DESERET EVENING NEWS SATURDAY JANUARY 26 1907

under the reconstruction campaign un-

til it has again reached the 400,000 mark. The bank clearings of 1906 were

\$1,998,400,779, as against \$1,834,549,788,the

millions of the biggest previous show-

ing. The savings banks deposits are

greater by a million dollars than in

1905, and total \$168,345,142. But it i

in the building line where the most

pronounced advance might be expected.

and there it is found. The permits of

1905 were \$20,111,861, and those of 1906

These facts make it clear that San

regain its lost prestige and once more

establish itself as the great clearing

house of the Pacific coast. Sister

cities that were generous to a degree in

San Francisco's overwhelming misfor-

tune, have since that tragic event, seen

an opportunity to secure that distinc-

tion for themselves. Accordingly the

struggle has been very keen, at times

terrific. But Golden Gate citizens

have been fully awake to the serious-

ness of the situation, and saw from the

first, with apprehension, the herculean

efforts of Oakland, across the bay, of

Los Angeles far to the south, and of

Seattle away up the coast line on the

would be to drop out of the contest

forever, they argued. That is some-

thing they did not propose to do. The

figures herein quoted demonstrate that

they are not out of it by any manner

of means, but very much to the front,

where the indications are they will re-

main permanently. There is small

doubt that Time and the metal San

Franciscans are made of will make

their city greater than it has ever been

IS CUBA TIRED OF LIBERTY?

It is reported from Havana that

new political party has been formed

there, for the purpose of agitating the

question of asking that negotiations

be entered into with the United States

for a treaty of friendship, commerce

and political relations, assuring the

independence of Cuba and guarantee-

ing that revolutions shall be impossible.

This platform is considered to mean a

Undoubtedly, many Cubans would be

glad to have the United States take

property and maintaining peace on the

island. Under the protectorate of this

country the turbulent agitators would

have very little chance of maturing

their revolutionary plans under which

life and property are insecure. There

are those who firmly believe that the

United States made a mistake in not

annexing the island in the first place.

If the Cubans themselves commend

agitating for annexation, the question

which many hoped had been finally an-

Platt amendment will have to be dis-

way pledged to give the Cubans inde-

they do not want it, the entire question

of the relations between this country

"We are seven," now say the jurors

and Cuba, must be gone over again.

But this view is not general,

demand for a protectorate.

pictured in dream or fancy.

To fall behind in the race now

Francisco still has a chance

\$39,254,467.

north.



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SALT LAKE CITY, - JAN. 26, 1907.

SECOND PEACE CONGRESS.

Inter-Parliamentary Union, The which was in session at St. Louis, in September, 1904, sent delegates to President Roosevelt with the request that he issue invitations to all the nations to send representatives to a second peace congress. The purpose of this ought to discuss certain questo be tions which the first Hague congress referred to a future similar gathering; also, to negotiate arbitration treatles and to discuss the advisability of creating a congress of nations to meet periodically for the discussion of international questions.

President Roosevelt cordially received the deputation and assured them that other nations would be asked, at an early date, to join the United States in a second peace congress. The invitations were, accordingly, sent out, and it was ascertained that the various governments were favorable to the proposition. It was thought best, however, that the formal call be issued from St. Petersburg. The war with Japan prevented the Czar from paying attention to the business of peace. The congress would, however, have convened last year but for the fact that it might have interfered with the pan-American congress at Rio de Janeiro. At present, all obstacles being removed, representatives of the Czar are endeavoring to ascertain, at the various seats of government what date will be convenient for the re-assembling of a peace parliament. The program is also under consideration. It has taken a long time to obtain a decision as to the convening of this gathering, but it is to be hoped that when it does meet, it will accomplish more than would have been possible at an earlier date,

When the Czar called the first Hague congress, he laid stress upon the desirability of limiting the military establishments of the powers and of reducing the national burdens imposed by their maintenance. Among the subjects set down for consideration at the conference was "an understanding not to increase for a fixed period the present effective of the armed military and naval forces." In the circular letter of Count Muravieff it was pointed out that both alliances and the increase of armies had failed to insure peace. He designated "armed peace" as a "crushing burden" which the nations meet with more and more difficulty, and he added that a cataclysm would inevitably follow in the path of militarism. Lord Salisbury in his dispatch of acceptance of the Czar's invitation desnents of Muravieff as ignated the "The perfection, "too well justified." he said, "of the instruments [of war] thus brought into use, their extreme costliness and the horrible carnage and destruction which would ensue from their employment on a large scale, have acted, without doubt, as a serious deterrent from war, but the burdens imposed by this process on the population affected must, if prolonged, produce a feeling of unrest and discontent, menacing both internal and external tranquility." But notwithstanding this view of the case, the conference was unable to reach an agreement in accord with the purpose of the Czar in convoking that body. It is believed that the time is more favorable now for the consideration of disarmament. Professor de Martens is quoted as having expressed himself to the effect that the Russian attitude respecting disarmament is not unfriendly, but receptive, and that the Czar's views on disarmament "have not changed since the Muravieff note of 1898, proposing a nonaugmentation of armaments and consideration of measures for their reduction. He is only too willing to again discuss the subject, if it is acceptable to the powers who rejected it in 1899." Whether the question of disarmament can be successfully discussed at this time, or not, the real problem before the nations is a world-union. The process of unification is seen in history in the grouping together of the various states of the American republics; in the union of the various parts of the British empire, and in the union of Normandy, Brittany, France, Navarre, into one country. The same process has been seen in the union of the German states into one Bund; all the Russlas into one empire; Arragon, Leon, and Castile into Spain, and the states of Italy into one kingdom. Is it necessary that the process of unification should stop now? Not at all. Why should there not be a United States of Europe, and then a closer brotherhood of the white race? In all probability that is the problem to solve, unless history is to continue to be a record of strife and the shedding of blood.

vigor and industry that were promised and resolved upon at the outset. A glance at the Senate and House Journals discloses officially what the press has already announced publicly, and that is, that there are some decidedly important measures in the hands of committees. Some of them have been there long enough to be reported. The sooner they are finally passed upon and disposed of the more time will there be for the proper consideration of weightier matters like the Revenue, University and Agricultural College bills and the proposition to establish a rallroad commission, to say nothing of the enactment of a law that will regenerate and improve the National

'uard and make it what the people of Utah would like to see it, As already stated, these observations are made, not with a view to criticism, but in the interest of the state, and to specifically prevent the crush and jam of work that will come in the last days of the session, and which at that time will either receive hasty consideration. or none at all, and be shelved as invariably is the case with Legislatures that are given to procrastination. For the good of all concerned, it should be a case of work from now on till the end.

TAKE UP THE COAL PROBLEM.

The reports concerning the actual situation created by the coal shortage are strangely conflicting, and on the question of the causes, the opinions are still more diversified and contradictory. The only fact established is that there is a shortage.

It seems to us that influential business men now ought to come together and discuss the situation with a view of ascertaining just what causes the trouble, and to suggest a remedy. Is it a shortage of freight cars? Is it lack of labor at the mines? Or, is the coal shipped to other points? A friendly conference on the questions involved would seem to be in order, in the inter est of the public. Something is wrong somewhere, when the people must be in constant dread of a coal famine, although the country is immensely rich in fuel. What is wrong? If the case could be correctly diagnosed, a remedy would be found speedily.

The greatest part of the cold season, we hope, is gone, and such a confer ence as that suggested may not be necessary for the sake of the remaining winter months. Nature will soon bring relief. But how is a recurrence of the trouble to be averted? That is the allimportant question now.

We are all anxious that the City should grow and develop. Some one has enthusiastically predicted 200,000 inhabitants for this city in the not distant future. That is within the boundaries of possibility. Not only are the natural advantages here by which home-seekers are attracted, but the visitations that are sweeping over many regions of the earth are so frequent, that possibly multitudes will soon be seeking a refuge in the favored chambers of the mountains. But, if this City, and other cities in these intermountain regions are to advance, we must have a reasonable assurance that the supply of fuel will not give out in the winter time. This is a matter that concerns property owners, and all interested in the value of real estate. Shortage of water in the hot season was formerly dreaded and pointed to as an obstacle to progress. This difficulty has, we trust, been removed. Now, let influential business men come together in a friendly conference, and consider the coal shortage, and solve that problem permanently.

hile considering the coal problem

way out of the difficulty-for Mr. Raleigh-would be to allow him to do just us he pleases all the time. He can claim that the money is wanted in his department more than it ever was, and in proof of that contention need only point to the deplorable condition of the streets.

THE SEVENTY'S LIBRARY.

The Deseret News book store, at the suggestion of the First Council of Seventy, is offering for sale at an extremely low price-the class and quality of the books considered-what is called "The Seventy's Indispensable Library." It consists of a set of four books, five really, the Bible, Book of Mormon, Doctrine and Covenants and Pearl of Great Price and Richards and Little's Compendium. The books are in uniform Morocco, gilt edge. divinity circuit bindings and this of the finest quality used in the bookmakers' art; artistic appearance combined with convenience and durability, seem to have been the aim of those who selected the bindings and editions of the several books which make up the set. All are encased in neat box with the title of the library, and the following inscription from the Doctrine

and Covenants, which should be and is a motto with the brotherhood of the Seventy: "Seek ye diligently and teach one

another wisdom; yea, seek ye out of the best books words of wisdom; seek learning even by study, and also by faith.

With respect to the books themelves little need be said. Four of them, the Bible, Book of Mormon, Doctrine and Covenants and the Pearl of Great Price have been declared repeatedly to be the authoritative books of the Church. That is to say, they are accepted as books containing the revelations of God, and the doctrines of the Church. The Church accepts these books as she accepts no others. They are the depository of the truths for which the Church stands; they constitute her volumes of holy scripture. It is for this reason that the First Council of Seventy call the collection an indispensable library for the members of their quorums. The Richards and Little Compendium, while not of the same rank of authority, with the other books of the set, may nevertheless be considered es-

sential to its completeness as a subject index to the whole set. The first book of the set, the Bible, is the Cambridge Teachers' edition, pub-

ished by James Pott & Co., New York. It was chosen from among many other editions after careful examination. It doubtless possesses advantages over all other editions when the purposes for which it is to be used are taken into eccount-viz.: Companion of the missionary as well as a reference book for the student at home. It is in a very convenient form and size; and yet is printed in a reasonably large and clear type,. It is, however, in the addenda that this edition won favor with those who selected it. The helps to the study of the Bible, now common to all teachers Bibles, are based upon the "Cambridge Companion to the Bible," but the prin cipal matelrials which in the Companion are presented in a number of articles written by different scholars, are here rearranged in the form of a brief, yet comprehensive dictionary, which results in a very considerable reduction in the bulk of the "Bible Helps," and yet reserves all the essential matter

There is also a very satisfactory conin the Thaw case. cordance and a series of twelve clear cut maps. The other volumes of the set are of the best editions of those

Every dog has its day and so has the University of Syracu

kept.

cracker.

Gathered On The Battlefield of Thought.

highest previous record. The real es-Good Sub-jects for Discussion. tate transactions amounted to \$68,064,-300, last year which was within eight

to

Never mind, Mr.Roose-velt. Go on wifting messages. The discusare wholesome.

are wholesome. The people of Amer-ica ought to talk about their national affairs more than they do, and about murders, divorces and all sorts of dirt less than they do,—Philadelphia Rec-ord. ord.

The Pope's The encyclical address-ed by the pope to the French Catholics is in Recent Encyclical.

Encyclical. French Catholics is in reality an appeal to members of all churches in the coun-try. When he says that the war be-ing waged is not only against the Christian faith, but against every sup-ernatural idea, he distinctly repudiates the theory that the recent legislation simply means a termination of the partnership of church and state. Plus X, places himself in the strong posi-tion of the head of a communion who is fighting, not for property, not for privileges, not for stipends and pen-sions, but for the freedom of every clizen to worship where, when and how he sees fit. No compromise or working arrangement between the reworking arrangement between the working arrangement between the re-public and Rome is now possible. The bishops must stand pat. The govern-ment on its side will have to push co-ercion to extremes. And the further the civil power goes the more likely the clergy are to obtain sympathy out-side the ranks of their own members. It is unfortunate for the secularists that they have blundered into the secul-

that they have blundered into the posi-tion taken up by the extremists in the period following the great revolution, a position the untenability of which was realized by Napoleon Bonaparte, the greatest political genius of his time,--New York Evening Sun.

It seems there Mania for

Mania for It seems there is a Rolling in new disease. In Eng-Inc Snow. I in and it is called "kio-nomania:" the infat-uation with fresh, white, dazzling beautiful snow that leads some persons to go out and roll in it. It is perhaps unrecessary to say that the word is not in English diction-ories pole even in Dr. Muersavic colloscal that the word is not in English diction-aries, not even in Dr. Murray's collossal work. But should not the word be spelled "chlonomania?" The Greek word, "kion," means pillar. The word for snow in Greek is "chlon." The disease is rare, but it was not unknown to the ancients. St. Francis of Assissi, when he was tempted at the beginning of his conversion used to plunge into of his conversion, used to plunge a ditch of ice, and also into su banks, and this hereic remedy was u by ascetics even before St. Francis inte snov trade and retired from the world There were other Saints, and there were There were other Saints, and there were philosophers before them, who thus sought safety. Any healthy child in the country wishes to roll in the snow, and one of the many pathetic city sights is to see children of the rich making the most of the little snow in the door-yards or street, moulding their snow men and wallowing without thought of colds and inducers. Boston Herold the responsibility of protecting their colds and influenza .- Boston Herald.

seems to be quite in harmony with the prevailing political sentiment of a state which has elected a representative of the great smelter and mining trust to the United States senate. He opposes free public education above the elemenschools, preferring apparently tary keep the higher education under the sway of private endowments which are so apt to carry into the halls of learn-ing the prejudices and interests of the wealthy donors. He also cautioned the legislature against "educational lobby-ists" such as presidents of state instiswered by the adoption of the so-called cussed again. This country was in a ists" such as presidents of state insti-tutions, but thought legislators should pay deferential heed to the views of pendence, as soon as possible after the war of liberation. This pledge was But if the Cubans, after a fair

the corporation lobby. And Mr. Buchtel is himself an educator. On economic is-sues Colorado scems to be the only re-actionary spot in the country at just this time.—Springfield Republican.

Prevent Industrial Our great railroad

Prevent Our great railroad Industrial kings assert that we Congestion. are more in need of increased trackage than of more cars, and they also tell us that every American railing mill has orders booked ahead well into 1908, and that it is impossible to get steel rails for delivery within anything like a reasonable length of time. Here also is an emergency, and in this case also should the tarift bars be lowered at least for a sufficient length of time to permit purchase of a few thousand to permit purchase of a few thousand miles of steel rails. There are, of course, plenty of other items on the list in which our people are vitally interested, but the three mentioned [coal, lumber, rails], have special bearing on the remarkable industrial [coal, lumber, rails], have special bearing on the remarkable industrial congestion which is spreading financial ruin and physical distress throughout the west. Unless the party in power pays some heed to these long overdue reforms, it will in due season cease to be the party in power.—Port-land Oregonian.

Cancer the Unconquered Nature, indeed, is the only doctor whose skill Plague. is capable of combat-Cancer the Plague.

ing cancer. Ehrlich and others have observed that, of a given number of mice displaying given number of mice displaying symptoms of cancer, a certain portion recover. The same thing is true of human beings. Every community has a saved sufferer, and as a rule this same sufferer is a perambulating and very vociferous bellman for some sort of "mental" treatment or quack medi-cine. It is the same with cancer as It is the same with cancer as cine. with other diseases. When nature, by with other diseases. When nature, by her mysterious processes, effects an eleventh-hour cure, the credit goes to the doctor in attendance. Luckly, there is no disease, no matter how virulent, that nature herself cannot of cancer it is well not to abandon hope. I have myself seen several hope. I have myself seen several cases of such spontaneous cures. One patient was a wealthy Baltimorean, whose malady was diagnosed by an operation as cancer of the stomach three years or more ago. Three pro-minent American surgeons saw the cancer, which was inoperable because of its location. He submitted to a serum treatment, and last summer a second operation revealed the fact that his cancer had entirely disappeared, leaving a scar. Here was an un-doubted case of cure, but did the serm do the work? Its advocates main-ain that it did, but a great many very learned and scientific physicians hold that it did not. One cure, it is obvicuis by no means establishes a spe-cific's efficacy—Dr. Leonard Keene Hirschberg, of Johns Hopkins Univer-sity, in the American Magazine.

Meaning Of the Term Inspiration. It may with perfect safety and propriety be admitted that the admitted that term "inspiration,"

Inspiration. admitted that the term "inspiration," as applied to the Holy Scriptures, is a word of varied meaning. Thus it may be said that Moses was divinely in-spired to write the first chapter of Gen-esis, God revealing to him in a succes-sion of visions, the "stately steppings" of his creative power as the ordered universe emerged from primal chaos. So it may be said that Jebovah revealed his will, immediate and future, through the holy men of old, who spoke as they the holy men of old, who spoke as they were moved by the divine Spirit. But equally it may be said that be inspired men, unknown to us, to select from the public records of the kings of Judah and Israel such portions as would best

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shows this to have been the case. We need not, therefore, be disturbed by the charge that they contain discrepandes. They are what they profess to be, chronicles of the Hebrew kings, unbe-spired as to language and form is spired as to language and form, in-spired as to their preservation and the use made of them under divine direc-tion.—New York Examiner.

When Death Calls, be Not Afraid. Col. Alexander McClure, Philadelphia's veteran editor, is responsible for the statement that

Not Alrahi. editor, is respectively for the statement that Andrew Carnegie would be willing to give two hundred million dollars for an extension of ten years of life. Col. Mc. Clure assured the multimillionaite that he would be bunkeed at that price. The price offered by Mr. Carnegie is twenty-million dollars a year, which is only a part of his income. He could spend the money, therefore, without suffering physical deprivation of any kind. We do not agree with Col. Mc. Clure that Mr. Carnegie "would be bun-keed at that price." He could very well afford it. But we jo know that he will be unable to drive such a bargain. Mr. Carnegie has accomplished wonder-ful feats with his millions. For exam-ple, he has been able through their pos-section to purchase an anchen trassple, he has been use an ancient castle session to purchase an ancient castle and return to his native land on terms of equality with the eristocracy Great Britain. But for his millions ons he could not have done that. He has es-tablished in the United States countless libraries which bear over their entablished in the United States countless libraries which bear over their en-trances his name carved in enduring stone and brass. But for his millions he could not have done that. Mr. Car-negie has demonstrated that he can bay with his millions a great variety of things. But the most precious of all things—peace of mind, contentment of spirit, calmness, serenity, philosophical resignation to the inevitable—these mil-lions can not buy. Nor can they buy, at last, that feeling so admirably ex-pressed by our fine old friend, Col. Me-Clure, at the Clover club dinner, in Philadelphia, the other day, to-with "Old age has upthing in it to fear.

"Old age has nothing in it to fear, When death calls me, I shall not be afraid."-Washington Herald

JUST FOR FUN.

Young Mrs. Oldrox seemed to be in rather a pensive mood today." "I don't wonder. The doctor says her husband's days are numbered. "Really? Ah! I suppose she

"Really? Ah! I suppose she was thinking how soon he would leave

her." "Either that or 'how much."-Philadelphia Press.

Little Fred-Say, maw, ain't paw got a queer idea of what heaven is like?

Maw-I don't know, dear. I never heard him say anything about it here Little Fred-Well, I did. He told the groceryman that the week you spent in the country was like heaven

to him .- Chicago Daily News

The Governess-Did you visit the Louvre while you were in Paris,

Ma'am? Mrs. Newcoyne-I forget; did we, John? Mr. Newcoyne-Why. I don't see how you can possibly forget that place, Jane! That's where you had your pocket plcked!-Puck.

Hungry Hank-I'd be obliged to yer

lady, for a meal— Mrs. Bright—Ah! you're one of these after-dinner speakers. Hungry Hank—Not exactly, lady, or I wouldn't be so hungry; I alst even got so much as a chestnut about ma —Philadelphia Press.

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NAME OF THE OWNER OF

NEW WARDANE WARD

tutions, but thought legislators should public records of the kings of Judah pay deferential heed to the views of practical railroad men, and so on. This is rather rich-the really dangerous lobby is the educational one, and not is records, as preserved in the Bible. attempt at self-government, decide that Polly wants a cracker, not a safe

The Methodist clergy Educator Against Free Education. Barton of Colorado, Rev. Henry A. Buchtel,

JUST A REMINDER.

Without any intention to pass judgment upon or criticise the Utah lawmakers, the "News" takes the liberty of reminding them that time is cutting rapidly into the period prescribed by statute for them to be in session. Two weeks, one-fourth of the sixty days, have gone. While the Legislature us a body does in the first forthight of its duties, it has apparently done no more, and there are indications that it will fall behind in its labors unless there is fied to that effect, shows he either does determination to lay to with the not or will not understand. An easy

the consumers should not forget the fact that the dealers have, without exception, acted with an unselfishness that deserves appreciation. We are informed that, in many instances, dealers have been offered \$10.00, or more, for a ton of coal, but they have invariably refused to take such offers, whereby the rich would have an undue advantage over customers with less money. Coal has been delivered as fast as it has been possible to procure it, in the order in which applications for it have been sent in, at the regular rates. This is a fact that should be made a note of. Unselfishness is not so common in the world of business that its manifestation in a crisis of this kind, should be permitted to go unnoticed.

THE AUDACITY OF IT!

And so a few councilmen are additionally determined to question the assumed right of the superintendent of streets, Mr. Raleigh! Are they not aware that he was named for that position by Mayor Thompson? And do they not further know that he has, without censure or chastisement, been permitted to "maintain" the streets and crossings of the city in such a shameful manner that they have become a community disgrace?

A week or two ago the redoubtable "Jake" was summoned to appear before the city council and show cause ,why he should not itemize the expenditures of his department. The gentleman demurred, and demurred strongly. A lively clash of words followed, and some threats were indulged in. In the midst of charge and counter-charge, Raleigh suddenly said he would hereafter itemize and account for cash spent by him just as other department heads are required to do. But it transpires that he has a way of doing it that is unsatisfactory. That was proved on Thursday night when one of his reports went before the committee on streets. It dealt with the expenditure of \$1,-558.25, for refilling trenches in work that had already been accepted by the board of public works. 'The "itemized" account was closely scanned and then actually "questioned" and rejected, for the time being, much to the amazement and discomfiture of Mr. Raleigh. It can plainly be seen that the councilmen are becoming audacious. When they "hold up" and directly challenge the correctness of an accounting made by an official who has had his own way in all things connected with the administration of his department, irres. spective of what the public desired, during his incumbency, they are getwhole-has probably done as much work | ting uncommonly bold. That Mr. Raldate as the average law-making eigh should be required to explain with greater care what he has done with city's each, entrusted to him, and that, too, after he had previously been noti-

works issued from the "News" press, and are worthy to be companion vol umes to the edition of the Bible just described.

The Seventies, for whom the "Indispensable library" was especially chosen by their presidents-all of them men of large missionary experience-number between eight and nine thousand. These men are called to be special witnesses for the Lord Jesus Christ and the truth of the gospel, in all the world. It is, therefore, eminently proper that they should obtain, and study diligently, the books selected by the presidents to constitute this "Indispensable library;" for, surely, the possession of this small collection of authoritative books is indispensable to men upon whom rests the responsibilities that go with the calling of these special witnesses. And it is "indispensable," not only to Seventies, but to all missionaries, since the

set, on account of its compactness and durability, must be as nearly what the missionary wants as can well be provided. In fact, all Latter-day Saints should have a set in their homes. To secure these valuable books will in many instances, we trust, be the beginning of the collection of at least a few choice and well bound volumes that will make up a personal library. We understand that, later, it is the intention of the First Council of Seventy to recommend to the great body of Priesthood over whom they preside, a small, but carefully selected library of ref-

erence books to be called the "Seventies" Supplementary Reference Library." The cultivated literary taste and good judgment of the brethren of the First Council may be depended upon for the selection of only the very best the literary field offers in the line needed by the Seventies.

THE NEW SAN FRANCISCO.

The indomitable will and determination of the people of San Francisco to make their city once more the pride of the western world, can but enlist the thoughtful attention of mankind. They are going about the formidable task in manner little short of marvelous and apparently without thought of the hugeness of the undertaking. Gradually the ruins of quake and fire

are being removed from the pathway of the greatest disaster of centuries. and where the old San Francisco stood a greater one has commenced to rise, and that, too, in the face of the worst possible labor conditions. That it is able to recover at all, with them to contend with, is of itself a glowing tribute to the city's resourcefulness and From the Journal of Procourage. gress, a bulletin of events telling of the

ebuilding of the metropolis some astonishing figures are disclosed. They tend to show, for instance, that the down from 475,000 at the time of the calamity of April 18, 1906, has rallied | cleed and "enjoyed."

Carrie Nation says that "waltzing is plain hugging." No, fancy!

To his enemies Senator Balley says, Charge, Chester, charge,"

Juvenile Judge Brown must go. The manner of going is unimportant.

First aid to the injured is the last thing that Governor Swettenham wants.

There are to be no more free seeds. There shouldn't have been any in the first place.

An automatic divorce law would be much more dangerous than an automatic pistol.

A get-rich-scheme is never a failure. You either get rich quick or you get poor quick.

There is reason to believe that it Mr. Moran should claim the earth the City Council would allow the claim.

There may be nothing in a name, but a talesman in the Thaw case was exused because his name was Nesbit.

Los Angeles cries aloud for sunshine. Carry it in your hearts, Angels, and then no dull weather can deprive you of It.

Chicago is to have an Andrew Carnegle university. If this doesn't spur up the Rockefeller university nothing will.

It was fitting, when it found its convention hall too small, that the Dry Farming congress should adjourn to a Baptist church.

"The people are my pariners," says Mr. Carnegie. And like partners in so Mr. Carnegie,

It is the dollar alarm clock that sounds the most timely warnings, And how it does sound in the early morning

It is rumored that Governor Swettenham has forwarded his resignation to the home office. If so, it is an act for which all Americans will praise him

A bill has been introduced in the French deputies providing for automatie divorces. This is the most "advanced thought" yet on the subject of divorce.

New York courts have decided that the anti-tipping law is constitutional. population which was enormously cut Here is a constitutional right that becomes less valuable the more it is exer-

