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## THE ISSUE IN IDAHO.

A correspondent of the Boston Transcript, of October 27, attempts an essay on the political affairs of Idaho and volunteers the information that "Mormonism" is the only and last issue in that State. From what the writer says the inference is unavoidable that his informant is no less personage than the aspirant to re-election to the United States Senate. If so, it is a frank admission that his content is a deliberate war upon a religious system, a religious denomination.

The question naturally arises, what has the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints done to call down upon its members a declaration of war by the great and mighty ones in the domain of politics? As pioneers in the valleys, the Saints have by toil and thrift made "the desert blossom as a rose," to use the familiar expression, and they have made the valleys of the mountains a desirable place of residence for Jew and Gentile, as well as "Mormon." Morally considered, it would be difficult to find a better class of people. We could mention an entire valley in Idaho in which there are a number of settlements without a saloon or gambling house. And as for loyalty to the United States government and the laws of the land, they compare favorably to any equal number of citizens in the Republic. The "Mormons" never have asked for any special favors or privileges, except freedom to worship God according to their views and the light they have, and liberty to enjoy the prerogatives of American citizens. What, then, is there in "Mormonism" that should be made a special political issue in any State in the Union?

The correspondent of the Transcript quotes a Mrs. Cohen as having said: "Twenty years ago the 'Mormon' Church prophesied that by this time they would control the balance of power in Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, and they have achieved that prophecy. They have also said that they would some day control the government of the United States, and it behooves us to prevent that consummation of their desire."

This is a fair sample of the charges on which the anti-"Mormon" campaign is based. The "Mormon" Church, we are told has prophesied that it would control a number of states, and, finally, the United States. The fact is that the Church has never made any such prophecy. That is an invention of the slanders of the Church. It has always been a part of the tactics of certain persons to make unsupported charges and accusations against the Church, and then proceed upon the supposition that the charges are true, no matter how absurd they may be. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints does not aim at political power. Its mission is to be the standard-bearer of the Gospel of Jesus Christ to this age and generation. If that furnishes a just excuse for the schemes and plots of those engaged in the anti-"Mormon" crusade, other churches, that claim to be light bearers in the world, could also be subjected to similar attacks.

## THE WANDERING UTES.

The herds of the Ute Indians, who have now crossed the Wyoming line and are making for the meeting place with the Cheyennes, is said to be the natural outcome of dissatisfaction of long standing. After the troubles in Colorado in 1878, the tribe was banished from that State. It seems that they have never been fully reconciled to an arrangement by which they were driven away from a country rich in resources of a nature dear to the Indian race, and confined to a region, comparatively speaking, poor in such resources. The climax came when the government threw part of the reservation open to general settlement. This is said to have caused bad feeling among the Indians, and this was so intense that a delegation was sent to Washington to make the grievances of the Indians known to the President.

The principal spokesman for this delegation is reported to have said: "We want to live by ourselves. We feel the presence of the white men. His association with us means death, and we would protect our people from him. Send us away to some dense forest; hide us in some remote wilderness, but do not compel us to live with white men as neighbors." He pointed out the scarcity of game and the inadequacy of the Utah region to support a large population, and added that the Indians wanted a place to hunt and fish and raise live stock, rather than to farm on irrigated land.

As the Utes have declared their determination not to return, and as United States troops are now trying to round them up, trouble is likely to ensue. Already a skirmish has taken place. It is to be hoped that a serious conflict may be avoided and that the problems involved may be settled without the shedding of blood. Indians may be wilful and intractable, but they are entitled to be treated with a great deal of patience and forbearance.

## WEIGHTS ON THE HEAD.

The London World says it has been suggested that it would make for the greater dignity and grace of future generations of Englishwomen if from an early age female children were made to constantly carry weights on their

heads as they do in the East. There is nothing, the World adds, to keep our women properly balanced. They hop, wriggle, shuffle, mismanage their arms and hips, poke forward their heads, and generally prail as if they were either deformed or drooping to pieces. In the Orient, it is true, the daughters of poor parents carry water jars and other heavy burdens on their heads, and they walk with the dignity of queens, though they may be without both shoes and stockings. It should be possible to obtain that result by less oriental means. Daily exercises in walking and carriage of the body would be good for both boys and girls. Perfect health cannot be enjoyed unless all parts of the body are allowed to assume their natural position, whether in motion or at rest.

## WARS AND PEACE.

The cost of war to nations engaged in it, is enormous. It is perhaps the most expensive calamity that can visit a people. Indignificant though the late unpleasantness in Cuba was, by which President Palma was deposed, it cost the people millions of dollars that could have been spent on improvements and enterprises by which all would have been benefited.

In the International Journal of Ethics the cost of wars and war preparations is somewhat graphically set forth. Caesar's so-called glorious victories cost a million men on the field of battle. Napoleon, in the short space of nine years, was authorized to sacrifice to "the glory of France" 2,163,000 of her sons. In the ten years following the attack on Fort Sumter 1,499,000 lives were lost in war, and 46,000,000 worth of property was destroyed. War expenses in Europe absorbed one-half of all the wealth created by productive labor. In the comparatively insignificant war of England with the Boers, England lost 22,460 men and spent \$1,400,000,000. Three hundred and fifty thousand men were withdrawn by her from productive industry to engage in the destruction of war. Military expenditures in the United States during the last eight years have absorbed \$1,500,000,000.

This tells only part of an awful story that has never been told in its entirety. The peace congress convened at Boston, Mass., adopted a resolution recommending that the United States Congress authorize the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to collect and compile full statistics of the cost of wars. The figures were to comprise the expenses of the conflicts of all countries since the year 1800, including the amounts paid for pensions, and other allowances for soldiers and sailors; the amounts paid for hospitals, and other retreats for disabled veterans; the amount of property destroyed on land and sea; the cost of maintaining armies and navies in times of peace; the probable loss by the damage such wars have done to the health and property of each nation; and, finally, the number of killed and wounded in each war, as far as this can be ascertained. If these statistics are gathered, from authoritative sources, and given publicity, a more correct idea of the cost of wars can be obtained. But to these figures should, further, be added the enormous expenses incurred by the fact that wars hinder legitimate commerce, and impede the progress of the world in the pathway of civilization and peace.

Conflicts in which brutality is pitted against brutality are necessarily destructive when conducted with all the skill and intelligence civilized man can bring to bear upon them. They are unnatural to man, and especially to civilized man, who has so many resources of which the brute knows nothing. If he will only listen to reason, he can enjoy peace and brotherly love, for there is no difficulty that can arise, that cannot be adjusted in peace, if the interested parties are so disposed. A human society in which all strive together for the furtherance of common interests is the ideal of the future. "Blessed are the peacemakers." The Latter-day Saints have been taught this from the beginning, and their mission is still one of peace to the children of men.

Things are almost depressingly quiet in Cuba.

Alas and alack! San Francisco has too much Ruef over its head.

The count's love of money is the root of the evils in the Castellane family.

Chairman Woodruff says that Tammany has begun colonizing. Why not counter colonize?

"Goosey, goosey, gander, whither shall I wander," fairly describes the journeyings of the Utes.

Consuelo Vanderbilt's marriage and that of Anna Gould turned out just as happily as did Theresa Fair's.

Secretary Bonaparte likens the trusts to a pen of pigs. No one ever doubted that they are hogs.

A Georgia paper suggests Hoke Smith for president. Smith must look on the suggestion as a joke on Hoke.

Bishop Fellows says that one's morals depend on what one eats. Then the pure food law becomes part of the moral law.

The Duboisites resent the proposed "invasion" of Idaho by Secretary Taft. Why not call on the war department for troops to repel the "invader"?

A Washington correspondent says that the Panama canal is one of the greatest worries the President has. Why worry about that which does not exist?

If a man were to ride or drive a horse through the streets at the rate of speed at which most automobiles are driven, he would be arrested for fast riding or driving.

To the government entomologists where the boll weevil crossed the Mississippi is a more important question than the location of Tontia's watery grave or La Salle's last resting place.

They are going into raising elephants down in Texas. Scientists have

just found in the state the tooth of an elephant that is supposed to have lived some twelve thousand years ago. This return to elephant raising is a clear case of atavism.

Gen. Wood recommends the dispatch of a number of officers to Japan and China, to acquire the language there, pointing out that it is highly probable that our position in the Philippines will render it important that we should have a number of officers familiar with those languages. Some of our officers would much rather undertake to conquer Japan and China than to conquer their languages. It would be much easier.

Isaac Mather of Jenkintown, Pa., is said to have celebrated his 100th birthday on the 27th of this month. The report says he is of sturdy English Quaker stock. Not long ago he was a working farmer. He has sixteen living descendants—ten of them great-grandchildren. His oldest son, Isaac, is seventy-eight, his second son, Isaac, is seventy-six, his daughter, Rebecca, is seventy-six, his daughter, Rebecca, is fifty. "His face is full," we are told, "and his complexion ruddy. His eyes are clear and bright, his hearing faultless and his other senses perfect in every respect. He walks with a spring and firmness remarkable in one so old and never thinks of taking a carriage on his Sunday morning trips to the Abington meetinghouse, a mile and a half from his home."

Graft is an institution which dates back to the time of Abraham, is the conclusion of Prof. Albert T. Clay of the University of Pennsylvania. Hammurabi, king of Shinar, was the first man to uncover a grafter, according to the inscriptions which have been deciphered by experts. Just what especial form of graft was practiced in the days of old is not told in the tables which have been unearthed, but it is disclosed that Hammurabi wrote to one of his governors that bribery had been charged against an individual and asked for an investigation of the case. If he found the charge true, the governor should return the prisoner to him and also that which had been taken in bribery. Kipling suspected the same thing in the time of Cheops and Pharaoh, for he says:

"Who shall doubt the secret hid Under Cheops' pyramid.  
Was that the contractor did Cheops out of several millions?  
Or that Josephus when he rose To Comptroller of Supplies  
Was a fraud of monstrous size On the King Pharaoh's swart Civilian?"

## THE DIETING NUISANCE.

Buffalo Commercial.  
The dieting fad prevails to such an extent in England that numbers of well known hostesses have put their heads together and drawn up a declaration of independence. This, sent out with all invitations to country houses, reads thus: "I am sorry to appear inhosptable, but my housekeeper and cook cannot arrange to cater for any guest who is obliged to diet." The food faddist, it seems, has become no more and a nuisance in other people's houses, and though the hostesses might be willing to endure it, the servants have risen in revolt. Complications arise when it is necessary to feed at the same table the carnivorous, the graminivorous and the frugivorous.

## TUFT-HUNTING AMERICANS.

Leslie's Weekly.  
It is estimated that, in all, some 500 wealthy American women have married titled foreigners, and that the aggregate of their dowries exceeded 200 million dollars. The most heavily dowered bride was the Duchess of Roxburghe (nee Guelch), with a fortune of 40 million dollars. The others include the Duchess of Marlborough (nee Vanderbilt), 19 million dollars; the late Lady Carson (nee Leiter), five million dollars; Countess Castellane (nee Gould), \$15,000,000; Mrs. Vivian, \$12,000,000; Baroness Halkett, \$10,000,000; Lady William Beresford, \$3,000,000; Princess Colona (nee Mackay), two and a half million dollars; Countess von Larich, four million dollars. Thirty British peers, or eldest sons of peers, and 41 Englishmen with courtesy titles or baronetcies married American women.

## EFFECTS OF LUXURIOUS LIVING.

Dr. John V. Shoemaker in the Reader.  
The conditions of luxury under which most of us live—for these are days when even the poor man enjoys comforts such as were unknown to the rich half a century ago—have a tendency to weaken our constitutions and impair our vitality. Our houses are overheated, even the vehicles in which we ride are often wadded almost to suffocation. Thus we have become like hot-house plants, and, if by chance exposed to a current of cool air, we catch cold, or perhaps contract bronchitis or pneumonia, a trifling ailment at first, but cutting our lives short in a twinkling. Or, again, it may be that a like cause will bring congestion of the kidneys, leading to disease of those organs proving eventually fatal.

## JAPAN'S THREATS.

Worcester Gazette.  
Japan is crafty as well as brave. The little brown men of Nippon unite in their makeup the hoary wisdom of China with the white man's genius for united, aggressive action. It is this fact that makes the agitation against the Japanese in California seem both foolish and perilous, short sighted and unnecessary. Though there may be no war with Japan, the danger which threatens the industrial life and commerce of the Pacific coast is almost as great as if war itself threatened. The Chinese discovered the weakest spot in the American national armor was in the budding, American foreign trade. It is suspected that the Japanese, anxious themselves to hold the commercial supremacy of the Pacific, are aiming at a wholesale boycott on American goods and products.

## JUST FOR FUN.

Practical.  
The social settlement worker had been telling the story of Moses to a class of small children, in a mission school.

"Now, children," she said, "you shall tell me the story. Who found the baby lying in the river?"

"A beautiful lady," came the prompt reply.

"To whom did the princess give little Moses to be taken care of?"

"His mother," shouted the delighted class.

"What did Moses' mother do with him when he grew a little older?" asked the teacher.

For an instant there was silence. Then a small girl, with a sudden inspiration, and replied: "I know. She put him into pants!"—Harper's Magazine.

His Revenge.  
Police Officer Keegan—Mister Rafferty, O' hoo your daughter, an' would most respectfully ask you for her hand in marriage.

Mr. Rafferty—Arrah, you shankee.

One year ago today ye arrested me for drunkenness and clubbed me all the way to the station house. Now O! hev my opportunity to git even. Ye can hev her!—London Weekly Telegraph.

Fuckering.  
A woman's no means yes—that is to say before she is married.

A particularly did not regular is that of young people who think because they can't live apart that they can live together.

Sentiment, however mere, is a hard thing to get over, with no better scaling ladder than reason.

By taking all the blame a man sometimes gets less than he would otherwise.

If self-reliance is a masculine conception, as some say, it is owing to the circumstance of a man's clothes never having buttoned down the back.

Of course Satan knows, as well as any of us, that if he didn't help business, he'd be abolished mighty quick.

But when it comes to making virtue of necessity and merit of luck, there has been no great progress in the processes of manufacture since the beginning.—Puck.

The Word of Excuse.  
"What does a diplomat mean when he speaks of 'experience'?"

"Usually it means that his diplomacy has failed."—Philadelphia Ledger.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Following close upon the Atlanta race riot, perhaps as its literary aftermath, a unique monthly magazine will begin publication in Atlanta in November under the title of "The Race Question and Southern Symposium." This magazine, its publisher announces, will be a monographic in character, handling the negro problem from the standpoint of sociology, ethnology and political economy. Each issue will contain special articles by leading public men and thinkers, who have made the negro a study, and a large part of the magazine will be devoted to a free-for-all symposium of the popular ideas on the race question and subjects thereto related, as the South's labor problem, foreign immigration, cotton production, etc.—The Southern Symposium Publishing Co., Atlanta, Ga.

"The Collapse of the Cuban House of Cards" is the title of a graphic story in the current Harper's Weekly, describing the dramatic fall of the Palma government. It is written by the Weekly's special correspondent in Cuba, Mr. William Inglis, whose reports of the recent troubles in the island have surprised by their brilliancy and human interest in any that have appeared elsewhere. In the same issue of the Weekly, Frederick Moore describes a trip through the Balkans. Onoto Watanna has the first installment of a vivid story, on a romantic and original theme, called "The Whence of Chance." Sydney Brooks describes a tour in County Kerry, a region of Ireland's rich in its past and its present. Illustrated with some delightful photographs, the influential and informing "Comment," with its illuminating opinions on contemporary matters of importance, is, as usual, a leading feature.—New York.

The October 19th North American Review will interest a large variety of readers. It opens with the fourth installment of "Chances from my Autobiography," by Mark Twain. Wharton Barker denounces certain evils connected with "The Capitalization of Railroads." Ernest E. Williams, a British authority on associations, shows "How London Loses by Municipal Ownership." In an article entitled "Is Colonization a Crime?" Dr. Hannis Taylor defends the present colonization policy of the government. Rev. Dr. J. L. Barton gets forth the fruits of "A Century of Foreign Missions." Otto Nordenskjold describes the work done and the hardships suffered by the members of "The Swedish Antarctic Expedition," which he recently led into the icy fastnesses in the region of the south pole. Mary K. Ford answers in the negative the question "Is the Celtic Revival Really Irish?" Ernest Crosby suggests to the coming Peace conference at The Hague that, in the arrangements made by the Rush-Bagot treaty between Great Britain and the United States, there is "A Precedent for Disarmament."—New York.

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