

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
Morace G. Whitney, Business ManagerSUBSCRIPTION PRICES
(In Advance)
One Year \$5.00
Six Months \$3.00
Three Months \$1.50
One Month \$0.50
Saturday Edition, Per Year \$2.00
Semi-Weekly, Per Year \$2.00NEW YORK OFFICE
In charge of H. P. Cummings, manager
Foreign Advertising from our Home Of-
fice, 112 Park Row Building, New YorkSAN FRANCISCO OFFICE
In charge of F. J. Cooper, 18 Geary St.Correspondence and other reading mat-
ter for publication should be addressed to
the EDITOR.
Address all business communications
and all remittances
THE DESERET NEWS
Salt Lake City, Utah.Entered at the Postoffice of Salt Lake
City as second class matter according to
the Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, MAY 9, 1905.

NO PLURAL MARRIAGES

Some time ago, when the agitation against the members of the Church stood at the boiling point, a rumor was set afloat by the agitators here that unlawful practices undoubtedly could be found among the Saints in the Hawaiian Islands, if their status were investigated. They had failed in their frantic efforts to find anything upon which to sustain their charges against the Church at home, and so they hoped to have more success abroad. The object of starting the rumor was only to keep the agitation up among that class of citizens who have been made to believe that they are doing God a service by speaking evil against the "Mormon" people.

The rumor, however, has been proved as void of foundation, as all the other stories and legends composed and circulated for the same purpose. According to a dispatch from Honolulu, the Federal grand jury has been investigating the report, and found that there is no evidence that polygamy was ever practiced in the Hawaiian Islands. The grand jury have so reported to Judge Dole. That settles the question, as far as the Islands are concerned.

The fact of the matter is that in the war upon the "Mormon" Church the weapons used have always been either falsehoods fabricated to order, or truth, so miserably distorted and caricatured as to be entirely impossible of recognition. It has been so from the beginning, and probably will be so until the final victory of truth over error.

ADVERTISE UTAH.

In all probability, the number of tourists to pass through Utah this summer will be very large, perhaps larger than at any previous season. The opening of the road to Los Angeles and the Portland Exposition are events that will attract travel this way. Many travelers will linger here by the roadside for a day or more, to become acquainted with conditions here, of which they have heard so many contradictory rumors.

It depends largely on the people of Utah whether these pilgrims shall have a correct impression of our State, or go away with false notions still further strengthened; whether they shall be made to see the many advantages here open to settlers and investors, or only mountains and prejudices, covered with the snow and frost of strife.

Utah has vast natural advantages. Its summer climate is unequalled. Its mineral wealth has barely been touched. It rests secure in the immense treasure vaults of the mountains, to be taken out by the industrious and skillful miner. Its agricultural possibilities are only beginning to be understood, as irrigation and a multitude of agricultural problems are being studied at the experimental farms, and the knowledge thus gained put to practical use. Our schools and higher institutions of learning rank among the first in the country; and nowhere, from Maine to California, can be found a more sober, industrious, God-fearing, patriotic and loyal people than here.

These facts should be pointed out and emphasized to the thousands of tourists who pass through our state. They should be made welcome here and feel the cordial hospitality of the people of Utah. The impression thus created will be the best advertisement for the State. It will be the very best investment from a business point of view, and it has the advantage of being the truth. Let us all utilize the opportunity of advertising our State as it is. If some are so short-sighted, or depraved, or so utterly devoid of all the sentiments that constitute patriotism, that they can find congenial engagement in nothing but vilification and ridicule, they must be left to pursue their own course. They can be ignored. Let the citizens of Utah whose interests are with the State pull together, and they will win. For, the natural and social advantages here are such that they commend themselves to the investigator, as soon as they are pointed out. They cannot be hidden by an opposition that clearly springs from the very lowest of motives.

FRIEDRICH VON SCHILLER.

The centennial anniversary of the death of the great German poet Schiller, which occurred on May 9, 1805, is being observed both in Europe and America, by orations, recitations of his poems, and performances of his dramas. Elaborate celebrations have been held in Berlin, in Marbach, where the poet was born in Stuttgart, and in Weimar, where he died. And in this country several presentations have already been given of scenes from

Don Carlos, Marie Stuart, Wallenstein, etc.

Schiller was a man of the people. His poetry was but an echo of the longings and the struggles of the masses, for liberty. He belongs to the people, and therefore the people love him. He was born in humble circumstances, Nov. 10, 1759, in the little town of Marbach, Wuertemberg, in a house that is now an object of interest. He was destined for the church, which proves that his early years, under his parents' care, must have been passed under religious influences. At the age of fourteen, however, he entered the military free academy, under the patronage of the Duke of Wuertemberg. This was a school in which all branches and nearly every profession were taught equally well. Becoming tired of theology, Schiller turned his attention to law, and then to surgery. He was graduated at the age of twenty-one as military surgeon, and received an appointment to a regiment in Stuttgart.

Shortly afterwards an event occurred which determined the future career of the poet. Schiller published a play he had written in his nineteenth year. It was a wild, extravagant poem, which afterwards was adapted for the stage. The duke was a veritable despot, and he forbade the poet "under pain of military imprisonment, either to write anything poetic, or to communicate the same to foreign persons." This was too much for Schiller. After due consideration and mental struggle, he concluded to leave the military service. He stole away one night, sacrificing everything for liberty. That was Schiller.

He was now virtually a fugitive. He suffered bodily and mentally for nearly a year, when he obtained an appointment as dramatic poet at the theater at Mannheim. From this hour he dedicated himself to the service of the public. Freedom is the constant theme of his gentle muse.

Carlyle says of him: "Schiller has no trace of vanity, scarcely of pride, even in its best sense, for the modest self-consciousness which characterizes genius is with him rather implied than openly expressed. He has no hatred, no anger, save against falsehood and baseness, where it may be called a holy anger."

A SCHOOL EXHIBITION.

A most delightful exhibition of school-children's work was admired yesterday in the Lafayette school building. Drawing, penmanship, modeling in clay, "sketching" all were illustrated, and the work was most creditable to teachers and pupils. A few days ago the exhibition was hardly thought of. There was, therefore, no time to prepare special exhibits for it, and the specimens so much admired were all selected from the everyday work of the school. This made the show all the more valuable. It is pleasant to contemplate the advancement in educational methods during the last 50 years, and the infinite care with which the education of children now is conducted, and that by the very best available talent. The results cannot but be satisfactory. Intellectual progress should be by giant strides in these latter days.

THE CHICAGO STRIKE.

The labor trouble in Chicago appears to be growing more intense, as the time passes without a satisfactory settlement. It is to be hoped that the inquiry about to be commenced will be the beginning of the end of the strike, since a prolongation of what amounts almost to private warfare, cannot be anything but detrimental to both sides engaged, as well as to the general public.

The strike at present does not seem to involve any labor question, properly speaking. It originated with some of the garment workers who struck in the interest of individual laborers. But that strike was settled. In the meantime the teamsters had struck in sympathy with the garment workers, and they continued the strike, after those who had commenced it had taken up their work again. This is one of the peculiar features that will be brought out by an investigation. The only question that seems to remain in the contest is whether laborers not belonging to any union, shall enjoy the right to earn a living in the employ of men who need them. The teamsters seem to have decided that they shall not, while the employers take an opposite view of the question.

In this country where every man is supposed to have equal rights with every other man to the pursuit of his lawful calling, it should not be difficult to arrive at a right and just decision. Union men have a right to refuse to work whenever they see fit to do so, but they have no right to say to the employers of workmen that others have no right to the work they have abandoned. Employers have no right to prevent the men who leave them from working for other employers. Nor have the laborers, who lay down their tools, the right to prevent others from completing the work.

The question might be left entirely with the two sides directly concerned, but the public is also interested, and for that reason it becomes the duty of the state to look into matters. The very purpose of government is to protect personal rights, life and property, and it must perform this duty. If labor troubles, or any other issues between different branches of society, assume such a character, as to become threatening, the government must interpose in the interest of peace and order.

Will the Chicago strike ever strike out?

Is Mae Wood any relation to May Wheat?

Dr. Gladden has had another fit. Poor man!

At any rate Mr. Hyde does not seek to hide himself.

Oyama is ready to throw the picket and cry, "All eyes open!"

Does the Secretary of War regard

those days he sat on the lid as halcyon days?

"The Love Letters of a Boss" should make boss reading.

Rejstevsky's and Togo's guns probably will speak as they pass by.

Secretary Hay is in Germany taking the baths. He is also taking notes.

A soft answer does not turn away the wrath of a striker towards a non-union man.

If Mr. Roosevelt would take an axe and go to the Mariposa grove he might kill a Grizzly Giant.

An Ohio man has been sent to the penitentiary for five years for stealing cash. This caps the climax of criminal justice.

The President bears the bears of Colorado no ill will; he bears the people of Colorado good will; and he bears the bears' skins with him.

Having just about finished Russia, Japan seems rather anxious to take on France, Russia's ally. It is wise to let well enough alone.

De Jeunqueres has located Rejstevsky in French territorial waters and told him not to stand upon the order of going but to go at once.

Two hundred dollars' reward for the capture of Pat Crowe for whom once was offered a reward of fifty thousand dollars. How are the mighty fallen!

This week New York is to have "open-air evangelism." Her pleasure-loving population will find it quite a change from open-air and roof-garden concerts.

It should be a condition precedent to letting Nan Patterson out on bail that she sign a bond not to lecture or write for the magazines or press. The public has had too much Nan already.

The Pittsburg Y. M. C. A. has barred from membership all persons engaged in the theatrical profession. It is easily accounted for. Pittsburg is the most blue laws ridden city in the United States.

GENERAL FITZBUGH LEE.

New York Evening Sun.
Fitzhugh Lee was not a great man, but he belonged to a fine American type. He will long be remembered for his honesty of purpose, his devotion to duty, and his fearlessness in the performance of it, his broadness of view, his warmth of heart, and an optimism which was proof against all reverses and disappointments. As a soldier he was overshadowed by the fame of his illustrious uncle, but he was brave to a fault and as a cavalry commander always distinguished himself. In public life after the war he was a respectable figure and a man whose example did much to allay sectional bitterness. Reconstruction was a matter of course with a man of such good sense and manly character, and he was as loyal to the Government to which he took the oath of allegiance as he had been to the State which he followed out of the Union because he was a Lee of Virginia.

Springfield Republican.
It is justly said that the Lee family of Virginia have never degenerated from the standard of their forbears. Gen. Lee's father was Admiral Sidney Smith Lee of the navy, and he himself was a lieutenant of cavalry in the United States army before the Civil war. He served on the western frontier to keep down the wild Indians of the Southwest, the Apaches and Comanches; and was back at West Point as instructor of cavalry tactics when the rebellion broke out. Then he resigned, and served afterward under Ewell and "Jeb" Stuart, and later became brigadier-general; and after Stuart's death became commander of the cavalry of the army of Virginia, with the rank of major-general. He was a gallant and efficient soldier, and won high praise.

Kansas City Star.
In an editorial shortly before the surrender of Appomattox the London Times remarked that the territories of the South were "too vast to be occupied." They might be penetrated in every direction, it continued, but it did not see how they were to be held or subdued. Undoubtedly this was the general opinion of Europe at the time and it was based on long experience. The breach between the North and South, it was argued, could never be closed by force. That these predictions did not come true was due in part, at least, to the magnanimity of such Southern leaders as Fitzhugh Lee. Like the greater Lee, his uncle, he accepted the situation resulting from the surrender of the army of Northern Virginia, and for the rest of his life did his part to re-establish the Union.

Anaconda Standard.
On both his father's and his mother's side Fitzhugh Lee came of illustrious Southern stock. A strong, sturdy, active Virginia boy, he inherited a taste for military life. Like Grant, his record in scholarship at West Point was not remarkably good, but he possessed in conspicuous degree the traits of a soldier notwithstanding, and his career as a confederate officer was brilliant.

Boston Transcript.
The old ex-Confederates are rapidly passing away. Their ranks are thinning fast. We cannot expect to see the valor and skill that once served the South turn themselves to the cause of the United States in war, but their sentiment is for the Union and we may be sure that their grandsons are sure recruits should an emergency arise. For this happy condition both sections are entitled to credit. The North for the magnanimity that made the lot of the defeated light, and the South for its appreciation of this magnanimity.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The May number of the North American Review has many articles of interest. Mr. Henry James contributes the second part of his series entitled "New England: an Autumn Impression." Sir Oliver Lodge discusses the question, "What is Life?" A review of the "Centenary of 'Don Quixote,'" Havelock Ellis outlines the career of Cervantes, and describes the conditions out of which the great Spanish classic arose. Adashi Kinnosuke forecasts "Japan's Probable Terms of Peace." Brigadier-General W. B. Carter, U. S. A., considers the "Humanitarian Questions Affecting the Visayan Islands." Louis Edlund contrasts "Losses on the Battlefield" today with those which occurred before the invention of the most modern implements of war. Dr. Louis Robinson in an entertaining article, entitled "An Ancient Reading of Finger Prints," discovers in the tiny ridges to be found upon the human finger a proof of man's alleged descent from simian ancestors. Henry A. Beers, professor of English literature in Yale

university, takes an optimistic view of "The English Drama of Today." The Rev. P. J. Hayes, chancellor of the Archdiocese of New York, gives a lucid exposition of the "Impediments to Marriage in the Catholic Church." The number closes with important communications throwing light upon World Politics, from London, St. Petersburg, Berlin and Washington.—New York.

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