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**SALT LAKE CITY, JULY 25, 1908.**

**TRUE PROGRESS.**  
One of the silly charges made by advocates of the proposed bond issue is that the protests come only from "Mormons." That is one of the coldest of falsehoods. This is one of the mendacious allegations every truth-loving citizen must resent.

It would be easy to retort by saying that the advocates of the bond issue are, many, if not all of them, individuals who hope to get undue profit from the public funds. That there are individuals in almost every large community, who are in a position to control the expenditure to their own advantage, is well known, and such individuals would, of course, vote for bonds and urge others to vote to fill up the treasury to overflowing. But it is not necessary to make the controversy unduly acrimonious.

The falsehood that the "Mormons" are, or always have been, adverse to progress is refuted by every page of their history. Look at the Pioneers. On the 23rd of July, 1847, the vanguard, two hours after the arrival in the valley, commenced plowing and irrigating. On the 24th when President Young and the remainder of the party arrived, they found that five acres of ground had already been broken and Wilford Woodruff, before tasting food, put in half a bushel of potatoes, hoping to save some seed for next year. That very evening some of the brethren rode up the canyon to look for timber. Such was, and is, the "Mormon" spirit. No sooner had the Pioneers arrived in the valley than they started the building of this magnificent empire.

In the spring of 1849 a field of about 8,000 acres had been surveyed and plowed. There were three grist mills and six saw mills in operation. The location of a tannery and a foundry was contemplated as soon as the snow should leave the mountains. Captain Stansbury in 1850 found a city containing 5,000 inhabitants. Each ward was enclosed by a substantial fence. The homes were comfortable, though mostly built of adobe. The "Bowers," a temporary place of worship, accommodated 3,000 persons, and a mint was in operation. At the time of the death of Brigham Young, in 1877, Salt Lake Valley had been transformed from a desolate wilderness to a richly cultivated and fertile land, the home of over 100,000 souls.

In 1884 a member of the British parliament wrote:

"Salt Lake City is the finest town of its size in the Western states. Instead of the bare, comfortless appearance of many new American towns, a large part of Salt Lake is embowered in gardens and orchards."

The Latter-day Saints not only reclaimed land and beautified their homes, but built, by the wise counsel of President Young, 400 miles of the Union Pacific, and 600 miles of the first transcontinental telephone line. They constructed over 500 miles of local railroads and 1,500 miles of telegraph lines, without any subsidy whatever. Mills and factories sprang up everywhere. The entire history of the Latter-day Saints is a standing refutation of the false charge upon which the worthy rivals of Munchausen are asking their friends for bond votes.

The fact is that Utah, during the wise management of the early settlers, grew much more rapidly than it has done in later years, though at first everything was against it. If the progress had continued on the same scale as during the first 15 or 20 years, this City would now have had 200,000 inhabitants, probably, instead of 75,000. The strife for which a particularly contemptible class of anti-"Mormons" is responsible, has retarded progress, though it has not been able to stop it entirely.

That class is still holding back the development of the City. It depends on falsehoods and the stupidity and indifference of voters for its influence. It is useless to entrust public money to the control of the bigoted, intensely selfish and unscrupulous leaders of the warfare upon the best interests of this City. Why should the citizens furnish the lars who rule the Council, though not members of it, with funds to continue their nefarious work. A vote for bonds at this time is a vote against progress, and that is the only reason why really progressive citizens oppose the scheme.

**A SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS.**  
In a pamphlet issued by the American branch of the Association for International Conciliation, attention is called to the fact that a pan-American scientific congress will be held this year in Santiago, Chile, during the month of December. This congress has formerly been exclusively Latin-American, but this year it has been made pan-American. A cordial invitation has been extended to the United States government expressing the desire of the people of Latin America for a closer and more fruitful community of action with the people of the United States.  
It is believed that the congress will

mark an epoch in the intellectual relations between the peoples of these continents. The peoples of South America are beginning to look to the United States for new ideas on education, and this country ought to meet them half way, by the establishment of "Foreign Students' Information Bureaus" and scholarships for Latin-American students. Through educational means the countries of the North and South would be more closely united than they can be by any other means. In the language of the author of the pamphlet:

"In the development of this spirit of continental solidarity our universities will add another to the many national services that they have performed. The time is not far distant when the Latin-American republics—or at least the more important among them—will be powers of real magnitude, whose support the United States will require in the realization of those ideals of international justice for which our government has so long striven. We cannot hope to have their support unless we are able to establish with them closer intellectual and moral bonds. The spirit of continental unity which we must try to establish does not imply the slightest antagonism toward Europe or against European institutions. It is simply the recognition of the elemental fact that America can best make her contribution to the world's progress by addressing herself primarily and with unity of purpose to those national and international problems that are either peculiar to this continent or for the solution of which conditions are peculiarly favorable. The republics of this continent which we must make an adequate return for the labor and energy which they received from Europe."

Utah ought to be worthily represented at that scientific congress. Utah is one of the foremost states, in educational matters.

Look out for a second bond issue next year. The American crew figures that the income and expenses of the City for 1908 show an estimated shortage of over \$400,000. What is the end to be?

**THE KNIGHT SMELTER.**

Mr. Jesse C. Knight of Provo, will undoubtedly long remember the demonstration made in his honor at Silver City and Eureka yesterday afternoon and evening, as the great triumph of a life lived honestly, and with successful efforts in a chosen direction.

What higher tribute could a man receive than to have it said of him, as President G. H. Brintnall said of Mr. Knight yesterday, that he had lived to bring a new era into the mining world, and again proved that a man can be both a miner and a Christian?

And the words were not mere flattery. They were applauded by thousands of people who had come there because it was "Uncle Jesse's" smelter that was being opened, and these were people who were his neighbors and friends, fellow townsmen, and fellow citizens who were interested in him as a man and a neighbor instead of as a successful mining "magnate."

The words, with the hearty applause greeting them, meant that there was no trail of envy in the wake of his success, no bitterness of thought concerning someone unfairly treated who was weak in power, and no skeleton lurking in any shaft of the many Knight shafts on Eureka peak, to testify that success has had to be its own justification for what had occurred.

And there was something to touch the heart of man in the dedicatory prayer offered over the smelting works that are soon to be treating the Tintic ores. "No one but a 'Mormon' would think of dedicating a smelter with a prayer," remarked a Salt Lake mining exchange member when "Uncle Jesse" with a party of his friends went into the cement floors of the smelter, arranged a chest for tools for a pulpit and gathered about with bared heads while President Joseph F. Smith commended the work of that plant unto the Lord and unto His purposes. The act was one in harmony with the philosophy of the Saints who made these Wasatch valleys blossom as the rose, for they practiced and believed that all material property was God's, given in trust to His children for their use and their benefit, and to be held in trust for God, therefore to be used for righteous and beneficial purposes.

At Silver City yesterday the people who had grown up with Mr. Knight were present because of hearts that overflowed with love for him, not for any hope of participation in his industries, for only a few were actively interested in mining. The setting of the celebration was a fitting one, and its nature was such as to prove that a Pioneer's work is never done. The new smelter is splendidly equipped. It frees the Tintic ore from the smelter trust. And among its other useful possibilities, it means that the Tintic prospector may now go ahead with his work, assured of an honest price for his ore, whether it comes in a burro pack, a wagonload or in the great shipments which have made the bigger "dividend-producers famous." Uncle Jesse by a little manipulation could have on many occasions unloaded his properties on the stock-buying public at many times their real value. That he has always refrained from doing so is one of the reasons why he is assured of a permanent place in the respect of all those who know him.

**GERMAN LACE-MAKING.**

Taking the world over, it is probably that cotton manufacturing, in its various forms, is the world's greatest industry. Cotton is still king, though as an agricultural crop it no longer holds the first place.

According to the report of Special Agent Clark, at Barmen, Germany, each special branch of the industry there, tends to concentrate in some particular section and around some town. This Chemnitz is known for hosiery, Plauen for embroidered laces, Gera for fine dress goods, Crimmitschau for vicogne yarn, Augsburg for the spinning, Mulhausen for fine weaving, Elberfeld for colored goods, Crefeld for velvets, etc. The specialty of Barmen, in western Germany, and one that has caused it to be a familiar household word around the world, is braided work, and particularly that branch of braided work known as "Barmen laces."

The agent gives a detailed account of the processes and machinery employed in the manufacture. The machines cost about \$258 apiece in Barmen, and the work they do is a very interesting and somewhat remarkable

one. The agent's lucid description of the essentials of the process is as follows:

"Suppose there are a number of dancers around a Maypole—say, 16—each holding an end of a ribbon of the color of the pole. Suppose, first, that the 16 dancers are divided into two parties of eight each, and that each party dances around the pole in opposite direction, each group following the path of its leader and taking a serpentine course so that every dancer goes to the right and then to the left of alternate dancers of the other party going in the opposite direction. There will be formed at the top of the pole a 'round' braid or cord."

"Suppose, second, the same conditions as before, but that instead of continuously circling the pole in the same direction the leader of each party, on the completion of a circuit around the pole, passes completely around the last member of the opposite party and goes back to the starting point. In doing so he follows the serpentine course traced by the opposite party—that is, he follows the reverse semicircle to his own course in advancing. There will be formed at the top of the pole a 'flat' braid."

"Suppose, third, that the 16 dancers do not circle the pole completely, but are divided into four parties of four each, and that each four dancers interweave among themselves on their own special arc of the circle. Where their course laps that of the adjoining group each dancer passes around one dancer of the adjoining group, but otherwise they interweave only among themselves. There will be formed at the top of the pole a 'stripe' braid."

"Suppose, fourth, that the dancers are divided into four groups of four each, interweaving on their own particular arc of the circle, and that in this case their course does not overlap that of any of their neighbors. They interweave among themselves, but at regular or irregular intervals, at the direction of the leader, one dancer changes places with one dancer from a neighboring group, weaves a figure with them, and then returns to his own group. There will be formed at the top of the pole a 'Barmen lace' braid."

"In the machine the place of the top of the Maypole is taken by the suspended eye of a 'braid former' which collects all the threads into one hole, the places of the dancers are taken by bobbins of thread held by bobbins carried on the tracks of the dancers are substituted grooves cut in a steel plate."

The finer kinds of manufacture carried on by means of such thorough-going machinery as that employed in the production of the finest laces, is as well adapted to the conditions of American industry as to those of any other country.

These reports tend to keep our own captains of industry informed as to the industrial methods and machinery used in other countries, with a view to their introduction here.

If the people vote for the bonds, and the cash is realized, will it not go to pay the city's existing debt? What, then, becomes of the promised improvements?

**ZIONISM PROGRESSING.**

The reports given at the Eleventh convention of American Zionists, regarding the growth of the sentiment and the development of Palestine, were very encouraging to the friends of that truly remarkable movement. In every important country, it was shown, the number of those who believe in re-establishing an independent Jewish state is growing, and the actual colonization of Palestine by refugees from Russia and Roumania is proceeding rapidly.

The Jewish colonies in Palestine are reported to be in a more flourishing condition than ever. Groups of colonists, especially refugees from Russia, Galicia and Roumania are scattered over the entire country. Their total holdings aggregate 30,000 hectares, or about 2 1/2 per cent of the surface of the country, and scientific cultivation has replaced the primitive methods of the Arabs.

The success of these settlers is shown in the increased export and import trade. The reports for the port of Jaffa, the chief trading port, shows that the shipments of oranges have tripled in the last ten years, and in 1907 reached a value of \$300,000. The export of soap made of olive oil is also constantly increasing, and vine culture has been undertaken on a large scale. Large quantities of barley are sent to Europe, and dependence on foreign flour is decreasing. The chief import is cotton goods.

The London Economist recently said: "Palestine, indeed, is a fair bit of a land of the future as well as of the past. The industry and resource of its old inhabitants are restoring its ancient fruitfulness; their business capacity and enterprise may give it a commercial position greater than it has ever before enjoyed."

There is really no other solution to the Jewish question—and this question comprises both Israel and Judah—than Zionism. And, we believe, with Max Nordau that, unless the question is solved right, civilization itself is in danger of collapse. There are fundamental principles upon which civilization depends. If they are shaken the structure will fall, as the temple of Dagon when Samson overthrew the supporting columns. Such fundamental principles are respect for human life, the punishment of crimes against property and person, the equality of all good citizens before the law—or justice. These principles do not prevail where Jews are murdered in cold blood, where people are discriminated against and slandered on account of race or faith. Civilization will not endure where its fundamental principles are disregarded. That is the reason why that question must be solved right, in the interest of civilization itself.

Transients, hoboes and Commercial street denizens cannot vote at next Wednesday's bond election. There will be challenges at every polling place to see that property owners only are admitted.

**LADIES' HATS.**

The Washington Star relates that Mrs. "Jack" Gardner of Boston has taken up the Audubon society's war on the "merry widow" hat.

"This hat is the worst omnivorous creation that the milliners have yet given us," she said at a recent dinner. "The number of things required to trim the hat is frightening."

According to the Chicago Inter-Ocean, a dispatch from New Albany, Ind., tells of an attack made on a woman by a flock of jaybirds. She was pecked on the head and face by the infuriated birds until she was

forced to flee to the house. Had she not, with rare presence of mind, pulled her sunbonnet down over her face, she might have lost her eyes.

This latter incident leads the Chicago paper to moralize on the significance of the attack made by the birds. It argues that the feathered creatures have stood by and seen their relatives slaughtered in order to make barricades against the human sight in theaters until patience has ceased to be a virtue. "They have resolved to protest," and they have protested. Not in the most gallant and considerate way, it is true, but provocation considered, they can hardly be blamed for the course pursued. "This becomes evident when we remember it was a woman they attacked."

The conclusion of the reasoning, whenever a John Burroughs might say of its truth or falsity as to bird ways and knowledge, is the expression of the hope that ladies in all parts of the country will take note of this significant incident. As the Chicago paper interprets it, it was simply a warning that the birds have resolved to use all the weapons of defense available.

The question is, Will ladies be content with this demonstration? If not (so runs the somewhat jocular argument), it is possible that it may soon be actually dangerous for ladies to walk abroad without wearing a medieval helmet.

Property owners, don't forget that Wednesday next, the 29th, is the day to vote on the bonds. Register your NO and see that your neighbor does the same.

To bond is not to boost. It is to break.

There are more practising than practical airships.

It was a safe, sane and soundless Twenty-fourth.

There are some old heads on those Young Turks' shoulders.

Remember, the nights in August are always cool, and August is just a week away.

What will Castro do when there are no more diplomatic representatives to expel from Venezuela?

Mr. Bryan devoted much of his time yesterday to clearing up some old correspondence. Rubber.

Every American athlete at the Olympic games is in favor of a big navy, one bigger than England's.

Mr. Bryan says that he regards the Guffey incident as closed. But how does the colonel regard it?

Over in Turkey they are making it very warm for the Sultan; and it isn't the weather that is doing it either.

There is no reason why people who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones if there is no ordinance against it.

The Standard Oil company is beginning to suspect that in Mr. Roosevelt's vocabulary there is no such word as fail.

A state of anarchy is said to exist in Guatemala. It is about the only kind of state that can exist for long in Central America.

"Defeat of bonds will stop progress," says the organ of the Pseudo-American party. What is of much more importance, it will stop booting.

"The Independence party is a one-man party," says the New Orleans Item. Not a party by the name of Johnson but a party by the name of Hearst.

Had Dorando been an Englishman it is most probable that the protest of the Americans against awarding him the Marathon race would have been overruled.

There are quite a number of candidates for the presidential nomination on the Independence ticket. Whoever gets it will have a sure thing; sure to be defeated.

The bond issue is in no sense a political matter; just pure business and patriotism. But didn't the great Johnson say that patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel?

Of the monster warship it may be said as was said of the monster vice that it is "of so frightful mien, as to be hated needs but to be seen; yet seen too oft, familiar with her face, we first endure, then pity, then embrace."

And now the Sultan of Turkey has yielded to the demand of the progressive party for a constitution and a parliament. With a stroke of the pen this radical change has been effected. The "sick man" of Europe has swallowed a drop of the medicine that, if taken in proper doses, is most likely to restore him to health and vigor. For, under real popular government, there is no doubt of the ability of the Turks to progress and take their place in the general procession of civilized nations. If, therefore, the Sultan has proclaimed this reform in good faith, he should be known in history as Abdul Hamid the Great. But it is too early to judge of the motives. Time alone can tell what significance ought to be attached to this sudden and radical change in the policy of the Ruler of the faithful.

Do you want your children and children's children to pay for the extravagance and incompetent management of "American" party officials?

**RECENT PUBLICATIONS.**

"Fads or Facts" is the title of a little book by Rayon. It deals with the phenomena of healing and gives a number of instances from history as well as from contemporary records. The following is a synopsis of the contents: "The Renaissance of Mysticism," "The Dominant Problems," "Causes of Revolt against Prevailing Systems," "Proof of Interest in Mysticism, Psychology, Natural Healing, etc.," "Facts that Justify the Spreading of Mystical Powers in Mankind," "Holders in History; accounts of their works, etc.," and "Historical Proof of Sense of the Renaissance of Mysticism." M. S. Publishing Company, 328 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

**Gathered On The Battlefield of Thought.**

**Life From One Planet To Another.**  
During the time required to travel from one planet to another in our solar system, the power of germination, the power of the illustrious physicist and Nobel prize-winner, Prof. S. Arrhenius of the University of Stockholm, who writes at length on the topic in the *Monist*. He does not mean that life could be transmitted from a planet outside our solar system to another; but he inclines to the belief that within the solar system we call our own the phenomenon has occurred, thus explaining what seems mysterious to so many—the existence of life here and now. We know, for instance, that the sun in the universe—there are many—are moving relatively to each other so that the distance between them varies. We are even able to figure out that during the course of one million years some star probably has been about five times as close to us as our nearest stellar neighbor is at present. When we estimate that life has been present on our earth at least a hundred million years, we must admit that it is of little importance if a planet should have to wait for the appearance of life a couple of million years after it has been ready to receive it.

In this way we bring the period required for the journey of life from one planet to another, or rather from one planet to the nearest star to eighteen years. One might doubt whether spores of bacteria or germs in general retain their latent life for such a period. It has been claimed that grains found in Egyptian sepulchres have shown capability of growth; but the sober critic has demonstrated that these statements are exceedingly questionable. Recently a French scientist, Boucard, stated that he had found spores of several kinds of bacteria in a Roman grave which undoubtedly have retained their germinative power during eighteen hundred years. This assertion, of course, does not seem unreasonable.—*Current Literature* (July).

**What Is Chiltern Hundreds?**  
This is a survival of the time when the people were so jealous of the Crown and were constantly in fear that the Throne would destroy the independence of the Commons. It was a measure to prevent a use of patronage not entirely unknown in present-day America. To prevent that it was wisely required that a member must give his constituents an opportunity to approve or disapprove of his course by expressing their confidence by a re-election to Parliament or showing their displeasure by defeating him. Of course it is the cabinet in the House of Commons that is at the disposal of the sovereign, but it is solely the gift of the prime minister, the party chief, so that no question of bribery can enter into the acceptance of a place under the government; but the electorate still reserves to itself the right of approval, and the new minister, after he has accepted office, must take the oath of office in the House of Commons as a minister of the Crown, must have the assent of his constituents. Curiously enough—and this is interesting as showing how the English people cling to tradition—there is no provision made for the resignation of a member of Parliament, and the only way in which he can resign is for him to accept an office of profit and trust under the government and decline re-election. There is a nominal and fictitious post known as the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, a district in Buckinghamshire, whose steward some centuries ago was charged with the duty of suppressing robbers, and who was of course compensated for his services. A member who desires to retire or to seek re-election because he has entered the government applies to the prime minister to be appointed steward of the Chiltern Hundreds, which vests in him the office of Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds, although it is the unwritten law that the appointment must not be conferred twice on the same day. If he accepts an office of profit and trust there were a dozen men they would have to take their turn.—*A. Maurice Low*, in the *July Forum*.

**Human Body Of Contrivance.**  
Of all the engines cunningly devised by man not one can equal that masterpiece of contrivance, the human frame. To run that engine, air is the first necessity. Construct it how you will, the greater part of the energy which feeds a power plant is lost before it reaches the applying machinery. The body only has the power of using energy really economically and efficiently. Its food is its fuel. To be available all the elements of the food must be burned, producing heat and power. For that burning the oxygen of the air is essential. Equally true is it that nitrogen must be present to prevent the rapid combustion which would take place in oxygen alone. But whether the combustion be fast or slow, the action is the same. The body burns the carbon and hydrogen of its food and gives out the oxides of these substances, carbon dioxide (carbon acid gas) and hydrogen oxide (water). The water that is formed within the body by the burning of hydrogen is of comparatively slight importance in a consideration of the vital questions of the effect of city air upon the individual, but the other factor, the carbon dioxide, formed in the body, is of direct importance.—*Hollis Godfrey*, in the *July Atlantic*.

**What Quebec Has Meant To America.**  
Its influence was felt, first of all and most of all, through what historians have termed the "hinterland movement." Sharply contrasting purposes animated the men from England and the men from France who, in the far-off years of early colonization, voyaged across the stormy Atlantic to take possession of the New World. The English came to America chiefly to win homes for themselves in a country where they would be free from the social, political and religious disabilities under which they have labored in their native land. The French were inspired hardly at all by the home-building spirit. Desire to amass wealth, love of adventure and missionary zeal were their great motives. Consequently, while the English were content to establish themselves in compact settlements along the coast, the ardent French ranged far inland making friends of the Indians and trafficking with them. Christianizing them, Champlain himself had little more than built his habitation at Quebec before he was up and off on the explorations that have contributed so greatly to the knowledge of the continent. He followed him, pressing steadily and rapidly towards the land of the setting sun.—*H. Addington Bruce*, in the *July number of The North American Review*.

**Work Of The Forces Of Nature.**  
Of all the forces of nature, with perhaps the exception of severe earthquakes, fire is unquestionably the most devastating and alarming. In sparsely populated countries, fire is a terrible scourge, and although less formidable, yet a severe heath fire is a bewildering spectacle of awe and terror. By some means or other the heather is ignited, and the fire, spreading with the rapidity of wildfire, in a short time a high curling billow of raging fire is advancing across a wide stretch of heather, and the bank of broken, smoldering debris, and metamorphosing an expanse of lovely purple bloom into a blackened, desolate wilderness. Now the devouring element has reached a copse of trees, and in a few moments, with a roar as of a thousand furnaces, the flames have enveloped the entire grove in a sheet of fire, tongues and forks of flame darting hither and thither or shaking up a mass of smoke and sparks, now in the evening a delightful dell, a very fairy glen, a garden of wild flowers, and decorated by nature with hanging wreaths of wild clematis, is a moment engulfed in the fiery destruction. Birds are wheeling round and round uttering discordant cries as they are driven away from their nests of almost helpless fledglings; rabbits are fleeing in all directions, and other insects fall victims to the ravaging fires. And when it is all over, what a melancholy scene of desolation and destruction is presented. Where, in the morning, there was a forest of birch, here and there a lofty silver birch, its pendant leafy branches trembling in the breeze; here and there a handsome fir or a symmetrical mountain ash; or, here and there a bank of broken, or a hollow, gay in a wealth of wild flowers, tall spikes of purple foxglove or of the showy willow-herb, a few butterfly orchids or other rarities, with many another floral beauty, now in the evening a blackened desert, murky and joyless; life struck down and conquered by death, radiant beauty now a gruesome and unlovely waste, and the joyful melody of the choristers of the woods now hushed in the silence of the grave. But what a contrast all this is to the effect upon the human soul when the fires of Divine grace sweep over it. Where before was but dead, cold existence, living only for this life, and without hope for the next world, now, after the Holy Spirit has revealed the love of the Savior, who on the Cross made explanation for that soul's transgression, darkness is changed into light, hopelessness into anticipations of eternal glory, and grim, gloomy doubts into jubilant and triumphant elation.—*A. Barker*.

**Peculiar Marriage Ceremonies.**  
Among the Hopi a tribe of the Pueblo Indians, is an institution regarding which those most concerned have least to say. When the parents of a girl find it expedient for her to get married, they look up an available man and negotiate with his parents. After the matter has been arranged, the principals

are notified, the girl goes to the home of the groom's parents and stays there for them for three weeks, while the groom makes a sack for the bride. Then one morning at sunrise, they both bathe their heads in cold water, which completes the ceremony. They have been instance of the groom's resistance to go through the performance, which has then proceeded, without him, and been accounted valid, and several weeks later he has yielded and shaved his head bathed. The Navajo ceremony is much more elaborate and impressive, but the Navajo style are much nicer. The regular song on a Navajo girl, entering the port of matrimony for the first time, is, "twice the tax is nine horses, and subsequent entries are free. This is not a purchase money, but is merely a tribute of respect to a mother-in-law and a token of appreciation of the care and expense incurred in bearing and rearing the lady, a recognition not unworthy of consideration by civilized governments. On the other hand, and deserving of great condemnation, is that law of many tribes, unwritten, but of much sanctity, that a man and his mother-in-law shall never meet after the ceremony.—*From "Some Indians, Past and Present" by A. W. Dimock, in the Outlook Magazine for July.*

**Vote for bonds, and vote for graft, if you like.**  
**SENTIMENT AND SUMMER.**  
Springfield (Mass.) Republican.  
Nothing is more beautiful in the myriad phenomena of summertime than the swift response of the grasses in some delectable valley, where they are present in bearing and blossoming and fruiting, and among them are sunflowers with gorgeous color the meadow lilies and the tall cups of their kindred at the edges of the woods and over the tops of the hills. It is like a scene of enchantment, and the sparrows and orioles, the bobolinks and the gay catbirds are the choir of minstrelsy at the worship of God. All this we have had, and pervading all the fervor of the splendid sunlight moves the incense fragrance of the pines and the ferns, the sweet fern and the sumachs, drawn forth by these ardent beams. The summer gives generously, goldenly of its life, wealth, and thereby stores our senses with such delights as they remember and recall when sight is both a memory and a prophecy.

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NEW BILL TODAY.  
**SIX BIG VAUDEVILLE ACTS.**  
Also new features in moving pictures. The coolest, cleanest, safest house in town.  
Afternoons, 2:30 to 4:30, evenings, 8 to 10:45. Matinee, 10c; evenings, 15c and 20c. Children half price.

**SALT PALACE**  
MOST POPULAR RESORT IN UTAH  
Fastest bicycle track in the world.  
**RACES EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY AND HOLIDAY EVENINGS.**  
50 RIDERS COMPETING.  
**Next Thursday Afternoon**  
Professor Austin will break world's parachute jump. Record, 5,322 feet.  
Sunday night concert by Held's full military band.  
**FREE ADMISSION TO GROUNDS.**  
Take the main Street, Salt Palace, Murray and State Street cars for resort.

**READ THE THEATRE MAGAZINE**  
FOR THEATRICAL NEWS AND STAGE PICTURES.

**That the Home Industry movement is growing is evidenced by the increased demand for Z. C. M. I. Factory Shoes.**  
**People who purchased "JUST TO TRY THEM" NOW ASK FOR THEM.**  
If you have not seen our window display of Home Made Shoes. Be sure and do so.

**OUR DRUG STORE IS AT 112-114 SO. MAIN ST.**

**THE NEW LYRIC.**  
John E. Clark, Manager.  
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