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 SALT LAKE CITY, MAY 16, 1901.

BRIGHAM YOUNG ANNIVERSARY
 To the Presidents of Stakes, Bishops and other leading Elders—Dear Brethren: June 1st, 1891, will be the one hundredth anniversary of the birthday of the late President Brigham Young. It is fitting that the event should be appropriately celebrated. Preparations are now in progress to that end. It is our wish that the Presidents of Stakes, Bishops and all other leading brethren, should take an active interest in this subject, especially by way of encouraging the people to attend the proceedings, which will doubtless be of a character to interest all who may witness them.
 We trust that the centennial birthday anniversary of the man who, under the Lord, was the leading spirit among the founders of this great and growing western commonwealth, will be adequately honored by the people who now reap the benefits of his labors.
 LORENZO SNOW,
 J. S. F. SMITH.
DO THE RIGHT THING.

The appointment of a superintendent of schools for Salt Lake City will have to be decided soon by the board of education. All sorts of rumors are afloat concerning the probable action of that body. We do not believe the reports that are circulated by the friends or the opponents of candidates for the position. The board, we are inclined to think, will act on the best judgment of the majority of its members, and will not be influenced by the question of a man's religion or politics.
 The perpetual disposition, on the part of some individuals, to inject the "Mormon" or non-Mormon distinction into every prominent public matter, is a perpetual nuisance. It ought not to have any bearing or effect upon the selection of a public officer, for any position. The same story just started, that there is a combination among the "Mormon" members of the board to elect a "Mormon" for the position, appears to be utterly without foundation.
 The purpose in publishing it, is evidently to deter those gentlemen from favoring a "Mormon" for the place. That is one of the "artful dodges" of the movers in this kind of game.
 The story is told, and then the denials of the parties said to have entered into the combination are given, showing the whole thing to be what is commonly called a "fake" and the purpose of its publication is thus disclosed. It is to be hoped that it will have no effect whatever upon the gentlemen whose names are paraded in association with the story, but that they will do what they think is right, regardless of this effort to entangle them.
 The Deseret News has taken the ground, that there is no need to go outside of this State, to find a person qualified for the position of school superintendent. This is saying nothing against any applicant for the place, wherever he may hail from. It is the privilege and right of every person who wants the post to apply for it. And it is the duty of the Board of Education to consult the best interests of the schools and of the public in making a choice, whether it be from the inside or the outside of the State. But if as good a selection can be made of home talent and fitness, as of foreign, we say by all means Utah should have the preference.
 We believe there are a number of educators in this State who are qualified for the position to be filled, and we have no hesitation in saying that if it shall be found that the most suitable person for the place is a "Mormon," that should not interpose as the shadow of a threat, or as the weight of a fragment of a feather, against his appointment. On the other hand, if he is a non-Mormon, his religious belief should not act as a qualification or a disqualification, whether he be Catholic or Protestant or neither.
 We desire to see this matter decided regardless, altogether, of the political as well as the religious predilections of the individual selected. And we deprecate every attempt to deter members of the Board from acting freely and from their own convictions of what is best for the schools. They should pay no attention to such measures, but stand on what they are satisfied is proper and just and wise. We want a good, fit and capable superintendent, and all other things being equal, a home product, thoroughly familiar with home conditions and home requirements.

ABATE THE NUISANCE!
 The dandelion nuisance is an evil that is exhibited before the public gaze in every direction. The yellow flower is not in itself obnoxious, its roots make an excellent medicine, and its leaves in proper season make good "greens." But it has taken possession of lawns and fields to their detriment and almost to their ruin. The dandelions eat out the good grass, and the seeds are multiplied so largely and rapidly, that the whole country is threatened with the yellow infection.
 What is to be done to get rid of the enemy? A concerted movement would, in a little time, accomplish the needful work and conquer the foe. But this seems at present to be improbable or unattainable. As fast as one garden is freed from the pest, an adjacent lot is left free to its growth. The seeds are scattered and the trouble is as great as ever. It seems useless to try to get some people to take any interest in a matter that does not specially concern them, although it affects the general public.
 Is it not practicable to pass and enforce an ordinance, requiring owners or occupiers of lots in this city to cut down the dandelions, whenever they appear in flower, so that they do not run to seed? The city authorities can do this with every piece of public property. There are acres upon acres belonging to the city, that are one mass of yellow today. The sides of the ditches are in a similar condition. They ought to be cleared from the nuisance, so that they may not be breeding spots for it, to spread over the whole town.
 It is possible that some cheap chemical device may be discovered and brought into use, that will destroy this vegetable pest without injuring the grasses which it is now displacing. But that is in the dim future. What can be done today is the important question. If everybody who can do so will attack the dandelions with the mower, much will be done towards the extermination of the weed. The city should do its part in the work, and if possible should require occupiers of private property to do their part for the abatement of the increasing nuisance.

THE CROP OUTLOOK.
 According to government reports, the prospects for the crops of the country, if present conditions are maintained, are that the figures will surpass all past records. The average condition of wheat on May 1st was 94, which is said to be ten points higher than the average on this date for the ten years past. The area now standing is 28,267,400 acres. This is 6.7 per cent, or 2,045,600 acres, less than was sown last fall, but 7.7 per cent, or 2,032,000 acres, larger than was harvested in 1900. Allowing 15 bushels to the acre, the approaching harvest would show a yield of 424,000,000 bushels, or 33,000,000 over the best previous crop of 1891.
 The reduction of the wheat area, by 2,000,000 acres, since seeding time, is due to drought in California and the ravages of insects in Texas, but in other localities the prospects are considered the best. Kansas provides a yield of 109,000,000 bushels. Missouri expects to contribute 25,000,000 bushels. In Nebraska, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Washington and other northwestern states, the outlook is of the most favorable character. Oats is about the only grain of which the accounts are unfavorable. It was sown late owing to the cold and wet weather in March, and in Texas and parts of Oklahoma it has been greatly reduced by the ravages of insects.
 The outlook, then, is now for another prosperous year for the farmer, and when he prospers the country will share with him the benefits of the abundant yield of the soil.

SALT THE MOSQUITOES.
 The scientific study of the mosquito and its habits is still pursued with interesting results. The little insect has been convicted of spreading malaria, and now it is under grave suspicion of being largely responsible for the yellow fever, too, where this prevails. Another charge is also lodged against it, that it carries the poison of leprosy from sick persons and plants it into the systems of its unsuspecting victims. Experiments in South Africa are said to have proved this. The Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine sent out a commission to Nigeria, Africa, to study the disease, and its report is that it is produced by a parasite which, like the malaria, is communicated to human beings by the mosquito.
 It being established, beyond doubt, that the mosquito is a dangerous insect, at least under certain conditions, the question of how to combat it is of great importance. And on this point some valuable suggestions may be drawn from a statement by Dr. Hans Ziemann, who has made a careful study, in West Africa, of the life and habits of thirteen different kinds of the little pest. He says he never found larvae or eggs of mosquitoes in rapidly running water, and never in creeks which had been filled with sea water at high tide. A larger percentage than 1.1 of salt appears to hinder their development. Nor, according to his observations, did the larvae develop in small ponds covered with slime. Thin layers of petroleum also prevented the development of the larvae, and accelerated their death.
 The suggestion to be drawn from these observations is that the application of a little salt, or coal oil, to the water in which the mosquitoes deposit their eggs, would free many localities from a great annoyance in the summer time, and perhaps a real danger to the life and health of many persons.
 The investigations conducted in later years with a view of finding the causes of diseases are of the greatest importance, and will eventually bring better results than the search for remedies against sicknesses already developed. The latter has made but slow progress. There is no reason against earnestly conducting, earnest, leprosy, and a number of other ills to which humanity is subject. And it may be doubtful whether any can be found, beyond those nature herself supplies. But it is evident that if the conditions under which they appear were perfectly understood, and these conditions could be controlled, there would be no such maladies.

Dr. Ziemann is rather inclined to the view that the mosquito theory has not yet been fully established, notwithstanding the high authority committed to it. He thinks further experiments should be made, to ascertain whether insect bites are the only mode of transmission of the malarial fever, and also whether man alone is susceptible to that poison. He cautions against too hasty conclusions, and makes this interesting statement of his own investigations conducted at Kamerun, one of the most dangerous malarial districts in the world:
 "In spite of the most careful dissection of many hundreds of mosquitoes I could not succeed in finding in the salivary ducts or the stomachs or freshly caught culicis or anophelis, such as Ross and Koch have found in mosquitoes which had sucked birds' blood containing proteozoa, or such as had been found in mosquitoes by the Italians, Grassi, Bignardi, Bastianelli, and which exhibited the so-called semi-lunar forms and spheres of the human malarial parasite. Unlike the above authorities, I was never able to find a progressive development of the ordinary ring-shaped parasites of febrile trophozoites in the stomach of representatives of the species of culicis or anophelis. I found that first of all the infection of birds by proteozoa, such as is required for the mosquito experiments, was very rare in this locality. Secondly the development of the local malarial parasites in lunar and sphere forms, which alone are of any sequence for experimental work on mosquitoes, was very rare. I often ran across the point to doubt the correctness of the mosquito theory. In more than 1,000 blood examinations I found the lunar forms in but twelve cases. After repeatedly searching the dwellings of whites and the huts of the native Bakweris, I succeeded to find two infected anophelis in the dwellings of employees of a coal plantation. The three white inhabitants of the dwelling frequently suffered with febrile trophozoites. The blood of two of them exhibited semi-lunar forms in small quantities."
 The conclusion of this scientist that a careful consideration of all the facts is necessary before a final conclusion is stated, will be appreciated by all whose only desire is a full knowledge of the truth in preference to the establishment of a pet theory.

OPPOSED TO VERTICAL LETTERS
 The school authorities of New York seem bent upon abolishing the so-called "vertical handwriting" in the public schools. And in all probability other boards of education will follow suit. The claim is that the slant writing is capable of higher speed, because it is written with more ease, and that it is written under a less awkward and strained position on the part of the pupil.
 In schools, as well as everywhere else, there are fads of a more or less transient character, and the "vertical writing" is now being looked upon as one of them. Vertical writing is certainly very ancient. When our ancestors conceived the idea of committing to writing the important events of their lives, or the business transactions, the details of which it was necessary to remember, their crude material was best adapted for the vertical position of their signs. When their pen was a flint, a bone or iron point, a paint brush, or a reed, and when they engraved or painted their characters on a rock, a piece of wood, a clay tablet, or some similar material, and when they wrote from top to bottom, or from the right to the left, or almost any other way, there was "vertical handwriting." The slant writing came as the art made further progress. It is the child of experience. It was adopted because it was found to be the most practical, if not the most artistic, at a time when high speed was desired as much as legibility. But for the fact that the type writer has done away, largely, with the necessity for high speed in penmanship, it is doubtful whether the vertical could again have found favor with a large portion of the public.
 It is said that the New York school superintendents a year ago recommended the discontinuance of the vertical hand, but as this was only a recommendation, it was not generally acted upon. Now the principals have been ordered to teach only one system, and that is said to be a compromise between the vertical and the slanting writing, and that seems to be satisfactory.

REJECTED SUCCESSIONS.
 One of the most fascinating things in literature is to read how successful works have been rejected by publishers, before one could be found to undertake the responsibility of putting them on the market. All novel readers are familiar with the story of how "David Copperfield" was rejected by house after house. A scarcely less successful work is "Eben Holden." The story of its vicissitudes is thus told by the author, Irving Bacheller:
 "Being thrown out of newspaper employment, his wife urged him to try something in a literary way. 'So I was a literary man for just thirty days,' said Mr. Bacheller. 'In that time I produced 2,000 words. In that time I wrote the first part of 'Eben Holden,' as it now stands. That is, 'Eben Holden' is the original story that I wrote then, with 60,000 more words tacked on to it. I sent my story, which I then called 'Uncle Eben,' to Harper's Round Table, the Youth's Companion and St. Nicholas. They rejected it with delightful unanimity. In December a year ago a friend of mine connected with my Boston publisher, wrote to me and told me that the firm was looking for a good novel. I thought I was the man to write it, for he had always believed that I had some talent concealed about me somewhere. They made a proposition to me, and I accepted it. I dug down into my trunk and took 'Uncle Eben,' which had been so unanimously sat upon, sneered at, and rejected by three other publishing houses, and I added 60,000 words to it, and there you are."
 But the publishers of such a successful book as "Eben Holden" could doubtless tell of books they have put on the market that have been quite as positive failures as this has been a downright success.

REACHING OUT FOR THE WORLD.
 Philadelphia North American.
 The dispatches from London state that Mr. Morgan's purchase of the Great Indian line of steamers, one of Great Britain's largest transportation concerns, is only the first step toward a centralization of the transatlantic shipping business. In itself it has tremendous significance, even if the larger scheme is not attempted. For it assures to Mr. Morgan and his associates control of a through system of transportation from the eastern coast of Asia, across this continent, to the western coast of Europe. It is too soon to know precisely in what way the newly acquired steamship line is related to Mr. Morgan's prior schemes, but beyond a doubt it is not intended for it to secure to him his favorite plan of "community of interest." That the Leyland line and the vessels which it controls carry the British flag will make no difference. They will be owned by American capital and will be managed in harmony with Mr. Morgan's American railroad and Pacific steamship interests.

THE BOY'S CHANCE FOR A NEW SUIT.
 15 Per Cent Discount on all Boys' Suits, ages 3 to 16. All correct up-to-date styles—choice patterns and fabrics. This is our method of advertising. Our Children's Department Sale ends Saturday. Pleased to have you call and see the best values you have had opportunity to buy.
GRAY BROS. & CO.,
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 Strictly Cash and One Price.

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.
 In a report, arranged the penal codes of the country as being without either consistency or justification. The arrangement is easily explained. The people of the various states and territories punish crimes in accordance with their own standard of justice, for the reason that the crimes committed within their political boundaries are considered to concern them alone. That the penal codes of the country are without justification is simply the ipse dixit of the charities conference. The legislatures of the country say they are justified, and these legislatures represent the sentiment of the people on the subject. That they might be improved is very true, but it is by no means certain that all the changes that the charities conference would make would be improvements.

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 New York Mail and Express.
 It looks as though it would depend upon the Government of the United States whether the interoceanic canal shall be at Panama or Nicaragua, and it is pretty sure to be under the control of that government at which ever place it may be located. If the United States is to construct on the Nicaragua route, no private company will be able to carry the other scheme through, and no European government will have the temerity to come forward as its backer. That would necessarily imply future control, and even if it were permissible on principle, two costly waterways are not desirable.

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GREAT MAY SALE
 Is now on in all Departments.
Greatest Bargains OF THE Year
 Sale Continues to Saturday, May 18th.
Z. C. M. I. T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

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 Hence we are making prices on our lumber and building materials that cannot be duplicated. If you need anything in the building line, come and see us or telephone your order.
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 255 W. 80 Temple.
 Tel. 514.
 Buyers of Royal Bread are protected by this label.
READING THE HAND.
 Professor Sterling has already read the palms of a number of leading citizens. A number of them will be published from day to day. Out of this list the following have been selected for today's issue:
PALMER HOUSE
 Formerly the St. James Hotel, 325 South Main Street (near Third South St.)
PROFESSOR STERLING.
 THE CELEBRATED PALMIST AND PSYCHOLOGIST
 who is now in the city and is recognized by press and public everywhere. All are pleased and delighted with his readings. Multitudes visit his parlors daily and are happy. Palmistry is an exact science, and it excites the wonder and admiration of the most skeptical. Professor Sterling can be consulted on all matters pertaining to the welfare of the human race. Your hands reveal all questions of life, pertaining to marriage, sickness, death, changes, travels, divorces, separations, lawsuits, business transactions, wills, deals, mortgages, lost or absent friends, mining ventures, etc. Consult Professor Sterling. He is acknowledged the greatest living authority on palmistry and all his work is done in manuscript form, and is strictly confidential.
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 You are a person of broad intellect and ideas; there is much combativeness and concentration shown in this hand.
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 You have had sorrow and suffering from the lack of advance; however, cheer up; you have laboriously made your mark, and success is with you now.
 F. J. DUNFORD, Clerk in Z. C. M. I.
 You are refined and sweet-tempered, with considerable policy. You are loyal and your abilities are versatile. You speak well, but you will have trouble in one year about business.
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