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DESERT NEWS PHONES.

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THE SECRET OF IT.

The organ that is constantly grinding out the monotonous tune of "Church influence," explains the situation in the state of New York on an entirely different ground. It points out that the campaign there had descended to squalid assaults and mean insinuations. As an instance of the tactics employed, it is stated that one of the candidates said he "had not attacked the President, after attacking him; and that he did not impugn his integrity, after impugning it."

Whether this is true as applied to the campaign in the state of New York, we care not to discuss; but it certainly describes with great accuracy the campaign of the local party that struck a hostile attitude toward the Republican party here, no less than toward the material interests of Utah and her people in general. And it accounts, satisfactorily and sufficiently, for the result.

The conservative voters of this state cannot, any more than those of other states, be expected to rally to the support of fictitious issues, no matter how elaborately decorated. Their own interests are of greater importance to them than the personal aims of dissatisfied politicians. And this fact they demonstrated at the polls. There was no other influence at work. No other was needed.

Possibly some politicians have by experience found that some voters can be "controlled" and swayed in one direction or another, as the wind blows. But it would be a great mistake to suppose that the majority of the voters of Utah are of that class. They are free, because they are intelligent. They investigate every issue presented before them, and they form opinions independently. Even the lady voters discuss and inquire intelligently into the questions of the day. The majority of the people of Utah cannot be led except by reason and truth. Clamor and falsehood have no effect upon them, except to make them all the more determined to defend what is right, as they see it. They are accustomed to listen to correct principles, and then to govern themselves. Those who hope to be able to gain influence among intelligent people by buncombe, perversion of truth, and falsehoods, will be doomed to failure and disappointment every time.

IS THERE A SOUL?

A correspondent of the Birmingham Press asks for some good proof outside of the Bible of the existence of a soul in man—meaning by soul the immortal part of man—that which lives on even when the body dies.

This is a somewhat popular use of the word soul, although the scriptural definition is different. In the story of the creation we are told that man "became a living soul" by the union of the divine "breath" with the terrestrial form, and in later revelations it is stated that "the spirit and the body is the soul of man." But, no matter; the correspondent desires to know whether the doctrine of the immortality of man is capable of proof, outside the Scriptures.

Our Birmingham contemporary takes the view that if a demonstration of that truth is demanded, it cannot be given. And that is true, but we still believe it capable of proof.

If, for instance, we see a cottage, surrounded by a beautiful garden, fenced in against the depredations of animals; if we notice that the walks are well kept, the weeds extirpated, the trees pruned, damage by storms repaired, and everything kept in perfect condition, we conclude that the cottage is inhabited by some intelligent being, who is both willing and able to perform the labor necessary. What we see is positive proof that the dwelling is inhabited, whether we have ever seen any inhabitants there or not. No other demonstration is needed to a rational being.

If, on the other hand, we should notice that the roof is falling in, and never repaired, the weeds are growing undisturbed, the fence is permitted to fall to pieces and all is going to ruin, the conclusion would be inevitable, that the cottage had been abandoned, and stood there uninhabited. No other demonstration would be needed.

The doctrine of the indwelling of the soul, or spirit, in the human body is capable of a similar indisputable proof. That the body develops; that material from the outside world is converted into the substance

needed for the repair of the constantly decaying body, proves that some intelligence is at work, according to a definite plan, and for a definite purpose. Any physician will tell us that it is nature, and not medicine, that repairs any damage done to the body, and expels the causes of disease; which is only another way of stating that the body contains some intelligent inhabitant that uses every means available for the maintenance of the body in health, as long as this is possible. Death simply means that this inhabitant leaves the body, for some reason or other, and the effects are immediate. If these facts do not amount to proof of the existence of a spirit in the physical body, then nothing can be proved. Then, we may as well insist that the most beautiful palace on earth has been thrown together by accident; that it never was inhabited, and never will be. One of these negatives is just as rational as the other.

The greatest thinkers of all ages have accepted the doctrine of a soul, or spirit, and its immortality. Even Spencer admitted that the doctrine was, by no means, unscientific. And Prof. Goldwin Smith is quoted as follows:

"Philosophic dalliance with the problem of a future state may be more congenial to Dives than to Lazarus. If there is nothing beyond this life, what a spectacle is the state of Lazarus in the annals of New York! What a spectacle in the life of the unfortunate generally! What a spectacle is history! Schopenhauer said, not that this was the worst of all conceivable worlds, and could not bear another grain of evil. There has been and is a terribly large proportion of the human race which might think that the pessimist told the truth. The crown of all things, Dr. Osler says, is man. If happiness is the criterion—what a crown!"

The unanimity of philosophers on this subject is itself a strong testimony, if not a demonstration. For there must be some basis for the reasoning that leads practically all thinkers to the same conclusion.

FOR THE CANTINE.

The post canteen question is one of those that will not down. Some years ago, when the army canteen was abolished by act of Congress, at the earnest request of temperance friends, it was urged by the opponents of the measure, that its adoption would result in the moral degeneration of the soldier. On the other hand it was argued that no one could know just what the result would be except by experience. The friends of the canteen now assert that experience has proved their position to be correct, and they urge the re-instatement of the institution.

General Corbin, in his report to the war department, defends the canteen. His position is, that it is impossible to stop drinking among the soldiers, and that the army canteen, controlled by responsible officers, is preferable to the resorts that are run without control. If that position can be demonstrated, the question, we presume, is virtually settled, for even the most arduous temperance friend can maintain that of two evils the most demoralizing is preferable. The question, then, is really one of fact, and if the facts can be ascertained and proved there is no need of idle speculation. General Corbin, we admit, has had ample opportunity to observe the effect of the abolition of the canteen and to contrast it with the discipline that obtained in the service when the canteen was a recognized and regulated feature of army life. His opinion will therefore by many be considered entitled to consideration.

THE CIVILIZED POWER.

The Toronto Telegram, commenting on the assault upon British fishermen in the North Sea, by the commander of the Russian Baltic fleet, expresses the opinion that "a comparison between the behavior of the Baltic fleet toward peaceful British fishermen and the behavior of Admiral Kamimura's squadron toward the drowning sailors from the Vladivostok warships suggests that there is more 'pure religion and undefiled' in the conduct of heathen Japan than in the creed of holy Russia."

That question, whether Russia or Japan is the civilized nation, is also discussed by George Kennan in the Outlook. He argues that a "civilized country" must have mental and moral culture, religious liberty, general respect for law, an impartial judicial system, freedom to think and to act within law, and so on. In all these respects Japan is far ahead of Russia.

As for moral and mental culture, Japan has 92 per cent of her children of school age in the schools, while Russia has 25 per cent. Russia, with an annual national revenue of about \$1,000,000,000, spends for primary education less than \$12,000,000, or 8 cents per capita of her whole population, while Japan, with only one-eighth of Russia's revenue, spends for the same purpose \$16,000,000 yearly, or nearly 34 cents per capita of her whole population. The schools of Russia are largely controlled by the Holy Synod and are directed chiefly to instruction in religion, the catechism and church singing. Reading and writing are only incidentals. In the primary schools of Japan are taught geography, arithmetic, reading, writing, Japanese history, elementary science, drawing, singing, gymnastics and (for the girls) sewing. In Japan the instruction is liberal and tolerant in spirit, while in Russia—particularly in the 40,000 schools managed by the Holy Synod—the aim is not so much to awaken and enlighten the mind as to give it a strong bias in favor of the servile virtues, including submission, reverence, loyalty to the czar as the source of all power, and devotion to a superstitious medieval church. In brief, teaching in the Russian schools is largely based on medieval history and superstition; in Japan it is founded on reason.

A similar difference between the two countries exists, if comparisons are drawn on other lines. Japan has a constitution; Russia, an autocrat. In Japan religious freedom is given to all; in Russia persecution is the rule. Japan may be "heathen," but the following instructions from the emperor constitute a

pretty good foundation for the purest religion ever revealed to man:

"Be faithful to your parents and affectionate to your brothers; be loving husbands and wives and true to your friends; conduct yourselves with modesty and be benevolent to all; develop your intellectual faculties and perfect your moral powers by gaining knowledge and acquiring a profession; promote public interests and advance public affairs; ever respect the national constitution and obey the laws of the country; and in case of necessity courageously sacrifice yourselves to the public good."

Japan has not been a member of civilized nations very long, but she has made wonderful progress. It is to be hoped that she will not soil her record in this war, by unnecessary cruelty to her enemies that may fall into her hands. In her former war with China, the fall of Port Arthur was marked by a barbarous massacre. This should not be repeated. The defenders of Port Arthur have but done their duty, and if the Japanese are as civilized as their friends hope they are, they will pay due respect and honor to the gallant foe, in the hour of surrender.

A REMARKABLE HORSE.

Germany has a celebrated horse, and, if an item in the Boston Globe may be relied upon, this country also has one that deserves notoriety, though for a different reason. The American horse of distinction is said to be owned by George A. Bigwood of Orange. It is 40 years of age, and yet able to perform its daily work with the younger generations. She even gets frisky at times and makes younger competitors hum along the road. According to the Boston Globe:

"At the present time the mare, weighing about 900 pounds, is being driven by Mr. Bigwood's son, and is engaged with a heavy wagon in collecting and transporting the pupils of a district school in New Salem, where the Bigwood farm is situated. She is occasionally driven by the family to Orange, and her owner declares that with a little urging she can make the trip, a distance of five miles, in 20 minutes."

"Albert H. Lavalie, a prominent horseman of Orange, has known this wonderful piece of horseflesh since the first week of her life, and can vouch for her age, as can other reliable persons in Franklin county."

"She was foaled in June, 1864, in Wendell, her dam being a famous old roadster of native breed owned by Judge David Aiken of Greenfield."

"When but a few months old she became the property of John Putnam, a quaint character and an old-time merchant of Wendell Depot, who kept her about 20 years, until his death. As one of Putnam's eccentricities the 'colt' was not broken to harness until she was about eight years old, when she was with difficulty set going on the road."

"Since the death of her original owner the mare has been owned by numerous 'horsey' individuals, including a sporting man in Gardner, for whom she won money on the race track, making records down below 2:45. Among other hardships and tribulations of her strenuous life was a term of service in a livery stable of Millers Falls. She still preserves a gentle disposition, and is a pet of the children."

The Baltic fleet begins to appear on the horizon once more.

How pleasant is the day of rest after a week of extreme strenuousness!

In Missouri the memory of Democratic victories has become folk lore.

One thing that the landslide did not do was to crush out the divorce evil.

It is wonderful how many puerilities are employed in explaining pluralities.

Let the citizens see to it that the public schools do not become partisan.

Since the election Murphy of Tammany Hall is looked upon as small potatoes.

The President will now have a chance to tender his good offices to others besides Russia and Japan.

There is a cat in London that is valued at five thousand dollars. What kind of mice does it feed on?

A week ago the people were looking forward. Today they are looking backward and wondering how it happened.

The people are now going to the World's Fair in troops, the Sixteenth U. S. Infantry leading the procession.

If Kuropatkin finds it hard to navigate the Hun river, which is frozen, he probably would not experience the same difficulty with Salt river.

The London Spectator thinks that the personality of President Roosevelt was the prime factor in the victory of last Tuesday. A sort of Carolinian affair, as it were.

It will be noted that the A. P. U. candidate for long-term commissioner had 6,950 votes in this county, while one of the candidates of said party for city judge had barely 5,000. The effect of Church influence, eh?

The Socialist vote of the country is one of surprises of the election. Chicago, for instance, gave Debs 41,593 votes, as against 5,115 four years ago. A vote of over 2,000 for Debs in Salt Lake county is, no doubt, a surprise to many.

J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., it is said, reads part of "Les Miserables" to his Bible class. It is a splendid novel, but just what parts are suitable for a Sunday school class it would be hard to designate, at least to everybody save J. D. R., Jr.

Most people, at times, have their "gray days," and find them quite unaccountable. At last they are scientifically accounted for. A London physician, after hundreds of experiments extending over several years, has discovered that the human body emits gray rays. So gray days and gray rays are identical.

One of the peculiarities of the late campaign is the election of Democratic governors in several states that gave President Roosevelt large majorities. Thus Douglas, Dem., was elected governor of Massachusetts; Herge, Dem.,

of Nebraska; Toole, Dem., of Montana; Adams, Dem., of Colorado; Folk, Dem., of Missouri; Johnson, Dem., of Minnesota. Voters are evidently commencing to break away from the party restraints in local affairs, and exercising their right to independence.

A Connecticut convict who has served fifty-four years in prison for murdering his wife, now petitions for a pardon, the ground being that he has been sufficiently punished for his crime. Surely few men have served so long a sentence, and under the modern theory of penology, which regards twenty-five years in prison as the equivalent of a life sentence, this Connecticut murderer, who committed his crime in 1849, has served two life sentences. His crime was great and so has his punishment been. His pardon now (he is seventy-six years of age, and a brother, a sister and a friend stand ready to offer him a home for the balance of his days) would work no injury to society. Mercy now should temper justice.

THE LATE CAMPAIGN.

Portland Oregonian.

Not much remains to be said. But this must be said: No man in all the history of American politics has achieved such success as that which has been achieved by Theodore Roosevelt. What is the basis of it? To what is it due? To the fact that the man is an American. He believes in his country, and it believes in him. He trusts the people and they trust him. He is the great Republican of this day, and he is the great Democrat.

San Francisco Call.

As the issue presented itself there was nothing in the campaign to give cause for doubt in any quarter. The right candidate stood upon the right platform and was supported by the right party. The opposition presented an emergency candidate on a meaningless platform, supported by a disorganized combination of recalcitrant factions. With a sane people to decide between the two the result could not be doubtful, and it was not.

San Francisco Chronicle.

It is the greatest personal triumph ever achieved at the polls by an American citizen since George Washington was elected President without opposition. With this thundering indorsement of his personality, President Roosevelt's weight in the councils of mankind will be immeasurably increased, and, as from now on he can be moved only by a patriotic desire for the welfare of his country and the hope of a great name to pass down to his posterity, President Roosevelt's last term should be one of the most glorious periods in American history.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The only cause of surprise is the extent of the victory. The result itself was long since discounted. It is no time now to talk of causes or to speculate as to consequences. As the Plain Dealer said on Monday, the only question really before the people was whether President Roosevelt should have a vote of confidence. There can be no mistake as to the popular answer. A campaign which turned on men rather than issues has ended in one of the most emphatic indorsements ever received by a presidential candidate in American history.

Pueblo Chieftain.

Promptly following the certainty of Democrat collapse in the recent election came the announcement that Messrs. Bryan, Hearst and Watson, the latter the recent candidate for the presidency on the Populist ticket, will undertake the organization of a new party with the expectation of supplanting the Democrat party as one of the two leading aspirants for popular favor.

Chicago Record-Herald.

In considering the effect of the election upon the future of parties a wholly satisfactory judgment cannot be reached so close upon the receipt of the returns. But it is plain that there is no capital for the Democrats in Imperialism, Panama and the Philippines. The national spirit asserts itself as it does elsewhere in support of the agents of national expansion, and after 1904 and 1904 there is likely to be no change in this respect.

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75c NAPKINS 60c	\$4.00 NAPKINS \$3.20
\$1.00 NAPKINS 80c	\$4.50 NAPKINS \$3.60
\$1.25 NAPKINS \$1.00	\$5.00 NAPKINS \$4.00
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