

DESERET EVENING NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(Sunday Excepted.)

Corner of South Temple and East Temple
Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES:
(In Advance.)
One Year \$9.00
Six Months 5.00
Three Months 2.50
One Month75
Saturday Edition, per year 2.00
Semi-Weekly per year 2.00

Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the EDITOR.

Address all business communications and all remittances to
THE DESERET NEWS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Entered at the postoffice of Salt Lake City as second class matter according to Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, - JULY 3, 1909.

SPIRIT POSSESSION.

Professor Hyslop, who has given a great deal of time to the investigation of psychological phenomena, seems to have arrived at the conclusion that spirit possession is a reality, in some instances. This is not the view of some modern philosophers who refuse to believe, or accept as facts, anything but what they think they can account for, or explain.

Prof. Hyslop, according to a New York dispatch, relates a story of an artist who, after his death, took possession of the body, or mind, of a friend and inspired him to execute paintings with a skill entirely foreign to his ability.

Robert Swain Gifford, the artist in question, died in 1905, at his summer home near New Bedford, Mass. Frederick L. Thompson, a goldsmith, had met Mr. Gifford only twice and knew him but slightly. Thompson had never indicated any ability as an artist until six months after the death of Gifford, when he did not even know that Gifford had died. He was suddenly seized with an impulse to paint a picture, and going to work on it, he was surprised at his ability. While he was painting, the voice of Gifford seemed to tell him to continue the work he had started.

Thompson continued painting pictures, always obsessed by the spirit of Gifford, and found a ready market for them. Many purchasers commented on their similarity to Gifford's paintings.

That is the curious story. One would hardly, in these days of rationalism, agnosticism and indifference, expect to find the doctrine of demons revived in this strange form. But it is in accord with the prophetic utterances of the Scriptures concerning the last days. For it is written: "Now the Spirit speaketh expressly, that in the latter times some shall depart from the faith, giving heed to seducing spirits, and doctrines of demons." (1 Tim. 4:1)

According to ancient writers, demons were mediators, or middle beings between God and man. So Plato defines them. The old pagan idea was that Demeter could not be approached directly by sinful man, wherefore the demons were mediators through which such intercommunication was carried on. "Demons," they thought, were "reporters and carriers from men to the gods, and again from the gods to the men."

They recognize various kinds of demons. Some were the souls of good men. These were generally called heroes and were raised to the dignity of demons and then gods. Others were the souls of bad men which were believed to become evil demons. The existence of demons that have never inhabited human bodies was also accepted as a fact.

In the pagan view some demons were wicked and malignant. They envied good men and sought to prevent them from becoming virtuous and happy. They sent disease upon men and cattle, and they might even be present in the courts of justice in order to influence witnesses to injustice. Josephus declares that "demons are no other than the spirit of the wicked that enter into men and kill them, unless they can obtain some help against them," and Christian writers hold that "those persons who are seized and thrown down by the souls of the deceased are such as all men agree in calling demons, or mad."

To one who believes in the Scriptures, or who knows something about the experiences of the Elders of the Church who, in the early days went out with the Gospel message to a hostile world, the reality of demoniacal possession cannot be doubted. But of late years wise men have asserted that the phenomena of possession must be accounted for on some other ground. In fact, they want the entire Scriptures explained away. They say that hypochondria, insanity, or epilepsy, are the natural diseases referred to as demoniacal.

But this does not account for the status of the persons that have been described as possessed. The New Testament cases do not admit of the explanation that they were only epileptic. The case of Newel Knight in the early days of the Church, is a matter of history. The affliction came upon him when he refused to hearken to the voice of the Spirit calling him to pray. When the Prophet Joseph came to him, he found him suffering very much in his mind, "and his body acted upon in a very strange manner. His visage and limbs were distorted and twisted in every shape and appearance possible to imagine, and finally he was caught up off the floor of the apartment and tossed about most fearfully." It is evident that no natural sickness could produce these symptoms. The Prophet caught the suffering by the hand, rebuked the evil spirit and, in the name of Jesus, commanded him to depart. Then:

"The scene was now entirely changed, for, as soon as the devil had departed from our friend, his countenance became natural, his distortions of the body ceased, and almost immediately the Spirit of the Lord descended upon him, and the visions of eternity were opened to his view."

There are numerous instances of possession by evil spirits. It seems that the evil one at sundry times, has attempted to imitate the greatest of all

miracles—the miracle of incarnation, and inspiration, just as the adversaries of Moses tried to copy his miracles. To counterfeit their effect upon the Egyptians. But the case related by Prof. Hyslop of the spirit of the painter taking possession of a friend for artistic purposes is incredible.

THE PARENTS' WORLD.

The initial number of the Parents' World, a monthly magazine devoted to the problems of parenthood and home-making, has been received at this office.

Dr. E. G. Gowans is the editor, and the names of Dr. J. E. Moreton, Prof. Howard R. Driggs, Miss Anna Grant, and Hon. Francis M. Lyman appear among the contributors to the first issue.

The aim of the publication is to enlighten adults upon the problems of parenthood and home-making. The solution of these problems Dr. Gowans regards as a profession "which enlists the greatest number of men and women in its membership," and the purpose of the editorial policy is "to do something, however little, in helping to give the members of this great profession a better qualification for their important work."

Adequate preparation for the responsibilities of parenthood are shown to include some acquaintance with such subjects as human anatomy and hygiene; also some plain, unambiguous instruction in sex science, psychology, and heredity. For women such subjects as household chemistry, bacteriology, cookery, dietetics, household economy, home management, the rearing of children, the care of the sick and the study of child life and development; and for men, most of the above subjects and a study of the period of adolescence from the standpoint of both mental and physical development—these are the topics with which the new magazine proposes to deal.

This wide range of subjects is justified in the course of a thoughtful article by Dr. Moreton, who claims that the highest ideal within the reach of humanity is the perfect home. He argues that the knowledge to be regarded as fundamental for this purpose must include more or less of the following topics:

"(a) Biology—the study of the great laws of life and living things. In connection with this would also come Chemistry and Bacteriology as applied to the home. (b) Hygiene and Sanitation—personal hygiene is the foundation of all home economies. As a single says: 'Health is a thing to be attended to always. There is no achievement which you can make that will be equal to perfect health.' Not only does one's own health require attention, but the health of each dweller in the home must be preserved, hence the importance of Home Sanitation—the study of the laws of hygiene as applied to the home; environment, ventilation, lighting, heating, water supply, plumbing, disposal of waste, etc. Many a woman recoils with horror at the suggestion of second-hand furniture, who uses second-hand half of her life. (c) Food, Dietetics, and the Principles of Cookery—We study with great care the feeding of cattle, the balancing of the horse's ration, the value of certain food products for certain purposes for the lower animals and at the same time neglect most shamefully the feeding of the family. The question of food is one of the most vital questions entering into the home life. (d) Maternity—The study of the laws of heredity, of child life, of the care of children in health and in sickness, of the building of character, of the great profession of itself, since it deals with the chief business of men and women in the world? What do human and divine institutions exist for? What is the ultimate purpose of government, society, and the church itself? Nothing more nor less than to bring children into the world and to bring them to their fullest maturity. The measure in which men, women and institutions contribute toward this is the measure of their success."

We are in accord with the view of The Parents' World that these are grave and vital topics and we are in sympathy with movements which tend to popularize such knowledge and to diffuse among the people scientific and practical directions as to its successful application. The field chosen by the new publication is a most important one, and we wish the undertaking every success. The first number justifies us in congratulating the management upon the appearance of the pages and the quality of the contents.

A RUSSIAN ANNIVERSARY.

The Russian Czar, notwithstanding the internal troubles of the country, finds time to plan for the celebration, on a large scale, of the 200th anniversary of the battle of Pultowa. That battle, which has been classed among the decisive battles of the world, was fought on July 8, 1709, and from it dates the ascendancy of Russia as a world power.

Charles XII, of Sweden, had won the battle of Narva, where 8,000 men put to rout an army of Russians ten times as numerous. He had defeated the Poles and Saxons and rescued the city of Riga. But his marvelous successes had given him an unquenchable thirst for further military adventures. He first conquered Poland and declared the throne vacant. Then he turned his attention to Russia, aiming, undoubtedly, at Moscow.

The troops under the Swedish king found themselves overtaken by a severe winter in the midst of the enemy's country. Reinforcements promised by Mazepa, hetman of Ukraine, did not materialize as expected, and Lewenhaupt had been intercepted by the Russians, and defeated, on his way to the Swedish camp. Charles XII had about 23,000 men when he besieged Pultowa, in the spring. In July Czar Peter appeared at the head of a large army. On the 7th the Swedish king was wounded and on the next day, when the battle was fought he was carried in a litter among the staff. The battle ended in the capture, by the Russians of almost the entire Swedish army, and the flight of the king, with a few trusty followers, over the river into Turkish territory.

From this battle dates the power of Russia. Sweden fell from her position as a great military power, and it was the fall of Sweden that justifies Czar Peter in placing Pultowa among "decisive battles." It decided the question which should be ascendant along the Baltic,

Russia or Sweden, in favor of Russia. Sweden at the peace was compelled to cede to Russia Estonia, Livonia and a large slice of Finland. Thenceforward the progress of the reduction of Sweden, if not rapid, was steady. Diplomacy might hold it, but could not turn it backward. A century after Pultowa Russia gained complete possession of Finland, and when on the readjustment that followed the peace of 1815 Swedish Pomerania became Prussian, Sweden became a purely peninsular nation.

The Czar has every reason to celebrate the day. His illustrious predecessor, by dogged perseverance, lifted Russia out of obscurity and placed her, a savage, among the European powers. And the victory of Pultowa was the beginning. Czar Peter added six provinces to Russia, gave her an outlet upon two seas, an army and a navy. But unless the Russian rulers further build, according to the demands of an ever advancing civilization, upon the foundations laid, their celebration of Pultowa has no particular meaning. Russia is woefully behind today. It has not kept step with the rest of the world. There is still a mission for a Peter the Great.

THE NATION'S DAY.

The first celebration of Independence day was held in Philadelphia in the grounds of the state house, a short time after the formal adoption of the resolution, July 2, 1776. Then the Declaration was read and vociferously applauded. The king's arms were removed from the court room. And when darkness fell bonfires were lit, and bells rung, and other demonstrations of joy testified to the enthusiasm of the people for liberty.

The following evening the event was celebrated in New York. There the troops were drawn up in dress parade to hear the Declaration read. The soldiers at once proceeded to demolish the statue of George III.

In 1779 a general pardon was granted to all prisoners under sentence of death, in honor of the nation's holiday. Three years later the American army was mobilized on the banks of the Hudson at West Point, for the celebration of the great anniversary.

In 1777 Congress took a holiday and held a banquet to which the leading men of the people were invited. The vessels in the Delaware river were dressed in flags of all nations, and all the men were ordered aloft. Cannon were fired in honor of the President.

Upon the first official celebration by Congress of Independence day music was furnished by a Hessian band that had been captured by Washington. The fellows were compelled to play all day in the public square.

Banquets were features of the early day celebrations. In Boston it was the custom to give Independence Day dinners in Faneuil hall. At this feast orators were wont to denounce despotism and laud liberty. The ballad singers used to sing:

"While I relate my story, Americans give ear,
Of Britain's fading glory you presently shall hear."

Concerning the taxation of North America.

Target shooting, matches, barbecues, boat races, balloon ascensions, and other sports were incorporated in the Independence Day celebration at an early day. Noisy demonstrations increased with progress in fireworks and gunpowder invention and competition. Finally it became true, as the early critics of the day's proceedings declared that Independence is very noisy in the morning; nonsensical orations are pronounced at noon; and patriotism is exceedingly drunk at night. Parades have been from the beginning the essential of a Fourth of July observance.

About the year 1836, the noisy celebrations became fashionable. The small firecrackers were introduced at the opening of the trade with China; and the big ones soon followed. Noise has reigned ever since.

THE BUZZER.

The Junior Class of the Agricultural College, Logan, has published a year book under the name of The Buzzer. It is edited and produced wholly under the direction of the students and represents some phases of college life from the point of view of the students.

In obedience to the laws creating it, the Agricultural College stands squarely and openly for the industrial development of the State. That the number doing college work in the various branches of industrial education has become so great as to make it possible to publish a year-book like the Buzzer, is gratifying to all who believe that the light of modern intelligence should be made to dignify and to make desirable the so-called common, though fundamentally important pursuits of men.

OBSERVING THE DAY.

As we have already observed, Mayor Bradford very properly suggests to the people that there are many wiser ways of celebrating the Fourth than by "the indiscriminate and unregulated use of explosives."

The Mayor believes that the day should be observed by the firing of guns proclaiming its birth; that the usual exercises should occur in the various cities, where the people can get together and give all honor to those who brought about the independence of our country. The safest of all explosives provided for this day might, he thinks, be given to the children in order that they may express their love of home and country, but on no account should heavily charged explosives be used by them. To round up the day the Mayor advises a brilliant display of fireworks in the evening.

With these suggestions we heartily concur; and would add another: a day in the groves, in the canyons, by the lakeside or on the water—any of these ways seems better for people of taste and education than the congregating in vast crowds at public places.

Even the patriotic celebration is likely to become a burden to those who ob-

serve as well as to those who have had the labor and responsibility of making it ready. The heat, the dust, the strain of standing too long in the sun—these are trying ordeals for even the strongest people, and may inflict serious inconvenience and suffering upon those who are less able to endure such prolonged demands upon their physical powers.

Will Carlton draws a familiar picture of how
"The great procession came up the street
With a wagon of virgins sour and sweet."

He notes such incongruities as these:
"Vermont was red as the blush of a rose,
And the goddess sported a turn-up nose.
And looked, free sylph, where she painfully sat."
The worlds she would give to be out of that."

And many of us can remember something of our own predicament at the close of a "real Fourth." Most people, as Carlton remarks, go home in the sultry night with tempers ruffled and clothing spoiled; and it needs no argument to prove that any excesses such as too much walking or over-eating, will be likely to turn this day of enjoyment into an afternoon or evening of misery. As for strong drink, it should not be touched. Apart from our preferred rule of total abstinence, to which we do not here especially refer, the season is too hot for the safe consumption of alcoholic beverages. These always heat the blood; in the end they certainly lower the powers of the body to resist the atmospheric heat.

The better way is the quiet enjoyment of groves and fields, resting at home, or by outings to places that put as little strain as possible upon mind and body. Little excursions into the canyon or country, with the object of enjoying the scenery, the fresh air, the flowers, the birds—these suit better the cultured imagination while their effect upon love for one's country is really greater than the sentiments engendered by the noisy celebrations. The latter are beneficial every few years, but are scarcely worth while as the regular or only method of observing the anniversary of the nation's birth.

ONE OF THE VETERANS.

We were pleased to notice, the other day, our old friend Andrew J. Stewart, of Benjamin, Utah Co., among the Old Folks who honored the City as its guests. Mr. Stewart is now somewhat over 89 years of age, but he looks young and he intends living, he says, until he becomes as old as Moses was when he was called—that is 120 years.

Bro. Stewart joined the Church in Iowa in 1844, before the Prophet's martyrdom. He says he was the first to have an outfit ready for the Exodus, and that President Brigham Young was very much pleased with the arrangements he had made. He sent his brother with this outfit but remained behind himself until 1850, when he came to Utah. Here he spent many years in surveying and helping to locate the Saints. He held the position of United States deputy surveyor for 35 years. We hope Bro. Stewart will have as many years of life as he wants, and that he may enjoy them to the last.

Y is the Fourth of July.
Sweat till your proud heart breaks.
Great Salt Lake forever—and bathing.
The Fourth will be quiet but the fifth is to be dreaded.
For a grass widow, is life worth living on \$36,000 a year?

These days it is better to be in the limelight than in the sunlight.

Taxpayers don't get more for their taxes the more taxes they get.

To the Wright brothers—May the flight of the eagle ever be thine!

The baseball player has more scores to settle than a country store keeper has.

If the creditor doesn't forgive the debtor the debtor doesn't forgive the creditor.

Take comfort in the thought that it might be hotter. This is a sort of cold comfort.

The man who says, "Mark my words," generally has them marked with a blue pencil.

If a man cannot make friends and money at the same time, he generally tries to make the latter.

Professor Frederick Starr of the University of Chicago says that woman is a savage. La belle sauvage.

When you can grow old heads on young shoulders you will have a sane Fourth of July, but not until then.

Aldrich is called the Schoolmaster of the Senate. But this does not prevent the Senators from learning by experience.

"Heads, I win; tails, you lose," said Mayor McClellan to Police Commissioner Bingham. The mayor got the commissioner's head.

Castro says that he is not organizing a revolution. Certainly not. He is flocking alone, and how can a man who flocks by himself organize anything?

The organ of the Pseudo-American party says that the "finances of the city are in good condition." It did not have the temerity to say that they are in good hands.

Political assassination has been introduced into England. That it will ever become such a terror there as it has become in Russia, it is impossible to conceive, for there is no country in the world where a man's personal and political rights are better guaranteed or better observed than in England. Her government is the archetype of all modern free governments. But the terrorist cares not for free government, what he wants is blood and anarchy.

OLD FOLKS' DAY.

Tuesday, June 29, 1909, will long be remembered by many of the young people of Salt Lake. Sweet memories of the day will come crowding into the minds of the mothers yet to come. How tender, kind, and gentle were the care and assistance given the aged men and women by the young men and young women. This alone would set the seal of approval on a day set apart in honor of the noble and brave pioneers of Utah. What a beautiful object lesson! Those white-haired men and women did not come to Utah in a Pullman. There was no \$5 a day hotel to receive them; no table d'hôte dinners awaiting them; no bands of music to greet their listening ears; no roses, no flowers to gladden their tired vision; yet methinks there must have been enchantment in the glorious vision that did greet those dear, blessed courageous souls, as they struggled and toiled down through the rugged mountain pass and coming out in the plain of this beautiful valley.

Oh! the glory of the sun.
As is kissed, the mountain peak.
And shed its radiant beauty over all.
Oh! the glory of the moon,
He it kissed the maiden's cheek.
Listening to her lover's call.

And the glory of the stars,
As they twinkled over head,
And led the faithful on and on
To a sea all glimmering, glistening
In its stillness calm and clear,
Lending sweet enchantment over all.

Oh! the glory of the scene
That met the longing eyes,
Of that chosen band of God.
And the glory of the night
As it wrapped its mantle round
The sweet and peaceful slumbers of them all.

And today, as they look upon their reward—their prosperity, the grand and beautiful surroundings, the result of their indomitable will and perseverance; surely they feel that God's watchful care, and His loving blessings are theirs. Our young men and women should take this lesson to heart. Ever remembering that those are the people who opened up to civilization a

barren plain, made possible a city unsurpassed in beauty, and that every day they are passing on to a more and more worth living. Those aged men and women, bent with the burden of many years, with hands knotted and gnarled with toil and hardship, and as they look back upon the trail across the continent? As they gathered around the camp fire at night, sometimes happy, singing praises to God, offering up their prayers of thanksgiving for His care and protection; sometimes, with tears and sorrow, opening up mother earth to lay within her safe-keeping a dear husband, mother, or sweet babe, lost, lying there on the way, closing the little mounds which covered their dearly loved. Then moving onward, until God called them to halt, and here they have builded far better than they knew, and far better than we who can but look on, can appreciate fully and understandingly.

So it was with sadness, that I looked upon the procession on a day like this, their journey yet unmingled with joy, to see their happy smiling faces, content in the triumphant victory they have achieved, each and every one beautiful, in a beauty, and charm to touch the heart. Those faces seemed and seemed, crowned with hair so white as to vie with the snow—snow that is pure—so there is a well-earned joy of purity combined in those devoted lines; those white-crowned heads, those knotted and gnarled hands.

Such beautiful, beautiful hands.
They were neither white nor small,
And you, I know, would scarcely think
That they were fair at all.

I've looked on hands whose form and line
A sculptor's dream might be,
Yet are those aged, wrinkled hands,
Most beautiful to me.

For oh, beyond that shadowy land,
Where all is bright and fair,
I know full well those dear old hands
Will palms of victory bear.

When crystal streams, through endless
Roll over golden sands,
And where the old grow young again,
You will clasp those mother's hands.

—MRS. LOUISE COULSON,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

From The Battleground of Thought.

The Corn Cob Meal Industry.

Have you ever bought any corn meal? If so, you did it unintentionally. Corn meal is made by grinding corn cobs, and the industry is one shrouded in great mystery. Not that there is any secret of particular value in the process of grinding, but the ultimate purpose of the corn cob meal is not much to make publicly desirable. Thousands of dollars have been spent in perfecting the grinding machinery, and the process is now reduced to a practical science. It is apparently reassuring to learn that it is necessary to have the corn cobs clean of husks, stones and pieces of chain, brick, etc.; but investigation develops the fact that this precaution is taken not on account of the meal, but to safeguard the grinding machinery. Even so, the grinding of corn cobs is a rather expensive process. Where the cob meal goes finds a ready market at a cost of \$6 to \$7 per ton, while ground feed brings \$35 to \$38 per ton. To such an extent has this class of deception developed that several states have already imposed severe penalties on the use of cob meal as adulteration. Inasmuch as the nutrition in cob meal is on a par with pine sawdust, it would seem a proper subject for national pure food legislation. The leading milling journals insist that the millers of wheat flour seldom are offenders, and that cob grinding is chiefly done by manufacturers of mixed and compound feeds, especially those composed largely of molasses. It's a mighty mean and contemptible man whose automobile is purchased with the stealings from the ration of a faithful, helpless animal.

—H. H. Windsor in the June Popular Mechanics.

Talking To Death.
If I were an American, I should turn off every vestal light. I came into collision with the subject of the trusts. If a young lady began speaking to me and said, "Have you seen the Venus at Vienna?" I should reply (untruthfully), "Oh yes—magnificent when he worked in oils—which reminds me that this oil trust is a son on. If the hostess said with a smile, 'Will you carve the duck?' I should answer with unscrupulous enthusiasm, "Oh, I am quite at home with the cold steel; in fact the Steel Trust, etc., etc." And if at last people began to want me, at dinner parties, and timid conversationalists fell back on the weather, I should cry, "Have they yet started a Sun Trust, a Wind Trust, or a Sea Trust? That seems to me much healthier than—"

But you quite understand. After I had done this for a year or two, even the trusts (though, as their name implies, full of innocent confidence) might have begun to suspect me. There is indeed another reason why we must be a great extent, rely (for the present) on speech rather than action in our dealings with the monstrously of modern wealth. Unless our action is mere lynching (and I would never denounce that), there is something to be said for that. Instead of what one calls political, it will not be action against the very rich, but a million errands to the all the handles of the political machine; and for the purpose of any prompt action, they have only to conquer the rich at last. I believe because I believe in God—and also in man. But that the rich could conquer the poor by half past eight tomorrow evening I am quite certain. The whole Press would follow the same tune over a million breakfast tables. The servants of the rich would have run a million errands to the solicitors and agents of the rich would have struck a million bargains, before the ordinary stonebreaker had found his pickaxe. The poor are sure—but slow.—C. K. Chesterton in Hampton's Magazine.

Does Our Congress Fool Us?

We wish the Congressional Record were more popular. For our own part, we have found it, ever since the tariff bill got into the Senate, pretty good reading, though at times decidedly exasperating. Since, however, it is so widely read, being too voluminous for general consumption, we wish the newspapers would report the debates more carefully and fully—somewhat as the English papers report the debates in Parliament. Apparently the English and the American papers have quite different notions of what constitutes news. The English papers give the most attention to the things they deem most important, the American, to whatever they regard as likely to attract the most attention. A bit of violence or sensationalism in Congress, an exchange of personalities, or anything in the nature of horse-play, will get more space and head-line than the ablest argument or the really most significant division. No doubt the fault

lies largely with the American reading public. The newspapers must be presumed to know their business, and to of course try to give their readers what is interesting, and we observe in the light of the more excellent newspapers, that they are not, however, in the least, specially interested in what Congress is doing follow the proceedings only in the most superficial way, or not at all. That means, of course, that our public opinion is not properly informed; and that makes misgovernment easier. It is not the debates that control votes, although they do sometimes in passing disclose some of the motives that actually control. All Washington is a camp; and the real battle is too often fought on the floor of the Senate, in the lobbies and committee-rooms of the Capitol, and in hotels and clubs and private houses. Bargains and agreements are made, and in secret largely determining the divisions in the Senate, and the speeches too often merely plausible reasons for votes which are cast for reasons entirely different. It is because these things are so, and, alas! because the public opinion is so, that we see it overthrown in a day or in a year, but every exposure of one of its specific iniquities brings us a little way onward toward the righteous indignation which ought to overwhelm it. Meanwhile, from a view of such instances as these of the way tariffs are now made by Congress, how can any one question that a permanent commission of experts, which could be an improvement?—Harper's Weekly.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Popular Science Monthly for July contains the following articles: "Natural Resistance to Infectious Diseases and Its Reinforcement," by Dr. Simon D. Exner; "Some Practical Aspects of Gyrostatic Action," by Professor W. S. Franklin; "Josiah Willard Gibbs and His Relation to Modern Science," by Fielding H. Garrison; "A Revolution in Dentistry," by Dr. Richard Cole Newton; "The Origin of the Nervous System and Its Appropriation of Effectors," by Professor G. H. Shinn; "The Evolution of the Study of Medicine," by Dr. Frederic T. Lewis; "Darwinism in the Theory of Social Evolution," by Professor Edwin H. Gibson; "Darwin's Influence upon Philosophy," by Professor John Dewey; "The College and the Student," "The New Building of the University of Pittsburgh," "The Percy Sladen Memorial Fund,"—New York City Substation 84.

"Better than ever" is what Gertrude Atherton, the novelist, has to say of Current Events. The July issue of this brilliant eclectic monthly comes with an elucidation of the tortuous tariff debates in Congress. The Meteoric Career of Leonard Wood, and of S. K. Henshaw, Personalities of the Month, furnish the theme of timely articles. There are also sketches of Louis Botha, "the irresistible capellier of South Africa," and of Henry H. Rogers, "the master of the 'Literature and Art' department. Under the heading 'Religion and Ethics' the question 'Is Freer Divorce an Evil?' is discussed. It appears that many prominent socialists answer the question in the negative. "Stemming the Christian Science Tide" summarizes the contents of three new books directed against the teachings of Mrs. Eddy. The scientific topics include "A Validation of Phenology," "The Garden of Eden in the Light of the New Physics," and "A Physicist's Attack on the Latest Theories of Matter." The play reprinted this month is "The Gentleman From Mississippi"—41-43 West, 25th St., New York.

In the July number of "Success Magazine" Horace M. French pays his respects to the new order of American ambassadors in an article, "Shirtsleeves at Foreign Courts." In "Cliff that Pay Dividends" Franklin Clark Howes how a well-managed city can be run without paying taxes. "The New West from a Postman's Cart" by Robert Haven Schuchter proves the social value of the rural free delivery. Dr. Woods Hutchinson says, "The Sweet Tooth and Why It Is So Keen," praises sugar as a food for infants and adults. Orison Sweet Marden's editorial is an appreciation of "The Precedent Book." Among the stories of the month are "By Minerva the Enchanting," by Jeannette Marks; "The Transit of Venus," by Joseph C. Lincoln; "The Sky Man," by Herbert Kitchell Webster; and "The Autobiography of a Stolen Kiss," by Vale Downie. There are poems by Leigh Mitchell Hodges and Blanche Allyn Bane, and a picture of the diamond, "The Diamond of the Diamond,"—29-31 East, 22nd St., New York.

Z. C. M. I. July Sale Ends Today.

STORE OPEN UNTIL 8:30 TONIGHT

Every Hat in Millinery Dept. Reduced

All White Hats, plume trimmed 20% Off
Light Colored Hats, flower and ribbon trimmed, One-Third Off
All Dark Colored Hats Half-Price

New, fresh Undermuslins One-fourth Off.
Table Linens and Napkins One-fourth Off.
Great Reductions in Cloak Department.
Silks and Dress Goods One-fourth Off.
Parasols and Umbrellas One-fourth Off.
\$1.35 Cream Serge 90c.
Hammocks One-fourth Off.

Embroideries

Corset Cover and 18-inch Flouncing Embroideries, good 40c values, sale price..... 25c
Corset Cover and 18-inch Flouncing Embroideries, 50c values, sale price..... 35c
Corset Cover and 18-inch Flouncing Embroideries, good 75c values, sale price..... 50c

A lot of fine Swiss and Nainsook Embroideries, in lengths from 4 to 6 1/2 yards..... Half Regular Price

All other Embroideries in this July sale at—
33 1-3% Off

Handkerchiefs.

Women's fine Shamrock Sheer Linen H. S. Initial Handkerchiefs, with hand embroidery, letter, Regular 25c values, sale price..... 16c

Silk Gloves

"Kaysers" make Silk Gloves, 2-clasp length, double finger tips, all colors and sizes. 65c values, sale price..... 50c
\$1.00 values, sale price..... 75c
\$1.25 values, sale price..... \$1.00
15-button length Silk Gloves: \$1.25 values, sale price..... \$1.00
\$1.75 values, sale price..... \$1.35

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