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SALT LAKE CITY. - JULY 24, 1909.

THE PIONEERS.

Today, July 24, is the sixty-second anniversary of the entrance of the Latther De Swet in 1846 possibly suggestter-day Saint Pioneers into this Valley. That marked an epoch in the history of the Intermountain region. A few explorers, trappers, and hunters had been here before, chiefly in the interest of commerce, but the Latter-day Saint Pioneers entered with the definite purpose of making homes here for themselves and making it possible for others to come and dwell here, and reclaiming the entire region for liberty of conscience, for civilization, and for the American form of government which they regarded, as do their descendants today, as framed by men divinely inspired and cualified for that work. Their entrance into this Valley was the real beginning of the modern the truth. history of the intermountain region. In the providence of God, some of His children are some times temporarily separated from the rest of them in order that they may receive special instruction, special moral training, and become capable of leading their fellowmen onward and forward toward the light. Abraham was thus separated from his people in Chaldaea and sent to Canaan. His descendants, the children of Israel, were similarly "chosen" and isolated to become, for a time, lightbearers to the world. The Pilgrims, exiled from England, where they were deprived of their right to hold services and where James I declared: "I shall make them conforme themselves, or I will harrie them out of the land, or else do worse," furnish another illustration of this rule of Providence. They took refuge in Holland. But the Old will toward man." World was too narrow for them and, on the advice of one of their pastors, many of them decided to go to the New World. The arrival of the Maytions of the magnificent structure we flower on the American coast and the have inherited. We honor them for "compact" entered into by them, was their self-sacrificing devotion to duty, but the beginning of a marvelous work their faithfulness to the principles of of empire building before which the world today stands awe-stricken. The Latter-day Saints furnish another illustration of the same rule of Providence. They, too, were "harried out of the land," but they were led by the hand of Providence to the exact place prepared for them where they were to be fostered and trained and prepared for their mission to the world.

When the Pioneers first gazed upon this Valley they saw very little to encourage them. The scene was entirely different from that which now enraptures the tourist who looks out from the upper stories of a skyscraper There were no verdant groves, no fields of golden grain. The ground was parched, and water scarce. Before them stretched an expanse which former explorers had pronounced an unhabitable desert. But they knew that they had come to the "promised land," and through faith they pitched their tents here and began the work of reclamation. Through faith they saw the glorious future of this region, and that vision never left them. Says Wilford Woodruff:

ing from a letter written by Father divine, as well as the future. The body is divine, as well as the soul. "In the fall of 1846, as I drew near The temporal is the earthly aspect of to the frontiers of the State of Misto the frontiers of the advance guard of souri, I found the advance guard of the Mormons, numbering about 10,009, camped on the 'Territory of the Omaha, not far from the old Council Bluffs. They had just been driven out for the the spiritual, and time is only a part of eternity. Whatsoever we are, here and now, determines what we shall be hereafter.

themselves and

he States of the Union."

These are some of the well known in They had resolved to winter on the second time from a State of the Union (illinois had received them after their war with their people of Missouri). They had resolved to winter on the threshold of the great desert, and then ferences from the plan of salvation revealed through the Prophet Joseph Smith. That they fulfill the requirements which President Ellot would move onward into it, to put distance make of the "new religion," is evident their to those who have received it, and who ecutors, without even knowing at that have progressed far enough in its time the end of their long wanderings, nor the place where they should once spirit and import to recognize its full ore erect for themselves permanen meaning.

dwellings. They asked me a thousand questions about the regions I had ex-"We must wait," said Plato, the leader of thought in the ancient world lored, and the valley which T have till some one comes who can teach us described to you pleased them greatly from the account I gave them the truth." That One came, in the perof it. Was that what determined them? I would not dare to assert. They are there! In the last three years son of Christ-the desire of the nations in all ages. "We must have a new interpretation of His words," is the Jtah has changed its aspect, and from desert has become a flourishing tersaying of the leaders of thought in ritory, which will soon become one of the modern world;" but that interpretation has already been given and is Dean Harris suggests that the glowalready well known to the people called ing description of this Valley by Fa-Latter-day Saints.

NOT INTERERSTED.

ed the solution of the most perplexing problem before the exiled Saints, but "An American Woman" in a contrithis solution had been suggested long bution to the American Magazine, says before that year by the Spirit of God she does not care very much about speaking through the Prophet Joseph. what the New Testament writers President Young carried out the divine thought, or said; she is not, she says, plan. That he sought information actively interested in Biblical interprefrom all available sources concerning tation of any kind, but she is very the intermountain region is natural. much interested indeed in the indus-Anti-"Mormons" have sometimes trial problem, the sex problem, the tried to create the impression that negro problem, the problem of municithe Latter-day Saints had for the aim pal corruption, of immigration, of the the establishment in this region of an franchise, in any economic or socioempire in the United States, foreign logical investigation. Although not a to American institutions, and one in member of the socialist party, I am, which only those professing our faith she says, intensely interested in the were to live. Nothing is further from growth of socialism. But if I wish to learn about these things, I have to go As soon as practicable the Saints to the newspapers and magazines. organized a state with legislative, ju-Undoubtedly she considers this a very dical, and executive offices, under constitution eminently American, and

clever saying, but she does not, evidently, stop to consider the fact that giving perfect relgious freedom to all. but for what the New Testament writ-Accordingly, Catholics, Hebrews, Presers thought and said, she would not byterians, Congregationalists, Methodhave known that there were any social ists, Baptists, Unitarians, Episcopalians, problems in which women had any and Spiritualists, all were protected by business to take an interest. But for the laws. We doubt whether in the the message of the New Testament, entire history of Utah there is an authere would probably not have been a thentic case of persecution by "Mor-Socialist party. It was through the mons" of any other church member, on Gospel message that liberty, and equalaccount of religious differences. The ity became a reality in the world to Latter-day Saints never were perthe extent that they are real. In secutors. Brigham Young gave \$1,000 the New Testament woman is eletoward the erection of non-"Mormon" vated, the slave made a brother, and churches in in Salt Lake City, and a world democracy made possible. How others have contributed equally liberally foolish, then, to profess an interest in to other churches. Their motto has the problems of the day and show conbeen, and is, "peace on earth and good temptuous indifference to the source whence light can be had on those problems. There is not a question of We honor the noble men and women who were the instruments in the hands today that cannot be satisfactorily anof the Almighty in laying the foundaswered by the application of the prin-

THE CURSE OF DRINK.

ciples taught in the Bible.

truth and liberty, their love of coun-The United States Gensus bureau try, home, and God, and we can only has issued statistics that prove. the pray that we may be their worthy awful consequences of the liquor trafsuccessors in patriotic endeavor. May fic, with more force than any other we keep the inheritance pure and unargument. The figures prove, for indefiled! May the flag under which they stance, that one home in every sixtymarched and which they unfolded over one, in this country, is wrecked by this region never be lowered to the drink. Drunkenness was the solo level of the self-seeking politician who cause of 36,516 cases of divorce in the period between 1887-1906. It was the sees in the government but an instrucause, in combination with other ment of self-aggrandizement! To be faithful to the principles for which the causes, of 17,765 cases, and therefore Ploneers lived and died is the highest caused a total of 54,281 divorces in tribute that can be paid to their memtwenty years. But this is not the en-The number of divorce

DESERET EVENING NEWS SATURDAY, JULY 24 1909

To the Editor.

lowing:

former life of man. The present is tude are wont to use. But at the best, such style of address is forced, superficial; it is often productive of discomfort-in cases, positive irritation, as the uninitiated listen and wonder why. with such resources in plain, exfoliated English, it is necessary to resort to the dead, though not buried, languages, and to purely technical phrase to ex-

press ideas. Two young men were given degrees at Yale at last Commencement, whose graduation papers-"Theses" is the Academic nomenclature,-were on about as abstruse a couple of topics as the bored layman would care to sit up under with unwilted shirt collar. One young man was given his medical de-

gree after "holding his audience entranced" with his thesis, the character of which may be imagined from its title, "The Intracellular Enzymes of Penicilium and Espergilus, with Special Reference to Those of the Pencillum Cammemberti." Before an aud-

lence of wholly professional men such a title might pass as tolerable; but it would be sonsidered in better taste, even in such surroundings, were the reader to content himself with the statement that his graduation paper was on the subject of fermentation of two forms of bacilli in fungoid growths, with special reference to the bacillus discovered by Cammembertus. The second young man was given the degree of doctor of philosophy on a

thesis the title of which was "A Generalized Definition of an Improper Multiple Integral." This is a problem in Integral Calculus indicating in a general way, so a Salt Lake expert says, that while for the most part formulas may be devised descriptive of any curve, a point may be reached where a multiplicity of convolutions do not admit of interpretation through any known formulas. Considerable inquiry was made before any one could be found who would venture even this explanation, members of the engineering staff of a local road suddenly remembering with more or less distressed expression that they had forgotten just that particular feature in their Cal-Certain eastern papers, affectculus. ing to make merry over the thesis titles referred to, are disposed to read these young Academicians in particular, and all graduating students in general, a fatherly lecture on the child-

ishness of overloading their contributions to Commencement literature with a verbal floriculture that shuts out from viey many and very good ideas, as a superfluous growth of pond lilles covers from sight, the waters of a pond. Latin terms have their place in technical phraseology where they prove of value, in their way: but to make an indiscriminate use of foreign terms and expressions in a graduation paper, where there is really no excuse for itwell, it may be a question whether it does not reflect more on the common sense of professors and instructors in encouraging this sort of thing, rather than on the misguided sense of the student whose unchecked, youthful exaggeration of the importance of the

pedantic and ponderous in essay writing has led him into expressing his thoughts in this nebulous, cloudy fashion.

Trust to luck, but don't trust all to luck.

Thaw is always Thawing but he never melts.

There are times when too many diners spoll the broth.

DANGEROUS INSECTS.

pear in. Massachusetts is a wealthy state. It has been able to cope with this dreaded insect, if not successfully, at least partially so. A state like Utah, however, would be practically power-less to do anything to meet the de-structive inroads of this dangerous and destructive meet. It will probably In looking over the recent issue of the Rural New Yorker I find the fol-"The brown-tailed moth has appeared at Rye, N. Y., on a large estate where it is said to have been introduced by destructive insect. It will probably he very much like the codling moth has been, namely: Find this its natural nursery stock from Massachusetts, The iome.

commissioner of agriculture has at once taken charge of the campaign against this insect, and it is hoped to prevent further spread in New York The wet weather in states along the Atlantic coast has a tendency to keep the codling moth within reasonable bounds, especially when it is aided by tate. It is a more recent introduc-ion than the Gypsy moth, but has alconstant fight of the orchardists and farmers; but in this arid region we all too well know how little we have been able to do to subdue them. It is al-together likely that the Gypsy moth, as well as the brown-tail moth, would coughly find this climate conductes to ready obtained a much wider distribuion. It is fearfully destructive to ruit, shade and forest trees, and is disturbing to humans also, for very disturbing to humans also, for the barbed hairs, failing upon the flesh cause a painful and sometimes dan-gerous irritation. This latter trouble equally find this climate conducive to their growth. s so serious that the Boston board of

From what I have been able to learn of both of these last named insects the codling moth is no comparison in de

health gave a public hearing on this subject in 1901. The caterpillar is from one to one and one-quarter inch long, head pale brown mottled with dark brown, body dark brown or black structive capacity to either of others, and the expense it takes lestroy them. For these reasons I ask with numerous duil orange or gray spots. Reddish brown hairs are scat-tered over both head and body, and white branching hairs form elongated you to publish the above and leave it to the public to say whether or not there should be something done in regard to protecting ourselves against the danger of these insects. It seems to me the best thing that could be done white spots on each side, and there are two bright red tubercles on the hind segments. They make very close, firm would be for every citizen of Utah to resolve never to ship one single tree or shrub from any outside point into this state; and second to induce the webs or pockets. In which they remain over winter. A most excellent bulletin on these insects was published by the New York state education department ing state, and be noxt session to enact more stringent laws in regard to spray-ing, and otherwise disinfecting all at Albany in 1906, Bulletin 103, "The Gipsy and Brown-tail Moths,' by Dr. E. P. Felt. It costs 15 conts, and we ng, and otherwise disinfecting all rees and shrubs brought into this state think every farmer and orchardist should study it. Once lot these de-structive insects get foothold in New York state, and the loss to rural in-terests will be beyond computation." trees and shrubs brought into this state from any foreign state; and in the meantime to call upon our horticul-turists and those in charge of the de-partment of agriculture to introduce more rigid rules of inspection of ma-topic break of some frequencies. I send this to your paper with the tope that it will meet the notice of terial received from foreign nurseries Speaking about shipping trees and shrubs in here it is absolutely unneces-sary. There are plenty of trees and plenty of shrubs to be found in the gardens and nurseries here to supply the demand of the people. If there are not there will be and we say we had farmers, nurserymen and horticultur-ists in general. The Gypsy moth ap-peared some years ago in Massachusetts. It has cost that state up to this date millions of dollars and still the pest is simply held in check but not not there will be and we can well af pears almost everything in the nature of trees is destroyed. Added to this they make life almost unbearable to the indultration of the section of the sectio he inhabitants of the regions they ap-CITIZEN

in time of action. This is about 1.50 yards (nearly a mile) above the in face of the earth. The reason for ing this level was that here the ship is out of range of the miler rifle, which constitutes its chief and ger. Nothing alive on the ground as ger. A stream of the ground as a stream of a garden hose against a tree. Its gunners can see against a

the

ing two miles, exactly as a man turns a stream of a garden hose against a tree. Its gunners can see any object on the ground with a perfect clearness, impossible of realization by any one who has not flown in a balloon. They can thus mark the striking of builets perfectly. And the range of their guns is nearly doubled on account of their position. The fire of an airship will an-nihilate infantry and cavalry beneath it, as surely as the hand of God. It will not be directed long at any coher-ent body which could be called troops. Human nature forbids the possibility of men remaining to be shot down like rats in a pit.—McClure's. Decline Of a Race A Lesson. That ancient and once powerful semitic race, the Moors, when in their A Lesson. The Moors, when in their prime were in many re-spects far in advance of any western nation then existing, excelling them not only in architecture and in litera-ture but also in science. The florid and richly ornate style of their archi-iccture has newhars never hear such and richly ornate style of their archi-tecture has perhaps never been sur-passed, the enrichments and many hued embellishments of the wonderful Alhambra at Granada, as an example, being more brilliant and gorgeous than being more brilliant and gorgeous than those of any other building ever crect-ed upon this earth, while many other of the sumptuous places erected by them—the spiendid regal castle for in-stance at Cintra near Lisbon, now a summer palace of royalty—compare summer palace of royalty-compare with almost any even modern struc-ture. But the Moors are now a de-generate, a retrograde, and a declin-ing race. The population of the City of Morocco has declined from 700,000 to about 60,000; while Tangiers, one of their most important fowns is of Morocco has declined from 700,000 to about 60,000; while Tangiers, one of their most important towns, is, with the exception of the European quarter, flithy, undrained, and in-sanitary to the last degree. The streets, after rain, are ankle deep in a quagmire of offensive, pestiferous mud, and the place reeks with foul and noisome maiodours. The little shops are like packing-cases, the lid in front being raised during the day and lowered at night, the contents

and lowered at night, the contents of many of them being but offensive garbage; while almost the whole place has an aspect of squalor, neglect, and noxious impurity. And yet these same people were once a powerful nation, their empire extending from Bagdad to the Atlantic, and their army equal, to the Atlantic, and their army equal, and perhaps superior in bravery and equipment, to the troops of any of the western nations, who, in vain, for centuries strained every nerve to oust them from the territories in Europe which they had usurped. But event-ually they were, happily for civiliza-tion and religion, driven out, and the decadence which had already con decadence which had already com-menced became intensified and accel-erated. But their fall has been an un-told boon to mankind. For what a terrible contemplation if their caree of conquest had advanced unchecked, and Europe had been laid under Mos-lem rule. But happily for the human race the Christian nations are now the world, and the Saviour of the world, He who, though Son of God, deigned for a time to dwell on earth to suffer obluquy and scorn, and to give his life as a ransom for those who come to Him for life eternal, is worshipped and adored. But, also, with some, Christianity is but a form evold altogether of life-giving reality-

McClellan's Symphony Orchestra. 50 Pieces.

Cambrian Day Saltair, Thursday, July 29th.

WATCH FOR THE BIG RED CARS FOR POINT LOOKOUT.

Cars leave 2nd So, and Main st. for Emigration Canyon at 2 p. m. dally

R FUEL RADIA

From The Battleground of Thought. The modern housewife Science ers, men and women, too, who grudge the lightening of any burden borne by Helps may have in some in-The Home, stances an equipment that few "Biddles" can or will another. Obstinacy is frequently a bar more manipulate.

manipulate, "No, mum, if ye plase, Ol'll do the washin' in the ould way; Ol don't loike thim newfangled things," old Ann remarked to her mistress when she returned after many years' absence, and found a steam washing-machine installed. "Ol was doin' washin's whin the was in shout dwards Alice Mawr impassable for improvements than either ignorance or stupidity. The "old days" and the "old ways" interpose a sentimental or a narrow-minded ob-stacle to progress of every sort. Who denies the charm of the pastry baked in an old-fashioned brick oven? Who wouldn't prefer a sand-scrubbed white ve was in short dresses, Miss Mary. O'd ruther rub thim on the board han wash the ould thing," she conmaple floor to the new white tile, cold and without sentiment—until one re-members the aching back of the one who must scrub? There is something cluded, with a glance of grim dis-pleasure at the despised labor-saver. The "Miss Mary" of 20 years, stand-ing as a matron said to a neighbor who did her own work: "Arn simply won't use the washer. Wouldn't you like to have it?" The neighbor accented the offer but substantially cheering about a heavy, shining coal-range and its gleam of glowing coal-but think of the work of growing coal-but think of the work of tending it, of keeping it and its sur-roundings clean. Watch the face of the woman who uses it for boiling or frying-then vote for the gas or elec-tric range that does its work far more The neighbor accepted the offer, but The neighbor accepted the oner, but in a week returned the machine. "I was never so disappointed." she ex-plained. "I waited two hours for those streams of boiling suds to appear and pour through the clothes; then I washed the clothes on the board—and was two hours late." perfectly and leaves the worker cool and fresh.—Harriet Brunkhurst, in Harper's Weekly.

A new machine of war has arrived. It will be a ship was two hours late." Inquiry revealed the fact that she had not used the cover of the machine, and had actually expected to do her A New A new machine of war has Machine arrived. It will be a ship Of War. as large and eventually much larger than our pres-ent ocean battleships. It will fight from

washing with the steam she had al-lowed to escape into the room. washing with the steam she had al-lowed to escape into the room. "Well, you won't persuade me to try it again," she said, testily. She still is using the washboard. So is Ann. There are, of course, women who can-not or will not apply a scientific prin-ciple, nor understand a mechanical de-vice, however simple. There are oth-

"We gazed in wonder and admira-tion upon the vast valley before us, with the waters of the Great Sait Lake glistening in the sun, mountains low-ering to the skies, and streams of pure water running through the beautiful valley It was the grandest view we had ever seen till this moment. Pleasant thoughts ran through our minds at the prospect that not many years hence the house of God would be established in the mountains and exalted above the hills, while the valleys would be converted into orchards, vineyards, and fruitful fields, cites erected to the name of the Lord, and the standard of unfurled for the gathering of the nations.

Such were the visions of the future that many of the Pioneers saw on their first entrance here; but looking at the scene from a mere human point of view, it was not entirely encouraging. When Brigham Young announced that this was the end of the long, weary journey, the hearts of some of the men faltered. One of them said: "Weak and weary as I am, I would rather go a thousand miles farther than remain in such a forsaken place as this." But this was the place. And today it is evident to all that no mistake was made in settling here. The visions of faith have become a reality.

The Pioneers and the Saints that have followed them came here in fulfilment of prophecy. For some time previous to the martyrdom at Carthage, the Spirit had indicated to the Prophet Joseph that the Church was to be located in the mountains. On Aug. 6 1842, the Prophet said to some friends; "I prophesied that the Saints would continue to suffer much affliction, and would be driven to the Rocky Moun-

tains. Many would apostatize: others would be put to death by our persecutors, or lose their lives in consequence of exposure or disease; and some would live to go and assist in making settlements and building citles. and see the Saints become a mighty people in the midst of the Rocky Mountains." President Brigham Young, therefore, knew in a general way 'the destiny of the Church, if he did not know anything about the particular place of location. Dean Harris, in his recent and interesting work on "The Catholic Church in Utah," suggests that perhaps President Young was influenced by Father De Smet, a Jesuite missionary and explorer, to locate in this Valley. He quotes the follow-

THE NEW RELIGION.

President Eliot's assertion that a new religion is now required by mankind, and that it will soon be forthcoming, is likely to produce a sensation in religious circles throughout the country.

The telegraphic report of his address before the Harvard summer school of heology on Thursday last states that:

"The president emeritus of Harvard, prophesied the advent of a new reigion

"It will not be bound by dogma of creed," he said, "its workings will be simple, but its field of action limitless. Its discipline will be the training in the development of co-operative good will. It will attack all forms of evil. There will be no supernatural elements; it will place no reliance on anything but the laws of nature. Prevention will be the watchword and a skilled surgeon one of its members. The new religion will not teach that the character can be changed quickly. It will not deal chiefly with sorrow and death, but with joy and life."

While this idea of a desirable form of religion will be new and therefore likely to offend the sensibilities of orthodox sectarians, yet it contains little or nothing really objectionable to the genius of the Gospel liberally and reasonably interpreted. The Gospel is not 'bound by dogma or creed;" for it includes all truth; its workings are simple, and its field of action limitless; its discipline is precisely for righteous co-operative action and good will; its "supernatural" agencies are strictly 'natural" when fully understood though they often appear supernatural to man's limited and imperfect vision; prevention of evil and the services of 'a skilled surgeon" are already in luded in its necessary inplications and

indicated by its positive directions; it loes not teach that "character can be changed suddenly," but that goodness is a matter of growth, development and systematic training; and, last but not least, the Gospel as understood by the Latter-day Saints, already deals with and has always dealt with, joy and life, rather than with sorrow and death.

In other words the religion for which President Eliot is longing, may be found in the teachings of Christ broady and generously interpreted. It is already here. Why walt for another? To the Latter-day Saints, the Gospel is simply the highest form of complete living. Its miracles are real, but natural in the highest sense. It deals with man as he is, and respects him for what he is to be-an exalted and redeemed, though he may now be a fallen and wayward, son of the Most High. Instead of looking only to the future and despising "the glorious now" it makes the present life well lived the condition and preparation for 'the dawn to be"-the beginning of the future and the continuation of the King's English the untutored multi-

hard for a girl to traced to intemperance as an indirect heart on a short sleeve. cause amounted to 130,287.

There is undisputed authority for the essertion that every drunkard is an individual in whom criminality is latent And as to mortality, the figures of the United States census shows that the death rate in this country is 6.2 per 100,000 population. How far this ratio is from showing the real relation between alcohoilsm and mortality is indicated by the Swiss statistics which

are recognized as especially trustworthy, and which show the ratio in that country to be 103.5 deaths per 100,000 of the population. The oft-repeated cry that men will drink, and that therefore it is useless to

fight intemperance is met by the editor of the American Issue, as follows: "Liquor sellers and their friends are full of arguments to prove that the beverage liquor traffic has come to

stay. They tell us that as long as hu-man nature remains what it is men will drink alcohol, and as long as it is drunk it will be manufactured And herefore, they argue, the war upon it

"But as long as the cumulative laws of heredity operate even moderate drinking will turn out a crop of im-beciles, degenerates and drunkards in the second and third generations. And while this remains true the war of physiology upon alcohol will not cease. "As long as large numbers of man-kind are weak in the presence of temptation, as long as the alcohol habit is formed in vast numbers of drinkers by convenience of access to liquor, just as the oplum or cocaine habit is formed, just that long will

morally earnest men and women antig-onize the saloon. "As long as alcohol drinks do not im-prove the efficiency of workingmen, or the reliability of professional men, or conduce to the good order and advance-ment of society, that long a determined mass of voters will stand for total ab-

stinence. "As long as the output of the liquor traffic is what it is-increased poverty, degeneration and crime—as long as families do not feel glad and blessed when the son of father becomes a con-firmed alcohol drinker, that long vast myriads of families will hate and fight it

"As long as the Church of God is what she is; as long as the laws of good morals and commercial interest remain what they are, and as long as considerable portion of mankind are evoted to promoting the good of sodevoted to promoting the good of so-ciety, the fight against alcohol will go on.

PEDANTRY IN SCHOOLS.

It is one of the manifestations of callow adolescence to use ponderous expressions, to be verbose in descriptive, to employ foreign and often far-fetched terms, in written composition. This, however, is not confined to secondary schools, or even to the higher up collegiate levels. This form of pedantry is to be found in the professional schools, where technical terms and expressions peculiar to a highly specialized atmosphere come to be used with the freedom of the plain, unpampered

Downward revisions are almost rare as white black birds.

> When a taxidermist gets tired he uffers from that "stuffy" feeling.

Music hath charms to soothe the avage ear but a phonograph -has

Many a boasted family tree never produces a single piece of good timper

It is hard to learn from experience, especially from someone else's experience

Emperor William says that Germany ears nothing but God, but England fears Germany The craze for flats has even extended

o the trolley cars, many of which have flat wheels. When a rich woman is caught smuggling she finds it quite impossible to

lide her chagrin. Even in traiff bills it is good policy for politicians to like what they get if they do not get what they like.

Atlas could hold up the world but there is no reason to believe that he could have held up a Pullman employee.

The fall of a French ministry today sn't attended by the duil sickening thud that used to accompany such events.

> Dr. Charles W. Ellot prophesies the dvent of a new religion that will not be bound by creed or dogma; that will place no reliance on anything but the aws of nature.

Madrid advices say that it will require forty thousand soldiers to sublue the Moroccan tribesmen. That is the number of men with which the King of France marched up the hill and then marched down again, and he accomplished nothing. The Tribune, the organ of the

'American'' party, calls Whitney's 'The Making of a State." a "victous book." Its alleged criticisms are but carpings while its fault finding does not even rise to the dignity of muckraking. It knows not of what it pretends to speak.

Prince Miguel of Braganza, cidest on of Duke Michael, the pretender to the Portuguese throne, has renounced forever his rights to the throne of Portugal in order to marry a New York young lady. Wise young man to give up the shadow of a shadowy pre tension for the real substance.



The most stylish and becoming effects for fashionable wear at reduced prices Monday and week.

No old stock, but absolutely new Corsets conforming to every requirement of a well-dressed woman. You cannot get proper figure contour without careful corset designing.

This sale embraces our entire line of WARNER BROS. RUST PROOF and FERRIS BROS. WAISTS for ladies, misses and children-the new styles-the new models-commencing Monday here is the way they will sell:

> \$1.00 CORSETS, sale price 80c \$1.25 CORSETS, sale price \$1.00 \$1.50 CORSETS, sale price \$1.20 \$1.75 CORSETS, sale price\$1.40 \$2.00 CORSETS, sale price \$1.60 \$3.00 CORSETS, sale price\$2.40 \$4.00 CORSETS, sale price \$3 20 \$4.50 CORSETS, sale price \$3.60 \$6.00 CORSETS, sale price \$4.80

Perfect fitting Corsets to suit every type of female figure, fashion-

ably fitted without sacrificing health or comfort. We invite you to consult our Corset fitter and have her choose the model best suited to your figure.



Our entire line of GIRDLES and BRAS SIERES will be sold at reduced prices.

OUR DRUG STORE IS AT 112-114 SOUTH MAIN ST.

