FIFTIETH YEAR

PART 2

THE

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1900, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

EXERCISES AT SALTAIR.

Inniversary of Brigham Young's Birth Celebrated at the Lake.

GREAT PIONEER EULOGIZED

poquent Addresses by Friends and amirers of the Man Whose Genius is Stamped Throughout the World.

The exercises at Saltair which conand the celebration of the day, were y interesting. There were enough of simmediate family of the great man, have made a considerable crowd, and net they were joined by the friends sisomirers of their illustrious progenor, the crowd was large indeed.

The day was very fine with the exion of a short shower and wind um late in the afternoon. About 3 lick the crowd gathered about the mestra stand on the dancing floor to arthe program, which was opened by readilion of "America" by Christen-readily of "America" by Christen-readily of the invocation was offered observed the Brimball of Provo, which is followed by "A Tickler" from the barrs

d J. H. Paul then delivered the alsg address, on "Brigham Young Ploneer." He spoke of President is birth and parentage, and birth and parentage, and pon those sterling qualities of er which forced him to the top purney across the plains, and the rejous organizing power and fore-iedness of the great leader were d in an eloquent manner. Brig-Toung, said the speaker, was a the tried to live at peace with all s Lizzie Thomas Edwards followed

the charm of the effect; it was photo-graphed upon his brain, and every fu-ture effort was more or less impregnat-ed with the idea. Just so with histori-ans. It is impossible to judge except by comparisons, and these comparisons are furnished by the education of individ-ual opinion. Abstractions-however a very beautiful rendition of "Il acco." Hon. Thomas Fitch then ed a splendid address, which is

well they may serve the purposes of philosophy-are not to be thought of in history; men will paint according to their light. is concluding number on the pro-maga a solo by Miss Mary Young, bried in the sweet style which is acteristic of her. Apostle John by Smith pronounced the benedic-ACCORDING TO HIS LIGHT.

anquet had been prepared for the banquet had been prepared for the by and a few prominent officials of Church, among them being Presi-Snow, President George Q. Can-President Joseph F. Smith, Presi-Angus M. Cannon, Bishop H. B. rea, President David McKenzle er families

order of the evening was danc-the most prominent feature of was a fancy dance by Miss La as Snow, a child about 10 years said A great New England orator once The dance was executed with ful grace and beauty for one so

that there is but one God and Mahomet is His prophet, and those who are now in the youth of their old age can recall the days when any seet of the Christian church would have expelled from its membership any one who dared to doubt the literal iruth of the story of the sun's obedience to Joshua, or the narrative of the muscular exploits of Fampson, or the tale of the solourn of Jonah in the interior o fithe whale, or the absolute verity of any of the numerous allegor-les of the Divine philosophy. FAITH OF THE PEOPLE. that there is but one God and brave and prophetic messages inspiring them even as Napoleon inspired his troops when he said, "Soldiers, fr. m the heights of yonder pyramids forty cen-turies look down upon you." The fo-liaged avenues and gardened palaces of the capital of Utah-the most beautiful the capital of Utah-the most beautiful city in the United States-were planned and planted under the direction of Brigham Young, and this magnificent pavillion-unrivalled in Europe or America-where the ozone of mountain heights mingles with the sweet salt breath of an inland sea is no offencies breath of an inland sea is an offspring of his policy of improving every natural advantage of Utah.

A FRIEND OF EDUCATION.

The faith of the Latter-day Saints with polygamy eliminated differs but ittle in spirit or in detail from any evangelical creed. Its fallowers accept the ten messages of the thunder as the origin of all law for human govern-meni, they sit reverently at the feet of the crucified Christ, and their belief in the revelations of their Prophets is as reasonable as many features of the President Young was an ardent and President Young was an ardent and persistent advocate and helper of the cause of education. He was an archi-tect of States as of temples, and in the erection of both he provided for the future. He knew that no edifice, whe-ther of character or of granite, can be erected without a solid foundation, and that the education of the school room is the foundation of the House of Life. Upon it we build the structure that never is completed on earth; the struc-ture whose building must continue up-ward until we carry its summit beyond as reasonable as many features of the Indeed the logicians, the skeptics and the theologians may all suggest that if revelation from God to man be a truth at all why should it have ceased nineteen hundred years ago? Why should it not have continued until the present time through such inspired ones as might be selected by the Alture whose building must continue up-ward until we carry its summit beyond the reach of human vision. The educa-tion of the school house is but the pre-parative, preliminary of the greater education of the world. All our lives we gather knowledge not merely from books, but from events, from men, from Nature and her infinite tultions, from humanity and its illimitable lessons, from the act toiling under her burdens. mighty as batteries to receive and in-terpret His message to mankind? An effort-should effort be anywhere made-to now place the people of Utah under a cloud because of their theo-logical idiosyncracles will fail-utterly. The world is moving into the new cenfrom the ant toiling under her burdens, and from the feeble pulse of the new-born infant up to the rush of Uranus around the universe. The chief value of school education is that by it we learn how to learn. Our habits of observa-tion of memory and of reflection are The world is moving into the new cen-tury. It has left behind it the rusted and the wrecks of the pillories in which the Parlians tortured the Quakers, and the Parlians tortured the Quakers, and how to learn. Our habits of observa-tion, of memory and of reflection are strengthened and trained. We are thereby better fitted for the race and the battle, and whatever may be the case in the other life, yet in this life race generally is to the swift and the battle to the strong, the proverb to the contrary notwithstanding. it is remembering that the Redeemer Himself said, "In my Father's house are many mansions." Not one but re many mansions." Not one but nany-many creds, many faiths, many eligions, and none of them in which ruth and honesty and usefulness are

TAUGHT HIGH AIMS.

Under President Young's direction education of children extended to morals and manners as well as music and mathematics. The boys in Zion's schools did not smoke elgarettes dur-ing recess. Slander and malicious goshis having been accustomed to make his earliest sketches under the light which fell from the aperture in the roof of his father's mill. He never outlived the charm of the effect; it was photo-graphed upon his brais, and every fusip were strangers in the homes of Utah, and there was ever a single standard of morality for men and wo-men. The head of the Latter-day Saints advised his young people to aim high, and make a point of reaching their aim, and if they fell below it to go at it again with redoubled zeal, for he knew that high and inflexible purpose is truth upon a cycle, swift, silent, and sure to get there.

In private conversation as in public speech President Young's words were apt and to the point, and he abounded in homely and forceful metaphors. Said he, in my presence, to a young man who sought his counsel: "No man can who sought his counsel: "No man can make it rain, but any man can keep his platter right side 'm, so as to get some of it when it does rain." To another he remarked: "Be sure there is something you can do thoroughly well, and it is your business to find out what that something is. Don't fritter Brigham Young lived according to his light, and no prophet, priest or seer in all history was more sincere than he in believing that the light came from above. His spiritual and material systems were both engraftures upon a Puritan tree. He was a Vermont Per-icles, an American Cromwell, a western Columbus; but he was above all the very incarnation of the Puritan idea. what that something is. Don't littler away your time by attempting the im-possible. Remember that genius is of-ten judgement." The enthusiastic Methodist brother who was haunted lay and night by the letters "G. P. C. believed that it was a divine call 30 Preach Christ." But, after his congregation, he concluded that the letters really meant "go plant corn."

and encouraging his band, and with you in the name of Jesus Christ, it is and beautiful homes, their palaces of as good as ever I could ask for. I say unto you, magnify the laws. There is no law in the United States or in the Constitution but I am ready to make honorabie.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S LOYALTY.

The loyalty which Brigham Young proclaimed in those early days, he maintained unto the end. In 1872, when his liberty and his life were menaced by those who were using the forms of law to compass their designs, there were some among his own people who were some among his own people who advised resistance, and some who ad-vised flight, but he promptly rebuked all such counsel. He held his American citizenship as among the most valued of his possessions. Once, when it was learned that an indictment for a non-ballable comes had hear found against learned that an indictment for a non-ballable crime had been found against him by a picked and packed grand jury, and that he would soon be ar-rested and probably incarcerated at Camp Douglas, a prominent member of his Church said to him in my pres-ence: "President Young, remember the fate of Joseph Smith. Do not place your-self in the power of mercless enemies. rate of Joseph Smith. Do not place your-self in the power of mercliese enemies. From this room the road is open to you unto a safe retreat in the moun-tains of Mexico, and there are not enough deputy marshals or troops in Utah to overtake or capture you." The grand old man arose, and outstretched grand old man arose, and outstretched his arm with that gesture of mingled patience and power which the artist has presented in his statue, and exclaimed: "No, brethren, there is no road open for me in which to travel as a fugitive from my people or my country. I will ment these false accusers face to face and defend myself to the uttermost The Supreme Court of the United States will give us justice, and God will net desert me." "The industrial strength of Utah has

ever been in the system of co-operative labor which owes its origin, or at least its Introduction here to the advice and efforts of Brigham Young. Co-operation has given us irrigating ditches and woolen mills and sugar factories, and its extension to many branches of in-dustry now untouched will make of Utah a great and prosperous manufac-turing State. In the near future we will export but little raw material, for silk, and wool, and leather, and iron, and copper, and lead, and all the varied products of field, mine, and orchard will be woven and some and smulted and be woven and spun, and smelted, and hammered into their ultimate forms of use in our own factories and foundries.

UTAH'S RESOURCES.

I speak of raw material, but in truth the term is in most instances a mis-nomer. The ore in the depths of the undiscovered mine, the tree in the heart of the unsurveyed forest, the ofl in the tissues of the whale swimming in the Arctic seas-these are raw material. Arctic seas—these are raw material. The laborer comes attended by his slaves, steam and electricity—giants with sinews of steel and lives drawn from the fire and the cataract, and with alert brain guiding trained mus-cles and deft fingers, he changes na-ture's crude forms and forces into the values of civilization. Labor gathers the flaces and whitens them in steam. the fleeces and whitens them in steam-ing vats and with humming spindles and shifting shuttles transforms them into a thousand articles of use and beauty. Labor descends into the carth's caverns, and hoists the tawny ore, and seethes it in baths of fire, and rolls and hammers and tempers it into ponderous rall or glittering blade. Labor lays

art and industry and trade, their trolley cars propeiled by prisoned wa-terfalls—all lived in the brain of Brigham Young when—52 years ago—he looked from the summit of Big Moun-tain upon the Salt Lake valley, and exclaimed: "Enough, this is the right place, drive on."

DESERET EVENING NEWS. 91016

INDIVIDUALS AND EPOCHS.

As with the thought of an individual so with the thought of an epoch. It moves in pulses and impulses, and in no period of the world's history has there been such rapid evolution in the thought and action of mankind as in the period through which we are pass-ing. The path of the latter years has been rendered luminous with achieve-ments in knowledge, in philosophy, in invention, in science and in the arts, and it is lined with fetters which have been broken from the bodies and souls of men. What contributions and added to literature, to art, to science, to oratory, to music, to invention, to statemanship, to arms, to philanthropy? What immortal deeds to heroism? What glories to nations? And what shall we say of the errors that science has dissipated with lens and cruicible? has dissipated with lens and cruicible? Of the rights that have been estab-lished? Of the wrongs that have been redressed? Of the struggles and sac-rifices and successes of humanity in field and forum? Of the moral growths under impetus of which na-tions have been lifted to higher planes of thought and action?

THE OLD AND THE NEW

The age through which we have passed is but the herald of the age upon which we are entering. The pioneers have broken the path, it is for you, ch, young men and women of to-day, to follow. It is for you to lay check upon the wrong, to give encour-agement and direction to the right, to place all your resources under contri-bution, to develop the possibilities within you, to train your hands to the mag-netic needle of self-government, to broaden your mantle of charity, to strengthen your discernment of error, to teach yourselves self-restraint and self-control.

PATIENCE AND VIRTUE.

The lesson that may be drawn from the life which we honor this day is that it is best to be patient, to be wise, to be strong, to be brave, to be hopeful, and—above all--to be good. Virtue is surely its own reward. It'may be that in our earth life it is converting the In our earth-life it is sometimes the only reward that virtue ever receives, yet it is a reward nevertheless. I am neither sage, moralist, nor preacher, but I have found in a life that has mainly been one of toil and battle, that mainly been one of toil and battle, that the success or gratification which comes from disregard of the higher and better impules of the soul is always uncom-pensating. Such fruit will ever be Dead Sea apples—ashes and dust. The sweet-est and best of life is in the remem-brance of the evil impulse that was not followed, of the invitation to wrong-doing that was rejected, of the selfish suggestion in whose face conscience suggestion in whose face conscience closed the door.

It is better as we step forward to our places in life always to choose the loft-lest planes, always to listen to the bogie calls from the heights, always to let the line of our vision be above the horizon, always to let our motto be ad ustrae-to the sturs.

Upon the marble column at Rome,

as the service has been interrupted for more than four months. The government has issued comprehensive regulations regarding the quar-hensive regulations regarding the quar-nntining of vessels arriving at Gulf or Pacific coast points with bubonio plague. It is especially directed that every effort must be made to kill rats or mice on board vessels arriving from infected posts. infected sorts. Gen. John B. Frisbie, a veteran rail-

road and steamship man and now a large mine owner, has bought a ranch in the valley of Mexico for \$150,000. He is one of the oldest members of the American colony and for many years was the local representative of C. P. Huntington Huntington.

Cotton manufacturing here has been prosperous, but there are some signs that the mills are overloaded with stock, especially of the coarser and commoner grades, and experts differ re-garding the means of stimulating busiperson for means of simulating busi-ness. Some arge that the mills under-take the manufacture of finer grades of cotton textiles, such as are now imported from Europe, while other ex-perts say that the quantity is, now in-sufficient to keep the mills employed. Many capitalian grashed into the cottom Many capitalists rushed into the cotton manufacturing business destitute of all technical knowledge, imagining in would prove an inexhaustible mine of profit. The better conducted mills however, continue to do well, and dividends are such as would be considered

dends are such as would be considered excellent abroad. The project of Baltimore parties to establish a trust company here has been favorably received. Local applications

for stock are now being made. The superior board of health is de-termined to bring about the observance of stringent regulations regarding vac-cination. Smallpox is the chief cause of stringent revalutions regarding the clination. Smallpox is the chief cause of the slow growth of the native popu-lation, owing to the apathy of the In-dians regarding that disease.

WALKER TO BRYAN.

Democrat Writes to Democrat of Democratic Hopes.

New York, June 2 .- John Briaben Walker, according to the New York World, has written a letter upon the issues of the campaign to William Jennings Bryan.

The letter is dated at Mr. Walker's home at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., and is as follows:

"Upon every hand the next presidential election is regarded as likely to be the most important in the history of the Republic. The question which will the Republic. The question which will be uppermost is not simply a question of good or bad legislation but the final-ity: 'Shall the Republic give place to a form of government which will be the equivalent of a monarchy or worse? Shall democratic forms of government be replaced by the rule of the few unscrupulous men who have no regard for the general welfare nor love of republican institutions?' "With the Democratic party alone

"With the Democratic party alone the hope of rescue remains. The man who by his error of judgment makes the success of that party impossible may be responsible for the downfall of the Republic. The Democratic party represents all that there is in concrete form of annosition to the dagserous form of opposition to the dangerous state of affairs which now threatens; upon it depends the preservation of re-publican institutions. To succeed it

STOLE AMERICAN OFFICIAL MAIL.

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Costa Rican Episode that May Cause International Trouble.

POST OFFICE BOX BROKEN.

Supposed Part of a Scheme of Costa Ricans to Find a Cause of Offense Against the United States,

(Early Dispatches.)

Chicago, June 2 .- A special to the Tribune from New Orleans, La., says: Startling news comes from Costa Rica. The correspondent of a New Orleans paper, writing from Port Limon under date of May 26, sends news of a serious nature, which may result in an international episode. On the night of May 21 the postoffice box of U.S. Minister Merry, in the postoffice of San Jose, was broken open and the letters therein syclen

The theft caused a sensation. Minister Merry discovered that there were several important letters in the box, one of particular interest being from Consul Davidson at Managua, Nic. The fact that this letter was among those stelen furnished in all probability the clew to the thieves. Ever since the settiment of the trouble between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, in which the United States officiated as mediator, there has been considerable feeling against this country because of alleged favoritism shown to Nicaragua. It is thought that the rilling of the postoffice box was done by the agents of the party who disbelieve in the sincerity of this country, and who stole the letter from Managua to get proof of their suspicions,

Minister Merry has complained to tao Costa Rican government. The author .thes of that ecuntry disavow all responsibility for the orime and have started an investigation to discover the thieves.

Consul Sorsby, the United States rep. resentative at Greytown, is now on his way to this country and will probably bring the official report of the affair.

New York is Healthy.

New York, June 2.-Dr. A. H. Doty,

Mr. Fitch's Speech.

friends, the man whose birth we wrate and whose memory aday was known to me th the report of others but with timacy born of the relation of and client, an intimacy which pened into a friendship which rd until he passed into the bequarter of a century has gone a bade me farewell with a bless. ch, although not of his creed, I of scorn, yet his vital and vigorseems as if it were here throbbing with life and strong

such perceptions as these of the ed existence of those who have yed on that-without help from theologians, and with france from the greater dogmas plists-come to us at times, and the an intuition that is higher are convinced that is not rounded with a that it does not moulder to ashes dark house or perish in the incinflame, but that it goes out to of effort, to grander to worlds before which d shall pale as a star pales in

the of the morning. The time nor place to speak In criticism or in defense of the sus faith in which and by which am Young lived and died, nor of cultar tenet of that faith which the animosity and inspired the of the religious and poworld of America.

DISAPPOINTED CRUSADERS.

tit may not be unfitting to remark ion that while "the Lord "hom he chasteneth," it oppens that the chastened on lately reciprocate the af-History is filled with examples have accepted in good of defeat on the batballot box, or in the who yet have not has-ind reward those who, had "despitefully used the prejudice that has nd kept alive in the east ple of Utah has resulted selfish obstinacy of a Saints who have preto their own opini of their people; but it also from the unphiloso-hrness of some of those y conducted the cam-Utah's peculiar instituof themselves with the of their victory. I fear olntment and anger of gentlemen at not receivard for their efforts may them to inconsiderately the people of Utab have od faith the results an against polygamy be-ation of the crusaders to been included among

prrect all this. It will I who study the situation unlice that the practice of age is at an end, and the of the misinformed ate when this utter extinction sapparent to the world.

QUESTION OF BELIEF.

disappear all that is obthe religion of the Lat-and the people of Utah be subject to criticism their domestic relations. forld has reached the conthe will of man cannot train, and that it is not riest or philosopher to sit in n any faith in the hererestrains the evil passions purposes of manking, onment, education, all fashion our beliefs and The profoundest intellects at accept the teachings of Confucius, or of Zoroaster. GILTH and statesmen proclaim

What the Puritans gave the world was not thought, but action Europe had ideas but she was letting "I dare not wait upon I would

FAITH OF THE PEOPLE,

reed of Christendom.

ot virtues.

Yet it may not be denied that reli-

glous and partisan prejudices have still much to do in making up history. As with the painter the historian selects

different standpoints, and sketches un

der different angles of light. The great success of Rembrandt's pictures is said to have grown out of the accident of

Puritans with native pluck launched out into the deep sea. Men who called themselves thinkers had been crawling along the Mediterranean from headland to headland in their timidity; the Pilgrims launched boldly out into the At-tic and trusted God. The Pilgrim spirit was not confined to any religion or race. Lord Bacon was a Puritan in spirit, for Lord Bacon was a Puritan in spirit, for as he takes his proud march down the centuries he may lay one hand on the steam engine and the other on the dy-namo, and say, "These are mine, for I taught you how to invent." Columbus was imbued with the Puritan spirit when he made the historic reply to his removated into divert. remonstrating first officer-

"What shall I say, great captain, say, If we sight naught but sea at dawn? Why you shall say at break of day, Sail on, sail on, sail on and on."

Brigham Young, like his Athenian prototype, was formative in his ideas. He was a masculine man. He was instinctively an architect-a builder-a He loved to plan houses, to creator, organize industries, to provide for the erection of mills and factories. The overland railroad and telegraph lines through Utah, and the great irrigating canals were constructed under

HIS LEADERSHIP.

He would tolerate no slighting or inefficient work. Every stone in the tem-ple from foundation to spire was cut to exactly fit its place. While a part to exactly fit its place. While a part of the foundation was being laid President Young was absent. On his return he visited the work and noticed a mahe visited the work and noticed a ma-son placing "spawls" or chips of granite under one of the blocks, "What is that for ?" he inquired. "In order to make the stone level," was the reply. "How much of that kind of work has been done?" he sternly asked, "All the way down," was the answer. "Then," said he, "tear it out all the way down and begin over. Make every stone fit its neighbor and stand level without any "spawis," and when the stones don't fit 'spawls,' and when the stones don't fit cut and shape them until they will fit. He had the patience with small an-noyances that is an attribute of a great and placid soul. He brushed away the gad-files instead of trying to crush them. His suaviter in modo was su-perb, but the fortier in re was behind Beneath the velvet glove was the grip of steel. He was the Cromwell of his people, the lord protector of his his people, the ford protector of his realm. He had the same desire as the great covenanter for the freedom of his creed and clan; the same intense belief in the righteousness and wisdom of his own institutions; the same in-

tolerance of interference with his methods; the same instincts of leadership; the same love of power. A character which has become his-toric generally requires distance for toning and harmonizing effect, but the high dignity of this man's character was impressed upon all who surrounded him.

"Chief of his clan he centered in his

As their evangel-all their hopes and fears Through all his life-time as their wisest

He planned to lead them to some hap-py goal."

A thousand miles toward the sunrise the Missouri rolls its turbid flood, yet in 36 hours we may journey here from there in a juxurious car. But the men and women who founded this common-wealth plodded for weary weeks across alkaline deserts under the flerre throb-tion first and over mountuins form bing light, and over mountains torn from the tortured breast of chaos and from the tortured or easy of chaos and thrown away upon the world. Footsore and weary, yet submissive to discipling and undaunted of soul, they faced the storm and the savage of the desert and desert and storm and the savage of the Spartans disease, with the spirit of the Spartans whose measage to the ages is graven upon the rocks of Thermopylae: "Go, stranger, and in Lacedemonia tell,

here, obedient to her laws we That And ever in the vanguard was the

WRITTEN BY HIS ENEMIES.

The history of Brigham Young has, except in Utah, been written by his enemies, who have allowed their hatred one feature of the strange new faith which he preached and practiced to blind them to his greatness and good He wronged no man. He lied man. He kept faith with all ness. to no man. He was just, and generous, and He was loyal to his people haritable. his country and his convictions of right. He was gentle and courteous. right. He was wise in counsel and fearless and unwavering in action. He ought not to be judged by ordinary stand-ards. Indeed no man's feet will ever quite fit another man's footprints. Every man and every woman who lives a life worth living must live an indi vidual life. No two of us see exactly from the same point of view-it is enough if we arrange our angles of vision truthfully and conscientiously.

A PROGRESSIVE PEOPLE.

No men and women in all this land are more progressive than are those of Utah. They do not resemble the man of whom Douglas Jerrold said, "He can never fully relish the new moon out of respect for that honorable insti-ution the old one"." The Lotter do tution the old one." The Latter-day Saints have adopted some valuable legal and social reforms. When an legal and social reforms. When an advanced thought presents itself they do not telephone for police protection, they give it hospitable welcome. They They limit by law the hours of labor; the compel the manager of stores to pro-vide seats for female help; they pro-hibit blacklisting; they make wages a preferred debt, and exempt them from garnishment; they have modified the common law injustice which denies redress against the employer to the employe injured through the negli-gence of a fellow servant; they punish those who overwork or underfeed dumb animals; they were pioneers in estab-lishing woman suffrage, and their leg-islatures have never yet sold a senatorial toga.

PURITANICAL METHODS.

I have already suggested that the Puritan spirit has ever pervaded and controlled not only the spiritual and intellectual but the economic life of Utah. President Young adopted the plan of building villages in which those who tilled the soil should live, and whence they would go forth to their labors in the surrounding fields. In the early New England settlements this method was adopted for more efficient defense against the. Indians with whom the colonists were usually so unfriendly that Lowell was impelled to say that "the Pilgrim fathers first fell upon their knees, and then fell upon the aborigines." President Young's motive was to guard the young men and women against the discontent en-gendered by lonely and isolated lives, and to make farm life attractive by fording opportunity for social gatherings and rational amusements.

It has sometimes been charged against Brigham Young that he was disloval to the government of the United States. This unjust aspersion rests solely upon the conjectures of his enemies, for there cannot be found a ingle authenticated act or utterance o his to sustain the accusation. When demand was made by President Polk upon the scattered, hunted, and depleted fugitives from Nauvoo for a battal-lion of 500 men for the Mexican war Hon of 500 men for the Mexican war, Brigham Young replied without hesita-tion: "You shall have your battalion, Captain Allen, and if there are not young men enough we will take the old men, and if they are not enough we will take the wo-mon." The battalion was raised without delay, and on the eve of its departure the leader of his people said to them: "I want to say to every mar. to them: "I want to say to every mar that the Constitution of the United States, as framed by our fathers, was dictated, was revealed, was put into leader-comforting, cheering, advising | their hearts by the Almighty, and I tell

low the green plumed. sh monar and seizes his huge form and sends it screaming under the gang-saws, and fashions it into material for the erection of cottage and palace It is not the gains of commerce nor the devices of speculation, but the dews of toll that nurture a nation from poverty to affluence.

CO-OPERATIVE LABOR.

The co-operative labor of Utah is or-ganized upon a basis that dispenses with the wasteful remedy of strikes, as a measure of redress or relief. Strikes are wasteful because, while the products of labor may be preserved in granary and warehouse, labor itself is perishable. The work that might have been done but was not done on Monday, is as valueless on Tuesday morning as the unappropriated dynamic forces that tumbled over the brink of Niagara a hundred years ago. You cannot pre-serve time by drying it, or salting P, o canning it, or keeping it in cold storage. Time stands by the dial of the uni-verse, and as the minutes are ticked off he gives them to those who grasp them, but left unclaimed they pass on unused unfruitful, unyielding into the gulf of the unreturning past. The goddess Au-rora could bestow immortality upon her earthly lover, but she could not save him from the wrinkles with which the pitiless hours pelted him as he passed by, and Tithonus tottered with decrepitude though he was the bridegroom of

the eternal Morning. Co-operative labor supplied in Utah. at an early day the place of capital and warehouses and palaces, and mills and factories, and roads and canals and villages and cities grew as if by magic upon the shores of her inland seas and amid the valleys whose streams emptied into the gorges of the Colorado. The Utah Pioneers Instincfollowed the example of the New Englanders of a former generation, who, even when wealthy, had their sons instructed in some useful trade, and their daughters taught to cook and weave and sow. I can remember the time when the people who lived east of the Hudson deemed it a disgrace not self-reliant, self-helpful, and need be self-supporting. New Eng-land has never much increased our national supply of dudes. It is the Puritan strain in the blood that has made Utah busy, and prosperous, and progressive. It is the Puritan spirit which more than any other cause has helped to make our nation strong and free and virile. The seed that was brought in the Mayflower and planted upon a rock bound coast,

"Has risen and cleft the soil, And grown a bulk of spanless girth, That lays on every side a thousand arms

And rushes to the sun."

Who can justly estimate the influence of the Puritan spirit upon our national life? Who can know which will prove the greater privilege, to have lived dur-ing the last half of the nineteenth century, or to yet live during the first half of the twentieth century? What the future holds we may only predict, but the yield of the past is in our grasp, and our arms are filled with the affluent harvest

All reforms, all inventions, all discoveries, all great works and deeds of men had their origin in thought before they found expression in action. An-gelo saw the dome of Saint Peter's in his dreams before he swung it in air. The thought of Columbus beheld the Hesperides while yet his caravels struggled with unknown seas. The mind of Newton followed the course of the swinging planets long before he announced the principle of gravitation. The white lights blazed and the tele-phone spoke for Edison while he was working for \$16 a week for the West-ern Union Telegraph Company, and our fathers organized this republic in their thoughts before the first shot was

their thoughts before the first shot was fired at Lexington. The cities of Utah today with their hundreds of miles of graded and shaded avenues, with their iron arms reaching out for the traffic of a moun-ain empire, with their glowing fur-naces, their clanking forges, their humming factories, their miles of oosily

revied to converse to commemorate the con-quests of the Emperor Trajan, there is carved from base to summit in winding procession of his legions as they returned leading cap-tive races, and bearing aloft the spoils of victory, gather of from the North Sea to the Nile, from the pillars of Her-cules to the Indus. The history thus perpetuated in a binter of with the Trajan, perpetuated is a history of selfishness and greed, of rapine and blood, without one benefit to conquerer or conquered, without compensation to the world

IN THE PATHS OF PEACE,

The bronzes of conquist on the column Vendoms in Paris perpetuate the

memory of triumphs won in who desolated a world that he might illumine a throne. But no story of blood or tears mars the harmony of the greeting which all Utah sends today, even into the All Hall Hereafter, to the leader whose bronze image stands under the shadow of the anthem in granite he planned, stands in death as in life, watching over his Israel with unslumbering eyes. The paths which he newed through the passes and over the summits are now resonant with the rush of iron feet, and about the ashes of his camp-fires cities have grown, yet not for many generations will his name and his fame be forgotten by the peo-ple he served and loved so well.

MORE TROOPS FOR MANILA

Three Cavalry Regiments Will be Sent to the Philippines.

Gen. MacArthur Wants Them-Gens. Otis and Schwan to be Consulted by War Department.

New York, June 2 .- A special to the Times from Washington says:

rive here there will be a conference between them and Secretary Root in reference to the question of sending more troops to the Philippines. Gen. MacArthur, Gen. Otis' successor, has been urging for some time that he should have more cavalry. The war department is now convinced that his request should be complied with, but nothing will be done until Secretary Root has obtained the views of Generals Otis and Schwan.

The war department has no idea yet what regiments will be selected. This is one of the points on which the ad-vice of Generals Otig and Schwan will be sought. It is quite certain that they will not be sent until after the middle of June. The department would like, if possible, to send one of the regiments now in Cuba. It is considered desirable that the soldiers in the Philippines should be, as far as possible, men ac-customed to service in the tropics, who will have nothing to learn, to the end that the campaign may be as sharp and short as possible. But no regiments can e taken from Cuba until after the elec tions at earliest and the elections will not take place until June 16.

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TOLD FROM MEXICO.

Guarding from Plague - Bought a Ranch-Cotton is Prosperous.

City of Mexico, June 2 .-- The department of communications has notified the local representative of the Port Arthur and Mexican Guif Steamship proba Co., that its concession is forfekted, istry.

must have the vote of the great ma jority of honest men.

"In such a crisis the worst enemy of the Democratic party and of the country is that man who would narrow the platform and creed under which voters must act upon lines which may ex-clude those who are sincercly anxions for the public welfare. To repeat, the success of the Democratic party is .18 necessary for the preservation of gov-ernment by the people. There are many issues for which the Democratic party stands but there is only one issue upon which the voters are certain to be united. Imperialism, trust rule, militarism, all mean but one thing, all rep-resent but one issue and upon this is ue every Lincoln Republican and ever Jefferson Democrat may unite. The finance issue, while of immense importance, must have no place in this cam-paign, its introduction will endanger

more vital interests. No man has a better right to say that than I, who twenty-five years ago made it a part my contract in taking charge Washington Daily Chronicle of th should be allowed to advocate the re monetization of silver and in the Buffa lo convention of 1896 wrote and secure

the adoption of the clause indorsing the Chicago platform, "I know what men are saying and thinking. With a large personal ac-quaintance and correspondence scat-tered all over the country I am satisfield that those Democrats who were most earnest in urging the adoption of the Chicago platform in 1896 and are most enxious for the success of Democratic institutions for the success of pemo-cratic institutions today look at tris matter in the light which I have here indicated. You have reason to know my belief in your great personal fitness to represent the interests of the peo-ple in the next campaign. I trust your structure your interesting and the structure of the secsincerity, your imperviousness alike to fear, to flattery, to purchase. I trust your wisdam to conduct the affairs of the nation. But your leadership will be dearly purchased if in order to secure it we must adopt a platform which, however just in its enunciation is unwise and unnecessary at the time and which will result in driving away those voters which are necessary to perpetuate republican institutions."

COMIC OPERA INSANE.

Della May Fox Sent to An Asylum for Temporary Treatment.

New York, June 2 .- Della May Fox. the comic opera singer, has been committed by Justice McAdam of the supreme court, to the asylum for the insane at Wave Crest, Astoria.

The commitment was made on the application of A. H. Hummel, who appeared for Miss Fox's brother, William E. Fox. The petition set forth that the actress was suffering from mental hallucinations caused by the excessive use of stimulants. If was supported by af-fidavits from Dr. Austin Flint Jr., and Edward D. Fisher.

Miss Fox has but recently recovered from a serious illness during which her life was despaired of. For several weeks she has been undergoing a severe nervous strain and has recently been acting in a member waynes. acting in a peculiar manner. She has been laboring under the delusion that her friends and relatives were her eneher friends and relatives were her ene-mines and were trying to get possession of her money and jewels. She resisted the doctors' efforts to keep her quiet and resorted to the use of stimulants, which are said to have produced her present condition. Her brother, on the advice of the physicians, who were afraid she would do herself harm, had her committed to the asylum at Wase her committed to the asylum at Wave Crest. She was taken there yesterday afternoon. Her physicians think that a few weeks of quiet will be instrumental in restoring Miss Fox to complete health

Cabinet Crists In Japan.

Yokohama, June 2 .- The cabinet crisis continues. The Marquis Ito will probably be called upon to form a min-

the health officer of the port of New York, in an interview, said that there is not a city in the world whose sanitary conditions are superior to those of New York, and consequently he has no fears that bubonic plague will obtain a foothold here. He says that bu-bonic plague, like typhus fever, is preeminently a disease which thrives in filth and overcrowding and other bad sanitary conditions.

'Although the transmission of the bubonic plague by vermin complicates the treatment of this form of infection, it is quite certain that the danger from it can be reduced to the minimum by the observance of proper care," said the doctor in an interview

"I do not hesitate to say that on the appearance of bubonic plague in any place where proper sanitary conditions exist, and the importance of cleanliness and fresh air is fully recognized, t disease would soon be under control."

SYRUP MAKERS WORRIED.

Will Meet to Devise Means of Fighting the Glucose Trust.

Chicago, June 2 .- The Tribune says: Seventeen Chicago syrup manufacturing concerns and scores of syrup makers in other cities, representing hun-dreds of dollars of invested capital, have seen their business almost destroyed as the result of a war of exter-mination started against them two

months ago by the glucose trust. Within the last sixty days, so the syrup manufacturers say, the glucose trust has gone into syrup making and has put up the price of saw products and reduced the price of syrups to its customers to such a degree that the

and reduced the price of syraps to its customers to such a degree that the other syrup makers are unable to do a satisfactory business. Affairs of the syrup makers have reached such a crisis that a meeting of the principal manufacturers of the United States, who are organized into the National Serup association has the National Syrup association, has been called in Chicago early in July to devise some method of fighting trust and resuming satisfactory b ness. In the meanine 12 out of the 17 Chicago syrup factories practically have closed their doors and the remainder have given up syrup making and gone into other lines of business.

Drowned in the Chilkat.

Seattle, Wn., June 2 .- Adolph Hochesang, a German 40 years of age, was drowned in the Chilkat river near Bull Island, on May 23. Hochesang, accompanied by his partner, Gus Meiers, was en route to the Porcupine. They upset their boat, and Meiers managed to reach the shore, but Hochesang was drowned.

Logging Camp Keeps Open.

Scattle, Wn., June 1 .- The shut-down f the legging camps of Puget Sound, which was to have gone into effect yes-terday and continued until July 16, has been postponed. The matter was re-cently brought before a meeting of the Puget Sound Timbermen's association, at which it was resolved to vacate the former order and call upon the asso-ciation camps to close down for one month; beginning July 1, and ending July 31. Several causes combined to ring about the postponement, the rincipal one being that last month the overstock of logs at the mills was not increased on account of bad weather and an unprecedented demand for logs from British Columbia mill men.

'Socialist Labor Convention.

New York, June 2 .- Delegates to the national convention of the Socialist Labor party, which meets at the Grand bor party, which meets at the Grand Central Palace today, arrived in town last night from the following named States: California, 1, Connecticut, 4: Illinois, 2: Indiana. 1; Kentucky, 1; Maryland, 1; Massachusetts, 12; Michi-gan, 1; Minnesota, 1; Missouri 1; New Jersey, 3; New York (outside city), 16; Ohio, 4; Pennsylvania, 12; Rhode Island, 4; Texas, 1; Virginia, 1; Washington, 1, and Wiscongin, 1. and Wisconsin, 1.

When Generals Otis and Schwan ar-

Three cavalry regiments will be sent.

When the regulars are sent it will be possible to begin the sending home of volunteers and the probability is that three regiments will be sent home once, the cavalry taking their places.