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SALT LAKE CITY, . OCT. 16, 1909.

SUGGESTIONS TO SPEAKERS.

The Latter-day Saints are a community of speakers. Their main work is to teach. By precept and by example they are to convey to others the truths which they have received.

It might occasion embarrassment to peint out either the excellencies or the taults most apparent in the discourses of some of the many who address congregations of the people; but a few reperal observations will be urged for the benefit of the less experienced once who are coming before the people in ever-increasing numbers.

What it is that causes some speakers to be interesting, instructive, inspira-Bonst in the pulpit, while others are dull, monotonous and even wearlsome to their hearers, is a question of great practical interest both to the preachers and to the congregations.

Pulpit power does not use much to modes of dress; D. L. Moodey, a great tay preacher, appeared in his gray husiness suit, yet never lacked appreciative audiences; while Dean Stanley appeared in the Westminster chapel wearing always the official garb, yet his gown did not either limit his power stor conceal his personal characteristics. It is clearly not the dress of the speak. er that counts for much in pulpit ora-

Neither. is it the subject matter, though this is always important. Some speakers unsuccessfully present good material while others niske more of matters fur less vital or weighty. It is mostly the peculiar something called personality.

People are not much moved today by the addresses of those who seem far removed or far above them. A certain familiarity in manner is essential to win the best sympathy of the audience. A speaker should above all be perfectly natural, free from all affectation, and especially should be avoid speaking in a professional tone.

Public speaking is a dignified and enlarged form of conversation. It is conversation on a high plane prompted by lofty ideals, and arising immediately from a perception that these ideals are greatly needed in the thoughts and actions of the hearers. An essavist has said:

Never is the deep,-strong voice of man or the low, sweet voice of woman finer than in the earnest but mellow tones of familiar speech; richer than the richest nusic, which are a delight while they are heard, which linger still upon the ear in softened schoes and which when they have ceased come. nan or the low, sweet voice of woman

said of John Kenrick, one of his teach-478. "He was above anybition, moapable of pretence, suger to see things as they are and assured that through the darkness that sometimes entolds them, the only guide is the unswerving love of truth, and accepting life for service not for sway, he never measured his sphere to see whether it was small or great, but deemed it enough to bear his witness, where he stood, and help as he might the companions of his way." Or as was said in highest praise of the principal of a college in New York. Whatever might become of the partic-

ular conclusions which he favored he nover justified a prejudice; he never misdirected our admiration; he never burt an innocent feeling or overbore a serious judgment and be set up within us a standard of Christian scholarship to which it must ever exalt us to aspire." The preacher need not be imputient of results; for "Paul may plant and Apolios water, but God giveth the

DUTOBIE.

One successful speaker has given this admonition. "Don't orate! Talk! Know reality. Really know it. Know the right relations of truth. Then tell the truth you know And the more effectively you can tell these truths as related to fife the better work you do. Know it so thoroughly that you will of necessity use natural tones in the telling which will vibrate with the reality from which they spring."

CLEANLINESS AND HEALTH.

Investigation of hygienic conditions i the rural districts of the South have brought to light the fact that sickness is spread through the pollution of the soth Dr. W. S. Stilles, of the U. S. Hygienie Laboratory, is said to have found hundreds of farmhouses in the regions he investigated without any facility whatever for the proper disposal of the refuse. Most of them had no outhouses and those that were found were open and affording every facility for the sprend of whatever disease germs mappened to flourish in the con-

What sanitary arrangements can do for the preservation of health is shown in the following report of Dr. Stiles in the case of a North Carolina orphan-

"There were ten deaths in the orphanage due to bookworm disease, dur-ing the thirteen years prior to my visit. this number was greater than the num ber of deaths from all other causes combined. Since my visit (1963)-when the surface privy was abolished-not a single death from this cause has occurred. Since the surface privy done away with, not a single cas WBJ form disease has developed in the hookworm disease has developed in the institution. During the year prior to the construction of the sever 100 cases of typhold developed; since the con-struction of the sever not a single case of typhold has developed in the insti-

Such reports should be of interast to the rural population everywhere. Even here in Utah, greater attention should be given to the sanitary disposition of refuse matter. You can go out in the country and visit settlements that are blessed with the purest air possible to obtain and good water, and yet they are afflicted with every disease. On inquiring into the cause you find the most primitive arrangement of outhouses.

It seems that the church program in Flies multiply in the filth by the millions, and they come from their breed-France is the formation of Catholic party for the purpose of laboring for ing places and light on the food on the dinner table and diseases follow, A the restoration of the Concordat, or, reduction of soli pollution, through the at least, the prevention of further encroachment upon the prerogatives of rational disposition of refuse matter means a reduction of disease, especially the church, by the state. A similar party exists in Germany. It is a church whold it means an increase of vitallry like the party exercising political influence. The ty and strength. Efficient missionary Catholic church has never given up its work in all rural districts for cleanticlaim to supremacy and it is the most ness in this respect would be a good natural thing for it to maintain this thing. position through governments and cabinets, or through legislatures and po-WORK OF RECLAMATION. litical parties. It is strange that the anti-"Mormons" in Utah who claim to he so afraid of religious influence in Our attention has been called to the urchase by a home company with politics are oblivious of the evidence endquarters at Logan of the Promof history, while they are directing ontory and Curlew Ranch holdings in their shafts against a church founded under the American flag and fighting the Blue Creek and Curlew valleys, in in the spirit of the first Pilgrims, for Boxelder county, Utah, for the purpose of placing this land on the marequal rights and perfect freedom for all under the law.

A successful writer on Christian ethics the outlay in the irrigated districts. Judging from the character of the wheat, the size of the yield, and the mmense acreage of dry farm land almeat at our very doors, this hardy cereal will soon be driven from the irrighted sections to the dry farm sec-

> Fur be it from us to advice anyone to take a basty action or to make unprofitable investments but we do know of young friends who have been unable secure profitable employment in the City and who, after years of fruitless struggle in an overcrowded labor market, have gone out in the country and obtained aconomic independence in a few years. They have joined the army of producers. They have taken up the work of reclamation and been rewarded. And their success is an encouragement to others to branch out and continue the work so well begun by the Pioneers.

FRUITS OF HOSPITALITY.

Pleasant echoes of the visit of the Grand Army to this City continue to, come from different parts of the Country. Dr. C. I. Mills, of Mt. Morris, Y., was the guest of Charles W. Huhi, 44 Quince St., while in Salt Lake for the encampment. In a letter of recent date he says, in part:

"I have been asked several times since my return from Utah, by church societies and clubs, to give my per-sonal impressions of Sait Lake, and its inhabitants, especially the Morimons. I inhabitants, especially the Morimons. I told them I went there, as did all the castern people, prejudiced against the Morimons. But I have left them with one hundred per cent of that prejudice entiraly removed. I have stated that during my stay at Salt Lake, I had my home in a Morimon family and if was the most bleat family lake, I had my home in a Mormon family, and it was the most bleat family I ever was in. I also stated that it was my hon-est bellef, that the Mormon Church con-tained mote religion than all the other churches put together, and I meant it."

Similar testimontals come from various sources. They prove that the exlating prejudices against the Latterday Saints have absolutely no foundation in fact. They have been created artificially. They are the results of slander. They prove, furthermore, that honest men and women who come in personal contact with the Latter-day Saints learn to love them for their good qualities and truly Christian character, and take an interest in the priniples in which they believe. To know a true Latter-day Saint is to love him. To give attention to the Gospel is to believe it, for it commends itself to every mind and heart open to truth.

A CATHOLIC PARTY.

The leaders of the Latter-day Saints are by no means the only churchmen accused of mixing religion and politics. The charges directed against them have less substance than similar charges against other church leaders. We are reminded of this by the fact that in France the Catholic clergy are being criticized just now for attempting to make the catechism a political reader. It is charged that the catechumens are required to obligate themselves to vote only for candidates pledged to support the clerical polley. Just what to do about it puszles the government, as it is by no means clear that such teaching violates the letter of the law.

feativals pinetroins the stateries of peace and civilization, and let the dead not be resurrected. past

NEW Y. M. M. I. A. SECRETARY.

Elder Moroni Snow, who was ap dirsted General Secretary of the Y. M. M. I. A. and assistant business manager of the "Improvement Era." at meeting of the General Board last Wednesday, the 13th inst., is well known to the people of the State. He the son of Erastus Snow and Artemesia Beaman, and was born in Provo May 13, 1858. His parents moved to St. George in 1862, where young Snow spent the early part of his life. He attended the public schools, and in 1875 enterd the Descret University, where he spent three years in study. Returning to St. George, he had his first mission through Washington, Iron and Beaver counties with Elder C. S. Burton in the Interest of the Y. M. M.

I. A. Then in the spring of 1879, he went on a mission to Great Britain. returning on account of ill health in (he fall of 1880. In the M. I. A. work he is an old worker, having served as ward president, Counselor to Supt. A. W. Ivins of St. George stake, and on the departure of Elder Ivins for the Mex'can mission became stake superintendent, which positon he occupied

until 1885, when he removed to the north. In 1900 he settled in Provo and here served as an alternate mem ber of the High Council, and was subsequently ordained Bishop of the Provo Fourth ward, and on the division of the Provo wards became Bishop of the Fifth ward, which position he held until his removal to Salt Lake in 1995. He has also held several political positions, including alderman, justice of the peace, county recorder, county superintendent of district schools and deputy county surveyor of Washing.

ton county. In Provo he acted as member of the Provo city council, serving two years as president of that body, and was re-elected a member of the council and continued to serve in that capacity until his removal to Salt Lake. In 1882 he married Emma Adelaide Gates, daughter of the late Jacob Gates, and they have eight living chill dren. His experience, ability and zeal should add greatly to the force of the splendid magazine of which he is now assistant manager, and will doubtles prove of great advantage to the useful and thriving organisation of which he

is now the general secretary. We congratulate Elder Snow upon his appointment and wish him success.

Friends are a comfort in time -of prospetity.

The El Paso plot didn't thicken. was too thin.

Many a man is too proud to work who isn't too honest to steal.

To most people that is good advice which makes them feel good.

The sheriff's posse has found Willie Boy to be a regular Will-o'-the-Wisp.

Accidents will happen, but in most cases carelessness is the willing power.

Commander Peary's statement fell flatter than a pancake under a paving stone.

Mr. Crane's friends are still craning their necks to see what is coming next.

The home reference library is the

GATHERED ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF THOUGHT

Popular It is evident that forefathers acted with great foresight and sa-gacity when they insured Of Semite.

state equality in the senate, but it is equally plain that the opponents of the election of United States Senators by the people are at fault when they in-sist that the adoption of the new meth-od would percert the Constitution. Popular election of senators may not Fogular election of senators may not be wise, but it certainly would not be at variance with the vital principle on which this senate rests. There would still be only two senators from each State. The foundation of our national atructure would not be disturbed. At present, the people elect the legisla-tures and the latter choose the sena-tures as proceed the remark now data present, the people clect the legisla-tures and the latter choose the sona-tors. As proposed, the power now dele-gated to the members of the legisla-tures would be exercised directly by the voters. If, in the very beginning of our government, there had been feit the confidence in the people which now exists, there is fittle reason to doubt that popular election of senators would have been authorized by the Constitu-tion. At that time, however, it was feit that suffrage was largely an ex-periment. The right of the ballot was restricted, even in the matter of votfelt that suffrage was largely an ex-periment. The right of the ballot was restricted, even in the matter of vot-ing for Representatives, and our fora-fathern seemed to feel that perhaps it would be well to remove at least one branch of the mational legislature to an appreciable degree from the people. In their view, this was the wise and conservative action. "The Senate." ac-cording to a remark attributed to George Washington, "is the saurer in which the hot tea of the House is poured to ecol." It was the same thought which provided for the choice of a president by members of an elec-toral college. We know that today the torn) college. We know that today the te actually, although indirectly for their candidate for President The electoral college is now a shadou and not a substance. Our forefathers however, intended it to be a seriou affair. They constructed it as a safe guard against popular clamor, enthu-dam, passion and prejudice. They provided for the election of United States Senators by legislatures for identically the sume reason .- Henry Litchfield West in the October Forum

Farming today is no pas-Farming toral fantasy. It is a commercial and indus trial exploitation of sol No Rural Funtasy.

products that pours \$5,000,000,000 this very year into the farmers' coffers. The sowing, gathelrug and marketing of prain is now a mathedical business grain is now a methodical business proposition, and there has been a sharp advance in recent years from the methods of colonial days. It was harvest time; we folt like land-going mariners, as we sped amid the seas of golden grain, that bowed and eddled and whispored in the wind. Here and there a graceful willow hedge spoke of the re-freshing shade of bygone harvest days. How good the cool water tasted long means advisable. The continental at-titude of men toward women is not the one to which we are used in America. It is in stage training, pure and sim-

neath the willows during the noon hour. As we sped toward the setting sun, a curity-headed young man war noted in the amoker, immersed in gay-colored folders obnerning regulations for filing on reservation land. He had been a clerk in the East for many years and had harkened to the alluring voice of the West: "I am going to find a fruit farm and learn how it feels to have land of my very own." In the silence that followed I began to whistle sym-pathetically "Farmer John." Blees his heart-he appreciated the point of my little joke, and we proceeded to whistle ple, and in a perfecting of the Italian language that Milan affords such excel little joke, and we proceeded to whistle a dust-with the roar of the train as an accompaniment.-Joe Mitchell Chappie, in the National Magazine for Sep

The Vast Area of Alaska.

having a shore line of 26,500 miles (greater than the circumference of the earth), and a diversity of resources and climate diversity of resources and climate that presages a future commercial greatness. If superimposed upon the United States, Alaska would canada on the north to Mexico on Canada on the north to Mexico on the south. The general topography is that of a great plateau valley ex-tending east and west across Alaska and hemmed in by two coast ranges, the northern extremity of the Rockies on the arctic coast aide and on the on the Arctic ocean side, and on the south side the Pacific Const Range, extending far out into the ocean on the Aleutian Islands. Draining this great area are many rivers, the prin-cipal of which are the Yukon and the Ruskokwim, the former the fifth largest in the United States. Within the vast area of Alaska a mere hand-ful of people find homes, the census for 1900 giving a total of \$2.592, of whom 30,507 were whitas. The prewhom 30,507 were whites. The pre-sent white population is estimated at not more than 40,000, or about only person to every fifteen square miles.— A. J. Quigiey, in Cassier's Magazine person to every A. J. Quigley, for October,

Only 1 per cen of America's Music

Student operation of America a Student operation of America a Abroad achieve real success, ac-cording to William Arm-strong in the Woman's Home Compan-ion for October. To the ambitious sing-er about to go to Maly, Mr. Armstrong says: "Hay the foundation of your vical training thoroughly at home, with a good teacher; have a fair knowl-edge of the Italian language, and con-sequently be ready to begin at once on the study of roles for your respertoire when your reach Milan Enc. a young when your reach Milan. For a young girl to go alone to Milan for study is, if possible, to be avoided. The companionship of an older woman is by all means advisable. The continental at-titude of men toward women is not the and almost as obviously the brewer trade is connected with it.-Georg Kibbe Turner, in the September Mc Clure's.

NEW NEWS OF YESTERDAY

WHY TWEED'S SENTENCE WAS TWELVE YEARS. By E. J. Edwards.

By E. J. This daily series of anecdotes and in-cidents that throw new, interesting and frequently dramatic light on famous events and personalities of the past have been collected by Mr. Edwards ("Hol-hand") during nearly forty years of more or less intimate acquaintance with many of the country's leaders since the Civil war. Each anecdote or incident is fresh from Mr. Edwards's notebook-hitherto unpublished New News of Yesterday sui-nered from the men who made the news -the history-or from equally authorita-tive sources. As important sontributions of the "human interest" sort to Ameri-can history, these articles have a dis-tinctive value all their own. him to five years upon each count, or 60 years in all, Judge Davis said: "That question has been asked me many times, but I have never given to any one an explanation of the reasons which led me to fix upon this sen-tence. I'll do so now, "After Tweed's conviction I went to ny home-for he was not to be sen-enced until the next day-determined

terced until the next day-determined to spend the evoning in considering what would be proper punishment for the offenses of which Tweed had been convicted. The offenses were misde-meanors, not felonies, and therefore he could be imprisoned, not in state's pris-on, but in the penitentiary. While I was meditating, late that night, upon the proper sentence, I sud-denly recollected the testimony which had been prepared by Samuel J. Tilden, afterwards governor of the state and Democratic candidate for president. That was a wonderful piece of analytic work done by Governor Tilden. He had a few scraps of paper, some mutilated Following his conviction by a jury of his peers. William M. Tweed, who, as every schoolboy knows holds an un-enviable place in American history as the republic's star grafter, was son-tenced by Judge More Davis, before whom he was tried, for 12 years in all. Tweed was convicted on 12 counts of an indictment, the maximum punish-ment upon each count being five years. ment upon each count being five years. Judge Davis sentenced him to a year on each count, intending that the sen-tence should be so served that there would be 12 years' imprisonment in all. But the highest court of the state de-ided that the sentences were sentencided that the sentences were contem-poraneous, so that, while Tweed was serving one year, he was really serving

language that Milan affords such excel-ient opportunities and at a moderate outling. In another and most important branch, the plane. Vienna remains for technical foundation, at least, the first city in Burope. Since the time that Paderewski. Madame Bloomfield-Zels for and other great artists emerged from the teaching of Theodor Leasts. tisky, hundreds have come under his direction, many to become famous. And direction, many to become far of Leschelizky's teaching this must be and: If a pupil has any talent in her he brings it out." Mr. Armstrong give In detail facts and figures which all that living is reasonable and pleasant in either city. But he emphasizes the necessity of a good home training first Alaska has officially been called a district. It is not, Instead, it is an Increase In Beer In Beer cohol sold as a drink in Drinking, this country is in two main forms disting liquors and beer. For the past 5 Drinking. empire containing 584, niles (equal to one-fift) 600 square miles (equal to one-fifth the area of the entire United States),

proars the per capita consumption of distilled liquors has been about at tionary. The whisky business scillars it did 40 and 50 years ago, a little less than three quarts of pure alcoho less than three quarts of pure alcohol yearly for each person in the United States. In the same period the sale of alcohol in beer has grown from practically nothing to a quantity areater than is sold in distilled liquor. In 1869 the sale of beer in the United States was 3.22 milons a head; in 1998 it was 21 gallons—two-thirds of a barrel. The alcohol sold in this form was a little less than a pint a head in 1860; in 1998 it was a little more than three quarts. Since 1866 the volume of this remarkable new industry has increased 59 times; it is 18 times larger than it was in 1869. industry has increased 50 times; it is 18 times larger than it was in 1860. This growth of the American beep trade has constituted one of the won-ders of the liquor business—com-mented on in trade circles all over the world. The capital invested in it is over 10 times that invested in dis-tilleries, the value of its product two and a half times as great. But the demand for this new drink is not evenly distributed across the country. It is limited very largely to about a quarter of the population—the real quarter of the population—the real-dents of cities. Four-fifths of the 55. 000,000 barrels of beer made in the United States is consumed in citie and at least three-quarters of it b the population of cities thermaler The brewing trade statistics show the The brewing trade statistics show the every man, woman and child in citie of over 25,000 can safely be created with drinking a barrel and two-thire of beer a year. Largely by the means the population of American cities drinks at least 11 quarts of pure alcohol a head overy year, while the population of the rural districts deinks a little over four outers. drinks a little over four quarts head. If there is a liquor problem America-which every one seems concede-it is obviously in the cit

Practically all the al

THE OPTIMIST'S CORNER By George F. Butler, A.M., M.D.

Our business and professional mer are hard workers. They see their wives and children but little except at table. That seems to be about the only family

gathering. What a spectacle is the management of some of these family meetings! The father sits in glum slience and

The father sits in gium silence and eats as fast as he can swallow. The children follow the parental example. The food is passed only when asked by, and is then passed in silence. There is nothing human about it. It doesn't differ in any essential particular from a group of pigs gathered about a trough. If these gatherings were wise-ly managed; if experiences of the child-ren in their schools were lovingly called out by parental interest; if such news ly managed, if explored wire lovingly colled out by parental interest; if such news as the parents had picked up since the last meeting were told—if this were the scene at the table three times a day, if would grow by what it feeds on. The would grow by what it feeds on. The table meetings would be most attrac-tive to the small people. The parents would grow into a loving oneness with their children. It would prove the prove the member of greatest blessing to every n contribute more to the physical, inte-lectual, social and moral development of the young people the

mg after. murmurs of a distant hymn."

It is this familiarity that most effectively reaches the hearts of the hear-But the familiar conversational ora. tone does not mean a descent to trivi ality. Humor in the pulpit should not he frequent, but commonaense is in dispensable.

The power of the magnetic voice is wonderful. This is the musical, firm, and buoyant tone. The thin, wavering, or tired voice is not effective. But the pleasing, ringing voice is often more convincing than the best of logic.

Fullness of knowledge on the subject under discussion generally gives unusual power; for the confidence of the speaker begets confidence in the minds of the hearers, and his words carry conviction. It is in this source that knowledge is power.

If a person is full of knowledge on any subject or has experienced some lesson-making ordeal, he may be able, though in simple language, to hold his hearers spelibound as if by a miraculous power. This attainment is by no means uncommon; at certain timos mearly every one possesses it; and it is capable of immense enlargement by cultivation.

A Chicago preacher recommends to amateur pulpit speakers a perusal of the life of James Martineau, of Win-Arthur's Tongue of Pire, Drummond's Natural Law in the Spiritual World. and the Gospal and Epistles of John as the best ne knows of for giving mexperienced or dry speakers the necessary start in acquiring what is called the magnetic control over an audience.

Faur things, says this preacher, are som necessary in a speaker; shoority, symmetry, consistency, naturalness, and controlled energy. Above all, as it appears to us, he should back truth with conviction. Unless a speaker thoroughly believes what he is saying, his manper lacks correstness and his words | the sky for a canopy. In the midst of tall to carry conviction.

an .-aderstanding with Him whose and soon the soil, purched and seared cause ho represents, whose truths he In seeking to promulgate. He must have tested God's promises for himsself and found them true and faithful. then he can without hesitation or reaervation recommend them to others,

The true preaches must know himself, he must understand others, he must be accounted with the Mont High. By self knowledge he is able to bring forth his highest convictions and hopes; by knowing others, he is able to anter sympathetically into their ideas and appirations, by knowing God he can declare His will with authority few years ago the land on the west side and power.

The effective preacher must have experienced opposition and trial, he must Now it is valuable as dry farm sec-

ket for the benefit of home seekers. In the advertising columns of the News" the terms and conditions are et forth, and we invite attention to them. Many of our readers will perhaps be glad to learn of an opportunity of investing in valuable land, near at home, and might find it to their al-

vantage to investigate this offer. We are reminded from time to time of the wonderful work of reclamation or the desert that has been carried on here since the first arrival of the Pionsers, by enterprising settlers. The prophecy when the Spirit first direct. ed the mind of the Prophet westward was that the desert would be made to blossom as the rose. This was fulfilled when the water of the clear mountain streams was diverted to the thirsty land which was gulchened and made to bring forth an abundance. Dut the prophecy has found a still more literal fulfilment, if possible, in the relamation of land for dry farming

Through this made of cultivation the desort has indeed been made to blos-When the Pioneers first stood on the

heights of the Rocky Mountains and isoland down upon their future home they saw no gardens, no palaces, not even a but with an earthen floor. Their eyes galled upon a carpet of sage with desolation they began their work of Best of all, he should have come to reclamation, they cleared the ground, for ages past, began to yield to their will Waving fields of grain took the place of grizzled same, earthen floors and bare walls were changed to carpets. and pictures, huis to houses, buises to mansions and palaces, toll to happy,

prosperous labor Everywhere flour ished churches and schools, giving evi dence that the principles of the Piomer's origin were the life of their ma-

And from that time the good work has been kept up. Every year sees some hitherto worthicss section of country brought under cuttivation. A of Balt Lake and Cache valleys was looked upon as practically worklifest.

know the other side, both of life and tions and every year produces thousargument; he must be familiar with the | unds of bushese of wheat at a remarksactics and reasoning of his opponents, ably low cost, when compared with PORTOLA FESTIVAL.

San Francisco, next week, is going to have a celebration. It is called the Portola Festival.and will last from the 19th till the 23rd of this month.

From the announcements one would be justified in the conclusion that the entire pageant has been inspired by the agitators for a gigantic navy. New York has had its Hudson-Fulton celebration, and one of the great features of it was a navai dispuy, and now that show is going to be given on the Paeffic const.

According to the announcement, the hills about the bay will echo and rescho with the roar of cannon as the naval courtesies are exchanged, for the stiquette of the sea calls for the burning of much powder. Launches and cutters will dart about bearing gorgemuly uniformed officers and the foreign sailors in their picturesque uniforms will lend a piquant dash of color o the scenes achors.

Great Britain will have a large representation in the naval display Japan will send one ship. Holland, ttaly. Germany, will be represented, and Uncte Sam will, of course, have a number of cruisers, monitors, torpedo boats, and revenue cutters. The Amercan and foreign naval officers will be entertained at a number of brilliant social functions. The sallors and marince will march in the big military parado. As appropriate amusements for the mon there will be cutter races and hoxing and wrestling tournamenta. What is the meaning of such a display in a country dedicated, we may say, to the pursuits of peace and in dustry? Is it to create a taste for military glory? Is it intended as a preliminary to a demand for vast approriations for the navy ? Is it part of the agitation for more Dreadnoughts?

It is probably true that never before in the known history of the world was there note feverish activity for armaments, but it must be remembered that if has no large popular enthusham back of it, as was the case in the age of military giory. And the time is past for the popularization of engines of war, as well as viking exploits and crusades. Let us have expositions and try,

few books at home generally referred to as a library.

Guelfs and Ghebillines were friends and brothers compared with Cookites and Pearyites.

Work while the daylight lasts, for when the night cometh the electric light is apt to go out.

An old painting can't come into the country now without a certificate from the heralds' college.

Fortune knocks at a man's door but ence, but a kicker will kick at it every time he sets a chance.

Of course the king can do no wrong but can he make things right between the lords and the commons?

Today President Taft ages Old Mexico Yesterday he saw New Mexico It is right that the new should precede the old

The destiny of Salt Lake City is in the hands of its citizens. On election day they can make or mar it as they Ilke.

Colonel Roosevelt has killed three nore elephants. The Colonel is more n dunger of elephantiasis than of the leeping sickness

The anti-Cook affidavits being given o the public by the Beary party are a splendid illustration of the saying. 'Any port in a storm."

The Chicago Journal's story of the discovery of a plot to assassinate President Taft and President Diaz was yellow journalism of a rank order.

A New Hampshire man bears the name of Grouch. Despite his name he has a most pleasant disposition. In this he is different from the Salt Lake grouch

13.84 11.

The request of the National Geographic society to the University of Copenhagen that it walve its claim to priority in the matter of examining Dr. Cook's records of his North Pole journey, was rather arrogant in tone while the assertion that American scientists are getting impuliant and feel that it is a question that should be settled in America, is nothing but buncombe, pure and simple. Scientific questions are actiled in the scientific world and not in any particular coun-

At the time that sentence was im-At the time that sontence was im-posed many persons wondered why the judge had given Tweed so light a sen-tence, and not so very long ago a well-known student of American graft his-tory expressed similar curiosity on this head. I count myself fortunate in now being able to throw the proper light on this point-light which I received from Judge Davis himself, when a year or Judge Davis himself, when, a year or two before his death. I asked him how he came to sentence Tweed for a year upon each of the counts, or 12 years in all, when he might have sentenced

JUST FOR FUN

Cablaby (shocked)-Mon! Do ye read yer Bible?-Bunch. Missing From Celebration

Opinions are vantured among the in-fluential up-state farmers that New York's big celebration would have been improved by a prize pumpkin exhibit and some trotting races-Washington

Geographical Flavoring.

A small boy want into a south Bos-ton drug store, wrinkled his fuce, rub-bed his head and dubbed his left foot up and down his right leg in an effort to remember something that had escaped him.

"Bay," he began, "will you tell me the name of the place where we Amer-icans have so many goldiers"" "Fort Sheridan ?"

"Oh, no. It's further away than that."

Perhaps you mean Manila?" "Manila! that's right! I knew I would get it after a while I want a bottle of manila extract for flavorin." They're going to have ice cream."—Boston Re-ord.

Effort Appreciated.

"No you were deeply touched by the poem young Mr. Guffaon wrote to you?" said Maude. "Yes," answered Maymie. "Thut is manufact a sould nown "

"But it was not a good poem." "I don't care. It was just as much frouble for him to write it as if he had been Bhakespeare."-Washington Star.

Such Ignorance.

Scottish Cabby (explaining historic andmarks of Edinburgh to American ourists)-Yon's the hous o' John Knox. SALT LAKE THEATRE GEORGE D. FYPER. Mgr. TONIGHT LAST TIME. Only Matinee Saturday. SPECIAL APPEABANCE OF MES.

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That was a wonderful piece of analytic work done by Governor Tilden. He had a few scraps of paper, some mutilated stubs of checks, and a few other docu-ments, and with these he demonstrated, as accurately as any teacher could demonstrate a mathematical problem, not only what the total stealings, of the Tweed conspirators were, but what share each one of the compirators re-ceived. His demonstration showed that Tweed received 20 per cent, so I reald to myself. 'As Tweed got 20 per cent of the total stealings, why not sentence him to 20 per cent of the to-tal number of years which the statutes set forth as the maximum penalty? I could give him five years on each count of the indictment. Twenty per cent of the indictment, Twenty per cent of the would be one year.' Therefore, I determined to sentence him for one year upon eacr count, or 12 years in alt, and I was sure that he would serve 12 yoars. But our highest court decided that the various sentences were con-temporaneous."

Tourist-Wal, who was this John Knoz, anyway?

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