet, thinks divorce should be even more freely granted than they are in this country. All who ask receive. How many trees would he have them?

"What are our sacred institutions coming to when a Chinaman who kicks a policeman named Finn is left off with a fine of \$1 by a magistrate named Finn?" asks the New York World. If not to an end at least to a Finnish.

Denouncing the gambling halls at French Lick Springs, Sidney C. Tapp, author of "The Straggler," says: "Yes, I saw more. I saw the future mothers of the nation there." Now he didn't see them all there, say what he will.

ON RELIGIOUS TOPICS.

John E. McFadyen.
The book of Job is one of the great masterpieces of the world's literature, if not indeed the greatest. The author was a man of superb literary genius and of rich daring and original mind. The problem with which he deals is one of inexhaustible interest and his treatment of it is everywhere characterized by a psychological insight, an intellectual courage and a fertility of resource which are nothing less than astonishing.

Sir Walter Scott.
Affection can withstand very severe storms of grief, but not a long polar frost of downright indifference. Love will subside on wonderfully little hope, but not altogether without it.

Lyman Abbott.
God is moving fast. He who would run ahead of God's chariot must first get his limbs and run rapidly. What we want today is not merely a court to settle international difficulties—that we have already; not merely a body of men to consult together on international matters, though we are going to have that; what we want is a common international consciousness and a common international life. The palmarist said: "The kings of the earth take counsel together against the Lord and against his anointed," and they certainly did. What we want is that the kings of the earth should take counsel together for the Lord and for His anointed. Paul said, "The kingdom of God is righteousness, peace, and joy in holiness of spirit." What we want is a common international consciousness, interpreted



Corsets and Infants' Bonnets

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES



THE Sale of Corsets and Infants' Bonnets
Bonnets that commenced today will be continued all next week, and our entire stock will be sold at greatly reduced prices. We have a large assortment to choose from, and very interesting price savings will maintain. The Corsets include the celebrated makes and give that correct contour of figure and fit of dress that style demands, and the Infants' Bonnets are just as becoming and sweet for the little ones as they can be.



Stylish Corsets

This reduction includes the noted and celebrated makes—Warner Bros. Rust Proof, C.B., and Ferris Bros. Corsets, Corset Waists and Girdles.

50c Value for.....	40c
75c Value for.....	60c
\$1.00 Value for.....	80c
\$1.25 Value for.....	95c
\$1.50 Value for.....	\$1.20
\$1.75 Value for.....	\$1.35
\$2.00 Value for.....	\$1.50
\$2.25 Value for.....	\$1.75
\$2.50 Value for.....	\$2.00
\$3.00 Value for.....	\$2.25
\$3.50 Value for.....	\$2.50

Infants' Bonnets

Attractive and becoming line of Infants' Swiss, Mull and India Bonnets placed on sale all next week at very interesting price savings.

35c Value for.....	25c
50c Value for.....	35c
60c Value for.....	40c
75c Value for.....	50c
\$1.00 Value for.....	65c
\$1.25 Value for.....	85c
\$1.50 Value for.....	\$1.00
\$1.75 Value for.....	\$1.15
\$2.00 Value for.....	\$1.40
\$3.00 Value for.....	\$2.00

A special line of Summer Batiste Corsets and Girdles, regular price 50c, sale price 25c

BATHING SUITS

Have a Bathing Suit of your own. Our line combines comfort, good sense and distinctive style. Black and navy, sizes 34 to 42, from **\$2.25 to \$6.00**
Bathing Caps 25c and 35c



Z. C. M. I.

Our Drug Store is at 112-114 Main Street

Ladies' White Waist Sale

AT 50% OFF.

We have an extraordinarily pretty selection of white waists for summer wear. All of which are included in this July sale. Make your selections early and have them saved for you.

A pretty selection of fancy white waists. Regular 75c for 35c. Also some for 40c, worth 85c.
A few of the white waists, worth \$1.50 for 65c. Highest grade white waists, regular \$1.75 for 90c.

Men's fancy summer soft shirts. Mother's friends waists, very comfortable, from 65c to 75c. Sale price **25 cents to \$1.00.** 25 cents and 35 cents

Also a very extensive line of assorted waists. Regular price, 40c, 50c and 60c, for 10c, 15c and 20c.

Black summer coats for men. Regular price \$1.75 for \$1.00. Some very nobby blue serge coats and vests, worth \$5.00 for \$2.50.

CALL ON US. WE WILL APPRECIATE IT.

CUTLER BROS CO.

36 MAIN STREET.

Haine's Grape Juice

(WHITE)
Nothing better for invalids. Strengthening and appetizing. Pure and unfermented. Very excellent for table use as it is just like a light wine. Pints and quarts, per bottle **40c and 75c**
FREE DELIVERY TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY. PHONE 374 BOTH PHONES.

Welch's Grape Juice

(CONCORD)
The Good Hollywood chocolates come from
The Busy Corner
No confusion nicer—most fine chocolates not the equal of Hollywood.
SMITH DRUG CO.
Phones 228.
Open All Night.

Yards Are Full!

Are Never Out Of
PEACOCK
Rock Springs Coal!
CENTRAL COAL & COKE CO.
"At the Sign of the Peacock."
38 S. Main Street. Phone 2600.

Girls' Companion.

"She is wasting her life," a lady said, indignantly, concerning "the oldest daughter in a large family." "She is just at the age to enjoy herself if her circumstances were different. But she stays on at home year after year, caring for her sick mother, and trying to bring up that flock of brats. I can't bear to see a young girl wasting her life in that way." As you have sat by a glowing fire some winter evening, reading by the light of a well-trimmed lamp, have you ever thought of the coal and oil which were being used to add to your comfort and entertainment? The coal burns as it sheds its grateful heat, and the oil is consumed as it gives out light, but neither is wasted. Do not think of your life as wasted because it is more full of work than that of enjoyment. If you are shedding light and warmth about you, you are meeting the great end of living. Mistaken friends may cry, "To what purpose is this waste?" To what purpose is this? "Thou hast wrought a good work upon me."

JUST FOR FUN.

A Crazy Wit.
A contemporary states that while a wedding breakfast was being held yesterday in a restaurant at Fresno, a naval officer in uniform entered the room, and was invited to preside over the feast. He made himself very agreeable, sang songs and delivered speeches. He was proposing the bride's health when two policemen rushed in and arrested him as an escaped lunatic from a neighboring asylum. It is further asserted that he thereupon politely turned to the officer and said: "I think you have made a mistake gentlemen. There—pointing to the bridegroom—"is the man you want."—London Tribune.

Inherited Hered.

"Did he get all those medals for saving people?"
"No, he got them by inheritance. His father did the saving."—Ex.

Still Worse.

"Our minister was describing the place of future torment last Sunday. He said that human imagination couldn't conjure up anything so frightfully hot and dry."
"Our minister beat that. He said it was humid."—Ex.

Not Satisfied.

"What wages do you pay, mum?"
"I'm willing to pay you whatever you are worth."
"I've never worked for as little as that, mum. Good day to you."—Ex.

A Wonderful Town.

New York contains a bit of Paris, a bit of Pekin, a bit of Moscow, a bit of St. Louis and a bit of many other places, including, according to recent revelations, a bit of Sodom and Gomorrah.—Baltimore American.

The Maid and the Man.

When a girl stares at a man in a street car until he offers her his seat and gets off at the next corner she is pretty sure to tell her mother how the brute tried to flirt with her.—Baltimore Herald.

A Day of Week.

Have you ever noticed how many au-

tomobile accidents are reported in the Monday papers? Sunday is a day of wreck.—Providence Bulletin.

He Knew an Auto.

The young man was new in town. He was calling on a girl in company with another young man—a mutual friend—who was responsible for his being there. The new young man was wealthy and had owned half a dozen different kinds of autos in his time. As they sat in the parlor a machine went whizzing by the house in the darkness.
"Carroll," said the mutual friend, "what kind of a machine was that?"
"Reo," replied the new young man. Another auto went by. "What kind was that?" asked the other.
"Stevens."

A third went by and the new young man told the make. "The girl was surprised. 'How can you tell what they are?' she asked. 'You can't see them?'"
"Oh, I'm used to them," said the new youth, with a smile. "I can usually tell by the sound."
"Isn't that queer?" remarked the girl.
"Not at all," came from the mutual friend, solemnly. "He used to be a chauffeur for a rich man in Kansas City."
The new young man is planning to call the girl up by phone and explain that the rich man was his father, but as yet he hasn't had the nerve.—Denver Post.