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Salt Lake City, Utah.  
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# IN SUPPORT OF THE LAW.

Reports from reliable quarters are to the effect that the law forbidding the sale of liquor on Sundays was generally observed in this county, outside of the city, also in Ogden and in Provo. In Salt Lake City it was violated as it has been for some time past, to the great delight of the supporters of vice and apologists for lawlessness.

The simple proposition presented by the Deseret News on behalf of the most respectable portion of the citizens, that the city ordinances in such case made and provided should either be enforced or repealed, has not been met by anything but scurrilous and abuse. That will not count. The situation is such that it will have to be faced by the responsible parties.

Neither the "News" nor the people of all the religious societies whose sentiments it has been expressing, have made anything personal against any of the city authorities. The Mayor and police have been respectfully requested to perform their sworn duty, but this appears to have been in vain. The reason why the Mayor has been specially mentioned, is because a word from him to the chief of police, that the ordinance against the sale of intoxicants on Sunday should be enforced, would prove effectual, for the chief would then inform the saloon-keepers who are now permitted to break and defy the law, and they would close up, and the law would be respected inside as well as outside the city limits.

In other cities where the Mayor thereof have taken this course, the results have been all that could be desired. It would be the same in Salt Lake City if there was a disposition on the part of its chief executive to have it so, for the police under his direction and authority would carry out his orders without a doubt. That is all there is to this contention. Our objection to Sunday liquor-selling is founded on the law, and refers to every place and every person by whom that law is openly defied. Pothouse epithets and bar-room profanity will not turn us from our purpose, nor do they affect the stability of our position.

## "MORMONISM" MAKES A STR.

Two Elders of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints have been laboring in the neighborhood of Guthrie, Iowa; quietly, and in a gentlemanly manner, distributing tracts and hearing testimony to the truth of the Gospel. A virulent attack was made upon them by a paper published there called the "Guthrie Star." This was replied to by the editor of the "Sentinel," published at that place, who had some time previously visited Utah, where he became acquainted with the character of the "Mormon" people and also with the doctrines of their Church. He formed his judgment of them, therefore, by personal investigation and experience. In replying to the Guthrie he made, among others, the following remarks:

"In our investigation of the various religions of the world, we have discovered much good in the teachings of Mohammed, Buddha and Confucius. In 'Mormonism,' in some of its teachings, as it is practiced by the laity of the church, it has gained our unqualified admiration. There is no sect or denomination which requires such absolute adherence to the teachings of Christ, as laid down in the New Testament, and as they interpret those teachings, as the Latter-day Saints. The individual who has resided for a number of years in a community where 'Mormonism' is predominant, and does not allow his prejudices to overbalance his better judgment, will tell the editor of the Guthrie that he has discovered among them as a class, more honesty, sobriety and Christian courtesy, than can be found in the average communities."

This has stirred up the Guthrie into fury, and in its issue of June 27th more than two columns of vituperation is poured forth against the editor of the Sentinel, and also against Joseph Smith and his successors and the "Mormon" people generally. Incidents in their history are presented in a false light, and the teachings of the Church are distorted and perverted in the common anti-Mormon style. Interspersed throughout the tirade are such arguments as these: "Mormon abominations," "atrocities and robberies," "abused religious practices," "monstrous untruths," "swindling schemes," "mountain massacre," "Danite Band," "murderous defiance," "heavenly Saints," "treacherous villains," "artifices of scoundrels," "monstrous frauds," "devilish villainy," "devil-begotten absurdities," etc., etc.

"Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." So said the highest authority on human motive and human action. We may judge the kind of heart that beats in the Guthrie, by those effusions from which we have made but a few notable extracts. The editor of the Sentinel is not a "Mormon." We do not know whether he is a professed Christian; but he is possessed of a liberal mind and is able to look at both sides of a question, and to

recognize worth wherever it exists and comes within his observation. Of course there need be no reply to such intemperate outbursts as that which occupies so much space in the Guthrie. We congratulate the Sentinel on being being harassed by such an antagonist, and the Elders laboring in that part of the country on being the objects of the wrath of such a writer as he who penned the attack upon them and upon the Sentinel.

"Mormonism," which seems to excite the Guthrie almost into epilepsy, will live and shine and prevail, when all such opponents have gone to their own place and are forgotten by advanced and intellectual humanity. Elders William H. Bateman and Robert Eames will most likely find some honest, truth-loving people where they are laboring, for it is a guiding sign when Satan rages and his agents foam, that there are souls near by ready to receive the truth. Let them sow the seed in patience and the harvest will surely follow.

As a little soothing syrup for the Guthrie we here append an article which appeared recently in the Chicago Chronicle, with a hope that it will prove a sovereign balm for the eruption which has appeared on the face of the Iowa paper's editorial page:

Their social and sectarian dogmas aside, the Mormons are entitled to respect for consistency, enterprise and thrift. They have contributed substantially to the material development of American civilization wherever they have settled. Charges of dishonesty, rapine, usury, idleness, or tergiversation can not be sustained against them. They have literally caused the desert to bloom like a rose garden. They have submitted peacefully to the most unprovoked persecution. Every civilization has resulted from disclosures of conjugal slavery made by former plural wives, the fact that the names of Mormonism remain contented, frugal, and self-perpetuating must be accepted as having undeniable logical weight in extenuating the practical value of their mode of religious and social government.

The traditional belief of the indissolubility of the marriage tie, the legal enactment that a man shall be husband of only one wife, have been rudely shaken in every part of the United States during the life of this generation. Free divorce has assumed proportions so colossal that a recoil towards avowed polygamy must appear to many women natural, humane, and inevitable. Every day's court annals in every state of this union show women, usually with children, heartlessly cast off without means of living, usually, too, without physical or mental ability to enter confidently on a life of bread-winning for themselves and their children. The wives of Utah have never had such complaint to make. So long as they are sentimentally resigned or serene, their lives are not menaced with either dishonor or want. Their children are assured of protection and education. As for the women who are reported to have adopted Mormonism minus polygamy, their position is intelligible. Invidious reference to the quiet seclusion of pastoral homes is not without plausibility, amid the clatter and clang of innumerable appeals to women to abandon precious heritages of delicacy, domestic security and pleasant paths of study, simple arts and healthful crafts for the violence of political strife and the uncertain results of a promiscuous competition with more enduring forces, under whose operation the weaker infatigably succumb.

## IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Nowhere was the celebration of the day of independence a more noteworthy event than in Manila and the principal cities of the Philippine Islands. There it marked the end of a long opposition to American government, and the beginning of a new rule under the recently appointed Governor Taft. It marked the change from military domination to representative government as far as practical—in a region of the earth where hitherto absolutism, both civil and religious, has held sway for long centuries, over from eight to ten million human beings.

The struggle has been long and cost many lives, though the death list is by no means comparable to that of the British in Africa. The figures compiled at the adjutant-general's office to June 1, give the total deaths of officers as 75, and of enlisted men, both volunteers and regulars, as 2,500, and diseases of various kinds, it seems, were responsible for a majority of these. Over two hundred soldiers went insane as a result of the campaign in those islands.

The losses sustained are deplorable, but the result achieved is certainly most glorious. In all probability there will never be another large insurrection in those islands. From now on peace and tranquility will prevail, under the impartial administration of wise laws and ordinances.

One of the results of the military operations in the Philippines is that American soldiers, trained under free institutions, are now recognized as the equals, if not the superiors, of any in the world. A British student of our Philippine campaign, Mr. A. R. Colquhoun, is almost enthusiastic on this subject. He is quoted as having stated that the pluck and endurance of the Americans is "beyond question." He admires the sense of responsibility and quickness of resource of the junior officers, who must have the credit for some of the most brilliant exploits. He noted the admirable physique and healthy appearance of the troops.

The war was for a long time carried on by guerrilla tactics, and the country, with its jungles, woods, canyons, ravines, mountains, and groves, is especially adapted for that kind of campaign. But the Americans quickly met the situation. In a few months, Mr. Colquhoun says, the army was broken up into four hundred and thirteen stations, and the enemy was effectively met at every point. As an instance of the admirable management he tells of the manner in which the commissariat was handled. Many places he says, over sixty miles from a railway were supplied every day with fresh meat. Within the past few months forty ice plants were established in different parts, and these furnished ice to not only the detachments in those places, but to others within reach. In this gigantic transport service as many as 25,000 horses and mules were employed, many of the horses being splendid animals specially selected and imported. Special teams were also brought from the States.

Americans generally do not think much of military glory, but it is a matter of satisfaction to all that the army

that has been mustered out, as well as the regulars, has accomplished the task for which it was called to arms, and done so with credit to itself and the nation. The fruit of its work will be reaped by generations to come.

## GENERAL GOMEZ'S VISIT.

There has been much guessing as to the nature of the mission of General Gomez to Washington, but if he has had any special message to this country, he has not embodied it in his public utterances. He has met Secretary Root and had a pleasant conversation with him. He has paid his respects to the President, but it is expressly stated that nothing was discussed of an official character.

One of his most important recorded utterances while here, was his statement at the Union League banquet, that it is only a "question of gravitation," when the United States and Cuba will be one, although, for the present, the Cubans feel that they must have a "free Cuba." The Cubans, he added, realize fully that their country cannot get along without the United States.

In his interview with the President, he expressed satisfaction at the acceptance of the Platt amendment, and that he had the highest hopes for the peace and prosperity of the islands under the new arrangement.

The statesmanship the Cuban leader has displayed, and his conservative views of questions of vital interest to the island he did so much to liberate, make one regret that he does not seem to aspire to the presidency of the new republic. It is felt that the fate of the country would be safe in his hands.

But the choice will possibly fall on Estrada Palma, and he, too, understands thoroughly the American spirit and the American sentiment toward Cuba. Americans, of course, will not even give advice in the matter of selecting a Cuban president, but there is little doubt that either Gomez or Palma would be acceptable in this country. Either of them would foster the sentiment now said to exist in Cuba, for a future union between the liberator and the liberated.

In all probability the average Cuban has still to learn that a state in the great North American Union is sovereign and truly independent, and that a citizen in such a state is as free as regard for the rights and privileges of others admits of, in a law-governed community. They have to learn that a state is not a colony, governed for the benefit of a crown and its supporters. When they thoroughly understand these facts, they will commence asking for admission into the Union, not to confer a benefit upon this country, but for the better safeguarding of their own institutions and the greater advancement of their own commercial and other interests. If Gen. Gomez's interpretation of Cuban sentiment is correct, the destiny of Cuba must ultimately go in this direction.

Orman is a fit name for the governor of a great mining state.

A range is much cooler than a stove—the Wasatch range, for instance.

The old, old story—the men who held up the Great Northern express train have escaped.

There is a light attendance at the Pan-American exposition. But there is a great heat attendance.

Pierre Lorillard's fame will be carried down to posterity by Iroquois, the first American horse to win the Derby.

If we have heat and it cannot be denied that we do have some) let us be grateful that we have not humidity.

That head-on collision on the Southern Pacific near Black Butte summit, Ore., is one of the most remarkable on record. Two passenger trains came together with terrific force and the result was only a tramp killed.

Philippine prisoners are exceedingly well cared for on the island of Guam. So anxious is Uncle Sam for their welfare that he has soldiers watch them and that none may molest them he surrounds them with barbed wire fences.

A movement is on foot to erect a memorial building to Washington at the national capital. It is a very good idea but his memory can be best honored by a careful study of and strict adherence to the advice he gave and the example he set his country.

The British government has refused a request of the United States to release an American who is now held as a Boer prisoner in Ceylon. It is said the state department will now let the case drop. It is a proper decision. When a man goes to war he is supposed to take the risks of war, and capture and imprisonment is one of them. This naturalized American fought with the Boers and was captured. Why should his treatment by the British be different from that accorded his Boer comrades in arms? It should not and will not be. When a man takes up arms and goes to war he takes his chances. If they turn out to be in his favor he becomes a hero; if they go against him he should be a stoic. Causes have but little to do with making a man a hero; it is his success that does the business.

One of the most famous dispatches ever sent any man was that to Dewey telling him to proceed to Manila and destroy the Spanish fleet. Who wrote it? No man can tell. It was signed by Secy. Long. He has just given some account of it. At a dinner given him by the Massachusetts club at Nantasket Beach the other day, he said: "You remember the famous dispatch in which Dewey was notified that war has commenced between Spain and the United States. Proceed at once to the Philippine Islands. Capture or destroy the Spanish ships. Use the utmost endeavor." My name was at the bottom. Glorious dispatch! I should rather like to have the credit of it. But it is not mine. I have heard that someone, wanting to get into the graces of President McKinley, described him as the author of it. He never once saw it until I took it in and showed it to him. Then others have given me credit for writing it. I did not write it. Crown-

shield did not prepare it. Who did? Some subordinate clerk in his department. Who? God only knows. But he didn't. As for me, I should not have used the word 'commence.' I should have said 'The war has begun.' Aside from that it is a mighty good message. Some obscure clerk prepared that message, and what he did is typical of this world's work. Some poorly paid plodder does the work, others sign it and get the fame.

## HOT WEATHER NOTES.

Kansas City Star.

It has often been remarked that while the South is supposed to be the hottest section of the country, there are scarcely any fatalities from the heat in the cotton states. Various theories have been advanced for this exemption. In fact, while the mean temperature of those states is much higher than that of the Northern States, the extremes are seldom greater. Besides, the Southern people are better acclimated. They are a more homogeneous people. They have among them comparatively few who are not accustomed to their conditions, in the air, in the soil, in the surrounding centers. Their houses are well ventilated. They take life leisurely and most of them are almost inactive in the hottest part of the day. The only surprising rush among life in the Northern cities has its many penalties, and the increased effect of the heat upon the people is one of them.

Boston Transcript.  
As the sun went down masses of mother-of-pearl cloud floated about and when the moon rose later it produced effects of light and shade that would have been almost entrancing under different conditions. There was no tonic and no refreshment in the air. There was only one thing for humanity to do freely and without effort, and that was to perspire. Such a night saps the strength and reduces the nerve force more than a month of the moderately heated kind. The recollection of it ought to make us sympathize more than ever with the captive Polar bear as he pants in his cage and seeks futile relief in his ice tank. Only about the east wind; now we welcome it as our chief blessing.

New York Evening Sun.

It has been very hot in Kansas City. But the heat of that town is not to be compared with the heat of the city of pride to the fact that it is one of the peculiarities of local heat that it does not kill. In this respect civic pride will not be denied. People may be scorched and die in Chicago and other places when the mercury soars in the nineties, and long lists of names of those who have succumbed may be published, but you won't watch anybody in Kansas City admitting for a single moment that the heat of that city is possible within its borders.

San Francisco Chronicle.

Weather is an industrial factor which makes a special appeal to the American people these days. The conditions existing on the two sides of the Rocky Mountains ought to serve as an object lesson for everybody interested in the welfare of the country's industries. For nearly two weeks the weather conditions on the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains from Denver and El Paso to the Atlantic seaboard have been of such a character as to make mankind exertion, indoors or outside, a source of intolerable physical suffering and discomfort. The contrast between the conditions in the Middle West and the East and those in the Pacific States and Territories is so marked that it cannot have escaped the notice of the least observant citizen. Here the weather conditions have been ideal for labor throughout the period of the heated term in the East, as they are ideal throughout the year. The employed have been able, without any interruption, to give his employer the full measure of his labor.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The torrid spell has not been confined to this side of the Atlantic. Great Britain suffered in proportion, nearly at the same time, although its unaccustomed intensity was not so pronounced. Two or three days ago with violent thunderstorms and floods of rain that did considerable damage. Now the continent of Europe is reported as experiencing a heat similar to that of the past few days in this country, and in some places of even greater severity, the burning heat doing great damage to the crops in addition to causing suffering and death among the people.

Chicago News.

The numerous fatalities caused by such a visitation of hot weather may be ascribed to the fact that for a time the people of a temperate zone find themselves thrust into the conditions of the tropics—conditions for which they are never prepared. The residents of Manila, for instance, would have found New York's temperature of yesterday high and uncomfortable, but they would not have succumbed to it. That northern seacoast cities which have been subjected to such temperatures while those of the gulf and south Atlantic coasts are in comparative comfort is only one of the anomalies of a climate which seems to result that its residents are prepared to meet any degree of heat or cold which man can bear and live.

Springfield Republican.

Actual crime, probably, shows an upward tendency at such times, because the mental strength of the criminal class, which is low at best, is seriously impaired, and the power of moral resistance to criminal impulses is then weakened from mere physical disorder. What is to be particularly feared, perhaps, among a people given to an exceedingly rapid pace in their business affairs, is sudden mental collapse under the severe strain of an excessive temperature. From all viewpoints it is clear that society needs to slow down a bit when hit by such terrific heat as has lately been inflicted upon a large part of the United States.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The July number of The National Magazine is fresh from the Pan-American exposition grounds, and it is filled with good reading and fine illustrations. Among the articles of interest are "Affairs at Washington," "The Texas Oil Fields," and "The Future of Cut-Over Timber Lands." There is a liberal share of good fiction. The cover design is a new and fine feature of the publication.—The W. W. Potter Co., Boston.

The five stories in the Black Cat for July are all written in the breezy style peculiar to that publication. They are: "An Understudy for a Princess," by Miriam Michelson; "The Man with the Red Pants," by Red Cross; "In the Sierra Madre," by Newton Newkirk; "Mrs. Todd's Three-Flights-Down," by Richard Barker Shelton; and "Old Man Heberbeck's Conversion," by E. E. G. Peabody.—Boston, Mass.

In the July number of the International Monthly William D. Hyde discusses "Academic Freedom in America," and W. B. Scott "The Evolution of Mammalia." Other subjects discussed are: "American Quakers," by N. S. Shaler; "The Vatican in the Twentieth Century," by Salvatore Corbelli; "Recent Work on the Principle of Matter," by Bertrand Russell; "The Declaration of Independence," by Herbert Friedenwald; "The Story of Abkhaz," by George A. Barton; "An American Ec-

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