

Schuman, president of the Philadelphia association; next will be an address by Mayor Cbas. F. Warwick, who will extend the freedom of the city to the delegates; then the object of the convention will be the subject of a speech by John Birkinbine. The subjects on which papers will be presented to the convention are: Physical tests and chemical strength of cast iron; apprenticeship, their value, and how to make new molders; foundry cranes, with the different methods of driving them; acid open hearth vs basic open hearth and the Walrand-Legenisael Bessemer process for making steel castings; the air compressor for use in the foundry; cupolas and cupola practice up to date; utility and advancement of green, dry and loam sand molding; gear molding and gear molding machines; the sand blast for cleaning castings; and molding machines and their applications. The evening of the second day there will be a recitation and banquet at the Academy of Fine Arts; and the third day will be devoted to visiting the great foundries at Philadelphia, Camden, Wilmington, Easton and Pottstown, and in seeing the sights of Philadelphia, such as the Mint, Girard college, Fairmount park, etc. The foundries referred to include those of the Baldwin locomotive works and Cramp & Sons' ship-building works. Among the foundrymen who are on the committee but who are now engaged in journalism in the interest of the craft are C. Kirchhoff, J. Harry Pepper and Thos. Hobson, of The Iron Age; A. I. Finley, Thomas A. Daly and B. M. Gardner, of The Iron Trade Review, and John A. Penton, of The Foundry.

Invitations have been sent to the foundrymen in Utah, which has a large contingent engaged in the brass and iron business, and while, owing to the distance, it is not probable that there will be much of an attendance from this section, marked interest is felt in the meeting, since through the medium of such conventions by those engaged in the mechanical arts much valuable information is disseminated.

ON TO DEEP CREEK.

Before these lines meet the eye of the readers of the NEWS, the work of actual construction on the Salt Lake and Pacific railroad will have commenced; ground was to have been broken at 3 p. m. Monday at Saltair for the extension of the line westward from that point. As stated by this paper Saturday evening, a contract has been let for the first part of the grading, while the material for the track construction will be speedily on the ground. It looks for sure as though the Deep Creek railway is assured; and the hope is universal that the beginning so auspiciously made will not be darkened by any untoward delays or obstacles.

In the full confidence that the work will now go on swiftly to completion, we regard this as a great day for the State of Utah. The gentlemen who are promoting the enterprise have given the best evidence of their faith by their works, and they may be assured or the best wishes of all who want to see our resources de-

veloped and our internal greatness made plain. The project under discussion is a mighty one and it means more than many people are able to realize. Its very magnitude adds to its difficulties, but we believe the worst is over when the point of beginning has been passed. That much being now accomplished, there can be nothing premature in congratulating the company on their courage and enterprise, the hardy men who have done so much under severe circumstances in Deep Creek on their brightened prospects, and the whole people of the State on this great stride toward prosperity. Nevada may also be permitted to share in the general joy, and Southern California also, for the more that is done toward the State line to the west, the more positive the assurance that there will be no disappointment in the southwestern road to the Pacific's golden strand.

A BASE SLANDER.

The Church Review published in this city has a portion of its contents under a department called "Among the Churches." In this each of several denominations has a column under its own name, and while the individuality of the writer of the notes and comments therein is not explicitly stated, it is understood that it is the person in charge of the church congregation which has the place allotted to it. In the last issue of the Review that paper announces, "Central Christian—B. F. Clay, pastor;" and under the "Central Christian" heading has the following as an announcement for last Sunday:

The sermon today will be upon profanity. This wicked and evil habit is quite common in this community. This is largely due to Mormon influence. The Priesthood of that Church are much given to this form of wickedness, no wonder the women and children among the Mormons are guilty of this crime against God.

We invite the people of this community to ask themselves what they think of Mr. Clay in this declaration. As to the assertion that the profanity which is alleged to be "common" here is "largely due to Mormon influence," and that the Priesthood of the Mormon Church are "much given to this form of wickedness," any one who knows the facts in the case knows that whatever profanity is indulged in is not on the part of those who are most under Mormon influence. So strict is the Mormon view on this subject that when that people controlled in municipal affairs here profanity was an offense punishable by fine, and the ordinance was enforced against violators; now such enforcement is unknown. In the public and private teachings of the Priesthood, and in the publications of the Mormon press, the stand taken against profanity is of such a notable character that the frequent repetition of the name of Deity even in praying and preaching—such as is common with many professed teachers of religion—is regarded as a taking of the name of the Lord in vain, and as such receives severe condemnation. The reverend gentleman who penned the statement in the Review did not get his inspiration from the Giver of

the Ten Commandments or he would not have uttered so base a slander.

In any difference of this kind we always feel to be charitable toward those who may disagree with us, and who even may malign the people we are proud to be associated with; for we know that well-meaning persons are liable sometimes to be deceived or to commit unintentional errors. But with all the charity at our command we do not have much confidence in or use for a poltroon who would take advantage of any privileges he has of getting into print or of speaking from the pulpit to defame and lie about innocent women and children. When the writer of the Central Christian department in the Review, charges that "the women and children among the Mormons are guilty of this crime" of profanity, he descends to a level where no decent people will accompany him. Even his own congregation must feel that while condemnation of profanity is eminently proper in a professed Christian teacher, it is absolutely essential that that preacher should not forget another of the Ten Commandments which says: "Thou shalt not bear false witness."

SENTENCING DYNAMITERS.

By his action in the Luzerne county, Pa., dynamite cases, Judge Woodward has given a very effective lesson to a gang that for a long time held quite a district in terror. In part of the county referred to the members of the band virtually had control; they did whatever pleased them, and everybody was afraid to give information against them, fearing the consequences. At last came the act which was the last straw, in which an attempt was made to murder an entire family. The gang was composed of Italians; and since they could not find people who dared to risk their enmity by given them open offense, their evil inclination developed a dislike of one of their own countrymen who attended to his own affairs and by his industry was doing pretty well in his finances. Out of sheer envy for his prosperity, the band decided that he should be put out of the way, and the three ringleaders, Passarello, Carone, and Sperl, undertook the job last fall. At midnight, while the man, his wife and baby and two employees were asleep, the house was blown up by dynamite. Owing to an accident the explosive did not all go up at once, and the family, aroused by the falling to pieces of the shattered house, escaped with their lives, but saved nothing else.

The perpetrators of the diabolical crime were apprehended and placed on trial, resulting in a disagreement by the jury. The defense had sought by more than a score of witnesses to prove an alibi, and came near establishing their case for the time being. Subsequent developments, however, led to the prosecution of the witnesses for perjury, and when the second trial came on last week the false swearing was not repeated and the men were convicted. When sentence came to be pronounced, the defendants' counsel asked leniency because the prisoners were already under a five years sent