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SALT LAKE CITY, - APRIL 10, 1907.

LET US BUILD WELL.

Salt Lake is particularly fortunate in not having had a serious fire in a long time. It is the fond and confident hope of all business interests, and the public generally, that we may never be visited by a disastrous conflagration again. And there is one thing that can be done to distinctly lessen the chances of such a visitation. We are now on the eve of a tremendous building boom. Some giant structures are to be reared in the business district. As we understand it, they are to be made practically fire proof. It is definitely planned that the Newhouse skyscrapers, like the Deseret News building and Annex, are to be particularly so. But that is not sufficient, the smaller three, four, five and six story structures should be built with the same care and with the same precaution. It will be money saved in the long run. Apropos of this contention it is interesting to know that in normal years the fire losses of the United States reach \$200,000,000. With a fire like that of San Francisco, for which policyholders all over the country, more or less, are now paying, it is increased to \$300,000,000. According to the International Society of Building Commissioners, the loss in the United States for this year is most startling. It is claimed that the average for every day since January 1, 1907, will reach \$1,000,000. Old ram shackle buildings, poor construction, negligence and incendiarism, all figure in this tremendous total.

It must be clear to observant men of affairs that there is a way to reduce this frightful fire loss. And that way is to erect better buildings. Make them as nearly fire proof as possible. In some cities the municipal authorities are enforcing vigorous rules in this respect, and where the law is not adequate it is being strengthened to that end. It may not be that we have reached the fire proof age, but we are nevertheless tending in that direction and Salt Lake will do well to keep in the procession.

CONFERENCE VALUE.

There are at least several viewpoints from which we may look at the value of the great semi-annual conference of the Church which gather in this city. Without being detailed in numerical order, they may be briefly summed up as follows, beginning, of course, with the profound and serious purpose for which they have become a permanent and necessary institution for the spiritual and material welfare of the people who comprise them. In this respect they are in the highest degree essential; in this respect they make possible and effective the expression of the popular will of the Church along whatever lines may be deemed necessary to act. And then, all scoffing and ridicule to the contrary, the opportunity is afforded the entire assembled membership to approve or disapprove of prevailing policies, trusts and undertakings. How thorough is the satisfaction now existing, was shown by the tremendous outpouring of adherents and by the unanimous endorsement given at the recent conference. Not an opposing voice, not a dissenting vote, not a whispered objection was heard. Joy and thankfulness were widely manifested. It was a time of unanimity, a time of peace, a time of love and kindly feeling towards all people.

And then, to whatever extent large gatherings, conclaves, and convocations are educational in their character, these conferences of the Latter-day Saints, partake of that tendency, and generally in high degree, for one of their main objects is to impart and receive information along various lines where help is needed in the daily discharge of duty. Contact, too, with the most advanced thought, and the exemplification of the modern business spirit in its most progressive form, are likewise features that benefit those who come from afar as well as those who reside at or near headquarters. In addition to these advantages there is the trade stimulus that it creates. This season it was very marked and the volume of business done with Salt Lake merchants is probably the greatest in years. It put them in touch with old customers and brought them many new ones, and altogether has left a most agreeable reminder of its being held. Unmistakably these semi-annual gatherings are of far-reaching value and conducive to much good.

CARNEGIE CRITICISED.

Wall street manipulators affect to be very angry at Andrew Carnegie's expressed desire to see the bulls and bears of that famous mart wiped out. The great ex-tron master took occasion to proclaim his views on this subject at a banquet of the United States military telegraph corps at the Manhattan hotel a few evenings ago. His remarks were followed by no little commotion among the stock operators, who say that his statements will necessarily do a lot of harm to the market.

who cries stinking fish! and then tries to sell his wares.

"The utterances of Mr. Carnegie," he adds, "are singularly ill-timed, for the market has been very shaky lately, with the result that London has become infected, and of course his statements are accepted as gospel over there. The report that the railroads in this country were over-capitalized created something like a panic in England, and it is this feeling which is responsible for the slump in Canadian Pacific, that stock now being lower than it has been for years, though singularly enough, the greater part of the stock is held in England. Another point which in my opinion has a direct bearing on the case is the unprecedented sale of bonds which has taken place within the last few months. The rich have been obliged to part with them because money was so tight, and as all these random utterances cannot but aggravate that condition the expression of these ultra views by such a distinguished man as Mr. Carnegie cannot have any other than a bad influence on the market."

Among the critics of Mr. Carnegie is no less an authority than Henry Clews the renowned financier who says: "I must distinctly disagree with Mr. Carnegie. Wall street is an integral part of the country. Without Wall street the big railroads would never have been created, and, again without Wall street it would not have been possible for Mr. Carnegie to amass the enormous fortune which he now enjoys. Many people abuse Wall street, but as a general rule the majority of them are unsuccessful speculators who have made a mistake in the selection of their profession. There is always an open door in the stock market. Any one can come in. It is not an exclusive circle, and there are always the plums for the successful man. Mr. Carnegie should not despise Wall street, for Wall street money built our railroads, which were instrumental in developing far and wide, the resources of the nation, without which it would have been impossible for Mr. Carnegie to have built up his great iron and steel plant, which afterwards was unloaded through Wall street machinery, making him the second richest man in the universe."

THE MASTER OF ASIA.

These are days when the Japanese Mikado is being earnestly and significantly referred to as the master of Asia. Mutsuhito, "hand or sword, close mouthed, cold, watchful—the greatest living monarch, the political genius of the age," is the way he is referred to by James Creelman. He says that this great man who looks at us from under his heavy eyelids with such an avid glance is the marvel of all living rulers. There are other observant and thoughtful Americans who think similarly of him, who admire his magnificent audacity, skill and courage. At the same time they do not forget that he is swift and dreadful when he wages war, and that he is anxious for additional glory; that he is increasing his armed strength, and gradually showing a higher temper towards the United States. Coincident with this fact is the vast increase of Japanese on the Pacific coast, now more than 50,000 of them. They have already become the dominating factor in the Hawaiian islands, and unless the imagination of Americans has grown extremely fervid, Honolulu is filled with military spies whose almond shaped optics are peering into everything American. It is even charged that they are the very agents who photographed the coast line of Oahu some years ago, and that they are now taking careful note, and recording every move of the surveyors who are running the lines and preparing the plans for Honolulu's fortifications. An altogether suspicious fact is, that very many of the young Japs who are seeking common labor there, and who are performing all sorts of menial tasks, are of fine address, marked intelligence and entirely unacquainted with the arduous work they so willingly engage in. The thought has been advanced that they are youthful Japanese army officers who are in the islands on the most delicate sort of mission their ambitious country can entrust them with. Whether this be true or not the fact remains that the United States government will do well to take cognizance of all their movements, for it is unmistakably true that the chiefest of the Asiatic monarchs, who proudly traces his ancestral dynasty back to 2,567 years, has turned his gaze longingly westward. Whether his motives be entirely peaceful, or whether in the love of accidental acquisition and conquest, will be for history to tell. Meanwhile it is worth remembering that President Roosevelt is exceedingly anxious for the earliest possible completion of the Panama canal, and that he is urging the necessity of larger and more powerful battleships.

FAVORS CATHOLICISM.

Dr. Briggs who, ten years ago, severed his connection with the Presbyterian church because he entertained views contrary to the standards of that sect, has now, it is said, come out openly in favor of the amalgamation of all Protestant denominations under a reformed papacy. Dr. Briggs has visited Rome and had an extended conference with the Pope. He has also written articles in favor of mild reforms in the Catholic church and, everything considered, he must have given the subject of a reunion considerable thought.

We do not wonder that Protestant divines look back to Rome, as the Israelites did to the Egyptian delcacies they had left behind. Rome has a more logical system of theology than any of her daughters. The Catholic church can point to her historical connection with the first church which would be indisputable if there had been no apostasy. The Protestant churches now are in a most peculiar position. They appeal to the Scriptures as their sole authority for both their faith and practices, but those Scriptures some of their learned men declare to be the work of frail man, no more binding upon our age than any collection of myths that point a moral. Reformed Christianity without an inspired, infallible Bible, presents a pitiful spectacle. It is a house without foundations, a trumpet giving forth an uncertain sound and therefore not rallying the hosts of the Lord in battle array. Sooner or later it must disintegrate. For this reason

it is no wonder if thoughtful men feel themselves drawn toward other systems.

At present, however, there can be no universal return to Rome. Rome cannot modify her teachings to suit apostate churches. In all the dealings of the Vatican with representatives of other churches concerning reunion the demand has always been to surrender unconditionally. No other course is logically possible. For, if the Catholic church is the only true church from which the others have strayed into error and heresies, there can be no other condition of reunion than a return and acceptance of the conditions imposed, whatever they may be. Truth can not be modified to suit error, even for the sake of the restoration of peace. Consequently, there can be no question about returning Rome, from a Protestant point of view.

But notwithstanding this fact the probability is that the reunion will take place in time. The religious anarchy of Protestantism is likely to become so confusing as to drive many into the folds of a Church in which authority has been preserved and order reigns. The spirit of prophecy points in that direction. It forecasts a time when there will be, practically, only two churches on the earth. If one is the Catholic, the other, we believe, is the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. One of these claims that the church has existed from the day of Pentecost in unbroken succession till the present time. The other maintains that universal apostasy took place which resulted in a long period of darkness and necessitated a restoration which has taken place in our own age and generation. Between these conflicting claims the men and women who love truth will finally have to choose. Protestantism has served its great and important mission in the world as a preparation for the complete restoration of the Gospel. It came as the beautiful dawn preceding the day.

A little tainted money now and then is relished by the best of men.

An Aspen tunnel is not so bad as a Meadow Valley Wash.

A California millionaire recently married his cook. That showed good taste.

The hall of fame contains a lot of people unknown to fame if not to fortune.

It is the duty of the government to add a brain storm department to the weather bureau service.

Jealand wants to be separated from Denmark. A coldness must have sprung up between them.

A rain of bugs is reported from Michigan. The person who started the report must have been "buggy."

How strange that when a man gets into a very awkward position some one usually turns the limelight on him.

Protest as he may to the contrary, Mr. Delmas' argument in the Thaw case was an appeal to the "unwritten law."

Not much attention has been paid to the alienists in the arguments in the Thaw case. They simply cancelled each other.

The Cubans will not be fitted for self-government at least until a full and complete census of them has been taken. And may be not then.

"The Mikado" has been suppressed in London out of respect to the feelings of the Japanese. Incidentally the feelings of the public seem to have been considered also.

Governor Magoon keeps the lid on in Cuba all right enough, still Secretary Taft thinks it well to make a tour of inspection occasionally to see that the lid is kept in place.

"Just why San Francisco's boss didn't make himself scarce when he saw the clouds gathering may never be known," says an exchange. Perhaps he thought there wasn't going to be "no storm."

The world is assured that the war in Central America is being carried on on the most approved principles, including the Geneva convention and all. This at least gives it an air of respectability.

The woman who read an announcement of her death and went into hysterics because of it and died, did not have the philosophy of Mark Twain on a similar occasion who said the report had been greatly exaggerated.

"We have had our eyes opened as to what eminent financiers do and are. The average hog in his pen is abstemious and self-restrained compared with the plunderers who plucked the Altos," says the Hartford, Conn., Courant. Treason! Treason!

DANGER OF A STRIKE.

New York Evening Post.

The declaration of the Congress of French Independent Socialists against the employment of the general strike as a political weapon is symptomatic of a difference of opinion which exists within socialist ranks in all European countries. The theory of the general strike is of very recent growth; it rose to sudden prominence about four years ago, triumphed signally in Russia, where the manifesto of October 30, 1905, was directly won by the great national three days' strike, and in Austria, where the imminence of a general cessation of labor created the grant of universal suffrage from the government, but has since declined as suddenly as it rose. In Germany, Hebel fought the struggle with the government under the spell of enthusiasm, engendered by affairs in Russia. Hebel saw that the general strike was a dangerous weapon to play with. Successful as it might be in a case that enlisted the sympathy of an overwhelming majority, as the case was in Russia and Austria, the situation was different in Germany, with a firm Imperial hand on the helm. There a general strike was sure to lead to civil war, and the Socialist leader hesitated.

THE BUSINESS OF PLEASURE.

Chattanooga Times.

The cleverest definition of the social "400" is given by the New York Times when it remarks, "the Four Hundred

of New York, meaning the people who have no other business than pleasure, are . . . not the most interesting people in New York." The business of "pleasure" means all that the pursuit of the most ostentatious and, according to taste, conceive. And the same kind of people of other cities in the main have the same qualities as those of New York. The business of "pleasure" is, therefore, to put it at its best, about the most enervating as well as the most depleting enterprise in which men and women may engage.

SENSIBLE SETTLEMENT.

Sacramento Bee.

Chairman Knapp, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and Charles L. Labor, are naturally slated over the success of their mediation of averting the threatened strike of railroad men. And President Roosevelt is scarcely less pleased with the result. Mediation in this difficulty by the officials above named was in accordance with the terms of an Act of Congress of 1898. It provides that in case of controversy between a carrier and its employees, concerning wages or hours, threatening to interrupt business, the Chairman of the Commission and the Commissioner of Labor, at the request of either party, shall use their best efforts by mediation and conciliation to obtain an amicable settlement or bring about arbitration.

JUST FOR FUN

A Sure Thing.

An Irishman wishing to take a homestead and not knowing how to go about it sought information from a friend.

"Mike," he said, "you've taken a homestead, an' I thought maybe ye could tell me the law concernin' how to go about it."

"Well, Dennis, I don't remember the exact wordin' uv the law, but I can give ye the mainin' uv it. The mainin' uv it is this: The government is willin' to let ye 100 acres uv land again 50¢ that ye can't live on it five years widout starvin' t' death."—Everybody's.

Poor Bobby.

The conduct of the police in arresting the last lot of suitors to attend seems to have been even more disgraceful than was supposed. One of the released martyrs, in addressing a meeting at Bradford, is reported to have said that "the women were in some cases brutally handled by the police, and her sister had to bite one of the officers to make him loose his hold."—London Punch.

"Does he write much for the magazines?" "No. He writes mostly to them."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Did I understand you to say that my appearance has improved?" "No; I said you looked more like yourself."—Life.

Cook—"Now we've 'ad words. You'll be lookin' for another cook to keep company with." Policeman—"Not me, I'll starve first!"—Punch.

"You must admit that you are liable to mistakes." "I may be," answered the eminent official, "but you would be the greatest of mistakes for me to admit it."—Washington Star.

"So the editor sent your poem back to you," remarked the syndicate friend. "Yes," replied Woody Rimes. "Any comment?" "Er—yes," he said my "handwriting was quite promising!"—Philadelphia Press.

The Clergyman—"You should seek work, my friend. You know, Satan finds employment for idle hands." The Hobo—"Thanks, but I've been advised to get de devil, but never in such diplomatic language!"—Puck.

Live and Learn.

A railroad superintendent in Nevada is in the habit of showing his books to the grand jury. It is hard to convince some railroad men that the courts mean business.—Chicago Daily News.

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PLAID DRESS GOODS, for spring or summer waists, worth 40c per yard; this week, per yard, 25c.

PLAID DRESS GOODS, for spring or summer waists, worth 50c a yard; this week, per yard, 35c.

COLOR DRESS GOODS, checks, plaids and stripes, new effects that are now much in evidence; delightful for spring and summer gowns. Regular price, 65c per yard; this week, per yard, 55c.

Glove Dept. Special.

The celebrated WARDROP KID GLOVES, one and two-clasp pluck sewn, Paris point embroidered, in all the newest colors. Regular 1.75 values; this week, per pair \$1.25.

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Superb line of materials suitable for spring and summer gowns. Delicate and attractive designs and colorings in Peau de Soie, Drap de L'Inde, Bonis de Soie—Imprime, Printed Silk Mull, Sole Imprime, Barisal Silk, Mousseline de Soie, Yoga Silk, Cotton Batiste, A. F. C. Gingham, Red Seal Gingham and Bates Seersuckers, ranging in price from 15c to 75c a yard.

LINENS AND NARKING—All Table Linens and Napkins, the very best quality linens, made by William Liddell & Co. of Belfast, Ireland, who has a world-wide reputation for the excellent linens he manufactures, will be sold this week at a 15% discount.

GRADUATION AND SUMMER DRESS MATERIALS at reduced prices. You had better take advantage of this money-saving opportunity. White waistings, embroidered mullis, India linens, Persian lawns, French muslins, to be sold this week at a 15% discount.

REMNANTS—A variety of remnants consisting of all kinds of dress goods, cutting flannels, cotton flannels, gingham, satens and chevrons. A large assortment to select from, will be sold this week at a 33 1/3% off.

We have a full line of bed spreads, quilts, cotton and wool blankets, the very best goods of this kind obtainable, will be sold this week at a 15% off.

Hosiery and Underwear.

Boys' black cotton school hose, a fast black, durable hose; this week, 15c per pair.

Boys' black cotton hose, Made for durability with reinforced heel and toe. Regular price 25c; this week, per pair, 15c.

Misses' black cotton hose, fast black; this week, per pair, 15c.

Misses' black cotton hose, a fine ribbed Egyptian black hose. Regular price 25c; this week, per pair, 15c.

Misses' fine silk hose, a fine ribbed fast black hose for fine wear, 35c per pair.

Everything in the hosiery line for infants, boys and girls, in plain black and colored—lace and fancy hosiery.

Ladies' black cotton hose, with high-spliced heel and toe, fast black color; this week, per pair, 15c.

Ladies' black cotton and hile hose, an excellent quality that sells regularly for 25c; this week, per pair, 15c.

Ladies' hosiery, in all styles, colors, fancy lace, silk, hile and cotton, etc.

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Ladies' low neck and no sleeve vests; this week, 15c.

Ladies' low neck and no sleeve vests; this week, 20c.

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Ladies' high neck and long sleeve vests and pants in all cuts and prices in stock.

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