DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

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DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

Telephone 505.

WELCOME TO RICHFIELD.

The residents of a section where railways have been in operation for years can hardly appreciate the interest with which the inhabitants of a city or district look upon the advent of the iron horse into their immediate locality, thus bringing them into closer communication with the busy world. A little more than twenty-six years ago, when the first railway entered Salt Lake City, there was great rejoicing over the event; the people were exceedingly happy over the fact that one of the greatest factors of modern progress was in their possession. Recalling the feeling at that time, we can appreciate the thrill that will pass through the hearts of the people of Richfield within a week, when will be laid the "last rail" that marks the place of the railway station in the thriving capital of Sevier county, now more closely than ever connected with the world of business enterprise. We congratulate the people of Richfield and welcome their fair city into the ranks of "towns on the railway line;" and trust that in the new associations created there they will find the Rio Grande Western railway a staunch friend and benefactor to the town, as we believe they will, and that the friendship will be mutual and enduring. For the development of that section of country and the increased business activity of other towns on the proposed route of the enterprising road, we heartily join in the shout, speed the railway!

MISSIONARY WORK.

Misrepresentations and falsehoods concerning the Mormon Church have always been published broadcast by people opposing it, who, like the enemies of Daniel, can find no other grounds on which to build an opposition. It would be manifestly impossible as well as thoroughly unprofitable to endeavor to follow all such statements up to refute them. They are numerous as mosquitoes to a swamp on a hot summer day, and they have their brief period of existence, after which they go down to death and oblivion. They may be annoying for a time, but the effect of their emanations is not permanent.

Sometimes it may be well, however, to point out the errors of the other side, particularly when they appear to be the result of ignorance rather than malice. Some statements recently made by the Christian Education, a newspaper published in Boston, seem to be of this nature. The May number of that publication devotes considerable space to "Utah Notes" and speaks, among other things, of the missionary efforts of the Church. It informs its readers that the Mormons are sending out a larger number of missionaries than for many years, and then continues:

> Some things are said to be disguised of their young men by the missionary efforts of the Church. Such missionary movements involve expense and the use of money, and it is hard to see the object of this movement, that a Bishop of the Church recently said that more than $200,000 would go out of the State this summer for the same object. In Sunday schools, the conventions, the Young Improvement societies, are all enlisted in a grand effort to extend their faith. It is estimated that they intend if there is to be an uprising of anti-Mormons in Utah, as some expect, to bring to aid one Mormon for every one of another faith.

The supposition that the misrepresentations here made are due to ignorance is based on the fact that the editor closes his notes by pointing to the Mormon Church as a shining example of enthusiasm and faith worthy of imitation by the most benevolent denominations. Just think of 200,000 Mormons spending $200,000 for the support of their missionaries at $25 a month, besides all the home expenses!

But whatever the source of the error, it is nevertheless leading to place the missionary work of the Mormons in a false light, and ignorance on the subject discussed is not excusable in a paper claiming the cause of education, and Christian education at that. It is perfectly true that the Saints are building a missionary work of great magnitude, but this is not with any political ends in view. It is an essential part of the religion of the Church to bring a testimony of the truth, as revealed to the people, before every nation of the earth. Every Mormon understands that upon him rests some of the responsibility of carrying out this part of the religion. Furthermore, the Christian Education ought to know that no Mormon father, who gives his sons to go, has any salary whatever. He is in this respect in a different position from all the ministers and missionaries of other denominations. He offers himself and his sons, if he has any, on the altar of the religious cause in the Mount Zion by the Wasatch and Oquirrh ranges for the world. It has always been, and is now, the glory of the Saints that their missionaries go out two and two "with their own hands" and give the Gospel freely, as they have received it. When the Christian Education takes these facts into consideration, it has double reason for stating that the missionary work of the Church "illustrates a degree of enthusiasm and of faith well fitted to put the most benevolent of all Christian denominations to shame." We call attention to this, not in a spirit of boastfulness, but because we believe that if the matter is to be discussed at all, the truth should be stated, not a falsehood.

HOME INDUSTRY SUPPORT.

The St. George Union is published in the "home industry" section of the State, if there is any logic that can claim that distinction above another. The people of Utah's "Dixie" have been noted for the necessity of manufacturing what they need, so far as was possible, and while they have not always had in the products of home mills and factories the finest grades of goods, such as are made in large establishments in populous centers, what they have had has been of a most excellent quality. Now that the developments of the present give bright promise for the future for local manufacturing enterprises in that section, which soon is to be threaded by the railway and to receive a large increase of population, we would like to suggest, as the wiser course for people there, that they double their local industries as never before in the end that there may become firmly established and maintain at home the increased volume of business and consequently of employment.

Instead of this being the sale, however, the St. George Union calls attention to another condition than that which we refer to as desirable. It says:

> Notwithstanding our people have been threatened to prepare themselves to become self-reliant, from almost our earliest settlement, we believe there are more of the necessaries of daily life imported into our midst today than there was a years ago, and there is less civilization in better and cheaper home manufactures that would materially aid us to become self-supporting.

The leading men of southern Utah should heed the note of warning given by the Union; it is a signal of danger from which fair "Dixie" should be preserved, and can be by active work. The experiences of other sections which have followed the tendency indicated in the Union's statement have been painful and burdensome in the load of debt and enforced idleness that the people have to bear. The south urges to profit by this experience of others, and another home industry boom should be inaugurated there which would employ every hand and resource available.

The community or section that does not know how to support itself does not know what freedom is. Each section of this State should exert itself to produce the equivalent for its own cost of maintenance, and if then can engage in mutual business interchange that will preserve its independence and prosperity. If our "Dixie" friends are wise, they will reverse the inclination referred to regarding their local industries, remembering that "charity begins at home" in doing good to self and associates as well as to others. Agitation of home industry sometimes may seem futile, but it is not always so. Doing that of three years ago here there was a marked increase in the business of local mercantile establishments, which prevented failure in many instances. Another such agitation would be a good thing for the State, and especially south eastern Utah have it, in view of the situation described by its local newspaper.

GEN. WEYLER'S MISTAKE.

It is easy enough to be difficult to the detriment General Weyler's policy in expelling American newspaper correspondents from Cuba. In some of the old countries the liberty of the press is not regarded as an unpardonable blessing, and it is consequently flouted in every way possible. The Spanish officers, of course, carried his ideas of the duties of the press with him and thinks the interests of his country demanded the suppression of every public utterance in opposition to Cleveland and Lawrence, who dared to which their pens in adverse criticism of affairs in Cuba, are in his estimation enemies of the Spanish government, just as much as the Cubans who express him with machetes and guns.

But his action in this regard is nevertheless a great mistake. The exclusion of the correspondents will arouse the suspicion that his campaign cannot bear the light of day, and that he wants the veil of darkness thrown over scenes only to be removed under the cover of night. Still more, he will not succeed in keeping the news from American newspaper agencies. The public here, naturally interested in the affairs of the struggling islanders, will be all the more eager to know what is going on, and it is reasonably certain that for every news gatherer that is expelled there will be found both willing and able to take the work on. General Weyler explains that he has done so in suppressing the armed rebellion, if at the same time he undertakes a war against the press of a free country, he is likely to find that he has overestimated both his strength and his discretion.

SOUTH DAKOTA'S PROHIBITION.

Six years ago the state of South Dakota adopted a prohibition article in its constitution, and has been operating under it ever since. As the people were very nearly evenly divided on the question, the prohibitionists adopting by compromise a few votes, there has been a contest every year, in which almost half the votes have been cast one way and the other half and few for the other. Of course, in this condition it cannot be said that prohibition really had a fair trial, because so many people wanted the law broken down that a fair enforcement of it would not be had. As a result we have about the worst example of prohibition that could be shown, the prosecutions that often have been vexatious, annoying and oppressive, and in many places a condition of disgust and defiance of the law. Usually it has been a continuous "scrapping match" between the prohibitionists and their opponents, with neither a fair enforcement of the law nor a complete disregard of it.

Under these conditions it is not strange that there has been very much dissatisfaction, and that the legislature decided to submit the question again at the coming fall election. The campaign for this is fairly on, and it also fair to control the interest that will be shown in the presidential contest. The prohibitionists are straining every power to maintain their vantage ground; the liquor men are fully as alert in their work; and to the latter is added the influence of the South Dakota Business Men's and Bankers' association, which reaches all through the state. This association is composed exclusively of bankers and business and professional men; it is being used as a working force, independent of political parties, the sole object being to repeal all prohibitory legislation. The prohibitionists have many of the religious people and laboring classes aligned on their side. Hence the outcome is quite uncertain.

The prohibition movement sways back and forth, and it is not unlikely that some time in the future may witness a close discussion of it in Utah. Prior to such an event, should it ever occur, the people here may have considerable opportunity for observing the experiences of other states and that of South Dakota will be one of them. In considering a theme on which there is so much to be said pro and con as on the question whether prohibition or a high license is the better way to restrict the liquor traffic, it is well not to be over hasty in making a decision. If South Dakota stands by prohibition after its experience, this will be a strong point in its favor; if it does not, the effect of the change will be to say that a prohibitory law imperfectly observed and enforced is not equal to the high license system. The point as to whether prohibitory legislation well supported is possible and beneficial still will be open to discussion.

BULLETINS No. 41 and 42, from the experimental station of the Agricultural College, Logan, relate to tuberculosis and creamery experiments respectively. The former is by Dr. F. W. Brewer, biologist, and the latter by Prof. F. H. Linfield, dairyman. Both are instructive and valuable. Prof. Paul, the director of the station, outlines the announcement (of which many more Utah farmers ought to take advantage) that the bulletins will be sent free to any address in the United States on written application.

A few more verdicts like that in the Scott Jackson case, and the carrying of them into effect, might have a salutary influence in this country. It is "society" young men of the day have no regard for the honor or lives of girls who foolishly trust them, they might be restrained to some degree by fear of the score which awaits their miserable name on the commission of such deeds.

SOX SMILES.

HOTEL'S WORTH.

Dunne—You have to light down. The drugging is worth two bits.

Jones—Then give me more money.

Dunne—Very well, then, you can have a screw cold.—Detroit Tribune.

LAZY MANNERS.

Second Cabin Gent—Dropped the platter in his lap intentionally—Never mind, madam, it is nothing. I haven't left myself in the soup.—Punch.

SUMMER EXPERIENCES.

Tom, Dick—I'm now engaged to Mr. Allsorts one night.

Tom—Why, you fancy girl. You are going to take a perfectly lovely time this summer, now. You know I was engaged to him myself last year.—Somerville Journal.

HOTEL ARRESTER.

An Orthodox Hotel Keeper—What bill do you enjoy most when you gave him the bill?

Waiter—Such monstrous prices he charges, we never get anything going at cheaper.

Hotel Keeper—Good! So he didn't be cross at prices, then?—Fingerprint Detective.

SHOWS THAT.

"That man deserves credit for his heroism," said the doctor, as some recent boat event was being discussed; "that I admit he goaloons he wouldn't come to my aid to get it."—Tid-Bits.

SO, DEARIE.

Horrid mind—It really is shocking, dear, the way in which your and your husband quarrel in advance on. I wonder you don't separate from him.

Honeyed wife—What poetry and leave him alone to do that as he likes! Not me!—New York Weekly.

Salt Lake Theater.

LESSEE AND MANAGER ..... HOLMES.

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Augmented orchestra of Mendelssohn Concert Society. Special scenery, costumes and properties. THE FOOTS OF VENUS.

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Last appearance in Salt Lake City, perhaps, of Miss Frances Graham and Miss Dorothy Dorr, the idols of matinee and evening audiences.

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With Mrs. and Mr. H. Mansen and Mr. Fred. Maeder, the noted Norwegian artists in the leading roles.

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