

of the people of this city are opposed to the granting of the franchise, or that a majority of them are acquainted with the real facts in the case.

It is not true that such improvements as may be made in the methods of lighting and transportation during the years to come will be shut out of this city, or that the company would not avail itself of every such advancement for its own good as well as for the general welfare.

We have mentioned but a few of the falsehoods that have been circulated among the people who would listen to or read them, and the agitation which has been the result have been chiefly in the central parts of town, and the active hostility that has been aroused has not by any means extended to the great bulk of the population. The means resorted to in order to defeat the plans of a company which has supplied this city with light and transportation without receiving pecuniary returns, are most reprehensible, and stamp them as unworthy of the support of stable, conservative and progressive citizens.

The whole matter ought to be viewed in the light of reason, justice and fairness. With all the facts to the front, the noise and tumult and falsification should be swept away by the breath of common sense, and the city authorities should be left to act upon their own official authority, without undue influence of any kind to interfere with their deliberations or conclusions. Let us have a square deal!

IS PEACE NEAR?

Undoubtedly Japan would welcome peace now, for she has gained, practically, all the advantages for which she has fought this war. But it appears that her further aims and ambitions are such that it is questionable whether the rest of the world will regard the peace terms as satisfactory.

The Japanese are now talking of obtaining possession of both Korea and Manchuria, and control of the entire Chinese empire. A Tokyo professor of international law is quoted on this subject:

"Henceforward the interest of Japan lies in obtaining territory on the continent adjacent to China. To speak clearly, if we restore Manchuria to China, this must be done on such terms that it will practically become a Japanese possession. If Manchuria thus becomes a Japanese possession, and later, disturbances should break out in the interior of China, Japan would be able to suppress them at once, for she would need to hold herself in readiness to send an army into China if circumstances required it. If Japan, forced by circumstances, should seize upon China, she would have no difficulty in holding it. In such a case, the prolongation of the present war would even have its advantages. The Japanese army, remaining so long in Manchuria, has had the opportunity to form friendly relations with the inhabitants; a military government has been established; agriculture is protected, taxes are paid; all this enabling Japan to maintain a great army without great expense, and to prepare the territory for a future permanent possession. The Japanese army occupies at present the most important portion of Manchuria. It would be absurd after expending so much blood and treasure, to give back the land to China without indemnity. But any restoration, whether with or without indemnity, must be merely nominal. If the Japanese had not won the war, the latter would have retained Manchuria, both nominally and really."

With the object in view of being able to control Chinese affairs in the future, Japan must necessarily aim at the exclusion of Russia from the Pacific. Count Okuma has even suggested that Vladivostok be demanded. And the Japanese in general hold that the time has come for their country to form the center of a great Asiatic empire. They believe that the true interests of eastern Asia require that, by a union of the Oriental nations under the transforming influence of Japan, a great empire be formed in Eastern Asia, so that in military, political or financial affairs, any violent or capricious action on the part of Europeans or Americans would no longer be possible, Asia for the Asiatics, is their cry. Asia shall no longer be treated, as Africa has been, as a continent for European colonization.

Japan will endeavor to make terms of peace with this object in view. As Russia now is practically powerless, it will be for other interested powers to say just how far the country can go in that direction.

AS TO THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

We have received from Idaho a letter of inquiry concerning certain alleged amendments to the Homestead law passed, as asserted, at the last session of Congress, and we are requested to give the text of those amendments. We have to say in reply that the general homestead law has not been amended, as supposed, but remains as it was. Anybody who neglects to comply with the conditions it requires, under the impression that the time of residence has been changed and that a settler is not required to live upon his homestead for the period prescribed, will be in danger of losing his claim. This we think will cover the ground presented by our correspondent, without entering into further details.

THE VENEZUELAN PRESIDENT.

President Castro, who just now has succeeded in directing attention to himself, is said to have rapidly risen from a humble position to the presidency of the Venezuelan republic, but, unless he is careful, his fall is likely to be more sudden even than was his rise.

It seems that Castro was once a cattle owner, and that he organized a "revolution" in order to recover some animals from the government. With a company of mountaineers he went from village to village, from town to town, and finally, he descended on Caracas, and forced President Andrade to take to flight. For three years he sustained a sharp conflict, first with the "government troops," and then with revolutionists, having become the government himself. In 1901 he had himself elected "provisional President" by a congress which he had himself created.

President Castro, we understand, is still surrounded by his faithful mountaineers. Undoubtedly he believes that, he can repeat his march upon Caracas, in this country, by ascending

from village to village, from city to city in the Mississippi valley. He would know better, after an experiment.

IS THE GRIP COMING?

An epidemic of grip is predicted as one result of the war in eastern Asia. It is supposed that the home of that unwelcome guest is Northern China, and that it follows railroad lines and other lines of communication. In 1890 the epidemic spread throughout the world from Asia, consequent on the opening up of Bokhara. It is now argued that thousands of Russian soldiers will return from the home of the grip germ, and in all probability cause another epidemic. It is, as almost everybody knows by experience, a sickness to be dreaded, because it leaves the system in a weak condition in which it easily becomes the prey of other diseases. Pestilence nearly always follows in the wake of war, and through improvement in the means of communication, the evil effects are rapidly distributed to all parts of the world.

Where will Linewitch establish his dead line?

It seems as though it never rains, but it snows.

The greatest of all the world powers is water power.

The weather bureau seems to be very much unsettled.

To carry water successfully on both shoulders—use ice.

Do the Japanese find more pleasure in pursuit than in possession?

Those Bingham Austrians revolver and re-revolver, they die the same.

Kuropatkin is to serve under Linewitch. But he will never stand and wait.

At Paris and St. Petersburg peace is said to be in the air. What is wanted is peace on earth.

The war in the Far East will end some time, if for no other reason than that death ends all.

Mayorality candidates are beginning to run up their lightning rods that the lightning may run down them.

Mrs. Chadwick is going to write a book—her autobiography. This should satisfy her enemies, or creditors.

The Agricultural College is a state institution not a municipal affair. Some people seem to think it is the latter.

Mrs. Chadwick has no cause to worry about her immediate future. Her Uncle Samuel will take care of her for the next ten years.

If the Congressional board of foreign missions returns that hundred thousand dollars to Mr. Rockefeller, it will be one of the most beautiful examples of self-denial on record.

After thirty-four years France does not feel strong enough to re-conquer Alsace and Lorraine. How many decades will Russia require to put in force her revanche policy against Japan?

A volunteer fireman in Bayonne, N. J., has been arrested for starting fires. He started them because he loved to fight them. There are those in Utah who are trying to start a conflagration simply that they may fight it.

When that London Mail correspondent went into the treasure house of the Russian government and saw the hundreds of millions of gold stacked up, he must have thought that once again he was living the stories of the Arabian Nights.

Some of the New York papers are trying to revive the sensation about thousands and thousands of children going to school hungry. Some may, but the appetite of a healthy youngster can no more be appeased than can that of young magpies or Baron Munchausen's horse's thirst quenched.

The people of Ogden ought to be proud of the edition of last Saturday published by the Morning Examiner. It comprises 32 pages, profusely illustrated with cuts of prominent Ogden edifices and views of the Lucin Cut-off, with excellent portraits of prominent railroad men, whose familiar features will be easily recognized by the public. It is a fine issue of a well-conducted daily journal, and conveys a large fund of information valuable to business people. We wish the Examiner continued success.

WHO WILL TAKE THE TROUBLE?

San Francisco Chronicle.

If half as much trouble were taken to get the underpaid unskilled laborers out on the land as there is to bring cheap labor into the country there would be less human misery in the United States.

NO TONES FROM THE HEART.

Boston Transcript.

A writer who assumes a tone of authority anyway, says the difference between the speech of educated Englishmen and that of educated Americans is one of vocal pitch, for "the German speaks from his diaphragm, the Englishman from his chest, and the French from his throat and the French from his palate." Does nobody speak from the heart nowadays, pray?

BLAST OF WARM SOUTH WIND.

Kansas City Star.

That threat of President Castro to invade the United States by coming up the Mississippi implies a knowledge of the lethargy of St. Louis and a degree of strategic sagacity that one would scarcely look for in a mere South American chief.

FIRST FENCE OF SPRING.

Chicago Post.

Now we have the perennial force of the cut in the price of anthracite coal, coupled with the intimation that, under the law of supply and demand, operating by the grace of the coal companies, the price will advance again 10 cents a month after May 1.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Red Book for April opens with a number of photographic art studies by Sarnoy, New York. The leading story is entitled "The Wolf of Success," and this is followed by a dozen well written short stories by different authors. The number also has an article on the "Drama of the Day," and "Personal pages by the Publishers."—155, State St., Chicago.

Cleveland Moffett's "The Shameful Misuse of Wealth" continues to be the leading feature of Success Magazine, and the third installment, in the April number, goes deeply into the question of extravagant clothes and fetes. In this installment Mr. Moffett clearly destroys the popular theory that the more the rich spend the more the poor are benefited. He declares for strict legislation that will help the poor, and denounces ordinary philanthropy. Another series which begins in this number of Success deals with the dramatic episodes in the lives of the great railroads of America. The first article is entitled "The Private Car Abuse." The writer of this series is Samuel Merwin. An intensely interesting life-sketch is that of the playwright and novelist, George Bernard Shaw, by his personal friend, James Huneker. Many interesting fiction stories and other features are in this number, by writers of sterling merit.—Washington Square, New York.

McClure's Magazine for April is more than usually interesting. How the greatest American fortune grew by automatic process from \$2,000 to half a billion within a century is told by Burton J. Hendrick in "The Astor Fortune." It is a portentous recital, for this great bulk of wealth continues to grow apace. Lincoln Steffens has turned his attention to New Jersey. "What Ails Russia," by Percival Gibbon, is a vivid pen-picture of the men who have brought Russia to her present extremity. It is a St. Petersburg correspondent's close range estimate of Czar Nicholas and the grand dukes, and an appalling picture it is to the American mind. Then there is a remarkable human document, Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell's story of his work among the fisher-folk of the bleak northern coasts. This young Englishman and Oxford graduate has for 13 years ministered to the people of 2,000 miles of scattered settlements from Newfoundland to Hudson Strait. A new series, the "Great Masters of Literature," begins in this number with "Corvantes." There are, besides, several good stories, and many fine illustrations.—The S. S. McClure Co., New York.

TEA

Isn't it queer that Solomon didn't know tea!

SALT LAKE THEATRE

GEORGE DYPER, MANAGER. CURTAIN 8:15

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF HENRY W. SAVAGE'S FAMOUS ENGLISH GRAND OPERA COMPANY

TONIGHT, Overture at 8:15 Sharp

BIZET'S

CARMEN

Special Matinee Wednesday, March 29th (Overture at 2 p.m.)

WAGNER'S

TANNHAUSER

(Only American Production in English).

Wednesday Evening March 29th, at 8:15.

PUCCINI'S

LA BOHEME

PRICES—50c to \$2.50. Seats ready for Every Performance.

SALT LAKE THEATRE

GEORGE DYPER, MANAGER. CURTAIN 8:15

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY NEXT.

Saturday Matinee. REDUCED PRICES. A \$1.50 Performance for \$1.

Jules Murry Presents His Company, including

MR. MAX FIGMAN

In the Roaring, Screaming, Farical COMEDY SUCCESS,

The Marriage Of Kitty.

BARGAIN MATINEE—2c and 50c. Curtain 2:30. Carriages, 10:30. Seat Sale begins Wednesday next.

Tabernacle

Tuesday, April 4th.

THE CONRIED METROPOLITAN OPERA CO.

Of New York City.

Just one chance to hear the world's greatest artists.

Nordica, Dippel,

Homer, DeMacchi,

Journet; Altén,

Franko.

Rosini's Masterpiece,

STABAT MATER

Preceded by a miscellaneous program. SEAT SALE NOW ON at the music store of the Cartensen & Angon company. Prices, \$5 to \$1 for the first floor and \$4 to \$1.50 for the gallery. First number at 8 o'clock. WEBER PIANO USED.

SPECIAL SALE ALL WEEK.

SILK BARGAINS.

Our Entire Line of CLIFTON BOND TAFFETA SILKS in all shades. These silks are guaranteed not to tear, crack, crock, split or pull at the seams, otherwise purchase price will be refunded. Clifton Bond Taffeta Silks are worth \$1.25 per yard. In this sale . . . . . 85c

No samples given.

MILLINERY SPECIALS!

Fine Street Hats to Order—\$5.00.

For one week, we will make, to order, neat, jaunty spring Street Hats to match any spring gown, for only—

\$5.00

This is worth investigating. Our line of Spring Millinery is complete and worthy of attention.

WASH GOODS AT SPECIAL PRICES.

COTTON CHALLIES, suitable for Kimonas, Dressing Sacques, and Wrappers, reliable colors; worth 7½ cents, sale price . . . . . 5c

32-inch MADRAS, for Ladies' Waists, Boys' Waists and Men's Shirts, regular 20c; special . . . . . 10c

32-inch IMPORTED MADRAS, large assortment of beautiful colors. Regular 30c goods, at . . . . . 15c

27-inch SCOTCH OXFORDS, most beautiful in shading and equal to any in the market at 25c. In this sale . . . . . 10c

27-inch GOLD MEDAL ZEPHYRS, regular 10c, at . . . . . 7½c

COTTON BOURRETTES—A complete line of these fine suitings, for Ladies' and Children's House and School Dresses, regular 15c; at . . . . . 10c

DUNDEE LINEN SUITINGS, worth 30c—a few shades which we will close at . . . . . 15c

COTTON VOILES—A handsome line of regular 20c Voiles. In this sale at . . . . . 13½c

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GRAND THEATRE

JONES & HAMMER, Mgrs.

PRICES: Night, 2c, 50c, 75c. Matinee, 2c.

One Week, Beginning TONIGHT.

Reception Matinee Wednesday at 2, and Saturday at 2:15.

HARRY GORSON CLARKE

And His Excellent Company in the Funny Comedy.

MR. FOSTER

(First time in Salt Lake).

UTAHNA THEATRE

Returns to Vaudeville Week Beginning

MARCH 27th.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS.

Princess Chinquilla,

A Full Blooded Indian Princess of the Cherokee Nation.

Bates and Ernest, Dutch Comedy.

GUIPPERA BROS. Musical Experts.

Fox & Hughes, Comedy Operatic, Late of GRAU'S Opera Co.

Geo. and Lizzie Bird, Comedians.

SOAP!

SOAP!!

SOAP!!!

See our window for bargains in fine soaps at 25c a box. Never before were such values shown in this city.

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Drug Co.,

Deseret News Building,

"By the Monument." Both 'Phones 374.

A Ton [2,000 lbs] of

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Will go a long way in Spring and Summer. Only takes a little for a quick, hot fire.

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"At the sign of the Peacock."

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