

MAKES REPLY TO PRESBYTERIAN

Elder Nephi L. Morris Delivers Forceful and Interesting Response to Clemenson.

LATTER'S HATRED IS SHOWN.

His Church Has Ever Arrayed Itself Against the Faith and Works of the Latter-day Saints.

The lecture against the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints delivered by Rev. N. E. Clemenson on Monday last week, formed the basis of an interesting and forceful discourse by Elder Nephi L. Morris at the tabernacle yesterday afternoon.

The speaker was listened to with rapt attention by the large congregation present. The charges made by the anti-Mormon lecturer were taken by Elder Morris, and they were exploded in an able and most convincing manner.

As a preface to his remarks, Elder Morris read from Acts xviii, 22, the words of certain chiefs of the Jews to Rome to the Apostle Paul, as follows:

"But we desire to hear of thee what thou thinkest; for everywhere it is spoken against."

EVERYWHERE SPOKEN AGAINST.

The speaker observed that this statement was true of the doctrine of Christ, whenever and wherever they were vigorously promulgated. During the past week Mormonism had been before the public. One person in particular had felt called upon to issue in a public lecture the religion of the Latter-day Saints. A comment of the lecturer in question was read by Elder Morris, as follows:

"They are naturally peaceable, tractable, industrious, religious, sincere, earnestness which has become the admiration of their fellows. Their very character is a not inconspicuous element in the problem, though not the problem itself."

Then followed a reading of the conclusions of Mormonism as given before the Presbyterian teachers of Utah, in convention assembled:

"1. Mormonism is a clear and well defined philosophy of materialistic character.

"2. Mormonism is a theology providing a definition of deity and correlated ideas which run counter to the best conceptions of mankind.

"3. A hierarchy setting up a system of government concentrating power in the hands of a few."

"4. Mormonism is a sociology erecting a social structure all its own, and which if put into successful operation would dispense with all others.

"5. Mormonism is a commercial trust.

"6. Mormonism is a political machine which votes its people as a unit at will.

"7. Mormonism is a polygamic cult, which places the crown on the dual form of the family.

"8. Mormonism is a blasphemy which is best illustrated by its temple ritual placing Elohim on the stage."

"9. Mormonism is incipient treason, placing the test oath obligation in its temple service by which it binds all its people who pass through its esoteric rites to hostility to the nation under whose flag it lives."

A CHANGE OF FRONT.

Elder Morris said that there had always been a peculiar antipathy exhibited against the Latter-day Saints by the Presbyterian ministry. This opposition at times becomes most bitter. It is pleasing to note that at last one divine of that sect is willing to admit that the Mormons are "kind and kind" to the rest of mankind. Such a declaration was in direct contradiction to the utterances of a Presbyterian preacher in 1832, when he said that Mormons were the avowed enemies of humanity and should be wiped out; contrary also to the statement of Dr. Thompson in California, three years ago, when he asserted that "Mormonism cannot be educated, cannot be reformed; it should be crushed out."

"We are glad to be recognized as being a part of mankind," said Elder Morris, for the welfare of mankind is the mission of Mormonism.

As to the opinion of Mormonism entertained by the Presbyterian critic, it is a mystery. It was predicted long ago that it would be a "marvelous work and a wonder," and its growth from a scorn seed to a giant oak, has proved the prediction true.

NOT LACKING IN SPIRITUALITY.

As to the first conception, expressed in the lecture referred to, Elder Morris said that if it was intended to convey the impression that Mormonism is lacking in spirituality, the imagination is emphatically denied. It is admitted that Mormonism takes cognizance of the material world of mortal existence. A religious system that does not is a makeshift, and without the spiritual made by faithful upon so-called Christianity, that the welfare of the body is nothing, the salvation of the soul everything.

EVIDENCES OF SPIRITUALITY.

As evidences that the Latter-day Saints did not overlook and neglect things spiritual it was pointed out by Elder Morris that the "Mormon" people in the dire poverty incident to the settlement of these valleys, had erected really temples, buildings designed and used for spiritual purposes only. Furthermore, men left their families almost in want and went into the world to preach the gospel, making sacrifices for their religion that some boastful clergymen would never make. When the pioneers settled the western wilderness, there were neither time, opportunity nor inclination to indulge in asceticism nor mysticism. It was a problem of keeping body and soul together that confronted the people, and in the hard work necessary to be done temporal salvation and spiritual salvation went hand in hand. There is absolutely no excuse for accusing the Mormon people of "gross materialism."

"CONCEPTIONS OF MANKIND."

About the charge that Mormon theology runs counter to the best conceptions of mankind, Elder Morris asked the gentleman of the church to arise and explain what he meant by the term, "best conception."

The speaker said there were but two ideas extant concerning deity, namely, personal and impersonal theories. The Latter-day Saints choose to believe in the God of the Bible—an essence, a spirit merely, being "without body, parts and passions," but a real, living and tangible being, the Creator of the heavens and the earth. The Father and the Son appeared to Joseph Smith, and then to his husband, and in form and character like unto man, and from Genesis to Revelation no other description is given of the Creator of the world and the Father of the human race.

MORMONS NOT TO BLAME.

Speaking to the accusation that the Mormon hierarchy concentrates power

in the hands of a few," Elder Morris said that the Latter-day Saints were not responsible for the system of organization in the Church of Christ. To Peter was entrusted the keys of the kingdom of God. With him were closely associated James and John, with others in their respective callings. The same organization is believed in by the Latter-day Saints, and if the system is wrong, the mistake was made by the great Organizer of Christ's Church.

CRITIC RIGHT FOR ONCE.

The fourth criticism of the Presbyterian lecturer was admitted by Elder Morris to be for the most part "well founded." The doctrines of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints are being promulgated looking to the final reign of the King of kings and the universal throne of righteousness. When that time comes all earthly governments and dominions will be superseded, and men will voluntarily and cheerfully acknowledge the reign of King Emmanuel. Mormonism has endeavored to institute community life and look forward to the day when they shall be successful along these lines. In working for such a consummation, they are following a worthy example, that of the saints of old, among whom all things were sought to be held "in common." Christianity that loses sight of this great principle is abortive.

WAS PETER COMMERCIALIZED?

As well accuse Peter and the primitive Christian church of being a commercialized church as to allege such a condition to the Latter-day Saints, declared Elder Morris. Such of so-called "commercialism" as has found place in the Mormon Church, has been a spiritual as well as a temporal blessing. A condition that necessitated unity and co-operation was forced upon the people, and their bodies have been clothed thereby, while their souls were seeking salvation.

That "Mormonism is a political machine, voting its people as a unit" was flatly denied by Elder Morris. He cited the election a year ago as an instance where Mormons stood loyal to national party lines, while a third party stepped between them to victory. Their steadfastness and party fealty might well be envied and followed by certain of their detractors.

WHO PLACED THE CROWN?

Elder Morris emphatically denied that Mormonism had placed the crown on the dual form of the family. The crown had been placed by the Master, upon the brows of Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Moses and other ancient worthies, who He declared would be found in the kingdom of heaven, whom many would be shut out. "On whom the Son of God places the crown, it is not our province to reject, but the prerogative may be claimed by the Presbyterian faithful," said Elder Morris.

The speaker said it was a serious matter to charge blasphemy to the faith of a body of people who had suffered for their religion as had the Latter-day Saints. They had made sacrifices, and had shed blood, and ever made, and the Church had martyrs, both living and dead.

The charge of incipient treason on the part of Mormons is equally unfounded. The raising of the Mormon battalion, the taking of the oaths, then Mexican soil, in the name of the United States, the unfurling here of the Stars and Stripes, the battles fought by Utah boys in the Spanish-American war, were recalled by Elder Morris, who declared it a shame for any man to charge treason upon the Mormon people, in view of the many instances of loyalty on their part. He said the critic's own words as to the character of the Mormon people, already quoted, was wholly incompatible with the rash statements made later by the reverend gentleman.

In the opening and closing exercises, the choir sang "Hark, Listen to the Trumpeters." "O My Father" and "When Thou Comest to the Judgment," Mrs. Lizzie Thomas Edward rendered the solo in the latter selection. The invocation and benediction were offered by Elders Seymour B. Young and Richard W. Young, respectively.

The Dunlap Hat

For Fall and Winter 1906-07 will be shown for the first time Aug. 29, Brown, Terry & Woodruff Co., 166 Main St.

BOYS ARE AHEAD.

Report of City Board of Health for Week Ending Aug. 25.

Thirty-seven births were reported during the week; 21 males and 16 females; 21 deaths were reported; 19 males and 11 females; three shipped here for burial.

There were reported 18 cases of contagious and infectious diseases, consisting of one case of scarlet fever; seven cases of diphtheria, and nine cases of typhoid fever, and one case of chicken pox.

Three cases of scarlet fever and seven cases of diphtheria remain in quarantine.

HANKS SECURES LICENSE.

Minister from Ferron Given Permission to Preach.

At Saturday afternoon's session of the Utah Presbytery, E. J. Hanks of Ferron was licensed to preach, and Rev. Dr. McNece presented these recommendations which were adopted:

First—That the members of the Presbytery improve every opportunity to direct laboring men of their unreasonable prejudice against the church of Christ by showing that it is an earnest friend of the best interests of the laboring man.

Second—That the members of the Presbytery take pains during the coming year to do some special reading on capitalism, sociology and labor. Walter J. Mills is good authority on capitalism and labor, and Richard T. Elv, professor of political economy of the University of Wisconsin, is a good authority on sociology.

The Presbytery voted to hold its next meeting at Payson, in April.

DUBIOUS

About What Her Husband Would Say.

A Michigan woman tried Postum Food Coffee because ordinary coffee disagreed with her and her husband. She writes:

"My husband was sick for three years with catarrh of the bladder, and palpitation of the heart, caused by coffee. Was unable to work at all and in bed part of the time.

"Thadomach trouble was weaksyre and stomach trouble was weak and fretful so I could not attend to my household—both of using coffee all the time and not realizing it was harmful.

"One morning the grocer's wife said she believed coffee was the cause of our trouble and advised Postum. I took it some rather dubious about what my husband would say—he was fond of coffee.

"But I took coffee right off the table and we haven't used a cup of it since. You should have seen the change in us and how our husband never complains of heart palpitation any more. My stomach trouble went away in two weeks after I began Postum. My children love it and it does them good, which can't be said of coffee.

"A lady visited us who was always half sick. I told her I'd make her a cup of Postum. She said it was tasteless stuff, but she watched me make it, boiling it thoroughly for 15 minutes, and when done she said it was splendid. Long boiling brings out the flavor and food quality." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkts. There's a reason.

ON RUSSIA AND ITS RELIGION

Subject Treated on Yesterday at The First Baptist Church.

AN INTERESTING ADDRESS.

C. O. Harris Says That Nation Compared With Others is Still Living In the "Dark Ages."

C. O. Harris, formerly general manager of the Independent Telephone company of this city, read an able paper yesterday morning, in the First Baptist church on "Russia and Its Religion." The speaker said in part:

"It is customary to speak of Russia as a Christian nation, inasmuch as it does not a pagan one, possessing as it does a form of worship that serves as a religion to its people and through devious channels recognizes the existence of a Supreme Being, and His Son, Jesus Christ. In order to form any sort of an idea regarding Russia and its so-called religion, one must recognize the undeniable fact that as compared with the other nations of the world it is still living in the 'dark ages' of superstition and mysticism, with a blind adherence to the strange customs and practices of the early centuries.

"Lacking as it does the essential and refining influences of education and enlightenment from the standpoint of the recognized standards, as interpreted by other more civilized nations, its growth spiritually, as well as intellectually, has been slow towards that high goal that has characterized many of the nations of the world. It is, therefore, in a certain proportion, which may perhaps be called an educated class, inasmuch as they have attended some educational institution, are largely uneducated. The bulk, or peasant class, who comprises the larger proportion of Russia, is illiterate and dense to a greater degree than that of any other nation, excepting, perhaps, the far-distant Fiji Islanders or some equally savage nation. Reared as they are in an atmosphere of illiteracy and lacking as they do the fundamental refining influences that contribute largely to one's condition, both spiritually and mentally, namely cleanliness, pleasant surroundings, social intercourse, temperance, education and refinement, is it any wonder that, deprived as they are of all of those blessings of modern civilization, that their worship is a mere matter of form, a mere mechanical action on their part?"

The question often comes to one's mind, "Are the Russians really Christians?" In the general acceptance of the term, Are the superstitious, beliefs and almost pagan-like rites of the peasant army of worshippers among the peasant class, which constitute the so-called religion of the people of Russia, really deserving of the name of Christians? Many Russians hold that Russia is neither Christian or religious, and glory in that fact on behalf of their nation. They are not disposed to attach any value to the question of being known as a Christian nation. As one writer puts it: "There have been churches in Russia, but no religion; unless we understand under this name the original polytheism. The church gradually fell away from the people, never substituting anything in its place. The people, left without anything to supply their needs, were ready to grasp any superstition or any wild freak. A residence in Russia for a few years will convince one of the backwardness of the religion of Russia, that as a fact there is no religion worthy of the name so far as the Orthodox church is concerned. While it is called religion, it is merely a form of worship, purely mechanical in its observance, pagan-like in its rites and ceremonies, relying upon the ignorance of the lower classes for its vitality, and contrary to the blessed teachings of the Holy Scriptures. Its churches and ceremonies are in direct violation of the Holy Word, as taught in the Ten Commandments."

MISSIONARY SERVICES.

Held Last Evening in the First Presbyterian Church.

Home missionary services were held last evening, in the First Presbyterian church, with Rev. N. E. Clemenson of Logan, Mrs. M. B. Lee of Minneapolis, and Rev. Josiah McClain as the speakers. Mr. Clemenson spoke of the importance of the work, referring more particularly to the neglected places in the mountainous sections of the north and the millions of blacks in the south who were in need of Christian teaching. Mrs. Lee spoke of the trials and hardships of missionaries, and declared that no sacrifice is too great for the cause of missionary work. Prof. T. F. Day of Hebrew in the theological seminary at San Anselmo, Cal., told of the mission among the San Joaquin Indians, and declared that the effort to spread Christianity among the Chinese will prove an endless task. Mr. McClain spoke of the mission work in Utah since 1871, and held that the present public school system is the result of the early mission schools. He said it was the intention of the Presbyterian church to establish schools in every part of Utah. A very pleasant feature of the evening was a vocal duet between Miss Anne Wolfgang and Mr. McClain. Miss Wolfgang having been also the soloist of the morning service.

RICHER THAN SAGE.

Interesting Discourse By Rev. P. A. Simpkin, On Wealth.

Rev. P. A. Simpkin, in his sermon last night, at the Phillips Congregational church, held that many a day laborer on Salt Lake streets is richer than Russell Sage, the so-called king of Wall street. The speaker took as his text, Jeremiah, xviii, 3: "And when the vessel which he made of clay was marred, he made it again." The speaker said in part:

"The marvelous power in the hands of every man to take the brokenness of all the morrowed yesterdays and the wrecked today and make of tomorrow a fair vessel is the wonder of the soul. Not only of Israel was it true that the valley of Achor—the place of bitter, shameful defeat—was set for a door of hope and a place of conquest, but it is a law for all life. If it be forever remembered that life is not for having, but being; that life is only scaffolding or rubbish, and that the thing is in the living, then it will make one more courageous to respond to the appeal for the retrieving of the fine things lost in the defeats and failures of life's yesterday. Charles Read's 'It's Never Too Late to Mend' has fired thousands of defeated ones and given them heart for struggle and conquest. Ah, but Christ's promise to the world's weary and broken-hearted, 'I will give you power upon the crippled life of the age.'"

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with the washing perfume of her soul's best creeping into the pitiful loss of life's defeat into the thrilling dust, wherever a heart in gallant fight or in wanton recklessness has missed the high thing and sits under the gathering clouds of black despair, there walks the white angel of God's hope and says: 'Back to life's wheel and spin again the precious clay of what is and then shall get joy in the glory of what will be.' And as the sun of life's future stings you, as the sense of your defeat, your unworth, your black despair would paralyze you, take heart of hope and grace and know that the future life is worthy your tears save that of failing hope and endeavor.

"Some of life's most brilliant chapters have been written by men who failed, but who were only stung into braver effort to win the world and guide the plastic clay of the soul's best to clearer purpose, leaving the flower of their achievement to be a joy abiding in the earth's memory and an inspiration to his sons who pass from defeat to conquest along duty's rugged way."

LABOR INTO POLITICS.

Proposition to Unite it on a Ticket in Coming Campaign.

The Utah Federation of Labor has decided to enter the political race this fall, and has come forward with a set of resolutions explaining the need for this. An independent labor ticket would make an interesting addition to the local field, as it is conceded that it would keep speculators busy flurrying out its possible strength and the sources from which it would pull most votes, until the final election day.

The plan of the labor leaders is to consolidate the entire labor vote in the state, instead of having it filtered through the other parties. Ogden organizations will be asked to join the movement, and a meeting will be called in the near future to organize. The resolution, which was unanimously agreed upon last night, against the old parties, is as follows:

"Events in the industrial affairs of our people have rapidly changed and are rapidly changing.

"The wheels of industry cannot be halted or turned back, nor should they be, even if that were possible. Welcoming industrial progress, labor must be ever alert to meet new conditions, recognizing that eternal vigilance is the price of industrial as well as political liberty.

"We working people cannot hope to maintain our rights unless we exercise all our functions, such as working men and citizens, it is our duty to exercise. Therefore, be it

"Resolved, That as our efforts are centered against all forms of industrial slavery and economic wrong, we must also direct our utmost energies to remove all forms of political servitude and party slavery, to that end that the working people may act as a unit at the polls at every election.

PROMISES ARE BROKEN.

"We must be ever watchful to carry the purpose of this resolution into effect. Within the past few years claims and promises have been made in platforms or on the hustings by political parties and politicians have been neither justified nor performed. Little attention has been paid to the enactment of laws prepared by us and presented to the legislature for the relief of those wrongs, and the attainment of those rights to which labor and the common people are justly entitled, and which are essentially necessary for the welfare of the state.

"Those earnestly engaged in our movement, we repeat, must be guided by the fact that the principles for which we stand must be of primary consideration, and office, secondary. We ask our fellow workers and friends to respond to this call and to make an independent labor party a popular uprising of honest men and women, and to see to it that the best, most conscientious men are chosen as their representatives.

FRATERNALLY SUBMITTED.

J. N. SPALDING, Chairman.

DANIEL I. ELTON, "CHARLES M. VINSON, "L. LYON.

SUIT AGAINST CITY.

Charles Gilmore Asks \$611 for Damaged Lucerne.

An action has been filed in the district court by Charles Gilmore against the town of Salt Lake for injuries to his total sum of \$611 for injuries to his total sum of \$611 for injuries to his crop of lucerne and fruit trees alleged to have been caused by city police officers and detectives during their search for the body of a man supposed to have been drowned in the Jordan river. It is claimed that the officers entered plaintiff's property on April 22 to look for the body of a man who had been drowned in the Jordan river, and that they drove horses and vehicles over the lucerne and trees, destroying them and causing great damage. It is also alleged that they left unexploded dynamite near plaintiff's dam in the river so that he is afraid to go near it to make the necessary repairs and hence he has been put to the expense of building a new dam.

Everyone Knows

The Dunlap is without a peer, but we want you to know. Aug. 29 is opening day. Brown, Terry & Woodruff Co., 166 Main St.

Plennie Season is almost over, but the popularity of MOUTON'S Pork and Beans is good for all winter.

GOLDFIELD EXCURSIONS

August 31st, Sept. 1st

Two Prominent Republicans Singled Out for Assault.

There is great interest felt in political circles in the west, as to the fate of Representative Littlefield of Maine and Representative Longworth of Ohio. President Roosevelt's son-in-law, the approaching election. Both have been charged with conduct unbecomingly so-called Republicans, but both have been singled out for slaughter by the labor parties.

Control of Mr. Longworth's chances. The New York Times says: Mr. Longworth, who aspires to succeed himself as the representative of the First Ohio congressional district, must hurry home to look after his political fences, particularly as the labor men have selected him as a shining mark in their campaign to send to Congress only such representatives as shall have pledged themselves absolutely to vote for labor measures.

Mr. Longworth is desirous that his plurality of 17,000 at the last congressional election shall not be materially reduced, and especially as he is in no good terms as he formerly was with the Cincinnati Republican machine, and has been selected for slaughter by the politicians, who believe that they control the labor vote in Hamilton county. He and Mrs. Longworth are therefore likely to spend the next few days and probably two. They will then journey to Cincinnati to visit Mrs. Longworth, Sr., at her home in the city of Cincinnati. It is believed that they will remain there until after the election.

BIG HORN EXCURSION

Sept. 1st and 3rd

Visa Oregon Short Line. Rate to Frannie, Wyo., and return from Salt Lake, \$2.00. Proportionately low rates on other Utah stations. The only direct route is via the Oregon Short Line and Butte, and through tourist sleeper will be provided. For further particulars see only Short Line Agent. City Ticket Office 201 Main St.

CRAZY MOUNTAIN FOREST RESERVE

New and Isolated Section Created in Montana by Presidential Proclamation.

WILL DRIVE OUT THE SHEEP.

Nearly One Hundred Thousand Sheep Have to Graze Elsewhere in Future, Also Some Goats.

By presidential proclamation, signed Aug. 10, a new forest reserve has been created in south-central Montana, to be known as the Crazy Mountains Forest reserve, taking its name from the mountain range which it covers. The mountains themselves are named from their rugged contours and peculiar profiles. They rise to a height of 11,173 feet above sea level, and to 5,000 feet above the surrounding foothills. Their heavy snowfall is of the utmost importance to three river systems—the Yellowstone, the Musselshell, and the Missouri, through sixteen mile creek. The new reserve lies about midway between the Little Belt Forest Reserve to the north and the Absaroka division of the Yellowstone Forest Reserve to the south. The Montana railroad is about 16 miles north and the Northern Pacific 25 miles south. Topographically the Crazy mountains may be divided into two sections, of which the southern is, without doubt, the roughest in the state. Here the streams, enclosed in deep canyons, take their rise in the melting snow of high peaks of slide rock. The northern part is less forbidding, the ridges being quite generally covered with grass. The mountains have a quite different climatic record from the surrounding foothills. Fresh snow has been seen on the crests of the Crazy mountains in August. From October to June there may be snow at any time. Snow drifts at the heads of some of the larger creeks, when seen in mid-July, show no signs of ever being completely melted. Rock creek has even a small glacier at its head. Snow lies at a depth of from 3 to 6 feet in winter, and travel is then possible only on skis. In July and August there are frequent thunder showers in the peaks.

The forest is typical of the lodgepole pine forest of the Rockies, and that species grows in pure stand over three-tenths of the timbered area. Red fir covers two-tenths in pure stand, and the remaining five-tenths is a mixture of the two species, with the lodgepole pine predominating. In scattered growth there is some limber pine, balsam fir, juniper, Engelmann spruce, and the usual cottonwood and willow in the creek bottoms. Of the two main types, the lodgepole pine will average about 4,000 feet, board measure, to the acre, the red fir 5,000 feet. Lumbering operations on the reserve are not extensive, and the mills, six in number,