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DESERET NEWS' PHONES.

Persons desiring to communicate by
telephone with any department of the
Deseret News, will save themselves and
this establishment a great deal of annoy-
ance if they will take time to notice these
numbers:

For the Chief Editor's Office, 352.
For Deseret News Book Store, 74-L.
For City Editor and Reporter, 35-2.
For Business Manager, 35-1.
For Business Office, 35-2.

MORE ANTI-"MORMON" FUDGE.

We have been requested to pay some
attention to the stories which are being
published in a Minnesota maga-
zine having a considerable circulation,
written by a person who has spent a
short time in this city, and who pre-
tends to have had a long "residence"
among the "Mormons in rural Utah." We
had a call from the lady while she
was here, and replied to a number of
questions which she propounded, appar-
ently to her complete satisfaction. But
it appears that she preferred the society
and representations of "the Philistines."
It may therefore be well understood
what kind of pabulum will be dealt
out in the series of articles that are to
appear in the magazine for which she
writes.

In addition to the letters received on
this subject, we have been furnished
with a prospectus showing the char-
acter of the articles that are to be con-
tributed under the title of "The Tragedy
of the Mormon Woman." That means,
of course, a rehash of the old
terrible tales of "Mormon" oppression
and the horrors of polygamy, so often
related and given to the public in dime
novel and sensational newspaper form,
and with which the reading public was
long ago made familiar.

Sentences in the prospectus show
clearly that these ancient stories are to
be retold as though they were existing
facts. They are sandwiched in be-
tween the present backwaded sentences
about "prevalence of plural marriages
since the manifesto," "falsehoods which
will conceal the present practice,"
"falsifying for the sake of the Church
regarded as altogether virtuous," dan-
ger of the spread of Mormonism," etc.,
etc. It is asserted that "plural mar-
riages are a common occurrence today
in Utah." That "polygamy is not only
still upheld as a religious principle by
the members of the Church, but is
freely practiced." And it is promised
that "its fearful effects upon the wom-
en and children will form the theme
of the general head of 'The Tragedy of
the Mormon Woman.'"

As proof that the writer of the stuff
furnished to the magazine referred to
has been "examined" by local experts
in anti-"Mormon" sophistry and de-
ception, take one or two sentences from
the first article of the series, in which
it is declared that falsifying is regard-
ed by "Mormons," "as of no more
wrong than a faint of war or the
throwing of a mad dog off the scent,"
and the annexed is put forth in evi-
dence:

"Witness Joseph F. Smith's statement
at Washington that he had received
no revelations, and his statement in the
Mormon Tabernacle at his return
that he had received revelations, that
he had made this statement in Wash-
ington because they had been trying to
set a trap for him. Witness the assertion
of Apostle Charles W. Penrose to me
personally, that President Smith did
not know of, for a certainty, and had
never given his consent to a plural
marriage since the manifesto. The
dependence to be put upon this word
may be gauged by the fact that Joseph
F. Smith himself performed the
marriage ceremony of Apostle Abram
Cannon, deceased, and that since the
manifesto."

Now, in the first place President
Joseph F. Smith did not make any
such statement as that he had "re-
ceived no revelations." On the con-
trary, he testified that he had re-
ceived revelations by the Holy Spirit,
but not those personal manifestations
of Deity like those given to Joseph
Smith, the Prophet, to Moses and oth-
ers. This appears in the official re-
cord. In his discourse in the Taber-
nacle he also explained the distinction
between the two classes of revelation.
There was no contradiction between his
statement in Washington and his re-
marks in the Tabernacle, and the writ-
er of that which we have cited from
the magazine has simply echoed the
story set forth by willful calumniators
of the gentleman and of the Latter-day
Saints.

As to the statement made by this
editor to the author of the magazine
articles, we repeat that which has been
testified to repeatedly under oath, and
affirm that if any plural marriages
have been contracted since the issue
of the Manifesto, they have not been
performed by the authority, or con-
sent, or connivance of President
Smith, and his assertion that he per-
formed the marriage ceremony which
she cites, is a positive falsehood and
is refuted by sworn testimony, which

has either escaped her notice or she
has conveniently ignored.

We give the foregoing as specimens
of the kind of material which the maga-
zine writer is furnishing as something
new, and startling, and of intense in-
terest. It is all merely a conglomer-
ation of stupid stories, wilful untruths
and illogical deductions, which she has
picked up here and there and now
presents in her own style to the read-
ers of that periodical. We pay this
much attention to it because we have
been asked to do so by esteemed
friends in the East. It is one of the
many efforts to put old cloth into a
new garment, which will soon exhibit
its own worthlessness, and stamp the
periodical in which it appears with the
brand of unreliability and a valid at-
tempt at sensationalism worthy only
of cheap yellow journalism.

FOR A RATIONAL FOURTH.

The Colorado legislature, at its last
session took cognizance of the strong
protests made against turning the Na-
tion's holiday into one of slaughter of
innocents. It passed a law declaring
it to be unlawful for any person, per-
sons, firm, association, company or cor-
poration to buy, sell, trade in, give
away, keep in stock or have in posses-
sion any toy pistols or explosive cap-
sules or other like contrivances to be car-
ried or held in the hand for explosion, in-
cendence or detonation by percussion or
concussion of so-called caps, cart-
ridges or other contrivances containing
fulminate, dynamite, nitro-glycerine or
other similar explosives, or any toy
cannon for the explosion of gunpowder
or any other explosive material, or any
cap, cartridges or other such con-
trivances not in the nature of ammu-
nition, and to be exploded for sport or
amusement by percussion or concus-
sion, containing fulminate, dynamite,
nitro-glycerine or other similar ex-
plosives. For violation of the provi-
sions of this law a penalty of not less
than \$10, or more than \$200, is pro-
vided, with an alternative of imprisonment
in the county jail for not less than
ten or more than ninety days.

If an abuse, such as that against
which this law is directed, can be abol-
ished by law, other states should fol-
low the example of Colorado. Yearly,
hundreds of persons are injured on the
Fourth of July, many fatally, and there
seems to be urgent necessity for some
rational method of illustrating
and embodying the principles to which
that day is dedicated. But home in-
fluence in the right direction would be
more potent than statutes which are
not enforced.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The peace negotiations, so far, are
proceeding with dignified slowness.
Russia has signified her willingness
to ascertain the basis upon which Japan
is prepared to discuss peace, but when-
ever this will result in a cessation of hos-
tilities is by no means sure. It has
even been suggested that, in all proba-
bility, the Russian government hopes
that Japan's terms will be so exacting
as to arouse popular sympathy in Rus-
sia in favor of a prolongation of the
contest.

The Russian Czar is a curious char-
acter, whose course cannot be calcu-
lated beforehand. He signs one ukase
granting a measure of liberty to his
subjects, and another confirming the
absolutism of autocracy. He promises
to call a national assembly, and in the
same breath prohibits the free discus-
sion of the needs of the country. His
course has for years exhibited a similar
double-dealing. He has posed before
the world as a progressive ruler, and at
the same time crushed the life out of
Finland's constitution. He has appear-
ed in the role of the champion of peace,
and at the same time followed a policy
which was certain to bring on a most
sanguinary war.

Such duplicity makes forecasts as to
the probable future course of the
Czar, futile. General Linvitch has not
yet tried conclusions with his antagon-
ist, and the hope of, if not more
than one victory, might determine the
Czar one way or another. Three different
influences, it seems, are striving for
the mastery of the Czar, viz., the min-
isters who understand the demands of
the people; the women of the court, and
the religious fatalism represented by
Pobiedonosteff. Between these, the un-
fortunate ruler is said to be constantly
thrown, and his course from day to day
is, therefore, uncertain.

SERBIA PROTESTS.

Serbia is endeavoring to obtain sat-
isfaction from Turkey for violation of
the Serbian consulate at Monastir, but
with what success remains to be seen.
It seems that the police forcibly en-
tered the consulate and seized certain
papers, and the Serbian government
demanded the dismissal of the offending
officer. But, as he, no doubt, carried
out instructions from above, there
would be no consistency in punishing
him.

Turkey is suspicious of Serbia, and
the Sultan cares very little what meth-
ods he employs to get at the supposed
secrets of weaker governments. On for-
mer occasions Serbian messengers car-
rying instructions to the Serbian con-
suls have been held up by Turkish cus-
toms officials at the frontier, and those
latter demanded to be allowed to see
the official papers.

An illustration of the arbitrary meth-
ods of Turkish officials, is given in a
story from Constantinople published in
British papers. A short time ago the
authorities of a little town largely in-
habited by Bulgarians had information
to the effect that Bulgarian insurgents
were hiding in the Bulgarian quarter.
Immediately Turkish soldiers began a
house to house search. Five houses
were visited without result, but the
door of the sixth was found to be
locked, whereupon the captain of the
patrol ordered his men to open fire.
Three individuals who had arrived two
days previously had concealed them-
selves in the house, and soon replied to
the fire of the troops, who surrounded
the house. At that moment orders
were received to burn the house. The
kaimakam, however, ordered that the
adjoining houses be burned so as to

isolate the one which contained the
Bulgarians, in order to secure them
alive. Soldiers reinforced by Bash-
Bazouks from Rodovishta and the
neighboring villages of Alikoteh, Koj-
lia, and Chiturovo, set to work to exe-
cute the kaimakam's orders. All those
houses were entered by soldiers and
searched. One by one the inhabitants
turned out their effects, which were
seized, and the buildings set fire to
after they had been saturated with pe-
troleum by means of a pump. During
this confusion the band managed to
escape. Besides those pillaged and
burned, thirty-one other dwellings were
sacked by the troops and Bash Ba-
zouks. One woman was killed in the
street, and sixteen Bulgarians were
mutilated. Ten Bulgarians were ar-
rested. The church was searched and
many articles of value carried off by
the soldiers.

That is an illustration of Turkish
government. Is it any wonder if
Turkish subjects, in this age, revolt
at such arbitrary treatment? It is
more of a wonder that their feeble ef-
forts do not arouse the active sym-
pathy of Christian Europe. It is a
wonder that the last vestige of an ar-
bitrary power, reveling in blood, is not
long ago swept from the confines of
civilization. Serbia's earnest protest
ought to be backed by Europe.

What is the meaning of these jewel
thefts in high life?

Will President Roosevelt's dove of
peace return to the ark?

Edward has made King Oscar an ad-
miral of the British navy. No loss
without some small gain.

In Utah June days come in June and
not in some other month.

In Sweden they call it less majesty;
in Norway they call it less majesty.

Of course the Philippines should be
fortified. The cost would be a mere
bagatelle, some hundreds of millions of
dollars is all.

Admiral Yamamoto, minister of the
Japanese navy, has sent flowers for
Admiral Rojestvensky's rooms. Laurel
was sent Togo.

Now Russia is beginning to act as
though she were conferring a favor on
Japan by consenting to a conference to
arrange peace preliminaries.

The monitor Puritan, which was to
have participated in the attack on
Washington, has been run hard aground
in the Potomac. The American people
object to having their navy Russian-
ized.

So Tippecoe Tib is dead. In his line he
was a great man. Had proper tact been
used, he would have been of invaluable
aid to Mr. Stanley on his second trip
through Africa. Sergeant Boney and
not the great explorer knew just how
to get along with him. The secret of
the sergeant's success was his deference
to Arab ways and prejudices. That
was a quality that Stanley, great as he
was, lacked. Old Tippecoe Tib's name
will be known so long as Stanley's
books are read. He was a great per-
sonage, if not a great man.

The Kansas City Star expresses sym-
pathy for the reactionary element, whose
efforts at stopping the wheels of pro-
gress are futile. It says:

"Perhaps the knocker in a big, thriv-
ing community like Kansas City feels
that he is a very much abused person.
Everything is going on; the town is
pushing ahead in spite of all his ef-
forts, and he is quite right in feeling
displaced at times and miserable. Yet
in the very fact that there is always
something doing, lies his solace. He
will hardly have time to feel sore over
one being run over until along comes
another proposition and he is again in
his joyous element of obstruction."

At the Bayon Mass commencement ex-
ercises, Mr. Henry James said: "There
are millions of homes in which people
call themselves educated, and yet they
talk about 'vanilla ice cream, and yet
they talk about 'vanilla ice cream, and
yet they talk about 'vanilla ice cream,
and use other similar slovenly ex-
pressions." How does Mr. James
know this? Has he visited these "mil-
lions of homes?" For ourselves we do
not credit his broad assertion. There
may be some such homes, but far from
"millions" where such pronunciation
is heard, but the people in them hardly
boast that they are "educated." There
are no more slovenly expressions than
those usually heard when one talks
"through his hat."

A correspondent of the London Times
says: "Just ten years ago, in May,
1895, I passed through Chetfoo and saw
the Russian Pacific squadron of that
day lying in the roads cleared for ac-
tion against the Japanese in the event
of the mikado's government rejecting
the demand peremptorily put forward
by Russian diplomacy, backed up by
Germany and France, for the surrender
of the fruits of Japan's victories in the
Liautung peninsula. Most of the ships
that were then preparing to coerce Ja-
pan formed part of the Third Baltic
squadron which Togo had sunk and cap-
tured. Surely history has seldom re-
corded so striking a Nemesis." Justice
and revenge. Barely is there so happy
a conjunction of them.

STONE-SOLID SHOES.

Chicago Journal.
An inventor has hit upon a method
of making what are practically stone
sole shoes and shoes. He mixes a
waterproof glue with a suitable quan-
tity of clean quartz and sand and
spreads it over the leather sole used as
a foundation. These quartz-soled shoes
are said to be very flexible and practically
indestructible, and to give the foot a
firm hold even on the most slippery sur-
face.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Springfield Republican.
The mikado's government needs no
outside advice concerning the diploma-
tic contest that is now opening—that
one may be sure. The "elder states-
men" have been in the background since
the war opened, but they are within
call. Among them is Marquis Ito, the
foremost foreign statesman of Japan,
who conducted the peace negotiations
with Li Hung Chang at the close of the
war with China and gained an invalua-
ble experience at that time in the dip-
lomacy and arrangement of European di-
plomacy. Marquis Ito, it is safe to say,
has not forgotten how his treaty with

Shimonoseki was torn up by the col-
lusion of intervention, consisting of Rus-
sia, Germany and France. It is very
much to be doubted that this time Mar-
quis Ito will consent to foreign inter-
ference in his transactions with a
heavenly enemy. And he will probably
have Japan back of him in insisting
that the Japanese government make
its own settlement with the representa-
tives of the czar, when the hour comes
for direct negotiation.

FIVE HUNDRED CHILDREN APEPE.

The World's Work.
One of the federal judges has esti-
mated that, if the stories told in the courts
of the Chinese about being born in the
United States were all true, every Chi-
nese woman who was living in the
United States twenty-five years ago
must have had at least 500 children.
One of the wretched features of the
situation is that, since wives of bona-
fide Chinese natives of the United
States have been declared entitled to
admission, each one of the fraudulently
admitted Chinese may bring over a
slave girl masquerading as his wife.
She commands a market price of from
\$2,000 to \$3,000.

NEW RIVAL OF MAMMOTH CAVE.

Exchange.
Still another cave that "bids fair"
to rival the wonders of Mammoth cave
has been found, this time at Lime Spur,
Mont. Its accidental discovery is re-
ported from Anaconda. Not many peo-
ple knew of its existence. The mouth
of the cave is in Jefferson canyon about
forty-one miles from Butte, on the
Northern Pacific railroad. Eight hun-
dred feet from the mouth of the cavern
the chamber widens out into the
main hall in which are said to be the
full quota of stalactite tapestry, colon-
nades, arches, festoons and other es-
sentials of a well equipped cave.

DON'T LET THE YEARS COUNT.

Success.
Age will never succeed in retaining a
youthful appearance and mentality un-
til people make up their minds not to
let the years count—until they cease to
make the body old by the constant sug-
gestions of the mind.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

A special feature of Smith's Magazine
for July is a series of photographic art
studies in color, of Miss Lillian Russell,
Miss Mabel Gilman, and Miss Julia
Manderson. The list of contents is
made up of stories, verse, and articles
on miscellaneous subjects. There are
many excellent illustrations. "The
Lost Fashions for Limited Income,"
and "The Amateur Stage," are inter-
esting features.—79 Seventh Ave., New
York.

TEA

If it doesn't suit you, we
lose it. That's what money-
back means; we shan't lose
you.

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LADIES' SKIRTS of best mus- lin with 14 inch deep umbrella ruf- fle trimmed in 3 inch tureen lace edging and 2 1/2 inch wide insertion, divided by fine tucks, best \$1.25 grade, this week's special at	1.15	CORSET COVERS, 3 styles, round or V shaped, embroidery trimmed or plain neck, all sizes, well sewed of good muslin, our 20c values, this week's sale price	12c
LADIES' NIGHT GOWNS of all sizes, 2 excellent 60c grades on at		good muslin, full length and width, sale this week	35c

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