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MODERN VILLAGE COMMUNITIES.

The drawing of farm lands in Millard county next month calls attention to the fact that modern farm homes can be created with little of the hardship that characterized the earlier village communities in the West.

One company is laying out a modern town in which electric lights, lithia water piped into the house, and daily trains on the railway line that connects Salt Lake and Los Angeles are announced as features.

It was not like this in other days. Yet the pioneering of early times in Utah was not all hardship, and the influences of culture and civilization among the pioneer villages were almost as busily at work, if using less effective means, as they are today. Several conditions in Utah helped to alleviate the otherwise desolate situation of the early settlers. As pointed out by one of Professor Paul's articles on Utah the separate farms here were usually much smaller in area than those of most other parts of the country. The pioneer farmers, moreover, little towns or villages, and did not scatter their homes about on the farming tracts as is the usual custom elsewhere. Each valley or farming group was, from the outset, a real village community. There were several reasons for this permanent peculiarity in the grouping of the farm-homes of Utah. First there was the strong desire for human companionship, which was the more insistent because of the loneliness and desert-like solitude of the country at that time, no centers of civilization being near. Secondly, the danger from attacks by predatory Indian bands or from border ruffians, was always imminent, though neither of these dangers was ever unusually great in this State, owing, chiefly, to the fact that the people treated the Indians with great kindness, and to the further fact that mining camps, the proverbial western centers for "bad men" and outlaws, were not developed in Utah until permanent population had become so great and so well centered in large towns as to exert a strong influence against those forms of lawlessness usual in western camps. A third element making for the concentration of the settlers was the necessity for co-operation in making canals and in lending such mutual assistance in every form of enterprise as alone could have made a success of any of it in the isolated distance from the markets of the world, and the extreme difficulty of procuring labor-saving machinery, tools, and the ordinary appliances of industry. In the fourth place, the counsel of the religious leaders was that the people should keep close together for the sake of religious communion and education, as well as of industrial and commercial co-operation. Last, but not least, the sufficient stream of pure canyon water, which was necessary to the town life of any considerable numbers of families, was limited to places rather widely separated. This condition of itself would have dictated the aggregation of the colonists in many places, apart from the other considerations noted. At all events, the population of Utah was always of the village-community type, and from this fact of aggregation there resulted a number of important consequences.

There has never been much distinction here between the urban and the rural populations. Owing to the socializing tendencies of the town village, each had its places of meeting, of amusement, and education, within the reach of all. The public meetings, of which several were almost always held each week, the free method of choosing the speakers in religious gatherings from the midst of the congregation itself, the weekly Sunday school, and the various religious organizations for both young and old, all tended to socialize and make similar the culture and proficiency in public affairs of the people as a whole. The almost universal practice of singing in public assemblies of all sorts, with a corresponding resort to song in the homes of the people, made it an easy matter to get up ward concerts while a village dramatic society would each winter make a try at staging some popular or standard play. In the winter season, dancing was practically universal; good ball-room music, orderly conduct, and proficiency and propriety in dancing, were at such a premium in the days before traveling troupes could be seen or heard that the refining influence of this beautiful amusement never was known to lapse into vulgarity or indecency. On the contrary, the weekly or monthly "grand ball" was always a stately affair, in which the bashful maiden was trained to grace in action, to vivacity in speech and manner, and to taste in personal adornment; while the awkward youth and the boorish mountaineer were given the discipline of courtly manners and genteel behavior. The old as well as the young attended the dancing parties, and the art itself was at so high a standard for both the variety of dances and the skill of the attendants that the village balls were the admiration of strangers as well as the inexpensive and effective means of local entertainment. In those and other ways the spirit of fraternity, of equality, and participation in public affairs was constantly stimulated, until the rural communities were almost as proficient in the way of city life as

were the people of the metropolis itself.
It would be an interesting study now to note the life and growth of the modern farm villages, now provided with irrigating water from the great reservoirs, with hydrant water service for house and garden, with electric light and power right at hand, and with the advantage of daily train service into the metropolis and other centers of civilization. It is the modern form of the village community of the past.

THE CIVIC LEAGUE.

From Salt Lake citizens, through an organization known as the "Civic League," has come an announcement that a meeting is to be held to consider the matter of beautifying the City, and of working for a plan of government designed to get the tax receipts into one large volume and pour them upon the streets, cutting off all side channels into the pockets of supernumerary office holders.

The problem of decreasing the battalions of those who serve the city's salary list, and increasing the street working force is one which all cities are now considering, some seriously, others with a promise that the matter is soon to become serious.

And Salt Lake City cannot escape the general trend of events towards a keen study of the civic system.

The economic interests that demand a civil service for the nation, will inevitably demand it for the states, and for the city. To pay the bill while politicians change fire chiefs and police chiefs, turning out new men of long experience while new men must be taken in to demoralize the service while they learn the duties assigned to them, is not a pleasing feature, especially when considered in connection with the fact that politicians professionally run a party and a city for their own benefit and not for the general welfare. Their army, when it breaks into office holding, can always be trimmed to advantage, and it carries its own recruiting force to make up for all deficiencies.

Whether the Galveston or the Des Moines Plan, or some new plan, devised here, would be best to meet present problems is a proper subject for investigation.

Everyone who has an opinion of a place where a saving could be made by changing the present form of government should make his idea known to the Civic League. Every paper, naturally, would give much space to the exploitation of these ideas. And perhaps in the end something may come of it of infinite value.

The Civic League's meeting of next Friday night may be followed by many other meetings, and that this organization may now become the center of a vast field of thought and discussion is a wish which the trend of events, it seems, will inevitably fulfill.

DULL TIMES AND THE CAUSE.

It may be well, sometimes, to whistle to keep up courage, or to sing away hard times when the pinch is felt quite keenly. But the level-headed citizen, in addition to whistling and singing, takes in the situation as it is and governs himself accordingly.

Only the other day a prominent local business man made the remark that business, as a rule, is very far from flourishing. The merchants, he said, feel the depression to a larger extent than the public is aware of. He suggested that a word of warning just now, especially as to the habit of running into debt, would be timely. Many merchants, he said, can no longer afford to carry large outstanding accounts. They sell goods at reduced rates, but their expenses are not reduced, and unless they are exceptionally strong financially, the credit system will drive them to the wall.

These suggestions seem to us to be very timely. We believe the habit of running into debt, when not necessary, should be discouraged at all times. It is always easy to get into debt but difficult to get out. There are some lines in which retrenchment can be practiced to advantage, if the intention is to avoid debt. Our age is an amusement mad. A great deal of money spent on all kinds of trashy amusements and frivolities ought to be spent for groceries, clothing, education, good literature and elevating pursuits. The evenings wasted on nonsense might be spent in the home, the church, the lecture hall. This would turn a great many dollars into legitimate channels of trade.

We understand this City has not felt the depression to the extent that many other cities, east and west, have felt it. The reason that it has suffered at all is, in our candid opinion, the internal strife for which the so-called American party dictators must bear the responsibility. "A home divided against itself cannot stand." Where there is strife business interests suffer. Lincoln expressed the view that the government itself was in danger under conditions that render half the population free and the other half slaves. But that is, virtually, the aim of those dictators, on a small scale. They propose to exclude one-half of the citizens here from all the privileges and prerogatives granted them by law, and render them tax-payers without representation or influence upon public affairs. Of course they deny this—sometimes, but at other times they prove it. But for this un-American warfare our City would now be prosperous beyond the most sanguine expectations. There would not be a number of empty houses. There would not be any complaint of dull times. Our problem is to eliminate anti-Americanism from the discussion of public questions. That would mean harmony and unity of effort. That would mean an influx of settlers and home-seekers, and prosperity.

IN DEFENSE OF THE SAINTS.

We find in the North London Illustrated of June 11 a brief, illustrated article on the Latter-day Saints, under the significant caption, "A Malignant Sect." The North London Illustrated is an excellent magazine published at South Tottenham, London, near the new headquarters of the London conference, by the people of the metropolis itself.

ference, by the Tottenham station. The writer gives a fine picture of the hotel that has been changed into a church, and prints an interview with Elder Peterson. The writer says:

"Probably there is no more misunderstood religious body than the Latter-day Saints, and as a good deal of ill-considered matter has appeared in papers the conductors of which ought to know better, we readily devote some space to an attempt to disabuse the minds of many of our readers of points concerning which the Latter-day Saints are seriously misunderstood."

He then explains that the Manifesto of President Woodruff was the end of the practice of polygamy in the Church, and states that the sermons of the missionaries are strictly in accordance with Scriptures. On this latter point he says:

"We claim to teach more of the Bible than any other sect in the world. We adhere to the Bible strictly, and believe its teachings literally," said Mr. Peterson, and those who have attended other, and the meetings of the Latter-day Saints in Tottenham will agree that their missionaries are well calculated to remind us of the scribe who over ready was to quote authorities for what he wrote, for their addresses are always made up of an expert marshalling of hundreds of quotations from the Bible."

The article quotes Elder Peterson on some features of the religious practices of the Saints, and closes as follows:

"What we would like you to tell your readers is that we don't ask them to accept or reject anything we teach without thoroughly studying the matter, but we do say if they can give us anything better than we already have we shall be glad to see something of them," was the good natured parting shot of Mr. Peterson, who, with his assistants, has been very hard at work in conjunction with willing understrappers in getting Markfield in order. Already at the services there a number of baptisms have taken place and converts are being gathered in. We see no reason why the Latter-day Saints in Tottenham may not fairly be wished in Biblical language "Good luck in the name of the Lord."

Fair-minded people in the world know that the Church and Church leaders are being maligned, and many of them feel it a duty to enter a protest against the spirit of persecution that is, really, a stain on our civilization and a disgrace to our age, as well as a serious menace. We cannot but believe that this spirit of fair-mindedness will finally triumph both at home and abroad.

A cheroot is the root of much evil.

Not a Roland for an Oliver, but a Hobson for an Okuma.

Thus far the wave of prosperity has not been a tidal wave.

The popular campaign fund doesn't seem to be very popular.

When a man admits he's wrong everybody says he's right.

To be popular, listen to everybody's advice but give none yourself.

Everybody knows a self-made man, but who knows a self-made woman?

A company doing business without a license takes a great many liberties.

A hold-up is the worst application of the law of supply and demand there is.

The "Black Hand" never commits any crime when it has the "bracelets" on.

The speeches of Judge Taft and Mr. Bryan show that they are on speaking terms.

A man can burn his candle at both ends, but fortunately he can only burn his fingers at one end.

Grapes are very sour this year, their price putting them beyond the reach of all but the rich few.

The probate judge of Mitchell county, Kansas, is Mrs. Levi Cooper. A Daniel come to judgment.

What have Maine and Vermont done that Julius Caesar Burrows should be indicted on them as a speaker?

To ride the famous Fairview trick mule all that is necessary is that the rider shall screw his courage to the sticking place.

In storm and stress, between black-guarding and blessing, between friend and foe, Governor Charles E. Hughes holds his rudder true.

"A fool and his money may be soon parted, but the supply never seems to give out," says an exchange. The supply of what, fools or money?

The Springfield, Ill., special grand jury is doing well in finding indictments. Now let the trial court and petit jury make some examples.

It appears that Colonel Scott, superintendent of the military academy at West Point, was himself, when a cadet, suspended for hazing. Set a hater to catch a hater.

One would naturally think that Holland and Venezuela would appeal to The Hague tribunal. But perhaps a court of arbitration, like a prophet, hath no honor in its own country and in its own house.

"When a girl likes to go sailing and feel her nose with a man it's a sign she won't after she marries him," says the New York Press. If a girl likes to feel her nose why doesn't she use her fingers instead of using a man to do it?

Judge M. L. Ritchie seems to be of the opinion that there is more or less collusion in many of the divorce cases that come before the courts. The judge's opinion is shared by a large part of the people. The divorce cases are so numerous and there are so many defaults that collusion seems to be the only explanation for them. Divorces for any cause are always regrettable, but when they are the result of agreement, they become an outrage upon the law. Where there is a well founded suspicion of fraud they should be denied. Judge Ritchie's course will do much to uphold the dignity of the law. It is to be hoped

It will be followed by the courts throughout the state.

In Philadelphia, money for time loans, good for nine months, is quoted at 3 1/2 per cent interest, and is said to be plentiful at that low rate. If so, the situation to day is quite similar to that of 1904, at the time of the last presidential contest, when money for call loans was yielding only 3 1/2 per cent. It is said, however, that internationally the credit of America is still impaired as a result of the recent panic, and that the violent advances in American railway stocks have tended rather toward the unsettling than the strengthening of European confidence in American securities. So, too, the European financiers look with apprehension on anything in the nature of a "boom" that occurs so frequently on this side of the water. After all among the worst things for trade in its wide sense are the violent fluctuations that characterize American stock markets.

THE FUTURE OF TURKEY.

London Spectator.

The difficulties ahead are enormous, and it is not to be expected that extreme optimism will be justified. If the government of Turkey passes without further challenge into fresh hands, there will be a certain great change in the whole European situation. Some power or other may be tempted to fish in the new waters. If the waters are troubled, the temptation will be all the greater. Some power may even be tempted to prop up the tottering sultan, as being a more convenient agent to deal with than a constitutional people.

Fanaticism is not dead; fatalism is not dead; the appetite for parliamentary government is quite unimpaired. A parliament is not a talisman, unless the men who compose it are just, honest, clean, and diligent. Able men will be needed to lead opinion. Are there such men? The sultan has not yet produced them for Russia. The medallion has not yet brought prosperity to Persia, but rather has been the immediate provocation of disaster.

cent government will require taxation; probably even more taxes than the sultan imposed will be necessary. No eastern people likes to be taxed.

READ TO THE END.

Bremen Gateway.

Editing a newspaper is a nice thing. If we publish jokes, people say we are rattle brained. If we don't, we are fools. If we publish original matter, they say we don't give them enough selections. If we give them selections, they say we are too lazy to write. If we do not go to church, we are heathens. If we go, we are hypocrites. If we remain in the office, we ought to go out and hustle. If we go out, then we are not tending to our business. If we wear old clothes, they laugh at us. If we wear good clothes, they say we have a pull. Now, what are we to do? Just as likely as not, some one will say we stole this from an exchange. So we did.

THE GLOOM OF HEIGHT.

Boston Transcript.

The gloom cast over New York by the height of its buildings has been the subject of an investigation by Mr. John E. Hill, just made public in connection with the report of the committee on the congestion of population. He finds that along Broadway most offices have to be artificially lighted, except for about five hours in the middle of the day; that along Exchange place very little direct sunlight falls, except for two hours in the forenoon, and that the New York oculists testify to greatly increased business in the region of nearly complete dependence upon artificial illumination.

JUST FOR FUN.

The Doubting Bobby.

Magistrate (sternly)—Didn't I tell you the last time you were here I never wanted you to come before me again? Prisoner—Yes, sir, but I couldn't make the policeman believe it.—Tilt Bits.

Swipesy's Troubles.

Hungry Harvey—I ain't seen Swipesy since he stole dat pair uv shoes more'n a month ago.

Roving Robert—No wonder. Day pinched him.—Chicago News.

The Retort Courteous.

She (after a vivacious discussion)—Ah! how can you look me in the face? He—Good heavens! In this world one becomes accustomed to everything.

Ever Notice It?

Little Willie—Say, pa, what is an innocent bystander? Pa—An innocent bystander, my son, is a sort of human target.—Chicago News.

Fatal.

Cholly—Me dead boy, why do you have the bandage around your head? Reggie—A thought struck me.—Puck

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J. H. Brinton, Holiday, Utah.
Western Outfit Co., City.
Rocky Mountain Bell Tel. Co., City.
Smoot Lumber Co., Provo, Utah.
J. Pearl & Sons, grocers, City.
Dr. J. B. Keyser, 240 South Main St., East, City.
Dr. T. J. West, City.
Mrs. P. B. Hogan, 649 North Second Street, City.
Dr. Ross Anderson, Sharon Bldg., City.
Cachoe Valley Condensed Milk Co., Logan, Utah.
A. L. Armstrong, care Smith Premier Co., City.
Idaho Commercial Co., Mountanhomes, Idaho.
William Selley, the tailor, 723 West Second South, City.
John D. Almet, 281 1/2 Street, City.
Dr. E. Viko, Mercantile Bldg., City.
Poulton Bros., grocers, City.
Bingham Livery & Transfer Co., Bingham, Utah.
Dr. G. A. Gamble, Atlas Bldg., City.
George Mullett & Co., City.
Charles Mittelek, Saratoga, Wyo.
Summit Lumber Co., Park City, Utah.
Wright Pickering, 400 South Seventh East, City.
Hensley & Emsley, Sugar Station, No. 1, Utah.
Joseph J. Williams, Jr., Sandy R. D., Palace Mont. Market, City.
Dr. W. R. Wherrett, Heber City, Utah.
James A. Smith, Thurber, Utah.
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