DESERET EVENING NEWS SATURDAY JULY 11 1908

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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THE DEMCCRATIC CANDIDATE.

Mr. William Jennings Bryan has been declared the choice of the Democratic party for President. From the point of view of his friends and admirers, no-better selection could be made. Mr. Bryan has proved himsent of an exceedingly plucky and skilfal leitler, during post campaigns. He s popular as an orator, and writer, and one of the most widely known citizens of this Republic. His experience during the last twelve years enables him to take the lead again with a better understanding of the present situation than, possibly, any other man of the party.

The Hoston Transcript, an Independent Republican paper, some time ago. made these observations:

"In best observations, is a peculiar man, and always has been the center of peculiar conditions. It is the fashion of many writers in treating of him to refer to him as a man who has failed, without noting that his achievenients were very remarkable, and that his defeat was brought about by an exertion of strength by his oppon-ents which was in itself evidence to his power as a campaigner. Mr. McKin-ley defeated him in 1895 by less than six hundred thousand votes, if we reckon in the Bryan aggregate the reckion in the Bryan aggregate the two nominations he received. Again in 1900 Mr. McKinley overcame him by a still larger plurality, one exceed-ing eight hundred thousand. In each contest, however, Bryan had an ag-gregate popular support far in 6x-cess of the nermal Democratic strength before his appearance in the national field. In 1896 he had the benefit of the Populate' indorsement, and he threw nearly a million more votes than Mr. Cleveland had in 1893, when Weaver led the third party. Four years later Mr. Bryan's total vote was considerably smaller than in his first contest, but even then it was nearly 6,400,000." The Transcript considers Mr. Bry-

The Transcript considers Mr. Bryan as a candidate whom the opponents cannot "afford to regard contemptuously," and this view, we believe, is general. A close contest is looked for this fall.

Many of our readers will agree with the Washington Herald that the important question in this campaign will probably be "of hard times or good times. Under which political banner will work be plentiful and wages high which party will best assure stable trade and increasing industry, the whirring mills, and the freight cars full? That is an issue that may not be down on the calendar of the politicians. It will exist, nevertheless, in the hearts and minds of the people."

BIGOTRY HERE.

According to reports a mortal combat was engaged in the other day be-

red should be driven into the unclean beasts and not permitted to possess any human soul in this land.

IMPROVEMENT, NOT FALSEHOOD.

The Tribune is trying to make it appear that the "News" is opposing the construction of an aqueduct for the benefit of residents in the western parts of the City. That is a false and mulicious insinuation. "The "News" is not opposed to any necessary improve; ment. Over two months ago the "News' took occasion to say that the aqueduct ought to be constructed "whenever the City can afford that improvement." and, according to the information we had, it ought to be built from Main street, and not only from Fourth West. The position of the "News" has been nade sufficiently clear on that point-But we do not believe the City coundays. all majority intends to use one cent of the money it is proposed to horrow. or that purnose. We sincerely believe that the promise to use \$65,000 for the

construction of an aqueduct is not

nade in good faith, but that it is

thrown out as a hook on which to catch

votes. We believe it should be re-

garded in the light of an effort to ob-

The reason for this belief is, that the

Constitution expressly limits the au-

thority of the voters to draw on the

be voted only for the increase of the

water supply, artificial lights, or sew-

ers, after the limit for general purposes

has been reached. The Constitution

does not give the citizens any dis-

cretion in the matter, but states what

the money must be used for. The mem-

bers of the majority of the council

know this. When they, nevertheless

promise to use some of the borrowed

noney for purposes not authorized by

the Constitution, there seems no escape

from the conclusion that they do not

We are not opposed to the promised

mprovement. If there is any way in

which money can be obtained legally

for it, we shall be pleased to lend our

The Tribune asks sundry questions re-

garding "lawbreakers in evidence in

the affairs of the city." . "Who are

these lawbreakers? What positions do

The public would be very much in-

terested in full information on these

questions, but it is our contemporary

that ought to furnish that information.

few days ago: "If the people of Sail

Lake vote \$600,000 for water and sewer

bonds \$101,041.30 will be used to cover

That is, somebody is responsible for

the creation of a debt not authorized

by law, and bonds are now asked for,

to cover up that lawbreaking. If our

contemporary desires to go further into

that subject, by all means give full

information as to who the officials are

who are responsible to the citizens for

the inegally created indebtedness, and

also for the neglect of the gentleman

who fills the position of auditor, to give

the financial report the law requires,

WHY IT WAS WRITTEN.

why the Book of Mormon was neces-

sary. The Christian world has always

seemed to feel that the publication of

the Book of Mormon as scripture was

an affront to the traditional conviction

that the Hebrew and Greek scriptures

From that book, however, and from

are a sufficient guide to salvation.

at the time prescribed by law.

up the deficit in the city treasury."

According to a statement published a

aid to the furtherance of the cause.

intend to keep that promise

they hold?"

redit of the community. Bonds way

aln a loan under false pretenses.

PEARY OFF AGAIN

If anyone deserves success in the quest for the North Pole, Commander Peary does. He has sailed north eight imes, counting from his Greenland reconnaissance in 1886. On his voyage in 1902-3 he made the "farthest north" record of 84 degrees 17 minutes. And now te is off for another trip. If he shail

ame will be honestly won.

That's about all there is to it."

by the persistent explorer, he will, on returning, find no lack of enthusiasm.

is quoted as having made the prediction that a general warfare on rats must be engaged in before many more years, if the world is to remain a desirable habitation for man. The peril, he says, omes from the migratory, or sewer rat, which follows man into every clime. This rat, the French writer says, was first heard of in 1620 in Persia and East India. He invaded Europe in the eighteenth century. Driven from their common haunts by famine, the vermin Prussia in 1750, and were first seen at

Paris three years later. Professor Cal-A local preacher desires to know to the permanent loe belt. As an instance of the terrible destruc-

In the inheritance of the country came from Jerusalem. The remnant are the pln? Indians that now inhabit this country.

This book also tells us that our Savior made His appearance on this (the American) continent after his resurrection; that He planted the Gospel here in all its fullness, and richness, and power, and blessing: that they had Apostles, Prophets, Pastors, Teachers, and Evangelists; the same order, the same Priesthood , the same ordinances. powers, gifts and blessings as were enjoyed on the eastern continent; that the people were cut off in consequence of their transgressions; that the last of their Prophets who existed among them

was commanded to write an abridgement of their prophecies, history, etc. and to hide it up in the earth, and that it should come forth and be united with the Bible for the accomplishment of the purposes of God in the last

nnally succeed, the laurel wreath of Peary's Polar expeditions have by no neans been failures. He has estabisland numerous points of geographic and ethnographic value. Through him the world knows that Greenland is an island. He has studied the Esquimaux as has no other explorer. His work the charting of Arctic coast lines and in recording glacial phenomena has een brilliant and of the highest useful-

The Explorer was not anxious to talk for publication before he left New York, but he said to a reporter: "I have done too much and lived too much n the Arctic regions to go away expressing supreme confidence. I am not which enough to say that 'I will do or die.' But I expect to put into this effort everything there is in me mentally, physically and every other way.

The best wishes of the American people go with Peary on his trip. It may be true that enthusiasm in Arctic explorations is no longer as intense as it was once, but the nation follows him with interest, and if the goal is reached

WAR ON RATS.

A French scientist, Dr. A. Calmette, crossed the Volga in 1727, in vast numbers. They made their appearance in

mette claims that the sewer rat did not appear in America until 1865, when he was first noticed along the coast and in various seaports. As late as 1870 he had not yet reached the headwaters of the Missouri, By 1900 he had gone up

tion the rat can cause, the case of an sland in the River Humber is cited:

NOT AN EXAMPLE TO FOLLOW.

New York papers sound a note of

"Of course nobody knows exactly

The New York World copies the ar-

"The city is face to face with a grave

st-paying capacity mainly

ticle in the Sun and comments thus

This

fo

plain what's the matter with Venezu-The Kern men Marshall-ed their

forces in fine style.

As a convention city Denver is the successful rival of Chicago.

The Mexican revolution appears to be taking a much needed rest.

Eetter let the statute of limitations un against you than an automobile.

In New York they are indicting the race track gambiers. Got them on the run, so to say.

In the conventions as in the old miracle plays, the vice had the most conspicuous part.

One of the essentials of a cooking education is to learn that too many cooks spoll the broth.

Evidently some of the city officials cannot see a "red light" district when they stand in front of it.

Taft and Bryan have yet to be notified of their nomination. Everybody else in the country knows it.

Mary had a little lamb before the days of the beef trust, but she hasn't any new; nothing but breakfast foods.

How seldom one hears of a worldfamous artist until he runs across his name in an advertisement in the local paper.

People are advised to cat less during the summer months. How can they with the price of food stuffs so high as it is?

Tom Watson has accepted the nomination for the presidency, Small favors thankfully received, larger ones in proportion.

Freddy Dubois can take his anti-Mormon plank back to Blackfoot and hang it on the walls of his home as a memento of a lost cause.

"Is a mean man meaner in a crowd or when alone?" asks the Atchison Globe. Can the Ethiopian change his skin, or the leopard his spots?

At St. Louis Mrs. Mary Leafgreen is trying to prove that she is a widow With her name, she should find no trouble in proving that she is a grass widow.

to raise a big scandal in his suit for the possession of his children. Scandal is the one thing he has always been able to raise.

It is claimed that a woman lawyed has received a \$30,000 fee. Don't believe the story. A woman receiving such a fee couldn't by any possible means hide her identity.

Both parties are sure of victory. It cannot be. Rome once had six emperors at one time, but the United States can only have one president and

that the great spirit of life lays down for the purity of races and the perpetui-ty of culture. Thus the strongest of all The birth of John Calvin, July 10, 1509, will be celebrated in Geneva, next year, and the people of the United human instituts is always at bottom really seeking the good of posterity, and the interests of heredity are, in fact, supreme.-G. Stanley Hall in American States are called upon to join in the erection of a monument there. This ought to be an international enterprise, Magazine. for Calvin, like all great men, belongs Emmanuel

try. "This island was once completely The present year bids fair to be-"This island was once completely covered with rich grass, which kept in good condition all the year round about 3,000,000 head of cattle. The island is separated from the shores by half a mile of water. One day the place was infested by rats that had reached the island by swimning. That was fifteen years ago. Today there is not enough verdure on the island to nourish a rab-bit. The whole island has been honeynot reach that figure. This is a fallcorresponding period of 1907 The whole island has been honeycombed by the rodents, so that it can-cannot even be reclaimed by cultiva-Dr. Calmette concludes by showing that within two years a single pair of rats will ordinarily multiply to over

period of last year.

Gathered On The Battlefield of Thought.

femininity typifying some such senti-ment as liberty, equality, industry and the like. On our own colns of every depomination, for a century and a hair, ment as liberty, equality, industry and the like. On our own colns of every denomination, for a century and a half, only three traceable feminine por-traits appear. These are Martha Washington, Lady Hamilton and the young Irish woman of New Jersey, who posed for the new St. Gaudens' double eagle. But even in this instance the features are not altogether those of the model; indeed, no artist en-gaged upon an ideal work ever por-trays the model as she exactly is, for something of spiritual quality must go into the making of every artistic ideal-lation. Examine all our American coins bearing a female head, from the disheveled lady of 1722 (which atter all is only a crude caricature of the first President's wife) and you will find the predominating type based upon early Greek profiles. These were excellent examples to follow, but our native coln designers do not seem to have possessed sufficient skill of hand to preserve the consummate beauty of their Greek models while adapting them to the uses of American colnage. The nearest approach to a practical coin ideal is that which is on our silver twenty-dive cent pleces and our nickel five-cent bits, but this head, as already noted, has dome surreptitionsly by way of modern France rather than straight from the golden Hellenic empire. We might do far worse than copy slavish-ly some of the exquisite heads and figures on the coins of old Greece, or those of the Phoenicians; or follow the careful artisanship of the Egyp-tians, or even the intricately beautiful designs of the Henrys and Edwards and Richards of a later day and a nearer kinship to the living.—From "The Coin of the Realm," by Perriton Maxwell, in The Bohemian Magazine for July. for July.

Who Posed The question is often for Heads asked: "Who was the on U. S. Coins. original model?" re-ference being made to the feminine face on some very old or some very recent coln. In the maln there have existed but few originals of any of these coin lineaments and the reason is simple; Coin designers very where absolute portraiture is demand-ed, as in the coinage of European countries with its liknesses of reigning monarchs, the heads to be found on coins, both ancient and modern, are femininity typifying some such sentiinert body today may be clear of minu and comfortable. There are a few dis-eases more dreaded by the doctors than cerebro-spinal meningitis, or spotted fe-ver. There was no means of treatment known last year, when \$12 persons died in New York from it. The mortality in the epidemic was 79 per cent. Under the new anti-toxin treatment the mortality is reduced to 29 per cent, and will be much more reduced when the methods of application are more fully perfected. It may not be generally methods of application are more fully perfected. It may not be generally known here that by inoculation the English troops in India have been largely prevented from contracting ty-phoid fever during the past two years, and thus this disease, which had long been a terror to medical men in the tropics among masses of soldiers, is no longer dreaded.—Dr. M. Allen Starr, in Harper's Magazine for July.

Conditions The Municipal Court of Which Make Chicago began its exist-

Which Make Chicago began its exist-Criminals. ence December 3rd, 1965. Besides transacting civil business, it is the trial court for all misdemeanors as well as for all viola-tions of city ordinances. The Max-well street criminal branch, where I presided for thirteen months, is on the West side, about a mile from the City hall, in what is known as the Ghetto district. This district—not more than a mile square—has between two and three hundred thousand inhabitants, of thirty different nationalities, many of thirty different nationalities, many of them from the poorest laboring class. In one school district near the court, three and one-half blocks long and two blocks wide, there are fourteen hun-dted public school children, besides hundreds who attend parochial schools,

hundreds who attend parochial schools, and many who attend none. It is the Maxwell Street district of which a leading Chicago newspaper, afterward quoted in McClure's Maga-zine, said: "In this territory murdei-crs, robbers, and thieven of the worst kind are born, reared, and grown to



UTAH X. NATIVE VEGETATION A ND WILD ANIMALS.

American desert region. To the early geographers a desert was a place de-vold of plants, a stony, sandy, or ai-kaline waste. "a howling wilderness," kaline waste, "a howling wilderness," upon which neither man nor animal could live, and over which, from lack of water, they could scarcely travel. Most of Utah in its wild state boro the aspect and seemed to justify the reputation of the traditional desert. But closer investigation dispels this fi-lusion of the past; for while desert tracts with little or no vegetation are not infrequent there is a wealth of not infrequent, there is a wealth of curious, beautiful, and useful, as well as of the more ordinary forms of vege-table and animal life.

NATIVE VEGETATION.

-that make each sex most normally charming to the other, and this charm fades if they duplicate instead of sup-plement each other. Every theory of leve, from Plato down, teaches that each individual loves in the other sex what he lacks in himself, that each seeks a degree of complement or com-pletion in the other molety of human nature. Strength tends to pair with weakness, defect of qualities mates with their excess all of course within those all-dominating limits of variation that the great spirit of life lays down The sagebrush covers hill and plain everywhere, except in alkaline plains and high mountains. It is a low, bushy, silver-gray shrub, and with its relative the slender white sage indicates good the slender while sage indicates good soft. Oak brush grows in thick clumps over the mountain sides. The worth-less greasewood covers land more or less alkaline; and various other salt-bushes thrive on saline soils where every other form of vegetation per-ishes. These are low, mealy-leaved or sage-like plants that make good fodder when young and that have the power sage-like plants that make good fodder when young, and that have the power of taking alkali from the soil. The government distributes seed of certain Australian varieties, especially useful for the purpose in the hope of re-claiming the alkaline deserts. Native species include the shadscale, the win-ter fat, the Utah satibush, and the great tumbleweed, all good fodders; but the imported post, the Russian thistle, is ominously increasing on the dry lands, as is the small brome or "June" ands, as is the small brot grass" on the mountains. first covered many of the valleys and hillsides, and pines and balsams the higher mountains. Systematic restock-ing of the forest trees has only just the forest trees has only just The canyons contain boxelder, begun. The canyons contain boxelder, maple, birch, cottonwood, chokecherry, elderberry, service-berry, raspberry, dogwood, small mahogany, willow, squawberry, sumach, and poison ivy; the plains, rabbit brush, cacil, torch-(pa rrl), or an American antelope (kwo rrl), a Virginia or white tailed deer (jo gwi), a mule or black tailed deer (so ko rrl), a bison or American buffalo (sa kwoi tohoo). They watched the flight of Flowering plants are numerous and beautiful. The lilies include the white and purple sego, the state flower and its relative, the poison sego, blue and golden illies, water lity, Solomon's cater"). The blue winged teal (so ko bood "ground ducks"), which furnished delicious morsels, as did also the pin-tall teal (woving gwashi bool, "the wild onion, etc.: evening primtail teal (woving gwashi bool. "the sprouting tailed duck"); likewise the mailard (pia bool), the Canada gooso (noo gunta), still seen here; and the beautiful wild swan (ni wa dampa). The comical, shy bittern, they called, from its booming cry, "mo pungwi?" the graceful blue heron, from its crest koi kwa jo, "the crested bird;" the long legged crane, "ko rra," from its cry. They called the surlaw, from its cry. the "ke k!," and the snipe the "coyote cries" (cluppa ba wo nup); the comroses are besutiful, the mustard and carrot families somewhat abundant; the pinks, blue bells, larkspurs, colthe pinks, waterleafs, forget-me-nots, otc., all have striking representatives; the compositae are most numerous, comprising almost a third of the common plants; there are few ferns and moses, but many grasses; curlous comidesent plants and cringonums semi-desert plants and erlogonums with bare thread-like or stick-like stems and few leaves; the strange ephedra, or tea plant, toward the south: pale golden flowered mentzelas, with leaves covered with hooked hairs; deep golden dragons" (mimulus), Indian minute Indian pain a red head (we goin bitch), while onten seen. They knew well the sparrow hawk (giddi diki, or "giddy talker"); the chicken hawk (pan dza ya); the red talled hawk (san a kwi na), the common sharp shinned hawk (oa da); the largest or great horned owl (mom bitch), the screech owl (u uni bitch). brush, the unique cacti, or prickly pears, peculiar to Western America,---all these and many others in with spring, but except in the mountains and near streams becomes practically barren of them during summer. the largest or great herned owl (mom bitch), the screech owl (u uni bitch), the barn owl, called "po ka ho" from lis cry; the humming bird (paga moo too nats, "swift-flighted"); the king-fisher (pangwi tsa rra bitch, "the fisher bird); the common woodpecker (opi do na, "wood stabber"); the Mexican woodpecker or flicker (ko rri mats), the Blue Jay (tsarbitch), the American Crow (haD, the Western Meadow Lark

Utah comprises what is known as the hoary bat, which they called pla ona merican desert region. To the early bitch. The last syllable, "bitch." hoary bat, which they called pia ons bitch. The last syllable, "bitch," means living animal. They called the brown bat, now common in towns, tee ona bitch. They liknew the shrew (soi gwal wa-ground fawn); the mole (ta kum go bitch-snow burrower); hunted the puma (to ga rroka), the wild cat (too ko bitch), the lynx (toi rrok), the coyote d juppa), the greywolf (isha-liar), gray fox (tosa wani), red fox (oni wani), kit, or burrowing fox (yi ba), and the badger (oo na) that lives on ground squirrels, and robs the nests of bumblebees for the' noney. The large, striped skunk, or Great Basin skunk (ka bo ne uts), now living near cities, and beneficial because of the insects if destroys; they knew also the little spotted skunk (tee ka bo ne uts), which does not care so much for civwhich does not care so much for ely-ilized localities; the weasel (pa bitch), the once common mink (pa sau wa), intee docatties; the weased (pa bitch), the once common mink (pa sau wa), trapped for its fur; the wolverine (we ni), occasionally seen in the north; the grizzly bear (woo da), once quite common; the black or American bear (too woo da), which is some-times brown in the west. The Indian boys would hunt the bushy-tailed grey squirrel (tsi quits), and the brown or red squirrel (ango wats) rrigl—wood leaper); also the very common chipmunk (hol); the ground squirrels, or spermophilis (idmba), the prafrie dog (nadia sarri), beaver (ha ni), kangaroo mouse (bal a), meadow mouse (kimba bal a), the common Rocky Mountain rat, which they called ka, from the animal's ery; they trapped the musk rat (ba ga), and caught the gopher (1 u bitch). They reverenced the porcupine, call-ing it the yan or wunt. The native They reverenced the porcupin-ing it the yun, or yuni. The hares were very useful to

hares were very useful to them. The Jack Rabbit (kum) furnished their food; the skins were made into

blankets (kum wigis); also the similar-ly useful cotton tail hare (tabo). Oc-casionally a warrior would kill an eik

the migratory sea gull (pa oo a, "water glider"), and the pelican (too koe, "fish

crier" (ejuppa ba wo nup); the com-mon or golden eagle (pla gwina); the

American or bald eagle (pa sia); the still common black turkey buzzard, with a red head (we gom blich), were often

(hab), the Western Meadow Lark (ita), the field blackbird (pa gunsuk).

the red winged blackbird (punge p-gun suk, "the horse bird"), the yellow headed blackbird (sal pa gun suk, o "bull-rush bird), the shore lark (ta

do bi), the Oregon or common sho bird (taka moo too nats), the crimsor

lark (tal

Snow

The native

Count Boni de Castellane propose their acquaintances by familiarity with something far off and exceptional. If something far off and exceptional. At there is no sex in science, there is sex in mind, and in every science, even ele-mentary mathematics, our studies are showing that there is a girl's and a boy's field of interest, method of work, and mode of approach. It is these dif-ferentiations—all of them in due dogree —that make each sex most normally charming to the other and this charm

one Vice President at one time.

to the world, and not to any one councome remarkable for the small number of immigrants. The total, it is said, will not exceed 400,000, and may ing off of more than five hundred and fifty thousand, as compared with the The outflow of allens leaving the United States for their old home aggregates three hundred and seventy-seven thousand, six hundred and sixty-four for the past six months, or more than louble that for the corresponding

Girls More Precocious Than Boys. Unre earlier. Their intel-lectual zests are far more general, and if they take to spe-ctalization at all, they do so later, find it harder, and are more often injured by it. They tolerate the shopworn knowl-edge of the school, show less restless-ness, being more willing to learn what all other girls know and less eager than boys to learn something distinctive and all their own individuality stand out. Again, they are better informed of what is right about them in both time and place, and are less liable than boys to show, surprising gaps in this acquaintance with their topographical and accuaintances by familiarity with something is familiarity with UTAH By J. H. Paul.

"With credit, I hope." "With credit, I hope." "Well, no. He was conditioned in both tennis and baseball."-Louisville Courdier.

"My wife plays a wonderful game of whist, doesn't she?" said Mr. Biggins. "Wonderful," answered the aspert, who had been her partner, ", don't know when I have met a player who surprised me more frequently,"-Chica-go Record-Herald.

Arabella-Lill is going to marry Dick, is she? Isn't that just too ridiculous to talk about. Estella-I should say not. It's too ridiculous to keep still about. -Chicago Tribune.

maturity in numbers which exceed the record of any similar district any-wherb on the face of the globe; mur-ders by the score, shooting and stab-bing affrays by the hundreds, assault, burglaries, and robbertes by the thous-and-such is the crime record caen year for this festering place of evil which lies a scunt mile from the heart of Chicago."

Chicago.

which lies a scant mile from the hear of Chleage." Within a few days from my going into this court, I was confronted with the problem of what to do with via-lators of the city laws who had others dependent upon them for support. To impose a fine upon' such persons would, if the fine were paid, ordinarily deprive the family of some of the necessaries of life. On the other hand, if the fine were not paid and the of-fender were committed to the House of Correction to work it out at the rate of fifty cents a day, not only would the family be deprived of their means of support during his imprison-ment, but the defendant, when re-leased, would be without employment or the ability then to provide for his family.-McClure's Magazine.

JUST FOR FUN.

'My son has finished another year at

tween men engaged at the Garfield smelter and belonging to the two great divisions of the Catholic church. Fire that has been smoldering for a long time, owing to religious controversies. suddenly broke out in full flame, and, as a result, some of the combatants were severely wounded.

One would not expect to witness violent outbursts of fanaticism in this country, where religious liberty has been proclaimed since the foundation of the Republic, and where thousands have found an asylum against Old-World tyranny over consciences. The story reads like a recitation of the fouds of the dark ages.

It shows, however, how necessary it is for true Americans to set the aliens who come here an example worthy or initation. It shows the necessity of providing the right kind of education for aliens, lest they should transplant upon this soil dedicated to the right of man the noxious weeds that threat on the very existence of those rights if we abhor the scenes sometimes enacted in the sacred edifices in Pale silne ioday, and would prevent their repetition here, we must educate those who come here from abroad to the realization of higher'ideals, of broader principles.

In this respect the Salt Lake Tribune is woefully recalcitrant in its duties as an American journal. The example it sets to foreigners, by it incessant exhibition of bigotry, and hatred, is debasing. By its insane warfars upon the Church and its total discenard of law, and of truth, it has become a curse as far as its influence goes. We would not be surprised to learn that the misguided individuals who fought with deadly weapons as a result of a religious dispute, had heard of the warfare of the Tribune upon a church, and naturally conjuded that such fanaticism is not foreign to the American civilization. We would not be surprised to leave that the murderous assault can be traced directly to the Influence of anti-"Mormon" prints.

It should be the concern of every true American to teach perfect liberty of conscience, and to practice that divine doctrine. What if my brother does not believe as I do! Have I a right to be angry with him on that account? Can I undertake to cource him? If he is wrong, what of it? Under the laws of this country he has a right to be wrong. It is a question between him and his Maker. If I know he is wrong in his opinions or doctrines and beliefs, it may be my duty to try to enlighten him, in all kindness and brotherly love. but eccreton is out of the question. The violation of this evident truth has led cars, directly from the city of Jerusato persecution in this country as well as in the Old World. But that time ought to he past. When bigotry heerous its source should be

the Doctrine and Covenants, men readi get the conviction that such a record is both desirable and necessary.

In it the remnant of the house of Isreel is shown what the eLord did for their fathers, and especially what covenants He made with them.

From its pages we perceive that the Lord manifests Himself, in some way to all nations, and that divine revelation of the attributes and purposes of the Almighty is not limited to one place, one time, or one people.

From this record we learn that the ancient people of the American continent were once especially favored with prophets; the visits of heavenly mes-1,500, to be exact, to 1,536. That is one sengers, and with the ministrations of of the reasons why he thinks that unthe Lord and Savior of all men. less something is done, rats will some The record indicates that it is to go day be the only animals left on the face also to the Jews, in corroboration of of the globe. their ancient scriptures, and as a wit-

ness of their calling, appointment, and final restoration as a chosen people. Lastly, and, as it would seem, main-

ly, the Book of Mormon is intended to warning against the reckless financierprove the truth of the Bible, to testify ing of the authorities of that city. The to the same eternal principles of salva-New York Sun sarcastically remarks tion, to make clear the meaning of that "the city continues to progress tomany of its doctrines, and to bring ward a debt of a thousand millions of mankind to a knowledge of the Gospel. dollars at a highly gratifying rate." If the doctrines contained in the Then it adds: Book of Mormon are not true, then those in the Bible are not true; if the what the debt of the city is now. former contains accounts of miracles mere detail is of no consequence when expenditures for water supply are un-der consideration. Bonds issued for this that perplex the skeptical, the latter does also. By means of the Book of der consideration. Bouds issued for this purpose are not counted against the debt limit. Still it might be of interest to the taxpayers to know what the figures on the debit side of the ledger are. If bigness is what the taxpayers want they should be satisfied with their debt. It is incontestably the biggest thing of its kind when the return for it is taken into account." Mormon, many have already been led o believe in the Bible, through Its

simplicity, candor, and unadorned ruth that will exalt and save mankind. Already the world has need of the Book of Mormon, as much to fortify its

half-hearted belief in ancient scripture as to prepare it for the reception of new scripture, new revelation, new inspiration, without all of which the skeptical and material tendencies of nodern life might engulf mankind in religious confusion, doubt, and final despale

financial crists. It should stop the Cat-skill water folly. It must stop selling bonds for running expenses. It must stop such borough government as that in the Bronx, where \$2 of tax money has bought a scant \$1 worth of ser-vice. It must retain its borrowing and interest-ouving capacity matuby for As to the other contents of the work. Joseph Smith in the year 1842 in a let productive purposes, such as subways schools and other objects of first necester to Mr. John Wentworth, editor and Ten years of comparative economy awed the plunder of Tweed. There proprietor of the Chicago Democrat, gives the following succinct summary: s need today of ten years of economy o cure the ten times vaster waste of neompotent and neglectful administra-In this important and interesting book, the history of ancient America is unfolded, from its first settlement by a tion. Business men and working men should look to it. Bad government is bad for business and bad for work." colony that came from the Tower of Babel at the confusion of languages, to the beginning of the fifth century of Now choose your band wagon and the Christian era. We are informed dimb in. by these records that America in anclent times had been inhabited by two And now for the assessment and the distinct races of people. The first were shouting. called the Jaredites, and came directly from the Tower of Babel. The second "Betsy and 1 are out," says Phila

delphia. lem, about six hundred years before Christ. They were principally Israel-The Federation of Labor is against ites, of the descendants of Joseph. The standing Pat. Juredites were destroyed about the time wutched. The demons of religious nat- | that the Israelites who succeeded them Will William Allen White please ex-

"In Ogden the money will be spen for the purpose designated in the call for bonds. In this city it will not be spent honestly."-Deseret News.

"So it seems that the church organ is really in favor of bonds for public improvements, but that it is decided! against them unless it can have contr of the expenditures contemplated." Salt Lake Tribune,

So it seems that, in the opinion of the Tribune, the Church organ controls the expenditures of the City of Ogden. "What fools these mortals be!" to be sure, but are the Tribune readers as big fools as its writers?

A Kansas City court of appeals is said to have rendered a decision in which the validity of the first marriage ceremony in the world's history was referred to. The suit in question was for \$400, brought by Ella Phillips Davis against R. W. Stouffer, administrator of her husband's estate. She asserted that she was his common-law wife. The court, finding for her, said "The marriage of Adam and Eve was not only without witnesses, but so far as the records show, they married themselves. He repeated the contract and she acquiesced by slience." rather unusual legal argument

The following views on the future taught by Emanuel Swedenborg, the great Swedish mystic, are not without interest:

of which it is said that 'The soul, shal live after death, is nothing but the man himself who lives in the body; tha man himself who lives in the body; is, the interior man who by the i acts in the world and enables the i b live. This man, when freed from th body, is called a spirit, and then pears altogether in the human for yet he cannot be seen by the of the body, but by the eyes of spirit; and to the eyes of the spirit appears as a man in the world; he has the sense of touch, smell, hearing, sigh far more exquisite than in the world; h has appetites, pleasures, desires, affec-tions, loves, such as he had in the world, but in a higher degree; he thinks also as in the world, but more per-fectly, and converses with others. In a word, he is there as in the world, insomuch that if he does not reflect up on the fact that he is in the other life, he does not know bu that he is in the world-as I have sometimes heard from spirits; for the life after death is a continuation of the life in the world." has appetites, pleasures, desires, affect

up from everywhere that the church is losing its hold on practical

Movement

The complaint is going

men and women. The reason is not that the church is not faithful to its duty. but that the world has increased its facilities to satisfy man. But here is a new way of reaching the man of the His modern way of living, with world all its hurry and worry, has gotten on-to his nerves. He sleeps poorly, is de-pressed and melancholy, has nervous breakdowns, is dyspeptic and sluggish and miserable. The same man who will not listen to a purely spiritual appeal wants belp, and wants it badly. The

with which to do his work, wins him. His bodily pain is very real to htm, for it is so much nearer than a cramp-ed and dormant spirit of which he is not conscious. Where does the Em-manuel movement differ from Christian point of similarity. It is that both desirous of getting rid of disease. Science? But they no sconer join issue than they disagree. The point of separation is in what constitutes curable and in-curable malady. The Emmanuel move-ment treats only "functional disorders of the nervous system." Christian Sci ence does not distinguish betwee between functional and organic diseases. Then, igaln, the Emmanuel movement works and in hand with physicians, taking only such cases as they recommend, cases that are beyond the reach of drugs and the ordinary medical pre-scription.-Woman's Home Companion.

The Wonders Just as quinine acts to Of Modern Medicine. counteract malaria, so the antitoxins counter-act the symptoms of the

used. If used early in the disease, they are most efficacious, and even if used late they are of service. This is proved by the fact that in 1893, be-fore the antitoxin of diphtheria was used, there were 6468 cases in New York hospitals, of which 1962 were fatal--I. e. 34 per cent; while in 1905 there were 7.444 cases and only 731 deaths-I. e. 9 per cent. In London in 1894 there were 3,668 cases, of in 1894 there were 3,666 cases, of which 1,035 were fatal; while in 1991 there were 7,622 cases, of which only 849 were fatal. In America, among 5,576 private cases, not in the hos-pitals, in 1896, only 491 were fatal. Taking the cases the world over, it may be stated that the mortality in diputheria has been reduced from 25 may be stated that the mortality in diphtheria has been reduced from 35 per cent to 9 per cent. Another ap-plication of these facts has been made in the discovery of the use of antitox-in in cerebro-spinal meningitis by Flexner in the Rockefeller Institute in this city in 1997—s discovery as important and far-reaching as that of Behrling. The organism causing onco-Behring. The organism causing cere-bro-spinal meningitis is not found in the blood, but grows and flourishes in the oily fluid which lies about the nervous system and protects it from injury against the bones. It can be separated from this fluid and can be transferred from man to monkeys or horses, which animals are susceptible to the disease. In their blood the antitoxin is formed as the discase goes on. From that blood, by various care 25;on. From that blood, by various care-ful methods, it can be secured. Wessermann in Koch's laboratory in Berlin had prepared an antitozin, but it had failed when injected into the blood. Flexner, however, injected it into the cavity of the spine, thus reaching the oily fluid which lies about the brain and spinal cord and in which the organisms are growing

in which the organisms are growing. The more common mammals and birds, the Indian names supplied by sary to puncture the spine with a hollow needs, to draw away some of The Indians knew the mountain, or

NUMBER OF PLANTS.

The flora of Colorado, according to The hora of Colorado, according to Rydberg, comprises over 700 genera and 2,900 species, "a number surpass-ed only by California and perhaps by Florida out of all the states of the Union." The flora of Utah is perhaps equally rich and varied, for while our State lacks many of the species of the Great Plains that extend into Colo-Great Plains that extend into Colo-rade, it probably includes enough of the rado, it probably includes enough of the peculiar Great Basin flora to compen-sate this difference. Otherwise, the Colorado summary may be approxi-mately applicable to Utah. There the composites number 568 species, or about 1914 per cent. of the flora; the grasses, 267 species, or 914 per cent.; the pea family, 185, or 61-8 per cent.; the mustard family, 144 species, the figwort family (blue-bell, painted cup, mullein, toad flax, monkey flower, brookime, yellow rattle, housewort, etc.), 106 species; the sedges 101 species; the buckwheat family docks, knotweeds, eriogonums, sorrel, smart-weet, etc.), 94 species; the crowfoot family (caltha, globe flower, colum-bine, larkspur, monkshood, or acomte, bine, larkspur, monkshood, or acomte, virgin's bower, vase-vine, hell-rue, nouse-tail, buiter-cup, meadow-rue, etc.), 92 species; the rose family, (raspberry, nine-bark, salmon-berry, blackberry, cinque, foli, strawberry, sil-ver-leaf, geum or avens, mountain holby, agrimony, wild rose, sweet-brier, etc.), 89 species, or between 3 and 4 cent.

NATIVE MAMMALS AND BIRDS

Until they were driven into remote retreats, or exterminated, the animal life of Utah, while not abundant, was varied and comprehensive. Some of

adee, called "ligi" from its song, t mountain chickadee (a ni kl), the blu mountain chickadee (a m k0), the wonderful dipper bird, or water ouzel (pa ooi tcoo, or "waterbird"), to which they sacrificed as to a deity; the robin (sool koo ko). In pronouncing the Indian names, ac-cent the first syllable, sound i like long a cond trill the rr. REPTILIES AND INSECTS. Reptiles include many leards, the horned toad and the ratilesnake. Among the insects are the largest wasp known the tarantula killer, and some of the largest spiders. Pepsis formean, the wasp, stings and pralyzes the tarantula and then encases it in a cell for the larve of the wasp to feed upon. This spider group includes the wolf spiders, or true tarantulas, and the larger hairy kind, the ilon spiders. Among the butterilies the large tisc swallow-tails are the most conspile-ous; the moths contain interesting groups, as do also the beatles. Many kinds of the useful dragon files, lady beetles and lace winged files that prey are found. Grasshoppers and crickets have been the most roublesome pests the wood tick and the scorpien are not uncommon. REPTILES AND INSECTS.

various diseases in which they.

, 89 species, or between 8 and 4 cent. Colorado ferus number only other feruworts, 15; those of Utah still fewer. The pine family, including junipers, are only 20 in num-

headed tanager (angka, holtchu), the crimish bank swallow, or martin, (pa sa gom bi), the common or black-headed chick-adee, called "jilgi" from its song, the

gun

e, and trill the rr.