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DIGGING HIS OWN GRAVE.

An attempt is being made to soften, or deny, the report published in Idaho and other papers of the speech made recently by Senator Fred T. Dubois, in which he violently attacked the "Mormon" people and all others who in any way affiliated with them in business or otherwise. It is of no use, however, to dispute the fact that he did utter the words attributed to him and published as his speech. It is strongly hinted that there were some other reasons for his intemperate onslaught than his own bitter animosity towards the people who once aided in sending him to the United States Senate, but afterwards, on discovering his true character, declined to support him again. These reasons are suggested by a non-"Mormon" paper, from which we quote as follows:

"Poor old Fred T. Dubois. He has got the 'Mormon' mania so bad that he takes about it in season and out of season. It is impossible for him to even make an after dinner speech without referring to the subject. While being entertained at a breakfast party by the leading citizens of Nampa last Thursday morning the Senator, who is a member of the congressional irrigation party that is touring the west, could not refrain from attacking the Mormon people. He was in Nampa to see a sugar factory which is to be erected at Nampa by the Utah Sugar company of which Joseph F. Smith is president. The Senator could not have chosen a more inopportune time or place to have put in a knock against the hierarchy, and the other members of the party were as greatly surprised as the people of Nampa were embarrassed by his untimely remarks. It is barely possible that Freddie had taken 'one or two too many on an empty stomach' that morning, which caused his mind to become so befuddled that he forgot where he was at. But if a few 'smiles' has that effect upon the Senator, he had better cut out the 'smiles' entirely or quit talking on such occasions."

The foregoing is an editorial that appeared in the Montpelier, Ida., Examiner. The excuse offered by that paper for the Senator's ravings will probably be accepted by Idaho people who are best acquainted with the Senator's habits and manner of life, over which, however, we would rather cast a veil than attempt to hold him up in the full light of day. It seems, however, that Dubois has been all along opposed to the sugar enterprise in Idaho, and his anger at the success which has attended the establishment of sugar factories in that State has been emphasized, by the invitation from the citizens of Nampa to Senator Reed Smoot to deliver there the Fourth of July oration. That, of course, is so much rail and wormwood to the member of the committee on privileges and elections, who, while sitting as a judge as to the eligibility of Senator Smoot, employed his time while away from the committee, in publishing and circulating philippics against his brother Senator, and pronouncing judgment against him long before the evidence was all in, or the arguments on either side had been presented.

The Nampa Leader-Herald says on the subject of the speech under consideration:

"That the Senator would have the poor face, and the good of the city, to inject his anti-Mormon sentiment into his speech while referring to our sugar factory, was both amusing and disgusting to our citizens."

"It was well known that he was opposed to the sugar factory since he had the nerve to write to one of our prominent citizens to that effect at the beginning of the sugar campaign, and it was the general impression here that the success of the enterprise, coupled with his not having kept long enough over his disappointment that Senator Smoot had been invited to Nampa to deliver the Fourth of July oration, had caused him to make utterances which he would not have done under more mature consideration, so we were disposed to overlook it. While professing no great love for Dubois, and strongly disapproving of his desperate efforts to land himself in the United States Senate, we do not like to believe that he came to Nampa with deliberate purpose of insulting our citizens, although one might judge this to be the case from the volatile sent out by his press secretary."

"The securing of the sugar factory for Nampa is considered a great triumph by our citizens, who would like to see the general impression here that the success of the enterprise, coupled with his not having kept long enough over his disappointment that Senator Smoot had been invited to Nampa to deliver the Fourth of July oration, had caused him to make utterances which he would not have done under more mature consideration, so we were disposed to overlook it. While professing no great love for Dubois, and strongly disapproving of his desperate efforts to land himself in the United States Senate, we do not like to believe that he came to Nampa with deliberate purpose of insulting our citizens, although one might judge this to be the case from the volatile sent out by his press secretary."

We notice that the Boise Capital News, which has been headed on a Dubois organ, publishes the Senator's language as obtained by one of its reporters from the Senator's own lips, and that it tallies with the report of his speech. Here is a choice sentence or two from his remarks to the reporter:

"It is with extreme regret that I find you are inviting the Mormons to come among you. It is like putting a dozen rotten apples in the middle of a barrel full of your best and most perfect ap-

ples, and then leaving the mixture to work out its own results."

"Every good apple in the barrel will be corrupted, and nobody will have any use for the contents of the barrel. The only way you can save the good apples would be the careful culling out and removal of all the bad ones."

When it is understood that these "rotten apples" have been in the Idaho barrel, mingling with the other fruit without any apparent detriment to it for about forty years, except that they with the masses of the other "apples" have simply soured on Fred T. Dubois, his simile will strike sensible people as being simply silly. It is remarkable how bitter and absurd disappointed office-seekers become, when they fail to obtain the support they desire and appear to consider as their right. This is what all the anti-"Mormon" Senator from Idaho.

But he can neither frighten nor cajole the "Mormon" population in that State, nor do we believe he can succeed in so inducing any considerable number of either the Democrats or Republicans of Idaho as to swing them into line to further his political ambitions. And we are sure that all his efforts to block the way of the sugar industry, which has been introduced into the State by "Mormon" and Gentile capital and enterprise combined, will utterly fail and that they will bring upon himself the derision of the majority of the citizens of Idaho, irrespective of creed or party. He is digging a pit for his own political destruction.

WATCH OBSTRUCTIONISTS.

The discussion in the City Council about the proposed completion of the boulevard should be noticed by every citizen interested in the welfare of Salt Lake City. There is apparently a faction in the Council, committed to a policy of obstruction to every measure intended for the proper development of the city. The boulevard proposition has the support of every progressive citizen. It means employment and the circulation of money, which again means increased business in every direction. It means the addition to the many attractive features of the city, of a beautiful drive that residents, and visitors from afar, will greatly enjoy, and that will help to make the place famous. But no such considerations have any weight with the obstructionists, who, disregarding the interests of the community whose servants they ought to be, as well as the desires of a majority of their constituents, refuse to go beyond their own narrow circle, where they completely forget, by the dark waters of Lethe, the welfare of the public. Their attitude on every public question should be noted, because they have placed themselves on record as representing a party that aspires to the complete control of the government of the city. In view of the record so far made, citizens may well ask themselves how far they can trust the government of a great community to obstructionists. Fortunately, the Council had enough independent, broad-minded members, to carry the proposition, and the work will go on. It should now be pushed as speedily as practical, and completed without unreasonable delay. And when it is completed, it will be one more testimony to the push and enterprise of the majority of the members of the present administration.

FOLLOWING OUR LEAD.

The Methodists are also taking up the splendid work of aiding home-seekers in finding suitable places where to settle. According to a notice in the Boston Herald, a Methodist minister from Oregon, has conceived the idea of forming a "Co-operative Christian Federation" with a capital of \$100,000. He is said to be introducing his plan to eastern capitalists, in the hope of inducing them to take the bonds that will be issued, eventually.

The purpose of the federation is "to ameliorate present conditions by helping each person to help himself, dividing opportunities, but not property." The community is to be established in a fertile part of Oregon, "where roses bloom every month in the year, and where in January the grass is as green as it is in June in the eastern States." It is proposed to acquire 1,000,000 acres of fine wheat, farming, grazing and timber lands, with a 3,000 miles of railroad, set up factories and establish 10,000 homes—modern, electric-lighted houses of from five to ten rooms each, to be sold to members of the community at the rate of \$2.50 a room a month for eighty months.

This shows that Methodists consider it perfectly legitimate to lead their friends a helping hand in temporal matters, as well as spiritual, and that ministers do not consider it beneath their dignity to pay attention to such things. Catholics are similarly engaged. But, some local minions of an ambitious, but disappointed plutocrat, are raising an insane hue-and-cry, if "Mormons" are even offering friendly advice on temporal affairs. If they do so, the country is at once informed, with great flourish of brass bands, that plans are on foot to despoil the "gentiles." It is easy to create prejudice, by that means. It is sometimes possible to start a blazing conflagration of class hatred, for the purpose of robbing the victims, during the ensuing confusion. Why, if that is not the real object in view, does not the practical work of all ministers arouse a storm of indignation?

The fact is, that it is one of the pleasant signs of the times, that religion is assuming a practical character. It is becoming a factor in everyday life, instead of merely a matter of theological discussion. The Latter-day Saints have been the pioneers in this practical application of the religion of Jesus. Other denominations are following their lead. In fact, the entire world is absorbing "Mormonism" as fast as can be expected, and human conditions are being changed, for the better, as a consequence, though many are unconscious of the source from which the change has come. This is noticed in the pulpit, in social intercourse, and in practical life. The doctrines preached in the world are being modified by the preachers themselves; members of churches are taking a broader view of their mission on

earth, and the love of God, and they no longer condemn as sinful innocent amusements. In the same way, the leaders of churches are interesting themselves, practically, in the temporal conditions of the members. The Latter-day Saints have taken the lead in this age in these matters, and impartial history is sure to accord them the honor of pioneers in this so necessary work of redemption.

WORKING MEN FOR PEACE.

One of the most beautiful instances of fraternity was given some weeks ago, when laborers in Sweden and Norway gave the mutual assurance, that they would refuse to take up arms, if they were commanded to do so against each other. Some of the leading men in the Swedish parliament, including a prominent clergyman, Dr. Waldenström, whose voice ought to have been for peace have, since then, made war speeches, and done their best to stir up evil feelings between the two brother nations on the Scandinavian peninsula, but the laborers have taken a firm stand for peace.

This reminds us of the equally beautiful incident in an international socialist conference, held after the beginning of the war between Russia and Japan, when delegates from those two countries shook hands warmly, and publicly declared to the conference that the quarrel was that of the ruling classes, and that workmen, as such, had no reason to share in the antagonisms thus created.

National quarrels very seldom concern the laborers, although these are commanded to sacrifice themselves whenever the Moloch of war is supposed to crave human flesh. Were the laborers to stand together, for human rights, which are not limited by national boundaries, there would be no war between nations. In the case of Sweden and Norway, the King and his cabinet ministers seem to be with the working men. That is guarantee of a peaceful solution of the pending crisis.

Where is Father Gapen during all this time?

The Leanders were not Heroes to the Philadelphians.

"Beats the old Nick." The mutiny in the Russian navy.

Even the inmates of the state mental hospital had a sane Fourth.

Does Yale believe in "fainted money" or that the money isn't "fainted"?

The Chinese anti-American boycott shows that they have "caught on."

The Kniaz Potemkin is being stalked. It will be a dear hunt for Russia.

The revolutionists are raising the roof in Russia, but still the lid is not off.

"The day we celebrate" is the Fourth, but the day we all rejoice in is the fifth.

Red tape has the same effect on Engineer Wallace that a red flag has on a bull.

Crossing the Pacific, Secretary Taft will hold down the hatchway instead of the lid.

The Evening Post has found a loophole for Judge Hooker. Now let him loop the loophole.

Before blowing up the Kniaz Potemkin with a torpedo, the Russians must first catch their battleship.

The Vespers should change their name to Matins as they will have to get up early to beat the Leanders.

Brooklyn judges take no stock in the saying, "Kissing goes by favor." They make it compulsory with the husband.

Mischievous boys have destroyed the famous Brook Farm house. But the "Bithedale Romance" will stand forever.

California has a law obliging candidates for matrimony to swear they are not insane, which, in a few cases, is to encourage perjury.

Carl Schurz says that the United States should be the gentleman among the nations. No one ever thought we should be the Miss Nancy.

Convicts in the State prison have made a new declaration of independence and refused to work. But they have found that the Pen is mightier than the sword.

"Laws are made to be obeyed," says Governor Folk of Missouri. Not always. Very often they are a mere sop thrown to some sentiment, and are more honored in the breach than in the observance.

Young Chinamen who have some smattering of English are opening what they call "Anglo-Chinese schools" in Shanghai and the neighboring towns. One of the schools is frank enough to advertise that it teaches English "only as far as the letter G" at present. The pupils in these schools must acquire English at a G-whole rate.

JOHN HAY.

Chicago Record-Herald.
Personally, he was held in the highest esteem both by his American associates and by the representatives of other governments. And the American people, going back of his recent triumphs as the most conspicuous diplomat in the world, remember with sentiments of affection the young man upon whom Lincoln leaned, the author of virile native verse which has never lost its hold upon them, and the historian whose literary gifts were employed upon the elaborate biography of the martyred President, which portrays the most interesting personality of his time and describes the most thrilling chapter in our life as a nation.

Topeka Daily Herald.
His place will be hard to fill. He served long and faithfully at a post whose duties must often have been distasteful to him. That he clung to his post when he had the wealth and the honors to have satisfied his fondly wish for other, and even in the face

of death, is evidence of a high order of nobility. Would that we had more such wealthy, cultured and capable patriotic men as John Hay.

Kansas City Star.
Mr. Hay achieved success in diplomacy most logically. He was a gentleman of the finest quality. His nature was kind, but his mind was penetrating and judicial. He had remarkable foresight. He had natural and acquired tact, grace and persuasiveness. He was capable of rising to the greatest dignity, yet he was instinctively democratic. He was, in short, a splendid example of the highest type of Americans. A soldier, a poet, a historian and last and greatest of all a diplomatist of the finest capacity and the best training, he fully merited the great admiration and gratitude in which he was held, and the still higher estimate of his achievements that will come in the last analysis of his works.

NATIONAL DEFICIT.

Pittsburg Times.
The deficit incurred by the United States during the fiscal year that ends June 30, will reach a total of \$24,500,000, a figure that approximates the general expectation of the month. It is smaller than some of the estimates that seemed conservative enough, a fact that is to be accounted for by the splendid showing of June, and while it is a relief to the treasury, it is a shaw's hazard by \$4,500,000, there is no occasion for surprise or criticism in this. Three items in the list of expenditures more than make up the deficit, and none of these is a burden that any can look upon with regret.

DECLINED SALARY OF \$80,000.

Confederate Veteran.
An old clipping from Atlanta states that the late Gen. James Longstreet was once offered the presidency of the Louisiana lottery, at a salary of fifty thousand dollars per annum. As he was in sore straits financially at that time, and as there was absolutely no work attached to the position, "it being his duty to assist in the lottery," he declined the offer. The promoters of the lottery desired the name of Gen. Longstreet for the influence it would lend to the lottery. This was soon after the war, and while he was in Georgia at the time, and confided to some of his close friends the offer, and they urged him to accept it. He said he could not do it. Their entreaties caused him to hold his answer in abeyance for a day or two. When the time arrived for a further conference, he gave the final "No" to their overtures, giving as his reason: "I cannot allow the use of my name for the presidency of any lottery in which there is a semblance of a game of chance. However much I may need the money, my duty to my people and to the young manhood of the South, as well as my duty to my Master, forbid my acceptance of the offer." But few know to this day that Gen. Longstreet was ever offered the place.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Improvement Era for July has a very excellent list of contents. Among the notable features are: "The Sea Gulls and the Crickets," a poem, by J. L. Townsend; "Am I Confronted, and If How Much?" by Dr. L. N. Allen; "A Prophetic Dream," a story, by Lou Lewis; "A Climate Modifier," by Fred J. Pack; and an editorial on "Loyalty to Home Interest," by President Joseph F. Smith. Some "Topics of the Moment" are also discussed. The July Era is an excellent publication that fills a very much needed place in the literature of the Templeton Building, Salt Lake City.

Physical Culture for June has a number of excellent features, among which is a paper on "The Secrets of a Wheat Kernel," in which the author shows how to make good bread. Other subjects considered are: "Exercises for Developing the Chest," by Bernard Macfadden; "Physical Culture in New Zealand," by Dr. C. E. Page; "College Student Takes Snow Bath," by H. M. Watchet; "A Use for Dr. Oatley's Old Men," a fiction, fiction (continued) by Bernard Macfadden; "Washed May to Order," "Blind Credulity in Regard to Drugs," by G. A. Buckley; "Anti-Vaccination Department," "Physical Culture Pub. Co., 29 East Nineteenth St., New York.

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