

The Salt Lake Tribune.

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Sunday, April 4, 1909.

Prohibition is "waiting at the church."

And behold, the floods come while yet the aqueduct builder dawdled.

You hear 'most everybody talking of Big Bill—about the first of the month.

Democratic Congressmen are doing a regular war dance on that much abused new tariff bill.

Montana has furnished further evidence that hanging is brutal and should be abolished.

If Admiral Evans doesn't get what he wants while here, it will be because he doesn't ask for it.

Since Mr. Harriman arrived in New York, Wall street appears to have discovered that he doesn't "ail much."

Doctor Hyatt is back on the weather job—and he knows just what to do, too, if he would be called blessed.

There is much worry over the matter of preservation of warships, even though they are usually put down in bribe.

"All who are in favor of it signify by raising the right hand." And then the cut-and-dried scheme is promptly gulped.

He that oppresseth the poor reproacheth his Maker; but he that honoreth him hath mercy on the poor.—Proverbs, xiv., 31.

In this matter of prohibition, Heber J. declares that he is a fighter; and this time he must have told the truth, judging from his scars.

They do say that every family has its skeleton in its closet. With his quintuple conjugality, Joseph F. must certainly be there with the skeleton goods.

No need to tie a string on your finger to remember that the big G. A. R. National encampment is to be held in Zipping Zion next August. Boosters will remind you.

Mr. Roosevelt declares that he is merely "traveling as a private citizen"—keeping the transatlantic cables fairly sizzling with news of his exploits and mishaps.

It seems that the Deseret News sets up its "righteous" howl principally because most people declined to be drawn into the "prohibition" game with marked cards against them.

With the penitentiary staring him in the face, that young man who set the air brakes on a loaded excursion train will begin to realize that it is no joke to endanger hundreds of human lives.

Warlike Father, perhaps, would not object to paying the bills for those new-style bonnets if he only felt that they were properly armored to the water line and were capable of firing to starboard and to larboard and fore and aft.

In view of the publicity achieved by Willie Whittle, the kidnaped boy, we shudder in contemplation of the class in which the lad would have been placed had the maker of Ananias and naturo fakery been still in the race in this country.

Why the Mormon people will sustain Reed Smoot as an apostle while he is off the job for a dozen years is beyond comprehension, except that perhaps the Senatorial distribution of a few packages of garden seeds at the

expense of the Government covers a multitude of apostolic sins.

HOW THAT ORDINANCE HURTS!

The writhing and squirming of the opposition press over the prompt passage of an efficient, practical, and reform ordinance to regulate the liquor traffic is one of the humors of current politics. The Legislature, composed, as Apostle Heber J. Grant stated in his Lohi address, almost unanimously of Mormon elders holding the priesthood, utterly failed to enact any legislation on the liquor question and to meet the just expectations of the public on the better regulation of the saloons. It did, to be sure, pass a ridiculous, clumsy, and impractical liquor bill, but the very terms of it courted a veto, and it was passed in order to be vetoed.

Contrasting this weak, shilly-shally, do-nothing policy of the priesthood, as exhibited in the Legislature, with the prompt, vigorous, and effective action of the City Council, makes the church organ wail and rave. The Tribune has invited public attention to this contrast, with the result that the church organ has gone absolutely demented. It even went to the length of laying the responsibility for the failure of the prohibition bill in the Legislature upon the Christian ministers of this city, which was a manifest idioey.

The contrast between the Legislature and the Council, as heretofore referred to, has called forth favorable comment in many influential Mormon circles. B. F. Grant, being an exponent to a degree of the Mormon feeling in this respect, came out in favor of the Council, as against the Legislature. This adds to the blind fury and wild, impotent rage of the church organ. In giving vent to that rage, it indulges in the wildest nonsense, the most grotesque folly. It loses all idea of the sense and construction of words, and "sloshes around" generally in an agony which would almost suggest the throes of death. And in a way that would be rather the realistic interpretation of its attitude, too; because in the prevalent public feeling at this time the News sees the death of church dominion in business, politics, and civil and temporal affairs. But in its agony it gives away its case. It shows that it is a mere fanatic and bigot without any responsibility to honesty, reason, or truth.

The News cringes under the lash as a serf, and lies as a slave. Its attitude towards the liquor ordinance is simply one of the selfish bigot. It sees nothing good in anything that an American party official can do, and denies the obvious facts that every one notices, claiming that the city is being retarded by Americanism, when Americanism is the vital force that is bringing the city forward in its tremendous progress, as never before, nor in any way comparable with American progress, the American party doing more for the city in three years than the church parties in twenty.

The News denies that it objects to beneficial measures merely because they come from the American party, but it always does so object; it denies that a beneficial thing is beneficial if it is American. It rails at what it calls "an ambitious clique that has exerted itself to the utmost to bring disgrace upon Utah by disseminating falsehood throughout the land, and that has proved itself unworthy of public confidence." In a paraphrase of that silly, utterly dishonest view of the situation, we might say, and say it with exact truth, that what we object to is a selfish, greedy clique which has imposed upon this community a condition of immorality and lawlessness through bogus prophecy and polygamous bestiality, that has made Utah a stench in the nostrils of all loyal, right thinking people in the United States. That is what has operated against Utah, and that alone. And it is in undertaking to rescue Utah from the foul lechery and lawless villainy of that priestly clique that the Tribune is willing to spend its best efforts and its constant attention, in devoted, loyal endeavor.

In the same article in which the News protests that it is willing to accept an American party ordinance, it rails at it "because we believe the effect of it, under an unscrupulous city administration, will be to increase the illegal traffic generally connected with the bad saloon." Why does it say the administration is unscrupulous? It says so not because the administration is unscrupulous, because it is not; but simply because it is American. The News forecast of the effect of this ordinance is precisely the reverse of reasonable expectation and of decent forecast. The News, in its stupid obstinacy, appears unable to see how it gives itself away in its vicious and mendacious animus by pretended willingness to accept what is good from Americans, while at the same time lapsing into its old habit of stigmatizing the American administration as "unscrupulous," and unfaithful to the ordinance which it has passed, and claiming that the effect of that ordinance will increase the "illegal traffic generally connected with the bad saloon," when, in fact, precisely the suppression of illegality and evil is what is aimed at in this ordinance, and is in view by the American administration. "The illegal traffic of the bad saloon" is precisely what will be broken up by this ordinance. And the Deseret News, in taking the contrary view of it, simply shows its own mendacious perversity, its bigotry, and its dishonest suspicion of all those who do not belong to its own lawless cult and clique.

"History repeats itself. Boston denounces a tax on tea," says the Louisville Courier-Journal. Yes; but with a golf-playing President in place, does

the Courier-Journal expect history to be so far repeated that the caddies will be dumped into Boston harbor?

A PRAISEWORTHY CHANGE.

Throughout the East there appears to be a general feeling of relief at the change of administration in Washington. The heads of the departments under President Taft are held responsible for results. He does not interfere in their local management; he allows the Secretary of each department to select his own subordinates, holding the head of the department responsible for general effectiveness rather than for petty details. President Roosevelt undertook to run every department himself, making the heads of those departments, as expressed by one of the Washington writers, "simply errand boys," each having to follow orders issued from the White House. President Roosevelt selected their subordinates, consulted the subordinates just as frequently as he did the heads of the departments as to appointments and as to the proper methods of running the details. An instance is given of the influence of Commissioner Herbert K. Smith, of Hartford, Connecticut, commissioner of corporations. He was not the head of any department, of course, but a subordinate of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor; and yet it seems that, especially as to Connecticut, "no Connecticut man could hope for an appointment without Commissioner Smith's O. K."

President Taft has changed this altogether, meddling not at all with the details of the departments, and consulting the heads whenever he wants to know anything about the details. It is noteworthy, also, that President Taft gives nobody an offhand pledge about anything important. He takes suggestions under advisement, gives the matter thought, and has consultations about it with those who have a right to be consulted. And this is also a most welcome change in the official life of Washington.

Senator Tillman also has expressed himself as between the two Presidents, saying: "Roosevelt narrowly escaped being a great man. But his want of sincerity and earnestness made him really one of the greatest failures that has ever occupied the White House." And, turning to the present chief executive, Mr. Tillman said: "Mr. Taft's administration is going to be like a calm after a storm. He is a patriotic, just-minded, big-hearted man. He will be popular in every section of the country. He will bring about an era of good feeling!"

And we believe that is exactly what President Taft will do. The country is fully prepared to welcome in the warmest possible manner this change to calm after the storm. It needs that calm in order to recuperate itself from the vicious, reckless, and anarchistic assaults upon rights and precedents that so distinguished the late administration.

NO WONDER THEY PROTEST. No wonder the representative of the Filipinos in the House of Representatives, Pablo Ocampo de Leon, protested against the one-sided tariff bill which is now pending in Congress. That bill would take to the Philippines all American products exported from this country and imported there, free of duty, allowing reciprocally only a limited return free of duty of Philippine products. There is no statesmanship in that sort of arrangement; there is no politics in it; and it is as far away as possible from reciprocity and justice.

With mutual free trade between the islands and this country there would be no difficulty whatever in the Philippines arranging for a local taxation that would raise sufficient revenues for all governmental purposes, just as the Porto Ricans do. But with the hampering and restriction of Philippine products to this country, and the forcing of the free import of American products there, of course the Filipinos would be at such a tremendous disadvantage that they would very naturally consider themselves robbed; and they would be robbed.

If the free import of Philippine products to this country is to be restricted and limited, then the free export of American products to the Philippines should likewise be limited and restricted. There is no reason, however, that we can see, why the Philippines should not be put on precisely the same commercial and in the same customs class as Porto Rico. The Porto Ricans enjoy free trade, both as to imports and exports, from and to the United States. The Porto Ricans find no difficulty under this arrangement in getting money enough for their local administration by the imposition of land taxes, licenses,

and the like. If the Philippines were put on the same basis as Porto Rico, there would be no reason to complain; but naturally the representatives of the Filipinos do protest and object when this country is allowed absolute free trade and they are shut off. It is not fair. The United States should do the equal and just thing, and admit the Filipinos into our customs freedom, or else allow them to collect their usual tariff rate on American products sent to the islands.

LAWLESSNESS VS. PROGRESS.

We refer to this merely to call attention to the fact that the so-called "unreasonable, and hateful disposition" of the Tribune is, as far as we know, the only obstacle at present to a perfect cooperation between the citizens of this city for its development. As far as its influence goes, it keeps the flames of prejudice and hatred burning, by continually lying about the church and church leaders. It misses no opportunity to vilify the go against him, he still has the right to his judgment and opinion, though he may make up his mind to abide the consequences of disobedience to it. We believe the Edmunds law is a flagrant violation of the Constitution and we will vote for its repeal, but we will not interfere with their authors into oblivion and eternal contempt. Therefore, let unjust lawmakers beware, curb their evil passions and keep within the law, or there awaits them by the fiat of eternal justice the most fearful retribution!

Under signed letter by Joseph F. Smith, dated June 16, 1888; printed as the leading editorial in the Deseret News, June 17, 1888. And what, think you, good reader, brought forth this announced determination to be a law unto himself? Hon. Caleb W. West, who was then Governor of the Territory of Utah, and the representative of the National Government in this Territory, had taken pity upon the unfortunate polygamists who were at that time incarcerated in the Utah penitentiary. While Governor West was a determined advocate of the law, and was firm in his administration on behalf of the Federal Government, his heart was not one of stone. He saw that many of the men who had been convicted upon charges of polygamy and unlawful cohabitation had been dragged into a position of suffering by those whom they had been taught to revere as God's own exemplars to all the world. Governor West found that the disobedience to law which had been forced upon the subordinate by the superior ecclesiastical officialdom was causing unnecessary trouble, privation, and suffering for innocent women and children. He observed that even some of the highest in authority were subjected to suffering because of their embroilment in the offending against which the Government of the United States was determined to exert its force. He learned that these were compelled to suffer, together with their families, on account of a banded determination to oppose the law and the Nation; that the obligations existing between the members of this band prevented any of them from avoiding hardship through recantation and a repudiation of the criminal organization to which they were bound by fear of consequences. So Governor West sent to the polygamous inmates of the penitentiary an offer of conditional amnesty. (By the way, it was spurned then, but later prayed for in most abject terms.) The offer of the Governor was that each of the plurally married convicts who would make promise that in future he would obey the law should be set free. That was not much to ask, was it? Many a convict nowadays would glory in such an opportunity and would bless the hand that extended it. But the polygamists and polygamous lovers of 1886 spurned the beneficence—after a secret council of the inner circle remaining free but hidden.

And this is what brought Joseph F. out in his treason—full-fledged, brazen, and damnable—determined to be a law unto himself, and announcing a personal feeling of complete satisfaction that if he expressed a willingness to abide the consequences, it was his right to commit any crime he chose. Just as, for instance, if a murderer held the opinion that the law inhibiting and punishing murder was unconstitutional he had the right to hold that opinion against the world, and to act in consonance with it, provided he were willing to abide the consequences if caught, of course.

It is a notable fact, however, that while Joseph F. was delivering himself of this ungodly spleen against Government, the law, the courts, the lawyers, and deacons; he skulked in the dark places—shaken and afraid—while his brethren bared their backs to the punishment that he knew was his due, but which he shirked like a common coward. And the Tribune defies the Deseret News to disprove the assertion, made here and now, that Joseph F. Smith covered his cowardice with the plea that "the Lord desired to preserve to the church the blood of its first patriarch." As if that blood were in peril of spilling!

Now, we ask you it is that "unyielding, unreasonable, and hateful!" Does the News call this continual "lying about the church and church leaders?" In presenting these facts, do we take "opportunity to vilify the church; to attribute false motives to its members; to misrepresent whatever they say or do?" And what but sheer idioey is the whine of obstruction to the development of the city, in view of the fact that the city has progressed more in the three years of American control than it did in the previous twenty years of church control?

Come, now; the church organ is per-

fectly welcome to show wherein the Tribune has done one of the things which the Deseret News charges solely for the purpose of hiding its own hypocrisy from the Mormon people. The Deseret News is one of the most malignant enemies the mass of the Mormon people have ever had; and it will be impossible for that malicious champion of treason and lecherous Orientalism to clear itself of the accusation.

HE SKULKED AND FLED.

The Tribune has the following letter from a gentleman who is in close touch with the people of many communities in this State, and he puts the matter just about right in the points he makes: Spaulds, Park, April 2. Editor Tribune:—The manner in which Bishop Charles Nibley helped to portray in the Deseret News the trip of Joseph F. Smith to and from the Sandwich Islands was done in true hypocritical style.

It was told in the laudatory effusion how, when a boy of fifteen years, Brother Smith worked his way to Hawaii and how on this last trip he went in first-class cabin and enjoyed all the luxuries a modern steamship could furnish, contrasting the difference. But the first voyage was the most practical, as he went then on his own resources, while this time he went on the funds of the church, and took with him four or five members of his family to swell the expense. But this is not the "worst of it." It is left when he stood at the foot of his post as a spiritual and moral guide to his followers, he left when his followers were clamoring for him to stay. He left when they needed his counsel and advice. He turned tail and ran away, while four or five members of his family were back again when the smoke of battle had cleared away. He did not want to mix in the affairs of state is nonsense, as the prohibition cause was engaged in by ministers of every denomination. For him to say that he knew nothing of the compact with the liquor interests goes just as far with thinking men as to say that he knew nothing of the proceedings. For Reed Smoot to infer that he was ignorant of the liquor cause is to say that he was an apostle of the church knew of it, it shows pretty clearly that the president was acquainted with it.

During all the controversy, Joseph F. Smith never uttered the word "prohibition" or "liquor" or "tax" or "tariff" or "duty"; and that was as far as he dared to go. He made it for all in all, his absence at such a time has a cowardly showing, and makes the people sigh for a leader who has a little backbone in lieu of the fat, flabby submission of a personation that is being urged around by the smooth politicians and a few unscrupulous followers.

JAMES H. WHITELEY.

There can be little doubt but that Joseph F. Smith, being committed to the programme of the "Federal bunch" in its deal with the liquor interests last fall, found things getting too hot for him during the session of the late Legislature, and he felt obliged to escape. That accounted for his "vacation trip" to Honolulu. He went because he was afraid to stay. That is the plain truth about the matter. And in so running away from a serious and troublesome situation, President Smith showed himself guilty of a moral cowardice which few who have known him well would have been willing to charge him with; because he has heretofore seemed to be a stalwart on every proposition involving the high prestige of the first presidency as embodied in his own person and the right of himself as president of the church to control every situation that arose, whether religious, sectarian, civil, or political. In shirking his responsibilities at the recent crisis, President Smith has fallen very decidedly in the estimation of his own people, and justly so. Because unless a man is willing to face the responsibilities of his own assumed dictatorship, he is not fit to exercise the claims which he sets up, and cannot explain his failure to his followers in such a way as to retain their confidence.

WHY NOT REMOVE THE CAUSE?

With such a hopeful outlook, why should it not be the first concern of the citizens of this city to remove as far as possible any obstacle to harmonious co-operation? Why not prepare for the future by the establishment of normal political conditions, in which there shall be no room for the bitterness of the past?—Deseret News editorial, April 1, 1909.

That is it, precisely. And what were the things that caused all that "bitterness of the past"? These who have studied the history of Utah will know just what caused the old strife, and who were the responsible individuals.

For many years the News and the Mormon leaders adhered to a steady policy of intrusion of their ecclesiastical authority into and upon civil affairs. They dominated the state, enslaved their own people, assumed control of commerce by means of funds collected for supposed religious purposes, boycotted and ostracized all opposition to their unrighteous plans, tried to make it impossible for those who would not submit to their tyranny to live in the community, and endeavored to utilize all the advantages at their disposal to thwart the Government—meaningly injecting their people to hatred of the Nation. Here is a sample of the teaching of these men concerning duty toward the country:

Our sons and daughters will live to see the complete overthrow of the Nation, and they will avenge our wrongs. Many of them were born while we were undergoing these afflictions, and the blood of retributive justice is in them, and I know this as well as I know that I live and well upon this earth.—From sermon of Heber C. Kimball in Salt Lake bowery, July 7, 1861; Journal of Discourses, volume 6, page 151.

This is the spirit that the hierarchs have persistently endeavored to breed into the flesh and blood of their followers and the offspring of the church. They constantly devoted themselves to the business of urging the people to rebellion by using their ecclesiastical authority, and the "power of the priesthood," to cultivate faith in the saints that their treasonable prophecies would surely come to pass. On account of this evil course the community's growth was stunted most shamefully. And to the initiated mind there is absolutely no doubt that were the opportunity to do so present today the same vicious policy would be pursued by them.

Since Americanism has succeeded in gaining and maintaining a foothold here prosperity and advancement have in-

creased, and the growth has kept pace with the gathering strength of our loyal citizenship. Conditions in Salt Lake City form the best argument in the world that only as the Mormon hierarchy is forced out of domination of civil affairs a prosperous community will be built up. Here we have the largest Gentile population in the State; here the strength of the church leaders is weakest; and here we have a city coming into a state of metropolitanism that could never have been possible under the old sway of the priesthood. With the Mormon church no fault would be found if it confined itself to its proper sphere as such, endeavoring to wipe out what it has officially condemned as an evil that exists within itself. The struggle will continue just so long as the Mormon organization thrusts its high ecclesiastical emissaries into civil affairs, and so long as it conceals committed crimes and protects the criminals which it has confessed to exist within it. These are the obstacles to "harmonious effort."

But it ought to be a lesson to the Mormon people—this history of theirs. Every time that their leaders have set themselves against the Government they have been defeated and the people have suffered. Every pretended prophecy concerning the destruction of this Nation has fallen to the ground, just as has this particular one uttered by the late President Kimball. By this time the saints should realize that their own best welfare depends entirely upon their own loyalty, and that the sooner they come under the flag, in spite of their leaders, the better it will be for them and for their children after them.

BUSINESS AND TRADE.

The building activity in this city starts the new month off in splendid style, fully keeping up with the magnificent record of the three months that have passed of the present year; the permit taken out by Mr. Holmes yesterday for a \$60,000 addition to the Knutsford, on the north, being a conspicuous item. During the first quarter of 1908, the building permits taken out for January amounted to \$20,000; for February, \$189,176; for March, \$299,331; a total of \$617,507, for the first three months of last year. The first three months of the present year show vastly improved figures. For January, 1909, the building permits taken out amounted to \$375,100; for February, \$202,200; for March, \$536,000; a total of \$1,107,300; lacking but little of doubling the record as compared with the previous year, last year's figures being a record themselves. And the first few days of April are directly in line with this tremendous advance. Last year Salt Lake City held the record consistently throughout the building season for the greatest percentage of new building construction of any city in the United States. Great as that prestige was, it will undoubtedly be very much exceeded the present year. And there can be no question but that this building activity is directly and distinctly due to the rescue of the city from the deadening ecclesiastical clutches by the American party. American party control is the great business stimulus for Salt Lake, recognized so by every one of discernment and every one not thoroughly committed to fossilized bigotry.

The real estate transactions of the week show some extraordinary deals. The Covey investment company bought, on Thursday last, the properties at the northeast corner of A and South Temple streets, embracing the old Ireland and other properties, for \$50,000, and plans to build there a magnificent apartment house seven stories in height, and to cost \$500,000. Other good transactions of the week make it a notable one in real estate deals.

The general business of the city for the past week is splendidly gauged by the bank clearances, which show an increase of 47.7 per cent, as compared with the clearances of the corresponding week last year. Undoubtedly the large real estate transactions were a factor in this great increase, but there is a noteworthy increase shown week by week, and this is accounted for primarily by the great increase in population, which requires larger aggregate transactions every day in the purchase of family supplies. And these supplies of all kinds are kept now in greater quantity and variety than ever before, because of the more extended and diverse demand.

The mining operations of the State are consistently gaining in volume and riches. The mines are increasingly able to respond to every demand made upon them by the increase of reduction and ore-handling facilities. The present year will unquestionably be a very great improvement in mining over last year. In 1908 the average production was but little over \$2,000,000 a month. We hope to see at least \$3,000,000 a month averaged from Utah mines the present year, in aggregate production and reduction of ores.

Prosperity Week at the Chamber of Commerce was begun on Friday evening with a great attendance. The industries of the city are fully represented at the fair, in a way to do credit to the manufacturing possibilities of Salt Lake. The maxim sought to be inculcated by this "Prosperity" fair, is "Buy and Boost Utah Products," which is certainly a very commendable motto under which to press forward. The display is good, and the interest taken in it by the public is both extensive and keen.

The municipality, not to be outdone by private enterprise, has a plan of improvement which embraces in the aggregate more than \$500,000, in street paving and sidewalk extension. These public improvements will be of vast advantage to the city, and will lead Salt Lake along splendidly towards its ultimate goal as the great metropolis of the whole mountain region. The rumor was revived during the

week that the Chicago & Northwest is arranging to extend its line from present terminus at Lander, south to Salt Lake City, with a working line between that line and the Ver & Rio Grande. The object of coming of the Northwestern here secure the Salt Lake connection the coast through the Western Pacific and the through lines to Portland, Los Angeles. The statement was that the Northwestern would receive enough money out of its recent sale to make this construction. Rumor is probable enough. As we pointed out frequently in these columns, not only the Chicago & Northwest, but the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Burlington, and Rock Island, must necessarily build Salt Lake City in order to get the coast connections, and to take themselves the thousand miles additional haul upon their own tracks for continental traffic that goes to it. In no other way can they get it.

During the week the Utah Light Railway company sent in its advance of the franchise to build a line down to Bingham Junction Sandy, extending the Murray line far. This will afford the people a pleasant opportunity for a nice down the valley, and doubtless it will be very popular. Other extensions to Mill Creek, Big Cottonwood, and across the valley to the steel plant at Garfield, would doubtless pay well, and will probably come.

The season has been propitious for farming operations. There is a deposit of snow in the hills, and dam water is assured for every part of the range will doubtless be even better than last year. The sheep are doing their winter feeding with good flesh and strength, and with good prices for their wool also, as is not likely that the wool tariff will be decreased.

In the country at large, there is a crossing sign of gain from the position that ensued upon the current lapse of a year and a half ago. Much depends, however, upon the visions of the new tariff bill, and the crop yield the ensuing season. The dividends paid in New York industrial and other corporations on bonds and securities, will during the present month to \$15,000; which is \$10,000,000 more for the corresponding month last year. This gain of \$10,000,000 is a substantial one, and well worth the recording. There have been some gold shipments to Europe, but nothing at all serious keeping our own gold production which is now at the rate of over 900,000 a year, and we are also doing from Canada and Alaska and Australia, which more than makes the exports to Europe.

There is an abundance of money the taking of bonds that are so but capital fights shy of "the stock" and the stock market has no power. It is not likely that there be much improvement in this until the disposition of the new progress and of the new administration more fully developed with respect to demagogic attack. With reassurance this point an immediate and substantial revival in the stock market ensue.

The movement for Sunday closing of saloons for a portion of the day as it may seem, is supported largely by orthodox ministers in New York. The New York Tribune reports their position in this in these words: "to be observed with respect to present movement to permit the closing of saloons on Sunday that dates with and has the support of clergymen who are convinced of the morality, at least, would be vanced by having saloons legally on that day, while private in would not be any worse off than present."

Promises of naval help to the country from British colonies is the fact just now, in consequence German activity in building navies. Australia has engaged to build one of the big war ships, and a not to be outdone, offers at two, and perhaps three. But what colonies, in building war ships, use them in setting up independent housekeeping for themselves?

Apostle Grant may inflame him on the people as "a voice cry the wilderness," but doubtless will be quite willing to bear provided he does not break his other favorite vocal stunt, much, though, as things political not gone quite as he desired, ping Zion, he may now feel being his praises as "The Holy One"

SPEAKING OF COALS THERE ARE ALL KINDS AND QUALITIES—BUT "Peacock" Rock Springs BEATS THEM ALL CENTRAL COAL & COKE 38 SOUTH MAIN. Phones Bell Ex. 35, 1st. Ind. 000.