

## 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 ..... \$2.00  
Six Months ..... 1.25  
Three Months ..... .75  
One Month ..... .25  
Sundays 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,  
312 Park Row Building, New York.CHICAGO OFFICE.  
In charge of F. J. Cooper, is George St.  
Address all business communications  
and all remittances.SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE.  
In charge of F. J. Cooper, is George St.  
Address all business communications  
and all remittances.Entered at the Postoffice of Salt Lake  
City as second class matter according to  
the Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, - APRIL 29, 1904.

## THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.

When President Roosevelt tomorrow, April 30, presses the button that starts the machinery at the St. Louis fair, and unfurls the flags on the buildings, he opens the greatest exposition ever held in the world. The Chicago fair of 1893 has been surpassed in area of grounds, number of buildings and completeness of exhibits. No previous show of the kind has attained such proportions.

And this is appropriate. At no time in the world's history, as far as the records go, has there been so much to exhibit as now. Industries are more developed than ever. Arts have attained a higher perfection. Wealth is more evenly distributed, all things considered, and the nations are closer together, through the increased facilities for international communication. An exposition embracing the entire world, would be a partial failure, unless it should be at least so much ahead of previous fairs as the world has advanced in the interval.

In addition to this, the event commemorated by this fair is one of the most important in American history. The treaty, signed on the 30th of April a hundred years ago between Napoleon and the American commissioners, was really a landmark in the world's history, as important and as prominent as the battle of Waterloo or Sedan. By it an "empire," larger than Great Britain, Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy combined, was transferred to this country. And Napoleon was well aware of what he was doing. He knew that he sold a piece of land which he would have lost sooner or later, and he said, after the transaction: "This strengthens forever the power of the United States. I have given England a rival who will some day take dominion of the sea."

No particular celebration was held when the transaction was consummated. We have waited a century to unfurl the flags to the wind, set off the sky-rockets, have the bands playing, and invite all the world to partake with us in the great year of jubilee. The importance of the Louisiana purchase is generally understood now. A century ago, only the most clear-sighted statesmen realized its value. And even they did only see the future as through a darkened glass.

## THE ROBERTS TESTIMONY.

The official report of the hearings before the committee on privileges and elections at its recent sitting, give a very different color to the testimony of several of the witnesses to that imparted in the synopsis sent over the wires. This is not surprising, as the questions propounded came from so many persons and the inquiry was so minute and protracted, that errors were almost sure to be made without intention to misrepresent. Even the official stenographer made occasional mistakes in names which, however, do not vitiate the sense of the evidence.

In a dispatch published by the Salt Lake papers about the evidence of B. H. Roberts, it was stated that:

"Mr. Taylor asked Roberts if he knew that Maggie Ship Roberts lived in a house where lived her divorced husband and two of his divorced wives."

"Mr. Roberts said he was aware of the fact."

This occasioned considerable comment and some doubt among persons who claimed to know about the affairs of the family mentioned. In the official report now at hand the following appears:

"Mr. Taylor. The place where she lived? Do you not know that her former husband, Doctor Ship, with a couple of his wives, lives there?"

"Mr. Roberts. No, sir; I do not."

"Mr. Taylor. I will put it in this form: You do not know whether Mrs. Maggie Ship Roberts for two or three or four years after the spring 1890, when you married her, lived in a house in which since that time her first husband and a couple of his wives have been living?"

"Mr. Roberts. No, sir; I do not know that."

It will be seen by comparison that the testimony given by Mr. Roberts on this point was exactly the reverse of that accorded to him in the press report. On the subject of the declaration of the Church concerning the requirement of high officials whose services are given to the Church, that they obtain permission before engaging in business or politics that would take them from their Church duties, Mr.

Roberts was not fully quoted and therefore we here insert an explanatory paragraph from the official report:

"It was unwilling at first to subscribe to that rule, for the reason that it had been charged in the prologue or preface to the Democratic declaration of principles that through that means they [the Church authorities] might seek to control the political affairs of the State. It was charged, I think, in speeches and in the papers, that they might give their consent, for instance, to one man to participate in politics and withhold it from another, or the people might be led to interpret their willingness to excuse one man from religious duties to mean that they favored both his nomination and his election, and in this way bring their influence to bear upon the politics of the State."

It was upon that point especially that I made my contest against them. In the course of several meetings with them for the purpose of discussing these matters, however, they satisfied me that it was not their intention to control the politics of the State, but they sought only the management of their own ecclesiastical affairs; and in consequence of being convinced that that was their purpose, I joined with them in signing the rule that hereafter men should not accept positions of any kind that would take them from the performance of their ecclesiastical duties without the consent of their superiors."

The testimony of Mr. Roberts as to his defeat on his first nomination for Congress and his election at his second nomination was so briefly given that a wrong impression was created. The idea obtained was that he lost in the first case because he did not subscribe to the Church rule mentioned, and succeeded at the next because he was in harmony with the Church, the inference being that the Church controlled in both instances. Therefore the following colloquy is quoted from the official report:

"Senator Bailey. You were defeated?"

"Mr. Roberts. I was defeated."

"Senator Bailey. You were on the regular Democratic ticket?"

"Mr. Roberts. Yes, sir."

"Senator Bailey. At that election the whole State ticket was chosen?"

"Mr. Roberts. No, sir; it was defeated."

"Senator Bailey. State officers were not chosen at that time?"

"Mr. Roberts. Yes, sir; State officers were nominated and elected, but the whole Democratic ticket was defeated."

"Senator Bailey. When you were next a candidate, were there any State officers elected at that time?"

"Mr. Roberts. I think the whole Democratic ticket was elected."

"Senator Bailey. So that, as a matter of fact, you shared the fate of your party on each occasion?"

"Mr. Roberts. On each occasion."

"Senator Bailey. And if there was any religious influence exerted, it was exerted against the whole party and not against the Democratic ticket?"

"Mr. Roberts. On each occasion."

"Mr. Roberts. I think that is right, and it might add some light to the matter if I were to say that in the matter of fact, I ran, I think it, as something over a thousand votes ahead of the Democratic ticket."

But Mr. Bailey, still imbued with the popular idea about "Church influence," returned to the charge, and endeavored to make it appear that if Mr. Roberts was not personally defeated or elected by the Church it was the party that failed or succeeded by its influence, as follows:

"Senator Bailey—I believe in your first election under the constitution the Republicans carried the legislature; in the next one the Democrats carried it, and probably in the next one the Republicans carried it?"

"Mr. Roberts—Yes, sir."

"Senator Bailey—I believe it is our time next."

"Mr. Roberts—I hope so, Senator."

"Senator Bailey—I am free to say that that condition, which had occurred to me, had been partially explained in my mind by the probability of church interference, and that whichever side prevailed was the side upon which the church cast its influence. That was the reason I wanted some explanation of the statements. I understand, of course, that it might happen without any fixed and definite political creed; they might veer from party to party; but it still appears to me that men might be a little more constant in their predilections, even if not in their convictions, than to change every election."

In the cross-examination, however, both these points were cleared up through questions put by Mr. Van Cott, as thus appears in the official report:

"Mr. Van Cott—Mr. Roberts, when the first election was held under the Utah State constitution were all of the State officers who were elected Republicans?"

"Mr. Roberts—All the Republican State officers were elected."

"Mr. Van Cott—Passing to the next election, in 1896, was that when the silver question was agitating the West?"

"Mr. Roberts—It was."

"Mr. Van Cott—And the Democrats carried that election?"

"Mr. Roberts—They did."

"Mr. Van Cott—And in 1898 the same?"

"Mr. Roberts—Yes, sir."

"Mr. Van Cott—In 1900 was the second State election?"

"Mr. Roberts—Yes, sir."

"Mr. Van Cott—And did the Republicans carry that election?"

"Mr. Roberts—They did."

"Mr. Van Cott—Have the State officers in Utah always been Republican?"

"Mr. Roberts—Always."

"Mr. Van Cott—With the exception of the legislature elected in 1896?"

"Mr. Roberts—Yes, sir."

"Mr. Van Cott—Do you understand, Mr. Roberts, that this rule as applied to the members of the church—that is, the high officials—has any different application than it would have as a rule that was promulgated by a railroad company to the effect that its employees shall not seek political preferment, and neglect their railroad duties?"

"Mr. Roberts—I understand that to be the exact basis of that rule."

It will be remembered by close readers of the testimony at the first hearing that among other bits of gossip related by Mr. E. B. Critchlow, he made this statement under oath:

"Senator Overman—Did he recant at all?"

"Mr. Critchlow—Yes, sir; as I have stated, there is no question about that. It is a matter of record that he did."

Senator Overman—How?

Mr. Critchlow—In the sermons of the apostles and leaders of the church explaining this manifesto matter, that he was for some six weeks prayed with and labored with by the apostles, and finally he stated he had a vision in which a number of his dead and gone ancestors came to him and he saw them in a state of—

Mr. Van Cott—Come?

Mr. Critchlow—No; he saw them lost and in perdition because of the fact that he could not go into the temple and be baptized to save their souls; and for the sake of his dead ancestors, and in order that he might enjoy the privileges of the Church and be baptized for them, he put himself in harmony with the apostles of the church.

The Chairman—Who is this Roberts?

Mr. Critchlow—Brigham H. Roberts.

Referring to that, Mr. Van Cott elicited the following from Mr. Roberts, which puts Mr. Critchlow in as bad a light as did his repetition of the silly and untruthful story as to revelations at Brigham City:

"Mr. Van Cott—Calling your attention to the time just previous to the signing of the rule in regard to politics and business, that you have mentioned, and which is found on page 168 of this record, did you at that time state to anyone that you changed your mind in regard to that matter on account of a vision which you had in which a number of your dead ancestors appeared before you?"

"Mr. Roberts—No, sir."

"Mr. Van Cott—Or anything like that?"

"Mr. Roberts—I had no such vision."

"Mr. Van Cott—Did you ever make a statement to that effect?"

"Mr. Roberts—To the effect that I had a vision?"

"Mr. Van Cott—Yes."

"Mr. Roberts—No, sir."

"Mr. Van Cott—Did you ever state it to E. B. Critchlow?"

"Mr. Roberts—No, sir."

"Mr. Taylor—On what page is that?"

"Mr. Van Cott—On page 615 of the record."

"Or did you ever say that you saw your ancestors lost in perdition and that they were not allowed to go through the temple and be baptized, etc.?"

"Mr. Roberts—I never made any such remark or statement."

These extracts are sufficient to put Mr. Roberts' testimony on the points touched upon fairly before our readers. In many respects the synopsis furnished by the Associated Press has been fair and succinct, and it was not to be expected that it would give anything more than the substance of the lengthy conversations that took place. We have quoted the foregoing portions of the official record so as to do justice to the witness and the attorney, and to clear the minds of many from misunderstanding.

## THE PANAMA WATERWAY.

The deeds of the Panama canal property, the archives, and all other papers and documents, have now been turned over to the United States, and arrangements made for the payment of the \$40,000,000 agreed upon as the purchase price. This closes a long chapter of financial disasters. A new era commences in the history of the Panama canal, one which should be marked by success in every respect. The enterprise has been associated with scandal and fraud, reckless expenditures, and ill-directed experiments. There can be no doubt that from now on it will be managed with economy and wisdom, and the result will be speedy completion of one of the greatest undertakings of our time. The length of the canal is about 45 miles, and the width from 250 to 500 feet at the top, 35 feet at the bottom, and the depth is 35 feet. There will be twin locks, each with a lift of from 41 to 45 feet. A dam one-quarter of a mile long and 200 feet wide at the bottom, must be constructed to control the waters of the Chagres river, and it will be necessary to sink caissons to a depth of 125 feet greater than was ever reached by the pneumatic process to secure a good foundation. It is calculated that new machinery to the value perhaps of \$10,000,000 must be purchased. Houses must be built for the thousands of laborers that will be employed, and the canal strip ought to be made as healthy as modern hygiene can make it, so as not to endanger, unnecessarily, the lives of the workmen. What can be done in this direction has been proved in Cuba and the Philippines. It all means further expenditures, but on the whole, the investment is one that future generations will draw immense benefit from. The work should now go on as rapidly as circumstances will permit. To find a waterway across the isthmus was the ambition of explorers for centuries. Engineering skill must now do what nature has, seemingly, neglected.

## The one in our SHOW WINDOW.

What is he doing?

Trying on clothes, so that you can see the excellent fit, Snap and Style. They have all the good points of a merchant tailored garment. They hold their Shape; and then think of the saving.

"Atterbury" Suits,  
\$20 to \$30.

**Liege's**  
61-63-65 Main Street.

## GRAND THEATRE

JONES & HAMMER, Mgrs.  
PRICES: Night—25c, 50c, 75c.  
Matinee—25c.

Tonight and Tomorrow Night.  
Matinee Saturday, 2:15 p.m.

ELLEFFORD STOCK CO. in  
"A WOMAN'S SACRIFICE."

NEXT ATTRACTION:  
"New York Day by Day."

SALT LAKE THEATRE  
GEORGE D. PYPHER, MANAGER.  
LAKE THEATRE  
TONIGHT LAST TIME!

JULES MURRY PRESENTS  
AMERICA'S GREATEST ACTRESS

**Rose Coghlan**  
In a Splendid Production of

"The Greatest Thing  
In The World."

Prices—\$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c.

NEXT ATTRACTION—"Our New Minister" will be here next Tuesday and Wednesday. Don't let the children miss him Wednesday at 2. 25c to all under 12.

**Nasal CATARRH**  
In all its stages.  
Ely's Cream Balm  
changes, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Drug-gists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents.

ELY BROTHERS, 94 Warren Street, New York.

What a splendid political boss Game Warden Sharp would make! Just see what perfect control he has over the small fry.

The Vladivostok squadron has been

out scouting. Evidently it scouts the idea that it is afraid of the Japanese fleet.

Because John D. Rockefeller employs little girls as caddies on his Lakewood golf links he should not be regarded as a cad.

Rear Admiral Yeszen's name looks so much like that of a Japanese that it may account for his success in sinking the Kinshiu Maru. Or, is it a Russianized form of the familiar "Jensen?"

It would be a distinguished compliment to the Peace congress if Russia and Japan would proclaim a cessation of hostilities during the sessions.

President Roosevelt may not regard Dr. Crum as the most desirable companion for a walk, but the way he stands by him is remarkable.

The members of the Fifty-eighth Congress are patriots in very deed, for they have adjourned early when they might have gone on all summer.

A Port Arthur dispatch says that a Japanese 12-inch shell exploded in the yard of G. N. Stoessell's house outside Port Arthur. It broke a rooster's leg. Here is something for the Russians to crow over.

"Probably the great majority of people look upon the government of Russia as a sort of despotism, where the common people undergo great oppression and hardship; but still the Czar seems to have no trouble in getting any number of devoted and enthusiastic soldiers to enter upon the most arduous and dangerous campaigns," says the Cincinnati Enquirer. Does not the Enquirer know that in despotic countries, the "devoted and enthusiastic" subjects have no choice in the matter. When drafted, they will have to go to the army or to prison. There is not much patriotism in evidence under the circumstances.

## Seen The Man?

The one in our SHOW WINDOW.

What is he doing?

Trying on clothes, so that you can see the excellent fit, Snap and Style. They have all the good points of a merchant tailored garment. They hold their Shape; and then think of the saving.

"Atterbury" Suits,  
\$20 to \$30.

**Liege's**  
61-63-65 Main Street.

## GRAND THEATRE

JONES & HAMMER, Mgrs.  
PRICES: Night—25c, 50c, 75c.  
Matinee—25c.

Tonight and Tomorrow Night.  
Matinee Saturday, 2:15 p.m.

ELLEFFORD STOCK CO. in  
"A WOMAN'S SACRIFICE."

NEXT ATTRACTION:  
"New York Day by Day."

SALT LAKE THEATRE  
GEORGE D. PYPHER, MANAGER.  
LAKE THEATRE  
TONIGHT LAST TIME!

JULES MURRY PRESENTS  
AMERICA'S GREATEST ACTRESS

**Rose Coghlan**  
In a Splendid Production of

"The Greatest Thing  
In The World."

Prices—\$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c.

NEXT ATTRACTION—"Our New Minister" will be here next Tuesday and Wednesday. Don't let the children miss him Wednesday at 2. 25c to all under 12.

**Nasal CATARRH**  
In all its stages.  
Ely's Cream Balm  
changes, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Drug-gists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents.

ELY BROTHERS, 94 Warren Street, New York.

What a splendid political boss Game Warden Sharp would make! Just see what perfect control he has over the small fry.

The Vladivostok squadron has been

Utah's Greatest Department Store

EVERYTHING AT HONEST PRICES

Y. O. T. EDGER, S. H. HANFORD

## Many Little Notions



At Very Little Prices.

A regular harvesting bee for busy women. All the little things that go to make up the dainty summer costume at such saucy little prices it seems just like giving them away.

Fine new line of CUSHION COVERS just received in the Art Department.

## Mr. Rubin Goldmark,

of New York, one of the greatest Wagnerian lecturers and interpreters, will give a series of

## LECTURE RECITALS

—Die Walkure, Siegfried, Gotterdammerung, and Die Meistersinger von Nuernberg—at Unity Hall, 140 Second East Street, on May 3, 5, 6 and 7, at 8 p.m. Course tickets \$1.50, single tickets 50 cents.

## THE MOORE SHOE CO.,

258 S. Main St.,

Have just received a new lot of

**\$3.50**

SHOES FOR MEN.

The Shoes that won't wear out, made in vici kid and box calf.

These are the Shoes we sell you with every confidence and a genuine guarantee.

Sign of THE BIG SHOE.

What are you going to do about it? Suppose these storms keep up for the next six weeks. You may as well have a little coal on hand. Order it now.

## Bamberger

161 Meigs St.  
Telephone 2000.

Brokerage House of  
**JOHN C. CUTLER, JR.,**  
(Established 1893)

Investment  
Bank and Sugar Stocks,  
Commercial Stocks and Bonds,  
Bought and Sold.

TEL. 127-S. 36 MAIN ST.

**EDWARD L. BURTON**  
11 E. First South St. Phone 277.

**BANK STOCKS, SUGAR STOCKS**  
And Other High Grade Investments  
Fought and Sold.

## A World's Fair Amulet Free!

A beautiful amulet, perfumed with violet, having a design of the Fine Arts Building at the St. Louis Fair, and hung on a red, white and blue ribbon will be given

## TO EVERY LADY

making a purchase amounting to 50 cents or over on Saturday, April 30th, the opening day of the great fair. See this handsome souvenir in our east window, the only place in town where you can see them.

FREE. SATURDAY ONLY. FREE.

**SCHRAMM'S** Where the Cars Stop.

## CAINE &amp; HOOPER CO.

GENERAL INSURANCE,

Rooms 17-18 Hooper Building, - - - - Salt Lake City

Annual statement, for the Year ending December 31, 1903, of the condition of the

Liverpool and London and  
Globe Insurance Company.

The name and location of the company, Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, Liverpool, England.

Name of Resident Secretary of Chicago Branch, William S. Warren.

The amount of its statutory deposit is ..... \$200,000.00

The amount of its assets is ..... 12,065,015.50

The amount of its liabilities (including capital) is ..... 6,806,376.15

The amount of its income during the preceding calendar year ..... 7,258,372.56

The amount of its expenditures during the preceding calendar year ..... 6,249,248.54

The amount of losses paid during the preceding calendar year ..... 3,476,815.10

The amount of risks written during the year ..... 995,384,801.00

The amount of risks in force at the end of the year ..... 668,527,012.00

State of Utah, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.

I, James T. Hammond, Secretary of State of the State of Utah, do hereby certify that the above named insurance company has filed in my office a detailed statement of its condition, from which the foregoing statement has been prepared, and that the said company has in all other respects complied with the laws of the State relating to insurance.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the state of Utah this 18th day of February, A. D. 1904.

(Seal) J. T. HAMMOND, Secretary of State.

(Seal) J. T. HAMMOND, Secretary of State.

(Seal) J. T. HAMMOND, Secretary of State.

(Seal) J. T. HAMMOND, Secretary of State.

(Seal) J. T. HAMMOND, Secretary of State.

(Seal) J. T. HAMMOND, Secretary of State.

(Seal) J. T. HAMMOND, Secretary of State.

(Seal) J. T. HAMMOND, Secretary of State.

(Seal) J. T. HAMMOND, Secretary of State.

(Seal) J. T. HAMMOND, Secretary of State.

(Seal) J. T. HAMMOND, Secretary of State.

(Seal) J. T. HAMMOND, Secretary of State.

(Seal) J. T. HAMMOND, Secretary of State.