

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

Saturday, May 22, 1907.

THE MINDS OF UTAH.

The vitalness of the mining industry of this State must not be over-estimated, or it would not continue as it has been and is doing under circumstances as unfavorable as those which have made the most of its resources...

Utah's mineral wealth cannot at this time be computed. There is but a small fraction of her mines which have as yet been developed sufficiently to show just how developed and how rich they are...

In many places within our borders are groups of locations showing well in minerals with development running all the way from a rabbit's burrow to an excavation of a hundred feet or more...

A brick cutting season is looked for this year. Not only, as stated, are new finds being made, but properties which have been in a state of desuetude for years are to be operated vigorously...

What is true of Lincoln is doubtless true of other districts, and it is a hope that all will receive the needed attention. These stores of precious metals are not placed in the site and extent of the existing hills for the purpose of having them remain there until they be made to serve the aim and end of their creation...

THE FAITH WHICH HEALS.

The Medical Record, in its latest issue, has, in an editorial entitled "The Faith Which Heals," taken up the recent publication in the Progress Medical of one of the best of Charnock's essays, and says that it is the question of faith which is the legitimate therapeutic measure to be discussed...

this point can be reached by worthy of the mind, that the fact, which results of no doubt, that many persons, who are condemned by competent physicians to a life of incurable suffering, have been cured by means of prayer, let Christ to investigate the subject, with the view of determining if possible the extent and limitation of the therapeutic miracle, but he does not intend that science is to be put forward to explain all the startling facts...

The Record then cites some remarkable cures where physicians have failed to give relief or stay the progress of various diseases, some of them of almost recent standing, but where the exercise of faith in the patient and by others, has completely cured the cases which medical skill could not reach...

Notwithstanding the assertion of inability to accept a supernatural explanation of such cures, the writer in question does accept it, according to his own expression that the influence of the mind on the body is sufficiently powerful to bring about recovery from maladies which, but a short time ago, owing to our ignorance of their nature, were regarded as incurable...

So far as the science of therapeutics is concerned, there is no good reason why conscientious physicians should not avail themselves, as the Record suggests, of "the faith which heals," when the other resources of their art fail them, or indeed at all times. But their skepticism in this should not be in a flippant, mocking way, they should be directed, as the conscientious physician directs them in the practice of his art, in a heavily intelligent, methodical, reverential way which insures accuracy to the full limit of his powers...

POWER, NOT METHODS.

The Christian churches seem to be keenly aware of the slow progress they are making as regards the "saving of souls." Generally their spokesmen feel it necessary to make the most of the statistical figures, in order to encourage, we presume, themselves and their followers in the work in which they are engaged...

PLACE FOR IMMIGRANTS.

Time was when the European nations looked to no other place than America as a destination for those who wanted freedom from the restrictions of the Old World and room and opportunity to make themselves as comfortable as a competency such as is afforded an industrious worker in a new country...

immigrants to the United States are American. Now Zealand, which claims to offer superior inducements to any country in the world to industrious settlers. The premier of New Zealand, H. J. Seddon, who was in this city recently, points out in strong terms the advantages of his country. A part of the unimpaired trip to England to improve means by sending a quarter of a million of pounds sterling to the Pacific, and by promoting the proposed cable which is to unite Australia, New Zealand, the Solomon Islands, the Hawaiian Islands and Vancouver, B. C., linking them all in an essentially English commercial system, being brought into activity, the practical points of which shall be in England, Canada, the English Australian Colonies, British India and the African possessions. Nor is Australia inactive in this business, particularly the matter of securing immigrants for the Queensland government has in this country a committee of inquiry, the members of which hope to induce a large number of farmers and skilled artisans to emigrate from the United States to Queensland.

No doubt the Australian continent offers a good field for emigrants from the crowded districts of other parts of the world, although there is some crowding there in such cities as Melbourne and Sydney. There are in New Zealand and Australia vast stretches of comparative deserts, and large areas that may be brought under cultivation by a judicious system of irrigation, and a great development is now going on there. Take, for instance, the colony of Queensland, Australia, as the statistics are given officially by the government commercial agent, Mr. Russell. He states that there is an abundance of good government land that may be rented or purchased at small figures. Out of 688,729 square miles of land in the colony, the government has sold thus far only 22,295 square miles. Over 68,000 square miles have been leased, and there remains nearly 599,000 square miles open to settlement. The mineral deposits in the colony are rich and varied. They consist of tin, copper and precious metals in abundance. During the year 1896, there were sold in the colony tin valued at \$255,980, and other exports are given as follows: Wool, 34,000 tons, valued at \$15,900,000; 30,000 tons of tallow, valued at \$9,000,000; 70,000 tons of sugar, only a portion of which was exported and brought \$425,000; skins, \$1,000,000; hides, \$1,250,000; tallow, \$200,000. What is wanted is money and some capital to develop the natural resources of the country; and for these efforts are being made to secure emigrants from among the middle classes of the United States and elsewhere, who may not be perfectly satisfied with the financial conditions that exist here.

But with all the advantages that are offered in the Australian or other colonies, the industrious man in the United States who has a little capital wealth he seeks to expend in building up his fortune in a "new country" can do better in his own land than anywhere else. There is not an inducement that can be offered by an outside place that is not granted right here in the West; while the drought, the famine, and the calamitous visitations that have visited and are visiting every part of the globe bear more lightly upon the Rocky Mountain and Pacific coast regions than upon any other part of the world. It is not difficult to find a place in the western part of the United States where he can be well off in the matter of industrial and financial opportunities, he will not think of leaving for any other part of the world to make a home.

It is claimed that a revolution in the tax on whisky—now \$1.10 a gallon—would be a good thing for the manufacturers and the government, inasmuch as it would result in a saving of 10 cents per gallon. There is no doubt that such a reduction would be a constant incentive to fraud, whereas under better conditions, competition would be stimulated, fraud discouraged, and the revenue increased. A reduction in the consumption, while it might not add to the manufacturers' profits or to the government's revenue, would be the particular amendment that would best benefit the people and the country's welfare.

FOR TRADE.

FOR TRADE. I have for sale a large quantity of... (The text is partially obscured and difficult to read in this section.)

given their addresses in what passed in the recent past, but there could not be found for other reasons. Of the one hundred persons there was not one, he says, likely to become a church member as a result of the revival. On the further effects of the Moody meeting, the author of the letter to The Watchman asserts that they had much to do with the revival, and that they interfered seriously with Bible classes. Young men attended the meetings as members, and some young men and women were members of the choir; and they thus drifted away from their church homes, and it is very doubtful whether the net of them can ever be brought back again into the Sunday school or into church work.

The sad experience of some pastors is related. One of them expresses his gloominess that these meetings had closed. He affirmed that they cut his evening congregation by one half; other pastors said that although their congregations were not greatly reduced, much arrangement was given to many to hold their church obligations, never held so rigidly, with a very large group, if not with positive indifference. Contributions for local church work, and for various forms of city mission work, were also decreased as the result of these meetings.

Especially the Watchman's address here views, it says: Notwithstanding all that was said of them, as held in New York, the great assemblies in Chicago, Italy, and Mr. Moody's arrival in management, the circumstances do not justify the diversion from the ordinary methods of winning souls to the turning aside of converts and people from their own particular congregations, from their own Bible classes, and from their special and individual inducements. It does not appear that the pastors are generally more zealous, more diligent, or more devoted, by reason of what they experience or observe in the great assemblies, and the preaching of Mr. Moody. The work does not gain power and zeal; it rather has gone on as usual, and the converts are not to be learned as one turns books or a missionary tract, or a tract of evangelism, or some form of instruction, but to the mastering of assemblies, those things can be done that way, but the multiplication of men does not offset the multiplication and salvation of the soul. A man of more than a few words, and of living waters, and try to convince him of the vitality value, but he can only be won by the water, or some him to drink it and live.

The conclusion seems to be arrived at, at least that the sensational spirit which is shown by Mr. Moody, Moody and Moody is not what is needed. But what can the churches do? May we be allowed to suggest that the question of saving souls is not after all so much one of methods as of power—living power! The wonderful results of the Gospel message to the world in the beginning of our era were not due to the methods employed, but to the power, with which the messengers were endowed and which was manifested through the special gifts they had. With these gifts of divine authority given, what is to be expected but "stupor and humiliation" in the face of the truth of the Gospel? It is not the methods, but the power, which will win the world; and which will win the world, but the power which is manifested through the special gifts they had.

TO THE CITIZENS OF SALT LAKE. I have never presented a salary... (The text is partially obscured and difficult to read in this section.)

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SIX EXTRA FINE BARGAINS. Goods actually below cost. New Stock. No "Bankrupt." Ladies will Appreciate This. In the meantime our other Great Sale goes on. Z. C. M. I. T. C. WEBBER, Supt.

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WANTS. Twenty words for 10 cents... WANTED - HELP. I AM GOING TO RIDE THE RALEY... I HAVE NEVER PRESENTED A SALARY... WANTED - MISCELLANEOUS. 100 SECOND-HAND WHEELS... A GOOD BUCKY HORSE... MANAGER WANTED... WANTED - MEN FOR GOVERNMENT... WANTED - AN AGENT... TEAM WANTED... HOUSE AND GARDEN PLANTS... PHOTOGRAPHERS... PATENTS AND PENSIONS.