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Monday, July 4, 1904.

Though there will be no speeches here today, there will be more than noise enough.

We trust, however, that St. Louis will not retaliate by sending any of its Councilmen out here.

If the Democratic convention nominates Parker, it will also have to tell him what his views are.

You do not wish any Fourth of July harm, of course, to any child; but, still, that boy next door is a terror.

Utah's delegation being in St. Louis in good season, there need be no delay in opening the convention.

If the exploding of firecrackers by three boys were not so annoying, you might go out and fire off a few yourself.

Chinamen, too, wishing to show that they have the American spirit, have stands about town for the sale of fireworks.

But will any boy find so much enjoyment in the making of noise that he will become perfectly willing to run the lawn-mower?

Will Senator Dubois give out the name of the man who is to be nominated, or will he let the people keep on guessing?

You can remember, doubtless, that when you were young, children were quieter and better behaved in making their Fourth of July uproar.

Surely, this Fourth of July week, the Democrats at St. Louis will patriotically commit some blunder that will help along the glorious cause of Republicanism.

Councilman Barnes expects to get an alternate's seat in the Democratic convention, but will he be considered eligible if it becomes known that his favorite beverage is buttermilk?

It is announced that a bust of Mr. Bryan is being made in New York. That is nothing; the American people have made two busts of him.

It is said that the Democrats are lying low in Utah until they hear from the St. Louis convention. After that, it is likely enough, they may want to lie lower than ever.

Complaints are wired from the scene of the war that the Japanese use foul language in approaching the Russians. Probably it is nothing more than courteous attempts of the Japanese to address their foes in the Russian speech.

The cheek of the mouthy frauds is picturesque. Here, for instances, comes Dowie, saying: "I was amazed to know that my few remarks in England had shaken the throne." It is more amazing that even he should have the gall to think that he could say anything which would have the slightest effect on the throne of Great Britain.

French mining experts are reported to have found large deposits of coal and gold in the northwestern portion of the province of Fukien, China, and have formed a company to apply for a franchise to work them. "Large deposits" of gold sounds good. But it is just possible that in this case as in others, the deposits may not be as large to the subscribers as they seem to the promoters.

John Sharp Williams, the leading Democrat in Congress, claims that there is nothing in the Republican platform; that the Republican party has done nothing in two years except to "stand pat" and spend money. The "stand pat" part of it is all right; the Republican party is willing to take the whole responsibility for it, and also the credit for the advantage and prosperity which that policy has brought to the country. But as to the spending of the money, the Republican members of Congress have had most able assistants in the Democratic party; in fact, the complaint of the Democrats has been that not enough money was spent; Senator Gorman making a specially vicious attack on the Republicans because they refused to pass a thirty-million river and harbor bill.

THE REALTY MEN'S PLAN.

There will be no difficulty in keeping up the interest in the realty movement, so well started by the members of the Real Estate association. The people are now thoroughly awakened to the advantage of buying and keeping Salt Lake real estate. Not only the residents here recognize the fact that land in this city must become immensely valuable, but visitors and those who hear about the city and note its situation on the map realize the same thing, and much realty is held here by that class of non-residents; it is certain that more will be taken by them from time to time, for the same reason that has induced the good investments already made.

These investors note the fact that Salt Lake City is now a large, rich, and important city. They note the fact that its immediate surroundings are rich in mines, agriculture, natural power for manufactures, and that there is a sufficient population industrious, skillful, and enterprising, to take advantage of the large natural opportunities presented. They note that the natural location of this city gave it the start and the prominence which it now enjoys; that this development has been quiet, natural, in no way forced, but on the contrary, has been acquired in spite of many artificial disadvantages, as of freight rates and monopolies. But the city is still supreme, the great metropolis of the whole basin and west mountain country.

And it must remain such metropolis for all time. There is not only no likelihood of a rival springing up, there is no possibility of it. Look at the map; trace the configuration of the country; mark out the lines of transportation; search for spots where the concentration of wealth and population on a large scale could possibly be effected. You will find none for a thousand miles, north, south, east, west, where it can be done, but in Salt Lake City.

Now take a view of the riches of this great region as it is now, and as it will be in the years to come. The mines are lasting; they will continue to pour their rich output into the veins of commerce. Agriculture is rich now, but with the acceleration which its development will receive through the great sums skillfully applied by the Government to the increase of irrigation, and the better farming methods that are coming into vogue through the scientific application of water in decreased quantities to the soil, making a given quantity of water serve for four acres instead of one, its enormous growth can be but faintly foreshadowed. The same operations which the Government is conducting for irrigation will also serve, and are being planned to serve, to make extensive and mighty water-powers for manufacturing and other useful purposes.

When these are completed and utilized, and the country brought approximately to the verge of its possibilities, the population of this vast region will be tenfold what it is now—and Salt Lake City will still be the center and the undisputed metropolis of it all, with a population correspondingly increased over its present numbers. And when that time comes—for it is sure to come—who cannot see that the real estate in this city will be held at a price beyond the wildest dreams of the present?

It is no fancy picture, either; for the development indicated is all plainly in sight; and we shall not have to wait so very many years hence, to see it all brought about.

WHAT SECRETARY SHAW MEANT.

A good deal of rubbish has been written in the Democratic press about the remark of Secretary Shaw that the people of the country don't want cheap times, and the buyer is tearfully asked to take note of the harsh saying, and to resent it against the Republican party. No call is made on the seller to resent it, however, for the seller would evidently be the gainer. Of course, Secretary Shaw had reference to the Democratic cheap times under Cleveland, when no matter how cheap things were the buyer had nothing to buy with.

It is evident that a man who is in work at good wages can buy a $20 suit of clothes much easier than a man who is out of work or who has mere occasional jobs at low wages can buy a $10 suit. What Secretary Shaw evidently had in mind was the contrast between the Cleveland times and the McKinley times which followed immediately after.

It is true that under Cleveland, most articles of purchase were cheap; but the industries of the country were prostrated, labor was unemployed, and money was locked up. The producer got little for his products, because the consumers had but little to pay with. Because the consumed couldn't buy, and the markets were paralyzed, the farmer could make nothing, and the laborer went hungry and in rags, scouring the country in so-called "industrial armies."

An immediate change came as by magic on the election of President McKinley. Industry revived, and presently filled the land with the roar of its mighty works; the laborer came into employ at good wages; every sort of products came into immediate and lively demand; prices rose in accordance with the inevitable economic law; and the country took on a prosperity and happiness that made rejoicing everywhere, and no household in all this broad land but felt the reviving influence of the grateful transformation.

This was but eight years ago, and all can easily recall the facts, and remember the universal relief that came on the change of Administration. It is impossible not to see that it was this National experience which Secretary Shaw had in mind when he made his address to the Roosevelt Workingmen's club at Wilmington, Deleware, which has been so much assailed by the Democratic press. And it takes a good deal of gall for that press to dwell upon that phase of the Secretary's speech, since it was the evil of their own party's administration on which Secretary Shaw was making his comparison. And that comparison, properly placed and understood, tells the whole story of Democratic devastation and Republican upbuilding and triumphant prosperity.

THE NEED OF DRAINAGE.

In another part of this paper will be found a most interesting interview with Mr. Walter W. McLaughlin on the need of drainage, this need being created by the use of water on land under tillage. Special stress is laid in the interview upon the drawing of alkali to the surface by irrigation, and the need of underdrainage is all the more evident, and Mr. McLaughlin, with other Government experts in irrigation and arid land culture, seeks to impress upon the people both points—the need of drainage in order to save good lands now made into swamps, and the advantage of underdrainage in pipes or tiling for the purpose of keeping down the alkali.

The same story is told from one end of the State to the other—from Cache county to Washington county, and east as far as Emery county. It is a universal condition. There has been over-irrigation everywhere, with the result that good lands have been ruined by the seepage, and alkali has been brought to the surface, harming the lands that are over-irrigated. A remedy is loudly demanded.

When Secretary Wilson was here last year, his attention was directly called to this trouble, and to the fact that while right of way for canals for irrigation over private land is provided, there is no provision for right of way for drainage. He emphatically said that this was a great mistake; that right of way was just as imperative for drainage as for irrigation, and that the law should be amended to provide it. And Governor Wells, who was present, coincided in that view. It is a point that should certainly be kept in mind, so that the Legislature may make the needed provision; and in the meantime, the farmers should wake up to the importance of Mr. McLaughlin's presentation of facts.

SATISFACTORY ON SHEEP.

The report of the State Board of Sheep Commissioners, that the sheep in Utah have been made practically free from scab by the enforcement of the order that they must be well dipped, is doubly gratifying. First, in the assurance that the Board is attending faithfully to the duty entrusted to it and that the sheepmen are thoroughly alive to the importance of the matter; and second, in the proof it affords that the formulas and regulations adopted are absolutely effective in eradicating the disease. The condition of Utah in this respect is said to be much superior to that of her neighbors, which is good in itself, and also good in holding out to those neighbors the certainty that their status in this matter can be amended by the thorough adoption of the Utah methods.

President John C. Sharp of the Board says there has been a falling off in the number of sheep in the State, but that the sheep which are left are stronger, and the wool clip on the average heavier than ever, per head. Thus, we suppose, while the aggregate weight of the wool clip of the State has fallen off a little (say from thirteen million pounds, to eleven, or as some say ten or twelve million pounds), probably the profit of the flockmasters this year has been fully as great as ever. In fact, it is generally stated and admitted that a more profitable year than the present has never been known among the sheepmen. The sheep have been strong and healthy, the prices of wool have been satisfactory, and the net returns have been great. There is nothing the matter with Utah sheep or Utah sheepmen.

A medical journal, in view of the many accidents, fatal and serious, which always accompany the Fourth of July celebrations, gives this very good advice for the use of all households:

Over 400 fatal cases of tetanus, or lockjaw, followed last year's Fourth of July celebration. The majority of these were in children, and were sustained through the use of the toy pistol. You are therefore warned not to allow your children to use this dangerous toy. If, however, they should receive a wound in this way, or from using any of the customary fireworks, they should, no matter how small the wound is, be at once taken to the family physician or to a hospital. The wound should be thoroughly cleansed; and, if necessary, permission for the use of an anesthetic should be given. Washing the wound with antiseptic solutions, or even cauterizing it, is insufficient and will not prevent lockjaw. This disease can be averted only by the treatment suggested, and by injecting a proper amount of antitoxin.

The opposition press are chewing hard on the vigorous dispatch sent by our State Department to Tangier, demanding from the Sultan of Morocco, "Perdicaris alive or Raisuli dead." They woefully foresee that this will have a sprightly sound during the campaign and is likely to awaken the enthusiasm of many an audience, especially as "Perdicaris alive" is what was had; and the evidence that American demands effected his release is Perdicaris's dispatch to this Government thanking it for getting him out of the brigands' hands. It was a neat bit of work; no wonder the opposition dreads its effect.

THE INTERMOUNTAIN PRESS.

Of course it takes a considerable amount of endurance to continue to the end of some of the so-called business meetings that are held in this and other places that we could mention, as there is but little business and an immense amount of irrelevant talk; but this will have to be borne with until all these old talkative fellows die off and their sons, who will, it is to be hoped, have learned in the excellent institutions of learning that they have the privilege of attending, the proper manner of doing business in these meetings, take the helm.—Cedar City Record.

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That Utah will cast her electoral vote for Roosevelt is an absolute certainty. Roosevelt is personally popular in Utah. Neither Parker, Hearst, Olney, Gorman nor any other Democrat could beat Teddy in this State.—Richfield Sun (Ind.).

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The City Marshal is a very important official. It is a position that but very few men, if any, can hold without severe criticism from one side or the other. He must associate with all classes. He must be on duty all day and over half the night, rain or shine, cold or hot. In making his rounds he must visit the saloons, and if perchance the night is cold and he tarries by the stove awhile, and is invited to take something by a friend, he is criticised by one class for associating with the saloon element and getting intoxicated. If he refuses to drink and does not visit the saloons, he loses the good will of the saloon element, and thereby his influence in preserving peace is lessened. He has the troubles of all classes poured into his ears, and may be called upon at any minute to face a fiend in the heat of passion.—Vernal Express.

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An exchange that claims to know what it is talking about, says the Albion Herald, the only Democratic paper in the State that supported the action of the Democratic State convention at Weiser, has suspended publication. If that is true it is enough to terrify the unterrified.—Idaho City World.

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Complaint has been made to the august body that looks after our municipal affairs concerning the health officer recently appointed, and he demanded an investigation. No end of subpoenas were served on quiet citizens, and what promised to be a sensational airing of "family linen" seemed inevitable. The skeleton that is said to hang in every closet danced in a dangerous manner, threatening the peace of the neighborhood. But all was peacefully settled when the Council unanimously voted to abolish the office and dismiss the charges preferred. They showed rare diplomacy and rich consideration, to say the least.—Mackay Telegraph.

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It cannot truthfully be denied that this State and this county—with their moderate altitude, total sunshine record, favorable rains, irrigation advantages, fertile soil and healthful climate—possess conditions superior to those of any State in this intermountain region; yet it is also true that Utah does not raise fruit, vegetables and flowers sufficient for home consumption, and that we are obliged to import these at high prices, though inferior in quality to our own.—Richfield Reaper.