

The best that charity can do can furnish only temporary palliatives and postpone the application of some remedy that will strike at the root of the evil.

"I could almost wish," writes Harold Begbie, "that charity would shut up its purse and say 'No' to the appeals of East London. If for three weeks all the splendid agencies for succoring the poor were wholly paralyzed—if every philanthropic door at which they are now accustomed to knock were fast shut against the sick, the hungry and the homeless—then, I think, swiftly and finally, a storm would break over Westminster which would shatter and destroy the reign of thinking ineptitude. The need of the hour is a statesman."

CHARITY'S DOLES.

Read between the lines, there is not much difference between this address of the polished man of letters to cultured intelligence and the speech of the demagogue to the victims of hard times and social conditions. Both regard the present ministry with contempt. Both are in agreement that it is eminently desirable something should happen which would compel a serious effort to prevent such stuporous misery and destitution, instead of resting content with the doling out of charity that thus far has barely sufficed to stave off actual starvation among thousands.

Winter in London is always accompanied by heartrending scenes of misery and distress, but not for long years has there been anything approaching the present destitution. Many of the leaders of the various relief agencies predict that matters will become much worse before the winter ends. Already all the workhouses are filled. Thousands are in receipt of outdoor relief. Every charitable organization is straining its resources to the utmost and issuing pitiable appeals for funds to enable them to meet the increasing demands upon them.

The Salvation Army and the Church Army keep a legion of poor wretches from famishing. The several metropolitan borough councils have started relief works. A Mansion House fund has been opened to which the king has contributed \$752.50, Lord Iveagh, the rich brewer, \$25,000, and the Messrs. Rothschild, \$15,000. All that charity can be induced to do is being done. And yet without, according to one authority, Dr. Horton, 120,000 ill-clad and underfed children appear daily at the free schools to wrestle simultaneously with elementary education and hunger.

WHILE TRADE EXPANDS DESTITUTION INCREASES.

The destitution is not confined to London. It is spread all over the United

THE LITTLE FATHER.



CZAR OF RUSSIA

Czar Nicholas II, emperor of all the Russias, has been a well meaning but unhappy ruler. He is said to be weak and vacillating, willing to do right, but lacking the courage to oppose the Dual party.

ands now—750,000 out of work. Assuming that only one out of these are married men with families, that means 2,500,000 men, women and children in England in the coils of hunger, cold and despair.

The amount of suffering and moral and physical deterioration which such figures represent is beyond the power of the imagination to realize. And this, too, in a year of trade expansion—of what is called national prosperity! Yet the government calmly declines to treat it as a national question or to summon parliament to consider it. It is one of those mountainous problems that inevitably grows bigger the longer an effort to solve it is postponed. Meanwhile the unemployed are straining at the leash. It is hardly realized in America what abnormal social conditions have resulted from the ever-increasing separation of the people from the land and the sacrifice of agriculture to manufacturing interests.

THE PETERHOF LANDING.



This building is one of all in St. Petersburg that enjoys the most hearty dislike of Nihilists. It is the center of the city and must perforce be the storm center in the uprising. Attempts to wreck the building by the use of dynamite have been many.

Kingdom. It has been estimated that at the present time there are more than 600,000 men out of work in what are termed the provinces. In another column of the same paper which published these figures appeared the board of trade returns for the last eleven months, gleefully paralleled as proof that all was well, economically, with England.

The figures for these months show that imports have increased by nearly \$10,000,000 and exports by nearly \$25,000,000 in comparison with a similar period for 1903. The expansion in trade has not been confined to a few months; it is spread over all of them. The figures for November when the black clouds of distress had cast a gloom over the land, show better trade conditions—as financiers are accustomed to interpret figures—than in the previous November.

Trade has expanded simultaneously with a great increase of the unemployed. Simultaneously appear loud proclamations to the world at large, based on statistics, that England is prosperous and holding her own with commercial rivals, and frantic appeals to charitable folk at home to succor the multitude who are on the verge of starvation—for help to stave off hunger madness and bread riots.

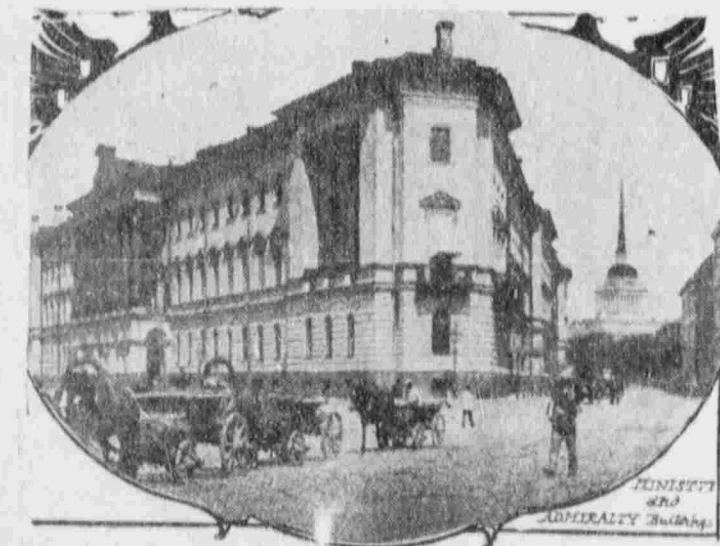
Obviously it would seem that there is something horribly wrong in the industrial system which brings prosperity to the few and hunger to the multitude. Anyhow, that is how it strikes the multitude and many others in England who are opposed to the policy of just letting things drift.

2,500,000 IN THE COILS OF HUNGER.

It certainly lent point to the appeal made by several members of parliament to the premier to summon a special session to consider the matter—to treat it as a national question and strive to devise some remedy for it other than mere temporary stop-gap measures. Mr. Balfour declined. He replied, in effect, that he favored the continuation of the present policy. He had a very high opinion of parliament and of the value of parliamentary discussion, but parliament was hardly capable of "framing a constructive policy." Which seems to justify the contemptuous comment of Mr. Crooks, a member of parliament himself, that "parliament is all gas."

Taking the latest board of trade figures on unemployment as a basis, on a very moderate estimate there were in November—there are many more thou-

THE DEPARTMENT BUILDING.



This is the building that houses the ministry departments and the administrative. To capture or wreck this building will undoubtedly be one of the first objects of the revolutionists. The building is surrounded by wide streets and will therefore be more easily defended.

600,000 went for fire wood. The latter, at least, it is stated by competent authorities, could all be raised on land now lying waste.

In 1885 a parliamentary committee reported in favor of such a scheme, but, as usual, nothing came of it. And nothing is likely to come of it now unless the leash gives way. But the cry of the idle hands for the idle hands will have to be heeded some day. Some means will have to be found for checking the depopulation of the land and repopulating it and making it productive.

AWFUL SCENES IN LONDON.

Of the scenes of misery and suffering

CZARINA.



Almost from the time of her marriage this English girl has been unhappy. She has tried to urge the czar on to grant reforms but has found herself opposed by the grand dukes and the empress dowager. It is said that the czar's mother has done much to make the czarina unhappy.

In London, pages might be written and still they would convey only a faint idea of the reality. In one district alone, West Ham, the authorities report 50,000 persons are in the direct want. Many of the houses are bare not merely of furniture, but of food; and in such

circumstances as these starving women, lying upon the boards of an empty room, have brought infants into a world unwilling to receive them. Shoeless and in rags, hundreds of children go hungry to morning school. In the playgrounds they do not indulge in the healthy rough-and-tumble games that characterize the pastimes of the well-nour-

THE EMPEROR'S UNCLE.



The Grand Duke Vladimir is the second uncle of the czar. He is the head of the Russian army, being only accountable to the czar. He is the ring leader of the Dual party and its arch plotter. He is feared and hated by the Russians. Even the czar is said to fear the crafty old soldier.

GRAND DUKE CYRIL.



The Grand Duke Cyril has just wed the Princess of Hesse against the will of the czar. As the young grand duke is one of the Dual party, against whom the people have risen, he will have more than his marital troubles to occupy his mind.

ished child. They stand shivering in the cold and damp, dragging their miserable clothing closer around them for warmth. The cozy schoolrooms are veritable heavens for them, for many have no fires at home, and they make up for their restless, comfortable tossing at night by falling asleep in school.

"I have not the heart to wake him," said one teacher, indicating a little barefooted fellow fast asleep at 10 in this, scores of "Poor little chap, he has a rough time of it." He goes to the dark gates in the afternoon and begs food from the men fortunate enough to be returning from work.

Most of the pavements are full and refuse to accept more pledges, so that this last resource of the destitute is denied them. Many empty houses have been broken into by homeless wretches that they might at least find shelter, and possibly sleep, on bare floors and wooden benches. Less fortunate than these, on bitter nights, when the spectacle of a homeless dog would awaken pity, scores of human creatures may be seen huddled together for warmth on seats and benches or stretched out on the bare ground in the parks. The law requires the police to keep them moving, but they have not the heart to do it. They took the other way and pass them by.

In all of the slum districts similar scenes are witnessed. Cases of actual starvation are frequent, and in many others, to which officialdom gives another name, lack of nourishment has been the accelerating cause of death.

One poor woman, leaving her starving husband in the empty, desolate house, sought all day in vain for work. Convinced that when she returned home her husband would be dead, she decided to seek reunion with him in another world by plunging into the Thames. One hesitates to describe her rescue as merciful. When she was taken to her home it was to find a corpse on the garret floor.

Such a life in London in the opening days of the year of our Lord 1905.

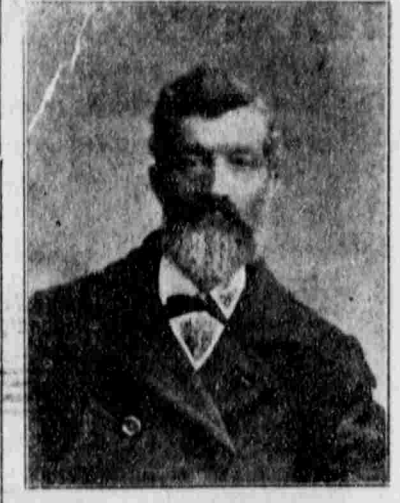
ARE YOU RESTLESS AT NIGHT?

And harassed by a bad cough? Use Ballard's Horehound Syrup. It will secure you sound sleep and effect a prompt and radical cure. 25c. bottle and \$1.00. Sold by C. M. J. Drug Dept.

SKETCH OF A PROVO PIONEER.

Special Correspondence.

PROVO, Feb. 2, 1905.—Jesse William Lewis, the man who built the first brick building erected in Provo, is now living in Payson and is 65 years of age. Mr. Lewis, while not one of the original Utah Pioneers, came to this country 45 years ago and is made up of pioneer stuff through and through; his association in the old days with his uncle-in-law, Judge Elias Smith, Hon. Geo. A. Smith, Wm. Jennings, Sharp Walker, Gilmore, Stacey, and others, makes his name a well remembered one in the list of those who



JESSE W. LEWIS.

took such a prominent part in developing the territory.

Your true pioneer is one for whom an undeveloped country has a peculiar charm, probably for the reason that there is plenty of elbow room, not only geographically, but industrially. No vacation is overcrowded and the true pioneer likes room, particularly to put his ideas into experimental form without being trammelled by too much system and detail, such as exists in old and settled community life. He is enterprising and progressive, but has not much patience with the method and conservative tendencies of complex civilization. This makes him a pioneer. When such a man has the ability to interest others in his projects to the degree of active co-operation, he becomes a valuable acquisition to a new community. After the community becomes older and the social machinery runs smoothly and regularly, all the parts complete and each doing its work systematically and by rule, the pioneer's occupation as such is gone. And if he remains, and is unable to reduce and contract his efforts to some particular branch of competing industry

and hold his own in that, the good he has done is likely to be forgotten or underestimated.

Mr. Lewis was born in Kentucky 65 years ago. He commenced his westward movement early in life, going with his parents to Missouri, when ten years of age, and shortly after to Iowa, where the family settled at Fort Des Moines, now Des Moines. There Mr. Lewis engaged in farming, and at the age of 18 married Miss Mary Fuller. Farming, however, was too slow for Mr. Lewis, and in 1858 he, his wife and their infant son, Oran A. Lewis, now a prominent merchant of Spanish Fork, crossed the plains to Denver, then only a mining camp on the desert. Mr. Lewis took with him the first quartz mill brought to Denver, and after settling, it up and operating it for some time, sold it. The family then returned to Iowa; but the Rocky Mountain country suited Mr. Lewis, and he made a second trip west in 1860, coming as far as Provo, returning again to Iowa in 1862. In 1863 the family came back to Provo and has since resided in Utah county.

At that early date Mr. Lewis at once became one of the leading citizens of the place, taking an active and effective part in building up the town. To him belongs the distinction of erecting the first brick building in the city. The building is still standing in Center street, and is owned by Taylor Bros. company. It is told that the people had doubts with regard to the possibility of making brick, but Mr. Lewis had no doubt in the matter. He soon convinced the skeptics that a good quality of brick could be made, and they brought a good price, \$50 a thousand, when they were made. Mr. Lewis then erected what was at the time, probably, the largest building in the territory outside of Salt Lake City, the "Lewis Hall," on the corner of Center and Third West streets. This was a fine two-story and basement brick structure. The basement and first story were intended for a mercantile establishment, and a large hall occupying the entire second floor was fitted up for a theater, and equipped by Mr. Lewis with suitable scenery and other necessary theatrical accessories. This building was afterwards sold to President Brigham Young, and the Timpagosa branch of the Deseret University was conducted there for several years by Warren S. and Wilson H. Dusenberry. It was afterwards a part of the property given by Brigham Young to the Brigham Young academy, and became the first home of the academy (now university), and was occupied by this institution till 1884, when it was destroyed by fire.

Mr. Lewis engaged in merchandising at various times, as well as farming and cattle raising. He, with George Taylor, Sr., also opened the first photograph gallery in Provo. He was the first man to float ties down Provo river, and when the Tintic mining district was opened, he was one of the men who became interested in the new camps, locating the Eureka Hill mine,

the Elmer Ray, now the El Ray, and other properties that have since become valuable. During the early years of his residence in Provo, he made frequent trips to "the states" for merchandise and for other purposes, and team, experiencing many encounters with and narrow escapes from the Indians; since the railroad was built he has made several trips east on business and to visit relatives.

About twenty years ago Mr. Lewis left Provo and has resided in the southern part of the county, engaging in farming and in mining in Tintic and in Cottonwood, and although for many years fortune did not treat him propi-



An early picture of Mrs. Jesse W. Lewis and children. The boy is Oran A. Lewis of Spanish Fork.

ously, his hopeful nature had no room for discouragement, and he has been rewarded by sufficient means to insure a comfortable old age for himself, and his worthy wife, who has been a faithful helpmate to him in all his changing fortunes.

Mr. Lewis was in Provo a short time ago, the first time for several years, and many old-time friends, who did not know where he was living, or that he was living at all, were glad to extend him as he to them, a friendly greeting, and in exchanging reminiscences of forty years ago, to again live in retrospect the simple but stirring times that all the builders of the state experienced in their youth, when they laid the foundations for the great commonwealth their descendants have inherited. The "looking backwards" was most pleasant to all of them, and the thought came to the writer that this retrospection would not be unprofitable, "just to forget" the pioneers and the great work they have performed.



LEWIS HALL, PROVO. Built by Jesse W. Lewis.



First Brick Building erected in Provo. Built by Jesse W. Lewis.

IT IS SERIOUS.

Some Salt Lake City People Fail to Realize the Seriousness.

The constant aching of a bad back, The weariness, the tired feeling, The pains and aches of kidney illness—serious—often neglected. Dangerous urinary troubles follow.

A Salt Lake City citizen shows you how to avoid them. Thomas Smith, paper hanger, of 128 South Main Street, says: "A slight pain in my back coupled with a disturbed action of the kidney secretions led me to reason that if my kidneys were at fault a stitch in time would save nine, and the present was the time to act, for kidney complaints are so gradual and so insidious in their dealings with ordinary mortals that complications are apt to arise which lead to serious trouble. I tried a remedy very flatteringly advertised to cure kidney complaint, and gave it a fair trial, but it failed to stop my backache. Then I went for Doan's Kidney Pills to the F. J. Hill Drug Co.'s store and commenced the treatment. It only required a dose or two to tell me that they were acting just as promised. After their use for some time the backache and irregularity of the kidney secretions absolutely stopped."

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off of the stomach by digesting what you eat. There is no need to suffer with indigestion, dyspepsia, sour stomach, heartburn, belching,

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Dollar bottle holding 3 times as much as 25c. trial, or 50c. size. MAKES THE STOMACH SWEET. Prepared at the Laboratory of E. C. Davis & Co., Chicago, U.S.A.

I had stomach trouble for six months. Nothing benefited me until I tried Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It has cured me, and I recommend Kodol to all people suffering with stomach trouble.

W. E. FRAZIER, Martins Store, Ill. For ten years I suffered from Dyspepsia and spent hundreds of dollars to no avail. One night while feeling exceptionally bad, I was about to throw down the evening paper when my eye caught an advertisement of Kodol. I thought it like everything else, and even told the druggist when I bought a bottle. "Well, here goes another dollar thrown away." My wife laughed at me, but after the second dose I felt better, and although I have used but two bottles I am stronger and better than I have been in years. B. F. HARE, Supt., The Miami Cycle & Mfg. Co., Middletown, Ohio.

GUARANTEE COUPON

If, after using two-thirds of the contents of a dollar bottle of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure you are not satisfied with it, or can honestly say that it has not benefited you, take the bottle back to the dealer from whom you bought it and we will refund your money. All we ask is that you be honest with us. Sign this guarantee coupon, and leave it with your dealer, who must mail it to us with the outside wrapper from around the bottle.

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Cut this Guarantee Coupon out and take it to your druggist.

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