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DESERET NEWS 'PHONES.

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For City Editor and Reporters, 959-2.
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OUR GLORIOUS PROSPECTS.

The abundant rains with which Utah has been favored during this year's spring time, have supplemented the reserves of snow in the mountain storages and have thoroughly soaked the thirsty soil, at frequent intervals giving a splendid start for the crops of cereals and aiding the fruit and shade trees to put forth their verdant foliage. The whole face of the country presents a pleasing appearance. The dust has been washed from the buildings and the trees, the fields and gardens show the effects of the moisture, and all kinds of vegetation are invigorated and are pushing up with energy towards the sun.

Prospects are splendid for full crops. The sugar beets especially have received an encouraging start, and the blossoms that appear on the fruit trees indicate a plentiful supply, with the exception, perhaps, of the peach trees, which in some localities were somewhat injured by late frosts. Still, we believe there will be a large supply of that delicious fruit as well as of all other kinds for which Utah is famed.

The horticulturists of Utah need to take a leaf out of the books of California orchardists and shippers, when they endeavor to supply the home and foreign markets. In this one respect many of them are behind the times. We speak of this failure just now, that they may consider the matter before the time comes to prepare their products for shipment. Fruit of all kinds for the market needs care in picking and also in packing. Only the best of the different varieties should be sent to dealers or private purchasers, and they should be packed in such a way that they will not bruise or spoil in carrying.

Measures should be taken according to the instructions of the societies organized for the purpose, that the insect pests which have deteriorated the quality of our apples and pears and plums shall be destroyed before they can commit their ravages, and so that Utah may be rid of the destroyers and our fruit be brought up to the mark which it once reached for excellence and value. The flavor of our fruits and vegetables is unsurpassed in any part of the country. If persistent care is exercised to clear the State of the insects that have increased so greatly, and the best methods of preparing our products for the market are adopted, Utah will stand in the very foremost rank of the fruit and vegetable producing States in the Union.

Now that the warm weather is coming on, our mountain vales will soon be scenes of loveliness, that will not only give pleasure to the sight but be the means of furnishing great wealth to the tillers of the soil. The prospects are glorious, and our hearts should swell with gratitude for these favors, as the seeds are swelling in the soil and the buds are bursting on the trees.

With the advantages we have, and the smiles of Providence beaming upon us, we can afford to ignore the angry but fleeting clouds in the form of hostile and threatening foes, and quietly pursue our various vocations with glad hearts and cheerful countenances, and full confidence in the overruling hand of the Giver of all good and in the glorious destiny which awaits us. "Zion prospers, all is well."

THREATS OF VIOLENCE.

If the report of a local sheet can be relied on, one of our Councilmen is no better than a Highbinder or a Thug. If he is misrepresented, the publication referred to is guilty of another libel. It owes him an apology, and reparation, unless it can be demonstrated that it has sunk so low that nothing it can say, injures anyone.

The Councilman is reported to have suggested an application of tar and feathers to any of his confreres in the Council, who should dare to vote in accordance with his convictions. And he is even said to have proposed murder.

These are the words put into his mouth: "The people ought to do like the citizens of Chicago did some time ago. The company there had bought all the votes required to pass any kind of a franchise. The people went down and packed the council galleries. They were very quiet and orderly. But every six feet they tied a rope to the railings and let the rope hang down. At the end of every rope was a suggestive hangman's noose."

Even if this story of ruffianism were true, which it is not, it would be difficult to believe that a trusted servant of the people of this city has been willing to place himself on record as an advocate of mob murder, for the furtherance of the plots of some unscrupulous agitators against the best interests of the city. The report, however, reflects faithfully the sentiment of a few leaders of the opposition. It shows them up in their true character. It unmasks them, at this late hour of the performance, and no one needs to hesitate in his judgment as to their purposes. But it is for the conservative citizens interested in the prosperity of the city, to say whether its government shall be influenced by such threats, or whether all shall be protected in their rights to speak and vote for such measures as they deem necessary for the development of the city. It is for the Councilmen to rebuke the red-rag anarchism that proposes to govern by means of terrorism.

The opposition that has developed, under the stimulus of a most unreasonable agitation, to the acquirement by the City, on very reasonable terms, of part of the Light & Railway Co.'s valuable property, is a matter of surprise to many. It is strange how, under certain influences, phantoms assume form and substantiality, error becomes truth, and the archdemon himself an angel of light. Some people have a craving for being humbugged, and others are ready to supply that which can satisfy their hunger.

It is an old, old story. Alain Rene Le Sage in his "Adventures of Gil Blas," in which he draws admirable pictures of Spanish public and private life in his time, tells the story the prime minister who decided to build his reputation on the ruins of his predecessor. To accomplish this, he hired a creature to defame him, and paid liberally for the service. The consequence was that, in a few days Gil Blas had a document prepared and published, and the astonished citizens read of the dangers they had been rescued from, and the sufferings they had been through, without having had the least suspicion of either dangers or sufferings. The citizens heard for the first time that the entire realm was about to collapse but for the wisdom, patriotism and genius of the new prime minister.

That is how agitation is kept alive. It is generally "much ado about nothing." The only course to adopt by those who have the welfare of the community at heart, is to go ahead and do right, and ignore the work of the agitators, even if they, true to their instincts, threaten violence.

Once in a while the question comes up whether mob tactics or law is supreme. There should never be any hesitancy as to the correct answer to that question: There is no doubt as to the final outcome of the struggle between right and wrong.

ANOTHER SPANISH WAR.

The war with Spain is still on; or, rather, from the Spanish capital is directed a war upon the United States. The so-called Union Ibero-Americana has headquarters in Madrid. It is a society, formed for the purpose of promoting the union of all Latin-American countries against "agression" on the part of the United States.

That "aggression" does not exist, except in the imagination of the promoters of the anti-American league, who, no doubt, hope to reap personal advantages from their labor, but it serves the purpose just as well, with dupes. Stories of spooks, with a certain class, are even more thrilling than those of real danger. Mexico, however, refuses to listen to the florid tales about United States agression. And Cuba, too, "will not enter into any agreement or pact by virtue of which the United States' prestige and influence should be diminished." We doubt whether any of the southern republics can be induced to unite against us, influenced by ghost stories from Madrid.

We are aware that a popular sentiment has been worked up especially in the larger South American republics against the Monroe doctrine, as if this were against their dignity. But the statesmen of those countries know that their safety as autonous nations is best guarded by that doctrine, and in the time of trouble they will gladly turn to the United States for assistance, and protection.

PRESIDENT CONQUERS SOUTH.

President Roosevelt has gained many friends in the South, where he at one time was severely criticized for being an exponent of the American doctrine of the equality of man. This is a new illustration of the fact that truth finally must be recognized. Southern papers freely express the change of views among the people. This, for instance, is from the Savannah (Ga.) News:

"Either the people have been captured by the President's announcement that he intends to give the South a square deal on every question, including the race question, or else it has a genuine admiration for him because of his way of doing things. The fact that he has done things that he wasn't authorized to do; that he has, apparently, stepped beyond the limits of his constitutional authority to accomplish his purposes, doesn't seem to have alarmed them in the least. . . . It is a safe statement that the President has it in his power to make himself extremely popular with the people of the South. He is a good politician, and it is probable that he will steer clear of the things that brought him into disfavor a couple of years ago. Anyway, judging from the reports of his reception in Texas, Governor Vardaman of Mississippi hasn't succeeded in causing the South to give him the cold shoulder."

The Atlanta Constitution has this paragraph:

"The present vacation trip of President Roosevelt is confirming the prevalent belief that he means to make a manly, honest examination of questions that are local in their application to the Southern States and deal with them in the same spirit, indifferent to sectional prejudices and partizan passions. His speeches en route are distinctly in line with the promise of his New York address and conversations had at the White House with representative Southerners."

On this friendly conquest of the South, the Milwaukee Sentinel observes:

"The South proverbially admires courage; and it begins to look as if at the bottom of its heart it likes Mr. Roosevelt all the better for the frank and manly way he has stood out against certain Southern prejudices when his conscience and sense of right and justice impelled him to do so. It is now recognized, furthermore, that Mr. Roosevelt's 'square deal' and 'open door of hope' doctrine is not the narrow and impractical ideals of a fanatic, but the policy of a practical man who knows the necessity of compromise as the road to real accomplishment, and who realizes that in dealing with local questions local sentiment and conditions must be reckoned with."

A NAVAL EXHIBITION.

The New York Board of Trade and Transportation has suggested an international naval exhibition in the Hudson River in 1907, the centennial year of steamboat navigation. The members of the Board believe that no event in the commercial history of the world has been so far-reaching or of so great importance in its influence upon the general intercourse between nations as the successful application of steam to water transportation. They hold that no event is more worthy of commemoration, and if the suggestion is favorably received by the maritime powers, a most gorgeous, as well as unique and interesting pageant can be held. The exhibition, if complete, should be illustrative of marine history from the beginning. It should be reproductions of Roman triremes, in which the messengers of the Gospel first sailed from Syria to Rome; Viking galleys in which sturdy Icelanders first crossed the Atlantic; monitors, whalebacks, and every sort of craft that men have used for trade or war.

Bring on your May flowers.

It's a south wind that blows nobody any good.

The juvenile court is also engaged in the reclamation service.

Bad as business is with it, it isn't so bad that the Beef trust has quit.

Wall street makes it plain that even the U. P. has its U. P.'s and downs.

Germany doesn't propose to recognize French "influoence" in Morocco.

In Newfoundland the American fisherman is looked upon as the bait noir.

Latest editions of French political dictionaries do not contain the phrase, Albion perfide.

The Kaiser preached an Easter sermon and the President preached a post Easter sermon.

Rojestvensky's squadron is still going north. Togo may have it going south before long.

It looks as though the Kaiser intended to have an open door on Morocco if he has to fight for it.

Jim Crow cars are run on the Panama railroad. Seeing that Uncle Sam owns the road he should abolish these cars.

"The Smoke Eaters" is the title of a new book. Does it relate the experiences of the people who live near the smelters?

Uncle Sam owes a thousand million dollars and doesn't worry over it half as much as many a man who owes a hundred dollars.

The Wisconsin legislature proposes to make it illegal to tip Pullman car porters in Wisconsin. As well bid the stars halt in their course.

It was in a little blue schoolhouse that President Roosevelt held Sunday services. This puts the little red schoolhouse all in the shade.

Chicago teamsters believe in that provision of the Constitution which says that the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

Immigration to the United States is heavier than ever before. It shows that the poor and oppressed of Europe still consider this country, and rightly, the land of the free.

If the mayor of Chicago and the governor of Illinois will do their duty there will be no need to invoke federal aid to put down the strike and its accompanying lawlessness. What is needed is firmness and no fooling.

WHERE TO LOOK FOR MANHOOD.

Topeka Herald.

Andrew Carnegie made friends with all the world when he gave it out flat that, being an honest, industrious young man, the coachman whom his niece married was infinitely more satisfactory to him than a "worthless duke" would have been. Not that all the world is especially proud of coachmen, but that it likes the rugged admiration which Andrew showed for honest industry.

THE GERMAN TARIFF.

San Francisco Chronicle.

The expected has happened, and the German government has given formal notice that the agreement under which we receive the benefit of their minimum tariff rates under the most-favored-nation clause of our existing treaty will terminate on the first day of next March, when the new commercial treaties which Germany has negotiated with other countries will go into effect. Meanwhile she stands ready to negotiate a reciprocity treaty with us, in default of which all American products will pay the maximum German tariff rates which, on many important articles of our export, are prohibitive. Cotton, which Germany wants, is retained on the free list.

A NEW HALF-FARE RULE.

Harper's Weekly.

A novel and somewhat scientific method has recently been devised for the railways of Switzerland owned by the government to determine the half-fare limit for children. Instead of an age limit, which has been the custom hitherto, a standard of height is to be employed, and a gauge and scale will be placed at each ticket office, so that the agent can tell at a glance whether the child requires a full fare. It is assumed that this is an equitable method of doing away with considerable imposition on the railroads, while at the same time small children of small size who are above the legal age would be correspondingly benefited.

FISHING WITH WHEELS.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

A curious plan for catching fish is used in the River Columbia. A number of wheels are set up in the middle of the stream, which, as they turn round, catch up the fish and cast them into troughs by the river banks. As much as five tons' weight of fish a day has thus been taken.

THEIR PLACE IN PEACE.

Anaconda Standard.

Presently the American public will start in to inform itself about Japanese poetry and literature and art. Even since the war started it has been vogue with Russia's literary set to speak in a sneering way about Japan's intellectual or literary side. Russia used to express itself in the same spirit of contempt with respect to Japan's physical and military endowment; circumstances over which Russia has no control put a stop to that style of talk. Meanwhile, students of home conditions in Japan are preparing the world for surprising revelations respecting Japanese literary talent hitherto unheard of.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

A criticism of Stephen Phillips, considered as a poet and dramatist, is one of the features of the May Arena. It is from the pen of Prof. Archibald Henderson. Prof. Henderson happily rises above the loose newspaper methods so much in vogue, and while at all times investing his subject with living interest, he is never careless, flippant or wanting in the true judicial or critical spirit. Other papers of special interest in this issue are "The Practical Results Which have Attended the Introduction of the Referendum in Switzerland," by Prof. Charles Borgeaud of the University of Geneva; "Philadelphia and the Freeman's Ballot," a Startling expose of municipal corruption, by Rudolph Blankenburg; "America in the Philippines," by George F. Pentecost, D. D.; "Japan as Viewed by a Native Socialist," by Kiichi Kaneko; "Our Policy Toward China," by Prof. Edwin Maxey, LL.D.; "The Kansas State Refinery Bill and Its Significance," by Philip Eastman; "The Morphineuse," a story in which the frightful effect of the use of morphine is strongly emphasized by the well-known medical expert, William Lee Howard M. D.; and "Bulwarking Democracy Through Popular Education," a discussion of the School City movement, by the editor. Several full-page portraits and other illustrations and cartoons, together with editorials and book reviews, combine to make this an exceptionally interesting magazine.—Boston, Mass.

Full-page portraits of Mayor Dunne of Chicago, Senator Carmack of Tennessee, Theodore P. Shonts, head of the Panama canal commission, and President Castro of Venezuela are among the pictorial features of the National Magazine for May. Special articles by Charles Warren Stoddard, Poultney Bigelow, Kate Gannett Wells, Mary Caroline Crawford, Walter M. Pratt and Frank Putnam; poems by Stanley Waterloo, Aloysius Coll, Robertus Love, Cora A. Matson Dolson and Virginia Norwood Watkins; stories by Anna McClure Sholl, Ethel Arnes, Christobelle von Asmus Bunting, J. Gordon Smith and Edith Richmond Blanchard, with Joe Mitchell Chapple's "Affairs at Washington," Helen Arthur's "Beauties of the American Stage" and the unique home department, and many other features make this publication a very attractive number.—Boston.

The title of the prize story in The Black Cat for May is "A Wife for the Pastor," by Chapin Howard. There are four more stories, entitled "The Engineer and the Pilot," "Love's Immune," "The Closed Door," and "The Man Who Went Back," all full of vim and snap.—Shortstory Pub. Co., 144 High St., Boston.

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Men's work gloves, just the thing for home use, worth 75c, for 35c
Men's four-in-hand ties, new lot, worth 40c, for 25c

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