

DESERET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(Sundays excepted).
Corner of South Temple and East Temple
Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.Charles W. Penrose, Editor.
Horace G. Whitney, Business Manager.SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.
(In Advance).
One Year \$3.00
Six Months \$1.50
Three Months \$1.00
One Month \$0.30
Saturday Edition, Per Year \$2.00
Semi-Weekly, Per Year \$2.00NEW YORK OFFICE.
In charge of B. F. Cummings, manager.
Foreign Advertising, from our Home Office,
137 Park Row Building, New York.SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE.
In charge of F. J. Cooper, 55 Geary St.Correspondence and other reading matter
for publication should be addressed to the
EDITOR.
Address all business communications and
all remittances to
THE DESERET NEWS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.Entered at the Postoffice at Salt Lake City
as second class matter according to the
Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, JULY 27, 1905.

THE UTAH LANDS.

From reports that have come concerning the lands to be thrown open for settlement on the Utah reservation, particularly those from official sources, it appears that the area of tillable land in that region is very much smaller than the majority of people have supposed. Commissioner Richards declares that there are not over five hundred good farms in all the country to be obtained for agricultural purposes. There are large tracts that cannot be watered, and also many broad areas that are unfit either for the raising of crops or the grazing of stock.

If these reports had not been made officially, we would not have drawn attention to them, for we do not desire to interpose anything in the way of people who desire to obtain land on which to make a homestead, but we think it to be fair to the public to make known some of the facts in the case. We do not anticipate any such rush for registration and the drawing as has occurred in the opening of other parts of the country on the same plan as that which will be conducted in August.

There will be no doubt many disappointments. The idea is entertained that the Utah lands are very rich and extensive, and that they afford opportunities for many thousands of landless people to obtain farms and become independent. Some of these home-seekers will be able to acquire land that will be valuable, on the terms provided by the homestead law, but they will have to live upon them and pay for them at the price required. All who intend to make a trial in this direction will have to subscribe to the rules and regulations that have been issued from the Land Office Department.

These have been published in the Deseret News for the benefit of our numerous readers and particularly those who have made inquiries by letter concerning this matter. We are unable to answer the numerous communications which we have received, except in the manner referred to. The "News" has printed the proclamation of the President and the information that has been sent out from the Land Office at Washington, and directs the attention of inquirers to those documents for the information they desire. Let no one think he can obtain a piece of land on the Utah Reservation for nothing, or in any other way than that provided by law. There has been much misinformation published on this subject from various sources, and we hope that none of our people have been led astray thereby. They should avoid those land-sharks who prey upon the ignorance of the multitude, and the speculators who, after drawing a worthless piece of land, will seek to dispose of it for a valuable consideration on the claim that it is a very desirable piece of property which circumstances compel them to part with. People who obtain the right of entry on those lands must not do so for speculative purposes, but for the genuine object of acquiring homes under the land laws.

There are some parts of that domain that will make fine farms and grazing grounds, and those who obtain possession of them will be well rewarded for the expenditure of the purchase money, but we fear that there will be many persons with great expectations who will fall very short of realizing their dreams of prosperity. After the drawing is made, due diligence should be used to find out the value of the lands to be entered upon, before a final entry is made. Advice concerning these matters should be obtained from reliable sources, and not from the speculator and the deceiver.

WHICH IS IT?

Some of our contemporaries are congratulating the country because of the general "house-cleaning" that is now going on. We are told that there is no more graft, no more dishonesty, or thievery, in public life than there always has been; only, public conscience is more wide awake than before, and more cases of corruption, consequently, are brought to the light and dealt with.

This is the argument of the optimists, who contend, against the reports of the daily press and the criminal records, that the world is steadily growing morally better; only the chronicles are so much more complete, that sin seems to be increasing.

There is some danger in this presentation of the case. And this is, that the public conscience may be lulled to sleep by the soothing song, reciting our virtues. If the conviction can be established that the government is doing everything in its power to make the way of the transgressor hard, and that the citizens are faithfully supporting every honest effort in that direction,

the probability is that a feeling of self-satisfaction will prevent further earnest effort for purification. That sentiment will prove a shield for further wrong-doings. It is better to regard the situation from a less optimistic point of view, and feel the duty of further efforts, than to lie down and sleep, convinced that everything is as well as it can be expected to be.

The real question with which we are concerned is, not whether preceding generations were as bad as ours, but whether ours is as good as we, with our experience and our opportunities, could, and ought to be. If not, we are justly under condemnation. It is true that a sort of peaceful revolution has been going on lately, against dishonest methods in business, both private and public. But, is it as general as it ought to be? Is it directed against the root of the evil? Is it a wave that rises with the accidentally prevailing wind, roaring as it rolls against the shore, and then dies without having accomplished anything but lifting a few pieces of debris from the deep to the sand? Or is it the beginning of a national awakening to the guilt of graft, that calls for national repentance? Which is it?

HEAT AND SUNSPOTS.

As expected, the long heated wave through which the earth is passing, is blamed on sunspots. These phenomena are supposed to have a periodical maximum and minimum of about eleven years, and we are now passing through a maximum. Rev. Ira R. Hicks of St. Louis calls attention to this fact. He says a gigantic double "spot" has now appeared on the face of the sun. It is so large that it is visible to the "naked eye," which, however, must be protected by a smoked glass, if turned toward the blazing luminary in the sky. Mr. Hicks says that when he first saw the huge depression in the sun's surface it was on what we call the east limb of the sun. It is moving westward over the sun's surface. The sun is 900,000 miles in diameter, and this double spot is about 175,000 miles in area. It is claimed that this sun spot is one of the largest on record.

When the scientists first commenced to speculate on these solar phenomena, they seemed inclined to connect nearly every mundane peculiarity with them. Heat, and cold, famine, and pestilence, war, and even financial fluctuations were thought to be in some way due to solar spots. It was, therefore, to be expected that the coincidence of the present torrid wave and the sunspot maximum would again attract attention.

What the sunspots are, is not known for certain. The accepted theory now is that the sun is a vast, fiery, gaseous body, surrounded by an atmosphere of substances, such as iron, copper, and many others, volatilized by the intense heat. The outer portion of the sun, it is further supposed, radiates its heat, condenses, and sinks. The hotter matter in the interior rises to the surface. In this way currents are established. The descending currents, because consisting of cooled-off matter, are darker than the ascending currents. At times these currents form vast cyclones. The heated, up-rushing masses are then known as faculae, while the cooler, down-rushing matter appears as "spots." How this theory is to be reconciled to the periodicity of the spots is not clear, unless we accept the explanation of some astronomers, that the sun is thus affected by Mercury and Venus, on account of their nearness to the sun, and of Jupiter because of its enormous size. The New York World quotes weather chroniclers to the effect that in 1855 there were three blazing months which produced almost a famine in "garden truck." In 1864 New York had five hot summer weeks without rain. A June-July week of 1872 saw the mercury dancing almost constantly in the 90's—even jumping up 16 degrees in one day. July in 1876 brought two weeks of temperatures ranging, unofficially, from 90 degrees to 101. July 15 to 25, 1892, there was a ten-day heated term paralleling the present "spell" both in degree of hotness and in the spread of country which it covered. In 1901 a hot season culminated on July 2 in a heat-burst that cost 250 lives and prostrated 450 in New York alone. The mercury reached 99 degrees that last day.

On the other hand, in July, 1818, there was frost and ice in New York. There had been snow in June. Clearly, sunspots do not account for all these fluctuations between extremes.

IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The Springfield Republican copies a couple of extracts from a paper printed in the Philippine Islands, in which a strange story of outrage is told. From the paragraphs quoted it appears that the old reconcentration policy is revived in some districts, with the horrors that marked Spanish misrule. It appears that many of the people are driven away from their farms, and the children are left to shift for themselves. Many little tots are seen along the sea shore, gathering shell fish to sustain life. In the meantime, so the story goes, those of the middle class who hold some property, or are of noble birth, are called before the chief of police and he asks: "What do you want?" As the good townspeople are anxious for peace, they all plead for it. "Then," says the intemperate chief, "go out into the country and capture the outlaws." At this the despairing villagers, who cannot do the impossible, return to their foul pens.

The following instance is related as one of many: "Nicholas Gonzalez was brought before the chief constable and when ordered to set forth in pursuit of the outlaws, he refused to comply with the demand, saying: 'How can I go in pursuit of this kind of men, who as you know are at enmity with those who hold any property, since if I did so, as I own some, I should jeopardize it all. Also as I value my life I cannot act as you demand. Those who are directly responsible for this kind of trouble are the police.' A stinging blow was the reply this speech received, while Senor Gonzalez vainly protested, 'I will not submit to such treatment, since I am a man and not an animal!' He was beaten with knotted cords and thrown back into the dungeon."

If these stories are true, something is going on in the Philippines which the American public in general is not aware

of. Such acts of cruelty called down upon the head of Weyler the denunciation of the entire civilized world. They made the Philippines rise in revolt, and the revolutionists became martyrs. We hope the reports will be investigated, and justice done. Our country cannot afford to rule by such barbarous methods. It would be better not to rule at all than to attempt measures at which even savages must blush.

GONE TO EXTREMES.

Industrial conditions in New Zealand are, in many respects, considered good enough to be patterns to the rest of the world. But the enforcement of the laws seems to be carried to the extreme, at times, if that is possible. In an article in Public Opinion of July 22, Dr. Francis E. Clark tells a story of how the labor laws sometimes operate. He says:

"If you are in a barber's chair after the clock strikes one on Saturday, or whatever day of the week may be the legal half-holiday, you are liable to arrest and fine, as well as the barber who shaves you. If a poor dressmaker is seen with a light in her shop after 6 o'clock, the exposure herself to arrest in some parts of the country, however much her customers may need the dress or she may need the money. In the eye of the law every Chinaman (for there are a few Celestials still left in the larger cities) is a factory, and comes under the provisions of the 'factory laws.' If he is caught ironing a shirt out of house he is in some places fined or imprisoned without mercy. At one time, in some sections, house servants were obliged to take a half-holiday whether they wanted it or not, and were compelled to leave their master's premises, noisily voicing, unless actually prevented by sickness. Servants in America apparently do not need such legal compulsion to take their Thursday afternoon cut. A physician, of whom I know, after a long and arduous morning of calls upon patients, was driven home by his coachman, who threw him the reins as they arrived at his house door, saying: 'You will have to take the horse out yourself today, sir; this is my half-holiday, and I am not allowed to work any longer.' And the curious thing about the statement was that it was not the impudent upstart of a servant, but actually good law, for the servant and master would both have been liable to arrest and fine, if the coachman had unharnessed the horse."

An encouraging sign—cool drinks.

It is "sticky" weather, big "stickey," too.

This should be the hey day of the hot air artists.

One clap of thunder does not make a summer shower.

Changes in the Equitable Life are making a good many "has-beens."

In Salt Lake it is the open rather than the closed season for Elks.

A good many people must be burning the midnight oil, the nights are so hot.

Norway has left an independent card at the White House with an R. S. V. P. on it.

It is heat that now waves over the land of the free and the home of the brave.

New York's "smart set" isn't nearly so smart as the publishers of "Fads and Fancies."

The rate of assessment has been raised. And now the people will have to go to work to raise the money to meet the raise.

In trying to enforce the anti-pool selling law, Governor Folk is having the fight of his life. May he yet be able to say, "I have fought the good fight and won."

Mr. Almar Sato, of Baron Komura's suite, says that in the peace negotiations Japan will be guided by moderation. But it remains to be seen what the Japanese idea of moderation is.

"The world owes to every man a living, providing he has the industry and determination to collect it."—From a memorial address of the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew delivered at Washington. The account is balanced so far as the famous after-dinner-speaker is concerned.

An American has just purchased in London a rare edition of Shakespeare's "King Richard III." which contains, in five places, the signature of William Penn, probably that of Admiral Penn, the father of the founder of Pennsylvania. Writing his name so many times shows that he was handy with the pen.

The Porto Ricans are getting tired of being held in leading strings, and want Congress to give them more freedom, such as the appointment of officials by the governor of the island, to be confirmed by a local senate, which is also asked for. Success to them! Discontent and petitions are the forerunners of better government.

BATHING THE STREETS.

Mayor Collins' plan of bathing the streets and houses in the tenement house districts with cold water from the hydrants is an excellent one for those torrid days. It serves the same end as a shower from the clouds in a local and limited degree, and secures a sensible reduction of the heat stored in pavements and walls that would be giving forth all night. While the water supply is sufficient it could hardly be put to better use for the relief of people whose homes are not supplied with abundance of bathrooms.

GRATERS WILL CHUCKLE.

Rochester Post-Express.
It is, indeed, a sorry condition of affairs when a justice of the supreme court can bring discredit upon the whole body of the judiciary, incur the sharp criticism of the bar associations and the general public, and then escape official censure. We greatly fear that the result of this case will encourage other justices to depart from the narrow path the people expect them to tread, and we are sure that "graters" all over the country will chuckle with delight.

LAUNCHING A JAPANESE WARSHIP.

Boston Transcript.
It is certainly far more beautiful ceremony to let loose a flock of doves at the launching and naming of a battleship than to smash the bulky bottom

of the customary bottle of wine on its bows. The way the Japanese have of bespeaking good fortune for their navy and their faith in the omens has been fully justified. Considered in the light of that fact the ceremony bears a significance not attaching to the usual forms of warship christening. It may easily be seen that it is a preparation for having peace, though it must be fought for, while a deeper look into the meaning reveals that a humane nation prays first of all for peace, but neglects not the material means for preserving it.

A PROPHECY.

Providence Journal.
Mother Shipton's prophecy was long held to be a remarkable forecast, but it is now pointed out that Nahum some thousands of years ago outdid her in his vision of the modern automobile. In Nahum, II, 4 appear these words: "The chariots shall rage in the streets; they shall jostle one against another in the broad ways; they shall seem like torches; they shall run like the lightnings."

WHY IS IT?

Chicago Chronicle.
Everybody concedes that the farmer is the most independent man on earth, yet the tremendous growth of the chick proves pretty conclusively that for that kind of independence. On the contrary, the farm boy comes to the city, but the city boy does not go to the country—except for a vacation.

HAD DAYS FOR THE GRATERS.

Lowell Courier.
By the way, it is not inappropriate to observe that there has never been a time when the unjust were made much more uncomfortable than they are being made now. There is a sort of peaceful revolution going on, with public opinion unopposedly behind it, whereby the lax ethical standards rampant in business are getting severely raked. It will be interesting to see what comes of it. Meantime it is the one comforting feature of all this talk about graft in office and graft in business.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Character Builder for July is full of suggestions on physical and moral education. Some of the principal articles are: "Choice of Occupations and Professions," by Prof. J. M. Severn; "The Building of the Body," by Dr. Chandler; "Education of Young Women," by Dr. Jas. E. Russell; "Natural Methods of Treating Disease," "Children's Literature," by Ada B. Stevens, and "Health and Wealth," by Dr. E. C. Gowans.—The Human Culture Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.

The August number of Harper's Bazar has a most excellent list of contents. There are among the subjects to which space is accorded: "Feminism in Modern Music," James Huneker; "The Minister," a story, Annie Hamilton Donnell; "Midsummer Afternoon," Willis Boyd Allen; "The Mode in Art," part I, Kenyon Cox; "The Role of the Artist," a story, Beatrice Hanson; "The Debtor," a novel, Chester Earl; Mary E. Wilkins Freeman; "Coats and Wraps," "Outing Gowns for Summer," and "Simple Fashions," A. T. Ashmore; "Summer Visiting and Entertaining," Jane Calhoun; "Cold Dishes for Warm Days," Christine Terhune Herrick; "Old-fashioned Counterpanes," James W. Guthrie, "Editorial Comment," in "Jocular Verse," and "Books and Writers." Complete the number. There are also several fine poems. The illustrations are, as always, excellent.—Harper & Bros., Franklin Square, New York.

SALT LAKE THEATRE
CEO. D. PYPPE, MANAGER.
LAKE THEATRE CURTAINS

FRIDAY, JULY 28

AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

Something New, The Comedy You All Know.

Ezra Kendall

In His Lovable and Laughable Creation,

"WEATHER BEATEN BENSON"

WITH AN IDEAL LARLEBER & CO. CAST.

Prices—Night, 25c to \$1.50; Matinee—25c to \$1.00. Sale now on.

BARGAIN MATINEES
GRAND THEATRE
WED. and SAT. 10c & 20c
Denver Theatre Co., Props. and Mgrs.THE BITTNER CO.
JACK O' DIAMONDTonight, Friday and Saturday, Matinee Saturday at 2:30 p. m.
The Western Border Drama.

PRICES—Night, 10c, 20c, 30c; Matinee, 10c, 20c.

Next Week, "The Peace Makers" and "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."

Walker's Field
Main and 9th South.

Tonight and all the week,

PAIN'S

Last Days of
POMPEII

And Gorgeous \$100.00 Nightly Display of Pain's Manhattan Beach.

FIREWORKS
5 ACRES OF SCENERY.
300 PERFORMERS.

Thrilling and Inspiring and Vividly Realistic is the Celebration of Pompeii by Earthquakes and Volcano. Amphitheatre Seating 1500 People. EVERY NIGHT. 7:30 P. M. NIGHT. Admission, 50 Cents.

Z.C.M.I.

Special Price in all Departments.

Special Price in all Departments.

SEASONABLE SPECIALS!

Lawn Wrappers
HALF PRICE.50 dozen of them, white grounds with stripes and figures. Nice cool and pretty, choice patterns, all sizes.
\$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50 for 75c \$1.00 and \$1.25Lawn Kimonos
HALF PRICE.

These are full length, light ground lawn kimonos. We don't want to carry any over, therefore \$1.50, \$2.00 and up to \$3.00 kimonos for just half regular prices.

Three Handsome Gowns in White.

\$18.00 Gown made of very fine Brussels Net, very tastefully trimmed with Satin Ribbon and Lace. Waist has Bertha effect, skirt full with deep flounce. As desired, as can be. Today \$12.00

27.50 Gown of very fine Brussels Net, shirred yoke, tucked skirt, with ribbon, lace and embroidery artistically handled, makes this one of the swiftest of this season's costumes. Today \$18.75

30.00 Gown of very excellent quality. India Linon, elaborately embellished with lace, dainty embroidery and fine tucking. An exceedingly exquisite effect. Today \$20.00

\$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00
Waists, 75c

We want every woman and every girl who can wear a 32 or 34 size to know about these. A big shirtwaist bargain was never offered.

School Dresses
Ages 6 to 14, 25 per cent less

The girls will be going to school again soon. You can buy their dresses now at a great saving. Norfolk, Russian Houses, Sailors and Suspender effects, in percale, lawns, linens, ducks and fancy cotton weaves. Prices—75c to \$7.50 Less 25 per cent

UTAH'S GREATEST DEPARTMENT STORE.

Prescriptions Our Specialty!

We prepare them just as the Doctor writes, and with pure, fresh Drugs. Our prices are most reasonable.

WILLES-HORNE DRUG CO.,

No. 8 Main Street,
Deseret News Building,
"By the Monument."
Both Phones 374.
Pure Cold Soda Water.

"Peacock"

That means the best Coal in the market. A trial will convince. Always on hand.

Central Coal & Coke Co.,

"At the sign of the Peacock."
Phone 368. 81 So. Main St.

Tell Your Friends What You See

When you're away, and get a stock of stationery from us before you go, so that you will be prepared.

If you intend to write at all, you might as well do it on correct stationery, and we have it in every shade and style and price. Ruled and unruled tablets, paper in bulk at 40 cents the pound, and by the box from 25 cents up.

SCHRAMM'S

Where The Cars Stop.

The Great Prescription Drug Store.

BRIGHTON RESORT.

Up Among the Pines.

OPENS JUNE 25TH.

Both Phones No. 3. Murray exchange, for Particulars.

EDWARD L. BURTON,
BANK STOCKS,
SUGAR STOCKS.

And other High Grade Investments Bought and Sold.

JOHN C. CUTLER JR.,
INVESTMENT BANKER
(Established 1865.)

BANK AND SUGAR STOCKS. High Grade Investment Securities Bought and Sold.

Tel. 127-R. 30 Main Street.

SPECIAL BARGAINS!

CHILDREN'S FRENCH GINGHAM AND PERCALE DRESSES, from 5 to 12 years, worth from 75c to \$1.50, we offer for 50c to 80c.
MOTHERS' FRIEND BOYS' WAISTS, unlined, 35c
MOTHERS' FRIEND BOYS' WAISTS, unlined, 45c
LADIES' WHITE WAISTS HALF PRICE.
Bargains in Men's and Boys' soft front shirts and underwear.

Cutler Bros. Co., 36 Main Street.

THE UNITED STATES SMELTING COMPANY

Is now in the market for all kinds of lead and copper ores at PRICES FAVORABLE TO SHIPPERS.

Address all Communications to SALT LAKE, UTAH.

Consign all shipments as follows: United States Smelting Company, BINGHAM JUNCTION, UTAH.

When shipment is made please NOTIFY US PROMPTLY, and if PUBLIC SAMPLER is preferred DESIGNATE WHICH ONE; also designate ONE AS-BAYER.

ESTABLISHED 1864
F. Auerbach & Bro.

ONE PRICE TO ALL NEVER UNDERSOLD

WHY

You should patronize this store Friday.

BECAUSE

We'll offer the Grandest Specials ever placed on sale in Salt Lake.

From 9 a. m. till 5 p. m., every hour a different special, and

WITH EVERY DOLLAR PURCHASE GOES A TICKET TO SALT AIR FREE.

FOR ONE HOUR.

CLOAK DEPT. SPECIAL I

Friday, 9 to 10 a. m.

\$1.50 BLACK SATEN PETTICOATS 85c

"The Elite Make," cut very full, with a twelve inch accordion plaited flounce, all sizes, for one hour only 85c

FOR ONE HOUR.

NAINSOOK.

For infants, dresses, and ladies' undergarments, regular price, 20c a yard. One box containing 2.60

12 yards, at per box 2.60

One piece to customer.

FRIDAY, 3 to 4 O'CLOCK.

GINGHAM APRONS

AT 10c EACH.

SEEMS WONDERFUL DON'T IT? But we are giving wonderful values in these one hour sales, these are 30 dozen ladies' blue or brown checked gingham aprons in a splendid fast colored quality, worth 50c each, the sale price, 2 to 3 o'clock 10c

FOR ONE HOUR.

CLOAK DEPT. SPECIAL I

FRIDAY, 3 to 4 P. M.

\$1.50 LONG KIMONAS 63c

Made of fine lawn, fancy patterns, a bargain without precedent, for one hour only 63c

FOR ONE HOUR, from 4 to 5 o'clock, FRIDAY, 40 White Knotted Fringed

BED SPREADS.

Finely woven in elaborate designs, extra size, measure 52x82 inches, suitable for iron beds, elaborate worth \$2.00, for one hour, one to a customer, at each \$1.89