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SALT LAKE CITY, - JUNE 26, 1903

WE MUST WATCH AND WAIT

A morning paper makes much of purported interview (by whom is not made to appear) with Hydrographer Newell, in regard to alleged swindling schemes by which money is said to be extorted from unsuspecting settlers in the arid and semi-arid regions, offers being made to give information as to lands which will be first benefited by

the national irrigation act. If there are any such schemes affoat of course they are fraudulent, and the public should be warned against them. But the whole story seems to lack confirmation, and we would have paid no attention to it but for the following paragraphs in the editorial touching on the subject and which are misleading in their intimations. The Herald of Wednesday

"In the same interview Mr. Newell says that nebody, not even the depart-ment itself, knows what lands are to be irrigated by the government, a state-ment that is of special interest in view announcements from time time that sites had been selected in one state and another for irrigation works under government supervision. If no sites have been selected we may as well get ready to make another strong pull together for the particular project

in which we are interested.

"And this is the very thing that has caused all the hesitation on the part of the government. There are so man advantages and its coterie of support-ers, that the government has found a ice next to impossible. The citizens of no state are all agreed on a given proposition. There are differences in Utah over the Utah lake plan; there are differences in Arizona over the Salt river and San Carlos schemes, differences everywhere.

"No doubt these are honest differences, but it has become quite apparent that unless the men who have in-fluence in such matters reach an agreement it will be a long time before the money received from the sale of government lands in the arid and semi-arid states is converted into reservoirs and irrigating ditches. There is enough money on hand to make a beginning, but there will be no beginning until sached by the people most interested.

The facts are that everything possible has been done concerning the Utah lake proposition. Before any "strong pull" can be made more than has been brought to bear, a preliminary examination must be completed by the government experts employed for the purpose. Then there must be a full report from the engineering department as to the feasibility of the undertaking. It was to obtain this government work that Attorney F. S. Richards went to Washington and had his important conferences with the government officials there. They resulted in the direct assurance that the preliminary investigations should be made at once, and Mr. Newell gave the word positively during his visit here after Mr. Richards' return, that the work should proceed with all possible dispatch.

The government must first be satisfied that the watershed from which the lake receives its suppply will furnish sufficlent water during the dry seasons for the purposes intended. Then the engineering possibilities will have to be determined, and also the most feasible method of conserving the water of the lake, of limiting the evaporation, and of conveying the water to the users entitled to it and of irrigating lands now uncultivated. All this is to be done as soon as practicable and the work is under way.

It is of no use to intimate that there is hindrance because "no sites have been selected," and that 'an agreement has to be reached by the people most interested," for there is nothing now to be done but to wait for the completion of the preliminary government work we have here explained. Mr. Newell was very earnest in his expressions of determination that it should be pushed as rapidly as possible. The Utah lake site has been selected for this examination, and nothing that the people here can do it present will expedite it. That remains with the government officials and experts.

The question may be asked, suppose, after all that is stated has been accomplished, and it appears that there would not be a sufficient supply from he lake, to warrant the expenditure of he government money required to be applied for the reclamation of arid or semi-arid lands, in addition to the irriration of the farms now tilled and the supply owned by Salt Lake city, would tot the people here have to re-imburse the government for the great expense nvolved, and thus be greatly out of socket for nothing? That query can se get at rest, for Mr. Newell gave his word, that not only should the examnation be conducted without cost to he people here, but should come out of be government fund provided for such work, and should not even be charged igainst Utah's quota of the sum to be spended under the national irrigation aw. This can be fully relied upon, ven though it has not appeared in

So the dubious may possess their ouls in patience, and those who do not nderstand the "true inwardness" of be movement should learn the facts store attempting to 'explain them;

rint before.

and sensationalists should try some other themes for newspaper comment than those that tend to east doubt on the great and important work which will be of such immense benefit to this region. Even if it should turn out that the results of the Utah take proposition will not warrant the expenditure of the necessary amount to accomplish the work designed, because a sufficient area of arid land could not be relaimed to come within the law's re quirements, the official report of the cientific investigations that would be made would be of inestimable value for future operations by our people. For it is certain that to Utah lake

water supply which will be essential o their interests. Meanwhile, let It be understood that othing at present stands in the way of that government preliminary work that must be prosecuted, before any further action need to or can profitably be taken by the people of this city and county.

must the people of Salt Lake and Utah

counties look, in time to come, for that

HEAT PREDICTED.

An eastern weather prophet promises the country that it will have no lack of heat this summer. According to him the weather will soon proceed to even things up under the law of averages. The temperature which has been withheld from June's portion will be superadded to the thermometric scale of the months to come. Anyone in this region should sympathize with the eastern people if to the generally hot spell must be added, this year, enough heat to make up for the loss so far. The railroads ought then, in mercy run cheap excursions to this valley, so that the greatest possible number can ob tain fresh air and a new lease of life. During the abnormal weather of the past months, here we have had beautiful days and delightfully cool nights. The American public should know where to go during the over-heated season, in order to enjoy existence.

HAVE METALS LIFE?

Recently efforts have been made by scientists to show that there is, really, no dividing line between organic and inorganic matter, or that so-called inorganic matter may properly be said to have "life," as well as the forms of matter that usually are regarded as "living." In accordance with this tendency, the theory that metals can suffer from diseases, and be cured, has to some extent been adopted by some German savants.

The American Inventor says that Professor Heyn has been studying the changes in Aron under all grades of temperature, and he holds that the metal passes through various stages of disease that produce structural changes just as cells change in form, size, and position in the forms com monly called organic. He heated copper in order to find why that metal suffers from overheating, and his conclusion, is that it becomes poisoned with copper protoxid, which so sickens it that its structure changes and partially breaks down, Further, German metallurgists have come to speak as a matter of course of the life that unfolds itself in steel under various temperatures that are applied to it in working Poison this steel with hydrogen

or hydrogenous matter and you sicken it so decidedly that it gets into a condition where it is brittle as if it had been ruined in tempering.

As another illustration of the proposition under consideration, it is mentioned that pure glycerine can not be frozen by ordinary means, even if they produce a temperature as low as 20 deg. below zero, until a bit of glycerin that has already been frozen is introduced. But as soon as this crystal of frozen glycerin is in, the rest of the glycerin begins to freeze. This process is nothing more or less than inoculating an inorganic substance with crystals in order to breed in it the condition of crystallization, they say. All this is very interesting, and is, no doubt, true. But the fact remains that there is a well defined line of separation between organic and inorganiforms of existences. This line may be so fine, as to defy human power of observation, but that it is there, facts prove. There is, in the same way a line between plant life and animal life. though to human observation it may appear that the two blend, as the colors in the rain bow. Yet, the line of de markation is there clear enough. We may speak of metals as "living;" yet, that can but be in a figurative sense of that word. The manifestations in metals are essentially different from the functions of life, as commonly observed and understood.

GOOD WORDS FOR SALT LAKE.

We clip the following from the Anaconda, Mont., Standard, as it shows due appreciation of our beloved city and the progress it is making:

J. R. Wharton returned last evening days reveiling in the beauties and loveliness of Zion and attended the banquet tendered to Senator Clark by the Commercial club Wednesday night. Therewere 300 guests at the banquet, which was one of the most elaborate function ever given in the Saintly city. Mr Whatton was much impressed with what he saw in Sait Lake, especially he magnificent homes and great pubbuildings and parks.

Everything in Salt Lake is big." said Mr. Wharton. "The Temple is a great big, grand thing; Saltair is a big thing; the Salt palace is a big thing; the county and city building is a big thing, and the streets are big and the blocks are big-all laid out by a great big man, Brigham Young, The visitor who sees the sights and beauties of Sait Lake and knows who laid out the city cannot help but express admiration for Brigham Young, I walked up t Young's statue and when I stood in front of it I took my hat off. A friend asked me why I took off my hat, and I said, "I am standing before a great man, sir," and there were several near nons, for my remark, coming from a stranger, seemed to please them."
Mr. Wharton says that Sait Lake is coking its prettiest now, and he saw

many trees and plots of grass and flow o Columbia gardens. Dr. Renick and banquet, expect to return home today

father clause. The farmers are happy making hay while the sun shines.

A circus bill always contains a grand-

The Manchurlan question is getting be as irritating as a child's,

"Motor 'intoxication' comes from irinking in too much pleasure, Great Salt Lake may be losing some

water but it hesn't lost its savor. When a woman eats match heads with suicidal intent she must be light

The days of the strawberry are num-And so, too, are the berries

Santos Dumont files just as high as the owner of the most costly automobile in the world.

Because Mexico is going on to a gold basis is no evidence that she has a

These delays in the ratification of the Panama canal treaty serve as a strong stimulant to Senator Morgan.

In Belgrade they are shouting, "Long live King Peter!" But the question involuntarily arises, How long?

At the St. Louis fair Kentucky should put a feud on exhibition. By way of exhibit it would be sul generis.

There is reason to believe that Sheriff Goriell would prefer to have an elephant to the Chattanooga on his Sir Thomas Lipton is being much

know is what will be his fate in the cup An ex-Untah Indian agent says that people expect too much of the Indians.

feted but what he would now like to

Every man at some time in his life has his chances. Being mixed, he usually hasn't judgment to choose the

About all they expect is their reserva-

Whatever of soreness there may have been between the German and American mavies has been removed by the Kiel-y cure.

More than one hundred and fifty books on the war in South Africa have been published. Which fact makes the war almost a battle of the books.

And now ex-Postmaster-General Charles Emory Smith is going to reply to Mr. Tulloch's charges. What a mare's nest that man did stir up!

It might be wise to put on that peti-

tion of protest that Mr. Hay will forward to the Russian government the words: "If not delivered in ten days, please return.' Two employes of the Washington

postoffice have been indicted for par-

ticipation in the mail pouch frauds. A man who will participate in a mail pouch fraud deserves to be bagged. A prominent young society man of St. Louis, for no apparent reason, suis cided the other day. For a young

man just starting in life nothing could

be more suicidal than to kill himself. "A Chicago teamster cleaned up \$52,-000 in one day in the Klondike mines, says the Record-Herald. Many a bank cashler has cleaned up more than that in one day and gone to Canada enjoy it.

There are seventeen condemned murderers in New York state awaiting execution. It is a terrible comment on our civilization, while the thought of their fate makes one shudder. So many executions will seem like wholesale slaughter.

FOURTH OF JULY PRECAUTIONS.

American Medicine

Good parents and really patriotic citi-zens have long dreaded the annual epidemic of deaths, accidents, tetanus, in-creased illness, etc., which has invar-lably followed the noisy Fourth of July. The more noise the more death and in-jury, but the less patriotism, is a pretty safe rule. Regret must therefore be ex-pressed for the public declaration of the mayor of an eastern city that he believes in the firecracker Fourth. Perhaps that is a better plan than to pub licly condemn the toy cannon, etc., and privately condone all offenses against the unexpected law. The toy pistol boy is often the criminal in the making. The "Chicago idea" is said to be to celebrate noislessly by means of good literature, speeches, etc., but Minnea-polis tries to abolish the noise-making and replace it by innocent games and athletic sports. These methods are surely more hygienic and will cheat the doctors out of their yearly crop of em-ergency cases and accidents.

Newburyport News.

Young America should be given every opportunity to whoop it up in celebrattion of the glorious anniversary, but such celebration should not go to the such celebration should not go to the point of endangering the lives of those who may be taking no part in the celebration, while it may be that some should be protected from the results of their own folly. Missing eyes, maimed hands, or in some cases, the death of the victim, have no place in the proper celebration of the day, yet after every Fourth a certain number of these casualties are reported. The city of Lawrence has addotted regulaof these casualties are reported. The city of Lawrence has adopted regula-tions prohibiting the sale of pistols or similar firearms during the observahas found it necessary to pass a regu-lation forbidding the placing of explo-sives on the car tracks of the city, this having been a favorite form of amuse ment in the past, and some very fear-ful results having been obtained. In many places such regulations are ne-cessary and where they are they should be made and enforced. The day will be enjoyed fully as well, and the results will be more satisfactory.

Springfield Republican.

It is good to see how welcome is the suggestion that the time has come to mitigate the horrors of the Fourth of July, and how much purpose there is to take hold of this important matter in a practical way. In Chicago, Mayor Harrison has issued a proclamation prohibiting the discharge of firearms and fireworks in the streets, alleys, and back yards, while the sale or gift of toy pistols or metal caps to children is absolutely prohibited. But Young America will be allowed to carry its firecrackers and torpedoes to large vacant lots and there indulge the irrepresent sible propensity for the burning of gun-powder. Meanwhile the superintendent of schools, in an effort to inculcate some thought for the higher meaning of the day, has caused to be distributed in the public schools a "talk" on the "heroism of the men who fought for

Milwaukee Wisconsin. The enthusiasm of patriots should not be measured by the volume of sound they can produce by using fulminants, and it certainly should not be permitted to endanger the lives of those who prefer to celebrate in other

and less dangerous ways. The public's right to a safe enjoyment of the day is more important than the humoring of whims of the careless

GERMAN SINGERS.

Cleveland Plain Dealer. Baltimore is being entertained by a concourse of sweet sounds from the 6,000 singers of the Northeastern Saengerbund who are assembled in that city. Incidentally it may be remarked that there will be little entertainment in the week's program for those dilet-tantes who dote exclusively on rantime music and the popular ballads of the

New York Mail and Express. We cannot have in this country a musical aristocracy without a musical democracy on whose shoulders it can stand. The missionary work of the German Saengerfests should be encouraged until every popular organization has its musical side-until the people has its musical side—until the people in their gatherings do their own singing, or delegate their most musically accomplished members to do it for them, instead of hiring outsiders. When they do that we may depend upon it that there will be more opportunities for the musically accomplished.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"Discourses on War," by William Ellery Channing, is a little volume which can be read with profit, in these days of military ambition. Mr. Chan-ning took oceasion to speak, from the pulpit, in no uncertain terms, condensing the spirit of militarism as contrary to the spirit of the gospel. His arguments are indisputable. The discourses re introduced by Edwin D. Mead, who tells about the circumstances that in-spired them. The book is published for the Inter-National Union, Boston.

summer number of Leslie's Weekly is replete with interesting articles, illustrated. One feature is an ar-ticle on an undertaking supported by a number of prominent men and women It is known as the Oppenheimer treatnent for alcoholism and drug addiction The writer refers to a talented Brazil-ian woman who left her home for New York, the journey occupying thirty-two days, to commence treatment. She sail. ed for her country a few days ago, returning "entirely relieved of the craving for wines and liquors" brought on by "six years' addiction."

In the National Magazine for July Dr. A. E. Winship tells how Boston is preparing to welcome America's teachers, 25,000 strong, early in July. Mr. Chapple's "Affairs at Washington," is James Matlock Scovel's "Side Lights on Lincoln," tells of Grant's loyalty to his chief in 1884. John Howard Todd's "American Invasion of Canada" fore-casts the annexation of the Dominion, Dallas Lore Sharp, George T. Richard-son, J. A. Mitchell, May Ellis Nichols, Waldon Fawcett, Frederick W. Coburn, Charles Ferguson, Frank Putnam, Frank M. Sparks, Marion C. Hallett and Joe Mitchell Chapple contribute other articles and departments, dealing with outdoor life, art, etc.—Boston, Mas.,

A feature of Leslie's Monthly for July is a series of reminiscent stories of boys, by Judge Henry A. Shute, besides an installment of E. W. Hornung's ser-ial. There is a thrilling account of an orchid hunter's trip through Venezuela and a description of the curious industry of buying and selling wild beasts the third of the articles on "The Modedn Sallor," takes up the little known tramp ships, and there is a sketch of that famous frontier judge, Isaac C Parker. Marginalia has two good stor-les and there is a capital literary puz-zle in "Men, Women and Books."—New

SAIT TITTE KT TOTE GEO.D. PYPER LAKE I HEALKE MANAGER

AMELIA BINGHAM

TONIGHT

"A Modern Magdalen.'

Matinee Tomorrow

THE CLIMBERS.

Tomorrow Night (by Special Arrange-"THE FRISKY MRS. JOHNSON," By Clyde Fitch.

WITH Wilton Lackaye.

James Carew.
James Kearney.
Maude T. Cordon.
Carl St. Aubyn.
W. L. Abingdon.
Ernest Lawferd.
George Spink. Bijou Fernan lez. Frances Ring, Adeylyn Wesley, Helene Lackaye, Georgia Cross, George Spink, Lillian Wright, Wm. Moore.

Salt Lake & Los Angeles Ry.

BATHING SEASON AT ITS HEIGHT.

Water Delightful and Easy of Access from New Bath Houses. 400 IN DEEP WATER.

Dancing Every Afternoon and Evening.

Edison's Electric Theatre, Continuous Performances.

TIME TABLE:

Arrive Salt Lake: Leave Salt Lake: No. 1 1:30 p.m. No. 2 10:35 a.m. No. 4 2:30 p.m. 3 - 3:45 p.m. 4:20 p.m. No. 5 5:45 p.m. No. 7 7:45 p.m. No. 8 6:20 p.m. 9:30 p. m. No. 10. 8:00 p.m. No. 11* 11:30 p.m. No. 12* 9:45 p. m

'Sunday's last train leaves Saltair at 9:00 p. m. Trains from 1st South and 4th West Streets.

I. E. LANGFORD, Mer.



NE of the busiest weeks of a big, busy season has almost passed and we're going to make the closing day the most interesting of all by naming some

Extraordinary Bargains.

From 3 o'clock p.m. until 9 p.m. Satuaday (tomorrow) we offer our entire stock of New Shirt

Waists at an Actual Cut of Just One-half from the regular price.

The sale will include everything in Wash Waists in cotton and linen fabrics, consisting of Oxfords, Damasks. Canvasses, Linens, Lawns, Tissues and all fancy weaves.

SIX HOURS OF UNPRECEDENTED WAIST SELLING.

38c	4.50 WAIST	\$2.25
50c	5.00 WAIST	\$2.50
63c	6,00 WAIST	\$3.00
75c	7.00 WAISTS	\$3.50
144 .	8.00 WAIST	\$4.00
****	9.00 WAISTS	\$4.50
TAXA TO THE PARTY OF	10.00 WAISTS	\$5.00
A R R R TO TO THE R	12.50 WAISTS	\$6.25
	50c 63c	50c 500 WAIST 607 WAIST 608 WAIST 607 WAIST

CASH SALE. NO EXCHANGES. NO APPROVALS.

THERE'LL BE A MIGHTY RUSH.

DON'T BE LATE.

During the Shirt Waist Sale Saturday afternoon and even-ing we will offer our entire line of Shirt Waist Suits at Haif



More Saturday Afternoon and Evening Specials. Another Entire Line of Ladies' black lace drop stitch

Our entire line of Children's white and colored

PARASOLS



50c on the Dollar.

HOSIERY.

Sold regular at 35c to 50c pair, \$ to 9 p. m. Satur.

LADIES' CORSETS, sold regular at 75c a pair-only 25c.

TO MAKE IT MORE INTERESTING

AMOSKEAG GINGHAMS will be sold at 5 cents per yard. RED RIBBON MADRAS 21/2 cents per yard.

A. B. C. ZEPHYR GINGHAM, 21/2 cents per yard.

WEST END COTTON CHALLIES 21/2 cents per yard. Only 10 yards to a customer,

These goods are sold regular at 7% cents to 10 cents per yard.

You can't realize the extent of above wonderful offerings unless you come and see. 3 to 9 p. m. Sat-DON'T BE LATE.

Our

Prescription Trade ls not small,

Our accuracy is well known. The medicine and the doctor's prescription tally always, As an accountant would say to you "it proves," We have every means at hand

to give you the very best ser-We are known for reliability and promptness.

Drug Store, 'Phone 148.

The Time Has Come

When Lagoon must be placed in the list of Utah's many attractions, Many people, even now, are placing it first on that list.

ROUND TRIP, 50 cents. TRAINS LEAVE-6:30, 9:00, 11 a.m.; 1:30 3:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 p.m.

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