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DESERET NEWS PHONES.

Persons desiring to communicate by
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5 rings.For Deseret News Book Store, 74, 2
rings.For City Editor and Reporters, 359, 2
rings.

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JUDICIAL SALARIES.

As was expected by most of our
lawyers and by ordinary students of
American jurisprudence, the attempt
to bring before a Federal court the
question of the salaries of judges in the
State of Utah has failed for lack of
jurisdiction. Judge Marshall, as was
predicted by many members of the bar,
has dismissed the case, and the
judges will continue to draw their
salaries "as provided by law" at the
last session of the Legislature.The question of the alleged conflict
between the application of the law to
the incumbents and a provision of the
State Constitution, has been argued
pro and con and settled by the State
courts. There the matter should rest,
leaving Federal courts to settle questions
arising under the Federal Constitution.
Each have their own sphere and
one should not invade or interfere
with the other.As to the right or wrong of the in-
crease of payment for judicial ser-
vices in Utah, we have several times
expressed an opinion. When the State
employs any kind of talent and labor
it should be willing to pay for it fairly.
Excessive emoluments for public
office are not to be encouraged. But
parsimony is not true economy, and
competent service cannot be obtained
for salaries very much below those
that can be secured by private efforts.
Experienced lawyers with judicial
minds are not so plentiful as some
folks imagine, and they cannot be
commanded, for very long, at the
meagre stipend first provided for the
judiciary in this State. The Constitu-
tion, in stating the figures, did so
"until otherwise provided by law," and
now that provision has been made, the
matter has been fairly arranged and
should be left undisturbed.We notice in Law Notes for Novem-
ber a paragraph on this subject a por-
tion of which we here append:"The salaries of judges of most of
the appellate State courts are much be-
neath the market price for abilities
which they are supposed to possess. We
observe that the last General Assembly
of Connecticut increased the salaries
of judges of the Supreme Court of Ex-
traordinary from \$400 to \$600. A few years
ago one of the judges of that court re-
signed in order to resume a practice
worth several times the amount of his
salary. Another judge of the same
court, now deceased, was once seriously
considering the advisability of resign-
ing so that he might devote himself
wholly to lecturing in a law school,
why he was assured of a larger salary."Our State Constitution put, for the
time being, the salaries of the supreme
and district judges at three thousand
dollars per annum with mileage added.
The Legislature of 1903 raised the
amount to four thousand for district
judges and five thousand for supreme
judges without mileage in other case.
It should be understood that the Utah
case before the Federal court was not
taken on the ground that the increase
of salaries was excessive, or that the
work required was not worth the money,
or that the Legislature had no au-
thority to make the raise, but turned
on the point of the right of the judges
who were in office when the law of 1903
was passed, to receive its benefits in
face of a provision of the State Constitu-
tion which some lawyers construed
as forbidding its application to those
incumbents.The judicial salary question, which
many persons viewed as involving ex-
travagance, but fully understanding
the market value of legal and judicial
services, was settled by act of the Leg-
islature. Application of the law to the
present occupants of the judicial offices,
may be viewed as settled by the courts.
It is not of sufficient financial impor-
tance to agitate further, nor do we think
it is so now as a point of law.

THE WORK IN DUBLIN.

The Dublin (Ireland) Evening Mail
of Oct. 24, 1903, contains a long ac-
count of an interview with Elder
Heber J. Burgeon and Edwin Cox, mis-
sionaries from Utah, who are laboring
in the Irish capital. It appears that
they are meeting with some success,although they have not been able to
secure a hall for public services, but
have to hold their meetings in the
houses of converts and friends who are
willing to permit the Elders to preach
therein. But even these endeavors
have stirred up enough interest to in-
vite newspaper notice, and also to ex-
cite the usual kind of hostility from
sectarian sources.The "Interview" in the Mail is writ-
ten up in a sarcastic vein, the young
missionaries named are called
"Prophets" in a jeering way, some of
the principles they advocate are cor-
rectly stated, while others are perver-
ted and were evidently misunderstood
by the reporter, and disappointment is
exhibited over the failure to find what
was expected in "Mormon doctrines
about polygamy," which the writer
frankly acknowledges he supposed to
be about all there was in "Mormon-
ism."The Elders he said denied utterly
and emphatically the truth of the al-
legations contained in an article in
the Evening Mail of October 17. On
reading the article this referred to,
we are not surprised at their repudia-
tion of the whole concoction, for it is
about the most absurd and villainous
mass of misinformation and direct
falsehood that we have seen for some
time. It is not only a vicious distor-
tion of the Latter-day Saints' faith, but
a continuous contradiction of historical
facts, and shows that the compiler is
entirely ignorant of the rise and progress
of the "Mormon" Church, and of
events well known in the United States.The Dublin Mail has been imposed upon
by some of the hireling preachers in
that fine old city, who fear their
"craft is in danger" from the presence
and efforts of the young men who have
brought the light of truth to their
doors. If that paper has any claims to
fairness and liberality, it will afford
those young missionaries an opportu-
nity to defend themselves and their
faith, with as much publicity as has
been given to the tirade of abusive non-
sense that nearly filled a column of the
Mail, which is a yellow-tinted, blanket
sheet of the ancient style, with eight
pages, each measuring 23 by 24 inches,
and looks about a hundred years old.

THE NEW REPUBLIC.

As near as can be judged from the
dispatches, the new republic of Panama
is established. Even the government of
Colombia seems to have recognized, to
some extent, the secession government,
for it has sent an envoy to negotiate
with it, "to the end that national honor
may be saved." This is strange indeed.
It looks very much as if the secession
was taken as a matter of course by the
Bogota authorities.Panama is a small republic. Its area
is about half that of Utah, and the
population is about that of this state.
But it commences its career under ex-
traordinarily favorable circumstances.
Its public treasury will be filled up
with American gold, as the money for
the canal strip is being paid in. It
needs not a large army, or a large navy,
for Uncle Sam will keep the traffic over
the isthmus open, and maintain peace,
and he will also see to it that the neu-
trality of the country is respected.Then with the millions that are to be
spent on work on the canal, the Pan-
ama people have prospered secured for
many years.The wonder is not that they seceded,
when they found that the government
of the republic failed to look after
their interests. It would have been a
wonder had they not taken some extra-
ordinary step to secure the canal route
which was about to be given to Nicar-
agua.By the treaty of 1846 with what was
then New Granada, the United States
agreed to guarantee the neutrality of
the isthmus, "with the view that the
free transit from the one to the other
sea may not be interrupted or embar-
rassed in any future time while this
treaty exists, and in consequence the
United States also guarantee, in the
same manner, the rights of sovereignty
and property which New Granada has
and possesses over the said territory."

A FALSE PREDICTION.

A Chicago university professor has
taken occasion to make a prediction re-
garding the future of the Central Amer-
ican republics. He says that by 1910
Panama will belong to the United
States. The example of that country
will be followed, he says, by the other
Central American states and the West
Indies and Mexico, and finally Canada
will become a part of the United States
through annexation. By 1940 the United
States and North America will be the
same, he thinks.Chicago professors are noted for ec-
centric sayings, and this must be one
of them. But the professor should not
speak too loud on such a subject. For
there are so many good people in this
country, whom the thought of the ex-
tension of American civilization and
American principles of government
causes intense pain. They feel hurt to
think of the possibility of the American
flag and what that beautiful symbol
stands for being accepted by nations.
They want the flag "hailed down"
wherever it is practical to do so. Pro-
fessors should not hurt their feelings
by predictions of the rapid expansion of
American liberty, and self-government.Besides, the prediction made by this
particular professor, cannot be fulfilled.
It is absurd. The republic of Panama
may, possibly, at some time conclude
that it would be to its advantage to ex-
ist as a state of our Union. Instead of
as a small independent republic, and
eventually other Central American re-
publics may also decide to ask for
closer relations with this country; but
as for Mexico and Canada, the proba-
bility is entirely against the learned
Chicago historian. As a statement of a
very remote possibility, the prognos-
tication may pass, but as prophecy it is
forehand doomed to failure.

CONQUEST BY RAILROAD.

Frenchmen are said to be taking a
great deal of interest in a projected
railway through Sahara. The route thatis favored by an acknowledged expert
on African affairs, is to connect the
French possessions in North Africa with
the French Congo. Starting from Bi-
zania, or Dugara, it would reach Lake
Chad by way of Bilma; thence it would
be taken to the bend of the river
Chad, and it would have its terminus
in Louga or Libreville, on the Atlantic
coast. The construction of this line
would unite the French possessions in
Africa, and it would make it possible
for French central Africa to be defend-
ed.It is not strange that the large pow-
ers of the world take interest in rail-
road construction, since Russia has
shown them that with a railroad as a
base, provinces of the size of large
empires can be obtained, without the
waste of powder, or the wholesale spill-
ing of blood. Expensive as railroad
building is, it is considerably cheaper
than wars. Conquest by means of rail-
roads is likely to become more common,
after the Manchuria affair that now
occupies universal attention.

THE FINANCIAL TEST.

The following story is published by
the Boston Herald as an illustration
of the methods by which modern char-
latans make money. It is told on the
authority of Rev. Dr. Hanson of Brook-
lyn, who says:"There was a Baptist minister living
in a rural town with a salary of \$600
a year. That minister had an epileptic
son. His wife had come to have faith
in Dowie, and after trying every other
remedy, the minister and his wife ap-
pealed to this healer. What did he do?
He promptly asked them how much
money they had. The good wife, anx-
ious only for her son, said they would
raise all they could. They sold their
cow and raised \$50. The cow was the
chief resource of the family, for it gave
more milk than the congregation. They
wanted to stay with a sister in Chic-
ago, but Dowie declared that it would
never do. They'd have to stay with
the elect if they wanted to be cured.
That meant they had to board at the
Dowie hotel at enormous rates. Well,
they exhausted that \$50 and raised \$40
more, then left Zion, their boy still the
same epileptic."That, says Dr. Hanson, is the way
Dowie has accumulated his millions. It
is only a simple case.We do not know anything about the
methods of Dowie, but it is cer- in that
the financial test is infallible when the
question is of separating the false from
the genuine spiritual gifts. The princi-
ple established by the Savior was, to
give freely what had been freely re-
ceived. The first idea that occurs to
pretenders seems to be to turn their
gifts into money. They forget the
burning rebuke Simon Magus received,
when he thought that "the gift of God"
could be purchased with money. They
forget that it was the boast of Paul
that he had "coveted no man's silver,
or gold, or apparel." The financial test
is certainly reliable.Happy are those whose coal bins are
full.It's a poor politician who doesn't
work both ways.The State judges are to get their in-
creased salaries. They are worthy of
their higher.The President is true to his first love
—the Cuban reciprocity treaty. May
his wishes prevail.Salt Lake's election cost less than
two thousand dollars. And it was
worth every cent of it.Buffalo Bill is going to have his
Samson locks taken off. His strength,
like that of Samson, lays in them.With cold weather coming on and a
strike in Colorado, the coal men feel
they have something to be thankful
for.Uncle Sam will put his foot down on
any attempt to send Colombia troops
to the isthmus. And it's an awful big
foot, too.Mary MacLane says she doesn't know
what she will write about in her next
book. Why not write about Mary's
little lamb?When Congress opened yesterday, the
Senate looked not unlike a flower gar-
den. And yet life in the Senate is not
always a bed of roses.Austria and Russia are not satisfied
with the Sultan's reply to their latest
note. That's all right. He was not
satisfied with the note.Mr. Bryan does not propose to abide
by the decision of the Connecticut
court. He believes that where there's
a will there's a way.For Colombia the title was at the
flood when the Hay-Herran treaty was
before the Bogota congress. And she
neglected to take advantage of it.Dowie described the last audience he
addressed in New York as "scrawny
and miserable." It was not a very
complimentary remark for a man
haunting the pretensions he does to
make.If the Colorado coal miners will only
obey the law as well as they obeyed
labor leaders who ordered them out on
strike, there will be no trouble in the
Centennial State.And now the sentimental maiden will
go about the house repeating "O the
snow, the beautiful snow!" when she
would be much better employed helping
in the kitchen.Representative Hitt wants the Pres-
ident to lay before Congress all corre-
pondence and other official documents
relating to the recent revolt on the
isthmus of Panama. The public wants
the documents, Hitt or nix.A New York physician advertised for
a right ear; price, five thousand dol-
lars. He had a hundred and fifty ears.
Railroads don't pay near that price for
legs and arms when they mutilate a
man. This ear price is extortionate.Once Emperor William was looked upon
as the menace of the peace of Eu-
rope. That time has long since passed
and now he is regarded as its best con-
servator. In his present, semi-illness
he has the sympathy of the whole worldfor his immediate recovery, and his best
wishes that the growth on his
larynx may not be of the malignant
nature that killed his father.Insurance against appendicitis is the
latest. It is undertaken by an English
insurance company. Policies are issued
covering appendicitis risks at the rate
of \$1.25 a year for every \$500. The
holder is guaranteed all the expenses
of a medical, surgical and nursing
character up to the face of the policy
in force at the time of treatment. The
insurance will soon cover all ailments
in which the surgeon's knife is re-
quired, and it is needed, with the pres-
ent price of surgical operations.

THE PANAMA REVOLUTION.

San Francisco Chronicle.
"Revolution" is the normal condition
of affairs on the isthmus of Panama,
but the one which has just broken out
differs from the usual run of isth-
mian revolutions in not aiming at the
control of the government of Colombia,
but in complete separation from it.
The motive doubtless springs from the
realization that the isthmian passage is
Colombia's most valuable commercial
asset, and a desire to monopolize what-
ever may be realized from it. "Isth-
mian canal money for the isthmians" is
the motto which the revolutionary ban-
ners will bear. If they are not, like
some other campaign banners, emblaz-
oned with intent to deceive.St. Paul Globe.
No doubt this will reopen the canal
negotiations. Panama will assent to con-
ditions that we may choose to set. We
will get better terms than we asked.
Panama will get her canal. Colombia
will lose all that she hoped to gain in
the way of business and booty, and the
most valuable part of her possessions
besides. This is the apparent situation
at the present time, and it is a pros-
pect that will be welcomed with no re-
grets. Panama has found the only
possible solution of the vexatious canal
route problem.New York Mail and Express.
The attitude of the United States
is one of delicacy. The avowal is opor-
tune that the withdrawal of Minister
Baupura from Bogota had no connec-
tion with the domestic affairs of Co-
lombia. But the very fact that the in-
dependence of Panama would be of ap-
parent advantage to the United States
should make the government at Wash-
ington scrupulously careful to preserve
neutrality, while dutifully meeting the
obligations of its old treaty with New
Granada.Butte Inter-Mountain.
As a general thing, a revolution which
proposes to add another republic to the
choice collection of mismanaged com-
monwealths of South America, is bad.
There are too many farcical republics
and governments there now for the
good of the land and for the develop-
ment of the resources. But in this in-
stance there seems to be merit in the
contention of the people of Panama that
the only thing for them to do is to
break away from the republic of Colom-
bia and set up an independent state.
The federal government of Colombia,
for reasons that certainly may be ques-
tioned, has rejected the canal treaty, on
which Panama based its hope of future
prosperity, and has utterly disregarded
the real interests of the state and of
the whole republic.Los Angeles Times.
The isthmus of Panama has the sec-
ession fever raging in its veins again.
Provided it gets away with merely
enough territory to serve as a ditto-
way between the oceans, that will
probably be about all out of it.
Samuel, of blessed memory, can utilize
in his business. Understand, we
are not contending at any secession
schemes in any portion of the world,
but in these Panama, concludes the
title that binds her is becoming frazzled
out, and that the hated connection with
the other sections of Colombia can no
longer be maintained in peace and har-
mony, we will be willing to dig a ditch
in her midst provided she can preserve
the peace and secure an abstract of
title to the real estate.Chicago News.
The singular thing is that while the
government at Bogota also has known
of the state of things on the isthmus
it has not prepared itself in any proper
way to come with the serious discon-
tent existing there. When Gov. Obaldia
was appointed several months ago to re-
present Colombia authority on the isthmus
violently developed to the appoint-
ment because he was a strong
friend of the Panama canal treaty and
a leading statesman of Panama. It
would not be surprising to learn that
he is in entire sympathy with the new
order of things which has resulted from
his overthrow.SALT LAKE THEATRE.
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