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UTAH IS ALL RIGHT.

A gentleman, the other day, expressed his regrets at the conditions of strife and factionalism existing in Utah, a state otherwise so attractive and full of opportunities. He had, he said, never seen anything like it anywhere else. He had come to make his home here, he added, but he thought he would have to move away to some other place, where factional feeling is less turbulent.

This is but one illustration of the actual harm done to the business interests of the country, by those responsible for the impression that the people here are divided in hostile factions. There is no doubt that this erroneous view has, to some extent, retarded the growth of the city and the state. Citizens that are worthy of a hearty welcome love peace and good will among neighbors.

It may be well, therefore, to point out that there is really very little foundation for the impression referred to, although it may have become quite general. The people of Utah, with the exception of a few unruly spirits, are peaceful, sociable, kind, and industrious, minding their own business, and leaving their neighbors to mind theirs. There is, in this respect, absolutely no difference between the people here and those of other parts of the country. Men who travel through Utah on business and mingle with the people can testify to this fact. Both "Mormons" and non-"Mormons" are, speaking of the great majority of them, as good a class of people as can be found anywhere on the face of the earth. They take no part in any strife, religious or political.

Whatever there may be of such contention is wholly due to a few contemptible agitators who hope to profit personally by it. But they have both ends of the controversy to themselves, for they are well known for what they are, and no one cares to answer them, or otherwise notice them. Their day, moreover, is brief. They are clearly preparing destruction for themselves; they will fall in the pit they have been digging for others. No one need to let the noise such individuals are making frighten them away from Utah. It will spend its force and die out, and even the authors of it will be forgotten.

Utah is a progressive state, with many opportunities for development. Her citizens are intelligent, and as free from prejudices and bigotry as the people of any other state. These are facts which anyone can investigate and ascertain for himself, and we know what the result of candid investigation will be, in every case.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF MEXICO.

The Mexican Investor, published in the city of Mexico, is very enthusiastic over the proposed establishment of beet sugar factories in our neighboring Republic. As already told in the columns of the "News," on the fourth of July last important concessions were granted by the Mexican government to Messrs. I. C. Thorsen, of Logan, Adolfo Penoché and William Thompson of Mexico, by which the concessionaires are to have the privilege of erecting beet sugar factories at such points in Mexico as they may select, after having obtained the approval of the government. The Investor has learned that sugar beets have been cultivated for two years in the State of Mexico, for the purpose of feeding cattle, and that the yield has been very encouraging. It is estimated that beets can be produced at from two to three dollars, Mexican, per ton, or from thirty to sixty dollars, Mexican, per acre. The Investor believes that the farmers would be able to place beets on the cars for \$2.50, Mexican, per ton, if the pulp is returned to them for the use of their animals, and if they are furnished with the proper seed. The paper quoted expresses the sincere trust that no untoward event will prevent the speedy maturing of the plans of the concessionaires for the erection of beet sugar factories in Mexico. The realization of these plans would certainly mean a great deal to the Mexican Republic.

WEALTH CANNOT BUY LOVE.

Press comments on the life and death of Russell Sage are almost unanimous in condemning the departed multi-millionaire on account of the use he made of his hoarded wealth while he had it, and his neglect of willing some of it to benevolent institutions, when he could no longer enjoy it. The old rule to say nothing of the dead, if not good, has been set aside in his case, and the critics are freely expressing their contempt for a life that seems to have burnt itself out in absolute selfishness. And this is all the more remarkable because it is not charged that Russell Sage acquired his millions by dishonest methods. He was honest enough, as the world regards that virtue, but he was selfish both in life and death, and that criticism holds against him. There is a lesson in this. Wealth alone cannot procure for its possessors the respect, love, and affection of fellow-men. No matter whether a commander of millions greedily hoards his money and lives a life of penury, or he lavishly spends it in houses and carriages, costly meals and still costlier clothing, he is regarded as an abnor-

mity. The type of wealthy fools that begudge every penny they must part with, and the other type that pay \$50,000 for a dinner, to gratify their vanity and passions, are equally despised. Our age may be afflicted with a strong tendency to the worship of mammon, but nobody adores mammon-worshippers. Even if they should succeed in gathering around them some cringing slaves who will do their bidding, for a consideration, they cannot buy friendship, nor fidelity.

The possession of wealth is a blessing when the possessor has the necessary wisdom to use his means for the furtherance of his own eternal welfare, and for the benefit of his fellowmen. The faculty for the accumulation of riches is a gift, which, like all other gifts, can be used for good, or for evil. But where it is not coupled with the wisdom that is, first of all, seeking for opportunities of doing good. It is a curse, and a snare. The opportunities for true benevolence are more evenly distributed among men than would appear on a superficial consideration of the subject. It does not take millions to spread sunshine all around, and to comfort and strengthen those who need aid and sympathy. Where the heart is filled with love for the children of men, it will find a way of expressing itself at the right time, in the right manner. But some have greater opportunities than others, and if they neglect them the responsibility is greater, and the condemnation will be in proportion to the responsibility.

A QUEEN'S VIEWS.

Queen Margherita, the mother of Victor Emmanuel, king of Italy, is by an English magazine credited with conservative views on the question of emancipation of women, which at present is causing quite a commotion among the ladies of England. The beloved Queen says she is absolutely opposed to any extravagant theories on that question, and adds that, "in whatever condition of life a woman may be placed, her first duty is the negative one of not giving up the qualities that distinguish her sex. Above all, she should guard against developing the traits of men. A blending of ancient reserve with modern independence would give us the ideal woman."

The Queen holds the old-fashioned opinion to be true that "women show their intellectuality by rearing healthy and great children, just as much as they do by writing books or painting pictures. The wife," she says, "who deliberately refuses to bring children into the world must have something wrong with her moral make-up." She endorses what she takes to be the views of President Roosevelt on the size of families, and says that "European women have begun to look for light to their sisters of the United States."

The Queen has spoken well on a subject of immense importance. Her words ought to have a good effect. But most of those who view the home from the lofty heights of thrones and palaces, and express an opinion from their standpoint, overlook the economic difficulties with which the great army of home-builders have to contend in an age of enormous expenses and sacrifices for military purposes, and for the maintenance of an idle class in luxury. If the necessary burdens were a little more evenly divided, as could be done by conservative, judicious legislation, the home would naturally flourish. The agitation for emancipation of women is not responsible for the conditions noted by the Queen. They spring from far different causes.

WORRYING ABOUT PEARY.

Lately anxiety has been expressed for the safety of Commander Peary, who has not been heard from since he commenced the last stages of his journey toward the North pole. But the worry is not shared by those most familiar with the plans of the explorer. According to the Brooklyn Eagle, the members of the Arctic club do not expect to hear from him until some time this fall. The secretary of the club recently stated that if Peary discovers the pole he might get free of the ice in August, and we would get the news of his triumph soon afterward. But if he failed we would know nothing until November, when the whalers would sail back into Dundee with news of his expedition.

According to the plans, Peary was to make his final dash for the Pole from a point 350 miles north of Cape Sabine, as soon as weather conditions would permit. He would have to cover a distance of about 500 miles across the trackless ice. He expected to make this trip in about a month, or six weeks, and then return to headquarters and await an opportunity of getting free of the ice and setting sail for New York. But plans for such trips cannot be laid beforehand and carried out with the precision of a Cook's tourist itinerary.

It would be curious if Peary and Wellman should meet near the Pole. The meeting of Stanley and Livingston in the interior of Africa is one of the notable events in the history of explorations. But the almost simultaneous arrival of the two American Arctic enthusiasts at the goal of their ambition, would be still more remarkable. It would be one of the facts that are stranger than fiction.

SOME HOT SUMMERS.

Whenever unusual conditions of temperature arise, speculation is rife as to the possible causes. Long, cold winters are supposed to be evidence of some change in the position of the earth relative to the plane of its orbit. Unusual summer heat cannot be accounted for on the same supposition, for if the north pole were drawing further south and coming our way, the summers ought to be cooler, too, and shorter than they are. The fact seems to be that the earth is passing through hot and cold waves alternately, and that the average weather conditions now are very nearly as they have been as far back as the observations of man take him.

Those who have paid attention to the subject have noticed some very hot summers in past years. In 1182, it is claimed, it was so hot that the Rhine

dried up, as it did partially, together with the Danube, in 1392. That it was more than warm in the summer of 1152 is indicated by the statement that during that season eggs were cooked in some places merely by being placed in the sand.

France, it is stated, experienced great heat in the years 1705 and 1713. In the years first mentioned, meat could be prepared for the table merely by exposing it to the rays of the sun, and between noon and 4 in the afternoon, it was certain death to venture out of doors. In the latter year it was so hot that many shops had to close, and the theaters did not open for three months, while not a drop of rain fell during that period.

New York had a disastrous heat wave in 1772. It is claimed that the principal thoroughfares resembled battlefields in miniature; people were struck down by the score, no fewer than 155 cases of sunstroke occurring on July 4, of whom nearly one-half died.

In 1851 the heat in London varied from 90 to 94 degrees in the shade; in Paris during a review, scores of soldiers fell victims to sunstroke, while at Aldershot men dropped dead at drill.

In July 1876, in Washington, D. C., the heat was so intense, that a prominent official declared the car-rails became so expanded by the action of the sun as to rise up in curved lines, drawing the bolts. In 1881 again we had 105 degrees in the shade, and in the same year 101 degrees was reached in England. But the day entitled to the distinction of being the hottest in the nineteenth century, in London, was July 28, 1885, when 102 degrees Fahrenheit was registered in the open air. July 7, 1888, 105 degrees Fahrenheit was recorded.

From the hot wave records of former years, and ages, it is evident that whatever permanent changes the earth's temperature may be undergoing, they are so slow as to be imperceptible to the student of history. Within the comparatively brief period embraced by authentic history, the conditions have remained practically unchanged. Hot waves and cold waves of unequal duration and intensity have succeeded one another, and science is as yet unable to explain their cause, or origin. It is undoubtedly true that the earth's water supply is diminishing, through evaporation, lakes and rivers drying up in many places, and this must have some influence upon the temperature of the affected regions, but otherwise all things seemingly remain as they were from the beginning.

The Black Hundreds terrify tens of thousands.

An extra session of the Legislature in August would insure a hot time.

People who live in glass houses must find it very hot this kind of weather.

If M. Stolypin succeeds in making a cabinet it will be very much of a mosaic.

A transatlantic steamer has been named the Samland. It sounds like it was engaged in the China trade.

Anyhow, Rockefeller did not buy any art galleries and leave them in Europe for the benefit of traveling Americans.

Chairman Knapp practically tells the railroads to hang their schedules on the outer wall, a thing they have not done heretofore.

Mr. Bryan will open the Democratic campaign in Missouri. In all political campaigns the great problem is, who will open a barrel?

The discovery of a gypsy moth parasite is announced. The problem is not solved but has become more like that of washing the river Rhine.

"J. P. Morgan, sentimentalist," is the latest role of the financier," says the Springfield Republican. And will he publish his notes of travel as "A Sentimental Journey?"

Twenty-five thousand dollars for attending a man seven days, even when that man is a Marshall Field, is a pretty big fee. The salaries of the McCalls and McCurdy's were, times of service considered, mere bagatelles in comparison.

An investigation into the disposal of coal lands in Utah will be a good thing in any event. For years there have been rumors of "gobbling" them up by great corporations. If such is the case it is well to know it; if not the case, it is still better to know it.

That one-third of the teachers in a certain county who took the examination for certificates failed, speaks very badly for them, and very well for the examination. Never lower the standard of attainment for teachers; make applicants come up to it.

That a great social war, involving the whole nation in a final class struggle for power, will result from present evils in our social and economic systems is predicted by Professor Charles Zuehlke of the University of Chicago. It will take something more than the word of a University of Chicago professor to make people believe it.

The Merchant Tailors' National Protective Association of America (what a name!) And "What's in a name?" proposes to make a protest to the President because an English tailor was brought over to give our soldiers' uniforms a proper cut and fit. The protesters will have much sympathy. It does seem rather strange that a competent American tailor could not be found to do the work. Fancy the French or German military authorities going to England to get a sartorial artist to tell them how to cut their military clothes!

TIME FOR STUDY AND SLEEP.

American Magazine. Mothers know that the newborn infant must sleep about twenty-two hours, and that this amount is so slowly lessened that the child still demands twelve hours when it is about 12 years old. It is quite likely that the normal

amount is not reduced to ten hours until 15 years of age or perhaps until 21 years. Nine hours may be required until well along in years. To let boys of 14 sit up until 10 o'clock and then rout them out at 6 is nothing short of criminal, but it is a long established custom. Lower animals can be quickly killed by depriving them of sleep—the boy who refuses to sleep is no exception, but perhaps he is so exhausted that he loses resistance to disease. Medical students not infrequently make the same mistake, forgetting that a tired brain never absorbs anything. The midnight oil frequently represents wasted time and money, and the student sleeps during the next day's lectures when he should be wide awake. A good test of exhaustion is the tendency to sleep during a dry lecture—and this is no joke.

ONE SIDED MORALITY.

New York Evening Post. Somewhat less than a year ago a citizen of Detroit gained for himself a few weeks of celebrity by erecting a statue to the Devil in his front yard. Last week the National Bill Posters' Association in convention at Chicago went to the world and the Devil. This Devil of the billboards is not the grim spirit with whom Martin Luther wrestled, but the operative Devil, debonaire, gay, and evilly smiling, but tempting the beholder to nothing more abandoned than some new condiment or mineral water. He is much the same courtly figure whom Life pictures saying farewell to Society just before Lent. He is too abstract to demoralize anybody. It would be as reasonable to detect evil influences in John Kendrick Bangs' characterizations of Pluto and Charon.

RAVAGES OF THE "LAZY WORM."

New York Tribune. A large district in the middle of Porto Rico, with a population of 100,000 is afflicted with "the lazy worm," and official efforts are being made to improve the individual condition. A hospital has been established at Albionito, with an endowment of \$15,000, and will do what it can to check the ravages of this minute reptile, the existence of which the old-time native Porto Rican never had the slightest notion of. Last year an American medical officer, Captain Ashford, treated 4,500 cases, and nearly all of them were cured. As a result the population are aroused to much enthusiasm, and the afflicted are applying in great numbers for treatment. Heretofore the malady has been deemed incurable.

JUST FOR FUN.

Conscientious. Conscientious Laborer—I am an experienced bricklayer, have not had a day's work for six months, and am looking for a job.

Builder—Well, I have a vacancy here; you can start right away. Laborer—I don't think I had better. Another fellow might come along who had been out of a job longer than I, and I shouldn't like to think I had deceived him of it.—Fliegende Blätter.

Making It Easy for Him.

"Your clock is always an hour fast," "Yes, you see my husband has got another job, and he has to be there at eight instead of nine, so I have put my clock an hour on, so that it should not seem so hard for him."—Megendorfer Blätter.

In Europe.

Lady (to servant seeking a place)—Haven't I seen you before?

Servant—Certainly, we were together last year in the bicycle club.—Flash.

Much feeding maketh a full man.—Philadelphia Record. The Hackman (at Niagara)—That's the Horseshoe Fall.

The Tourist (from Eden Valley)—I see. An' that there other one's the Horsepower Falls, eh?—Puck.

Upon—Do you get that "run-down feeling" every spring?

Downs—Every spring? Why, I've been hit by an auto once a week for the last two months.—Detroit Free Press.

Mayme—But why did you encourage young Greene if you intended to reject him?

Elyth—Why, I had to encourage him in order to carry out my intentions.—Chicago Daily News.

Mrs. Flannigan—Oh hear that strapping! Mrs. O'Tourke rules her husband with a rod of iron.

Mrs. Flannigan—She do not; she tows me herself that all she ever uses on him is a rollin'-pin.—Town and Country.

"Is that actress so devoted to her art as to be capable of great self-sacrifice?" "Sure she is," answered the manager. "There's scarcely any chance she wouldn't take for the sake of an advertisement."—Washington Star.

"Mr. Jones," said the office boy, "I got ter get off dis afternoon. Me grandmother is dyin'."

"I've something for you to do today, Johnnie," said Mr. Jones, "but you may go at 4 o'clock."

"Aw! wot good is 4 o'clock?"—Judge.

CASINO

Opposite the Postoffice, TONIGHT.

The Belle of Vera Cruz Great Comedy and Chorus. 10, 25, 50 Cents.

Berlin-Jones

is the name of the stationery used by people who know.

Schramm's is the place you can get it in Salt Lake City. In variety of tints, sizes, shapes and prices. It is certainly in a class all alone.

COME IN AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

SCHRAMM'S,

WHERE THE CARS STOP.

The Great Prescription Drug Store.

JOHN C. CUTLER, JR.

INVESTMENT BANKER.

(Established 1882.) BOND, SUGAR STOCKS, BANK STOCKS. Other High Grade Investments Bought and Sold. Both Phones 127. 24 Main St.

SALT AIR!
 Week Commencing July 30th.
 Afternoons 2:30; Evenings 8:30
SEE AMERICA FIRST.
 CALIFORNIA CALAMITY.
 A NIGHT IN WONDERLAND..
 ADMISSION FREE.

Sponges
 What is more Cooling or more pleasant than a sponge bath this weather.
 Splendid selection of Bath or Toilet Sponges, in fact, we have just what you need in the sponge line from the big, tough, durable buggy Sponge to the fine silk toilet sponge for baby.
Free Delivery to All Parts Of the City.
Willes-Horne Drug Co.,
 By the Monument, Phone 247, Deseret News Bldg.

NURSES! Take Notice
 In order to meet the frequent inquiries of physicians for nurses we have inaugurated a
Free Registration Bureau.
 for the nurses of Salt Lake. Kindly stop and register and greatly oblige
HALLIDAY DRUG CO.,
 S. W. Cor. 1st So. and State Sts.

Feather Duster Sale!
 Feather dusters one-third off; small, large, light and heavy, split turkey quills so fine that they will not mar the most dainty furniture, strong as the rock of ages, for this week only, 25c up. Both phones, 167. Remember the number.
44 MAIN STREET.
 Antee Brice Drug Co.

New Anthracite
 Delivered direct from the mine to the consumer at \$9.00 per ton until further notice.
BAMBERGER COAL COMP'Y
 161 Meighn Street. Phone 2000.

When You Notice the Table
 Incompletely furnished, make a note to come in and get what you need of us. The most complete line of table silver is to be found at

Park's
 ESTABLISHED 1862
 JEWELRY STORE 170 MAIN ST. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.
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OPENS JULY 1, 1906,

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 (Established 1882.) BOND, SUGAR STOCKS, BANK STOCKS. Other High Grade Investments Bought and Sold. Both Phones 127. 24 Main St.

WHITE EMBROIDERED Dress Linens at Half Price!
 To Make Room for Fall Goods All White Embroidered Dress Linens for Sale This Week at HALF PRICE.
 Fashionable White Embroidered Dress Linens; embroidered in white and colors; 27 to 32 inches wide; smooth, fine weave and soft finish; every thread pure linen; prices range from 40c to \$1.50 per yard; during the week we sell them at—
HALF PRICE.
PARASOLS Right in the season, when there is great demand for stylish Parasols, we have decided to sell them at Half Price. Our entire line of Ladies' and Children's white, colored and fancy Parasols, including the Ladies' Suit Case Parasols, easily folded and takes up little room. During the week will be sold at **HALF PRICE.**
Z. C. M. I. Where you get the Best **Z. C. M. I.**
 OUR DRUG DEPT. IS AT 112-114 MAIN STREET.

Sale Continues
 Shirts are going fast, some left at 25c, 35c, 40c and 50c. For the next few days we offer a lot of \$1.25 shirts for 75c
SPECIAL.
 We have added to our sale Men's Balbriggan Undershirts or Drawers, for 25c
 You have never before bought Mother's Friend Waists, 25c at
CUTLER BROS CO. 36 MAIN STREET.

GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS.
Real Comfort in Soft Shirts.
 A cool, well made Shirt will contribute much toward making one comfortable these hot days.
 We suggest the Soft Shirt with cuffs attached, with attached collars or to wear with white collars, just as suits your special requirements.
 Our \$1.50 Soft Shirt is one of which we are specially proud. They come in a big variety of colors, in stripes, checks, figures and other pretty patterns.
 You will appreciate them better if you see them. Something good tomorrow—Buster will be here.
ONE PRICE. J. P. Gardner 126-128 MAIN ST. THE QUALITY STORE.

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