

DESERET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(Sundays excepted).
Corner of South Temple and East Temple
Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Charles W. Penrose - Editor.
Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES
(In Advance)
One Year \$5.00
Six Months \$3.00
Three Months \$1.50
One Month \$0.50
Saturday Edition, Per Year \$2.00
Semi-Weekly, Per Year \$2.00

NEW YORK OFFICE.
In charge of B. F. Cummings, manager
Foreign Advertising, from Salt Lake City
Room 117 Park Row Building, New York

SALT LAKE CITY OFFICE.
In charge of F. J. Cooper, 78 Geary St.

Correspondence and other reading matter
for publication should be addressed to the
EDITOR.

Address all business communications
and all remittances to
THE DESERET NEWS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Entered at the Postoffice of Salt Lake
City as second class matter according to
the Act of Congress March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, - AUG. 25, 1905.

THE SPAULDING MYTH.

Formerly, when the opponents of the Church were pressed for an explanation concerning the existence of the Book of Mormon, they invariably told the story of the Spaulding manuscript. They all seemed to agree that this Prophet Joseph could not have been the author of that book at the time it appeared. And so they found a plausible explanation in the Spaulding myth. But this romance was shattered with the recent historic proofs, and lately it has not been heard so frequently. It is therefore rather strange to find the old story in a somewhat new form in an article in the Los Angeles Express of August 12. It has, however, the usual weakness. It cannot stand the test of scrutiny.

In the article referred to, one Major Jonas Olmstead, of Los Angeles, is quoted as follows: "Joe Smith, the original founder of the Mormon Church and the so-called Prophet, said his Bible, the Book of Mormon, was a revelation from God. His statement was unqualifiedly false. I saw the Mormon Bible before Joe Smith died. I saw Charles Spaulding writing it. I knew both Spaulding and Smith, and am thoroughly familiar with the Prophet's pedigree."

Asked for further explanation, Mr. Olmstead stated that he was born eighty-seven years ago, or 1818. In 1819, he says, his father moved to Meredith, Delaware County, in the State of New York, and lived, as he says, about five miles from "Joe Smith's house." As a boy, Mr. Olmstead says, he attended a school and had at that time a teacher named Charles Spaulding. This teacher is described as a large and fine appearing man, and a scholar, who could delight his pupils by reading to them stories by French, Latin and other authors. We are told that this scholarly teacher, at 4 o'clock every afternoon, would pull his old table near to the fireplace and sit there for hours and write. It was, presumably, during these hours that Olmstead thinks he "saw" him compose the Book of Mormon. Mr. Olmstead claims that Mr. Spaulding went to "Joseph Smith's house" to board, shortly before he took sick and died, and that is how the manuscript came into the possession of Joseph Smith, the Prophet.

Now, there are several points in this romance that should be noticed, as they reveal just what it is. The Mr. Spaulding who has formerly always been connected with the Book of Mormon, was Solomon Spaulding, while Mr. Olmstead's story centers around one Charles Spaulding. But let that pass. Mr. Olmstead claims that he saw Mr. Spaulding writing the Book of Mormon. He, Olmstead, was born in 1818, and since the writing was going on while he attended school, he cannot have been less than six years, we presume, when he saw Mr. Spaulding compose that book. That would bring us at least to the year 1824. But the probability is that he was more than six years. So that he must have seen Mr. Spaulding writing the book a rather short time before the Prophet Joseph had commenced the work of translation from the original plates.

Mr. Olmstead says the manuscript was written in Meredith, Delaware County, but at the time he assumes for the work, Joseph Smith lived with his father's family in Manchester, Ontario County, a considerable distance from Meredith. And it is absolutely certain that "Joe" Smith, as Mr. Olmstead calls him, at that time had no house of his own in which Mr. Spaulding, as alleged, could take such and his Spaulding. If we are not mistaken, at that time lived in Connecticut, in the State of Ohio, and not in the State of New York.

But there is still more confusion in the new version of the Spaulding story. According to all accounts the Spaulding manuscript was already completed in the year 1825. According to his own brother, Mr. Spaulding, in the year 1826, resided in Connecticut, Ohio, where he failed and contracted considerable debt. Three years afterwards he told his brother that he had been writing a book and that he hoped to be able to square everything with the proceeds, as soon as the book could be printed. That was the Manuscript Found. (Mormonism Exposed, by William Kirby, page 419). Now, if this account is true, Mr. Olmstead must have seen that book written twelve years before Mr. Spaulding penned it, and at least six years before he was born. What reliability can be claimed for a witness with so confused ideas of the subject of which he presumes to testify?

It is beyond doubt that Mr. Olmstead is mistaken. He may have had a teacher named Charles Spaulding, and this gentleman may have been a scholar and somewhat of an author, but when Olmstead connects him

with the Spaulding manuscript, or the Book of Mormon, he is either wilfully misrepresenting the case, or suffering from a lapse of memory.

Mr. Spaulding's story in manuscript fell into the hands of an apostate who was gathering material for a work against the Church, but he discovered that that story, if published, would refute the story that had connected it with the Book of Mormon, and therefore he suppressed it. It was entirely lost sight of until the year 1844, when it was found at Honolulu among a collection of miscellaneous papers. It was then presented to the Oberlin College, after an exact copy of it had been made, which has been published and can be had by any one interested in the subject. Solomon Spaulding's manuscript is in itself an irrefutable proof of the story that it suggested, the Book of Mormon.

THE PEACE TALK.

If the Russian peace envoys succeed in concluding peace without agreeing to the payment of an indemnity, they are certainly entitled to the highest honors the Russian government can bestow upon them. If they can accomplish that feat, the czar will be able to tell his subjects that Russia has lost nothing, practically, except the navy, in this war. He can say that Russia never pretended to have any rights in Korea, and that he has always stood for "the open door," and the integrity of China. He can even say that it was his intention to withdraw from Manchuria, and that the Japanese interfered with his plans, before he had time to execute them. He can point to Vladivostok and insist that Russia remains a power in Eastern Asia, as long as it holds uninterrupted communication with that Pacific coast. But we can hardly believe that the victorious Japanese can yield this point, even under the strongest pressure. The war has cost them not less than \$500,000,000, and as they were forced to this expenditure by Russia's aggression, the justice of their demands for a reasonable compensation is indisputable.

Possibly the Russian government by refusing to pay an indemnity entertain the hope of crippling Japanese finances for several years, at least to the extent of rendering it impossible for that country to commence immediately the construction of an immense navy. Possibly Russia, by retaining the sum demanded by her more successful antagonist, hopes to be able to make good her naval losses and in a short time possess a fleet as strong as that which Japan can command. There must be some thought behind the stubborn refusal to pay an indemnity, besides the alleged question of honor. What this is, is not sufficiently clear, but we are afraid that if Russia refuses to yield on this point, there will be no peace yet.

In the meantime President Roosevelt is holding the middle of the stage of the world. All eyes are directed towards him, and it is earnestly hoped that his efforts may not be in vain. It is perfectly clear that as soon as the negotiations at Portsmouth are broken up, the armies in the field will leap at each other like mad dogs, and one may well shudder at the thought of what will then happen. More than a million men, equipped with all the modern means of destruction, stand there facing one another. The war has already witnessed some sanguinary conflicts, but the battle that will ensue as soon as the peace negotiations fail, will undoubtedly eclipse them all in horrors. If peace is concluded, it will be owing to the untiring and, we may say, unselfish, efforts of President Roosevelt, and his name will be handed down by history as one of the foremost men of this critical period.

REFERS TO SCANDINAVIA.

King Edward in his speech of proclamation of the British Parliament, curiously enough, took occasion to refer to the Scandinavian situation, and expressed the hope that a settlement may be reached "which will be of such a nature as to enable my government to maintain with the people of the Scandinavian Peninsula the same friendly relations which have prevailed in the past." Speeches on such occasions are generally scanned for the purpose of finding, not only the meaning of the actual expressions used, but also any hidden meaning that may be concealed by those expressions. We presume, though, that the British King merely desired to express his good will toward the Scandinavian nations, a sentiment which no doubt is shared by the other heads of governments of Europe.

The incident, however, has suggested to some of our contemporaries the advisability of a closer alliance between Sweden, Denmark and Norway. It is argued that if the three countries would stand together, they would present quite a respectable force, moral as well as physical, and the larger powers would feel less tempted to interfere with any arrangement they might make. United they could also demand more favorable consideration in the council of nations, than they can do separately.

This reasoning is logical and undoubtedly some of the leading statesmen of the Scandinavian countries, who are not blinded by personal interests, take this view. But as yet there is very little probability that such plans will be realized. Strange to say, we believe some of the Scandinavians would take more kindly to a union with Germany than to a Scandinavian union. But time alone can tell how events will develop. The Norwegians seem to find it difficult to dispose of their throne, and that may give the radical politicians their long sought-for opportunity of proclaiming a republic, which would be in perfect harmony with the popular sentiment in that country, notwithstanding recent declarations, for the sake of effect, that a king is what is wanted. Should the Norwegians establish a republic, this example might in due time be followed in the two other countries, where there is quite an undercurrent of genuine democratic sentiment. The formation of a close alliance between republics would not be prevented by the obstacles that keep monarchies separated.

GOLD IN WATER.

The old question of extracting gold from the water of the ocean has been revived again. A French writer observes that there is nothing remarkable in the statement that the disintegration of gold-bearing rocks produces so-called floating gold, which has accumulated in the ocean in immense quantities. It is estimated that one cubic mile of sea water contains in the neighborhood of two hundred tons of gold, or more. The problem, however, is of extracting the immense treasures thus stored up. It is claimed that such a method has now been discovered and that when it is perfected, the problem may be solved.

In this age of scientific wonders, it would not be wise to deny the possibility of extracting gold from any substance in which it may be found. It seems, on the contrary, probable that if the precious metal is ever to become so common as some of the ancient seers have said it will be, some other method must be found of producing it, some other source of supply than digging for it in the mountains. It is claimed that all the gold which has been mined from the earliest times up to the present, would not form a cube more than thirty feet each way. That process is therefore too slow. By it gold can never become as plentiful as paving material. But if the time should come when the gold supposed to be contained in the waters of the sea can be extracted, it would be plentiful enough to cover the streets of cities.

The cut meat price is the favorite cut.

When worst comes to worst—a head-on collision.

Indemnity, under any other name smells the same.

M. Witte is fast developing into the champion standpatter.

In Kansas and Nebraska houses show which way the wind blows.

It is pleasant to think that the crop of new novels this fall will not be historical.

In Portsmouth, N. H., the olive branch does not flourish like a green-bay tree.

The Taggart divorce case bids fair in the way of scandals, to rival "A Little Garrison."

Johann Hoch has been given another breathing spell. He came near being choked to death.

So far as the public is concerned, the verdict in the Taggart divorce case will be that marriage is a failure.

Concordia, Kansas, has become a hotter place than Fort Yuma. But Kansas always was a hot state.

"Work don't agitate," says Secretary Taft. But all work and no agitation makes even Jack Phillips a dull boy.

Oyama is simply sitting down, waiting for the word to let loose the dogs of war. How long will he have to wait?

Chairman Shonts says that the canal will be finished in five years. A fine, bold prediction which it is hoped may be fulfilled but which if not fulfilled will cause no surprise.

"Let us assert ourselves as the chief power in the world," says a Denver contemporary. Buncombe, pure buncombe. A great nation like a great man, is not given to boasting and self assertion.

Congratulations to Boise in securing the next irrigation congress. The Idaho capital deserves it, and no city in this country could treat the delegates better than Boise will. It is an intermountain triumph.

If Russia really means what she says when she declares that she will not pay a kopeck of indemnity, nor cede an inch of territory, then the negotiations might as well be called off now as at any time.

Chinese merchants are to be ordered to resume trade relations with America. That's right and proper. What right have the Chinese to adopt the boycott, an American institution born in Ireland?

"Paris is the permanent address of the Old Nick," says Congressman "Big Tim" Sullivan. A very happy expression that, even if not quite correct. He goes further and says that New York is a Sabbath school compared to Paris. "Big Tim's" idea of a Sabbath school are somewhat out.

WHAT GALLS THE WESTERNER.

San Francisco Bulletin.
One thing that annoys and humiliates a western man in New York city is the way in which he is herded with the crowd. Out west a man is an individual. He feels that he is somebody—a responsible person, a factor in the community, a person more or less worth while, entitled to a certain amount of respect merely as a man, and regardless of wealth or social position or political power. But in New York, unless one is somebody, very important, he is nobody at all. He is a mere unit in the mob, of no more moment than one ant in a hill.

NEED NOT RETURN.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.
The 50,000 farm hands who are needed for the harvesting of this year's crops in the great northwest, need not think it is so important that they should hurry back to the cities after the crop is harvested. They will not be needed so badly in the congested centers that special trains will be sent for them. But if they are honest and industrious they will always be needed in the great northwest.

WOULD DOCTOR THE CABINET.

New York Sun.
It's the doctor's turn to ask for political recognition. At the convention of the American Medical association at Portland, Or., a resolution was adopted favoring the creation of another cabinet post, that of secretary of public health. If we are to have in the cabinet

a secretary of public health the way will be opened for the establishment of many other cabinet places, among them, for example, irrigation, forestry, education, immigration, railroads, steamboats and—as has been proposed—fine arts.

BARNUM WAS RIGHT.

San Francisco Chronicle.
Newport society has been sadly jarred by the disclosure of the fact that an astrologer of wonderful powers was merely a utilizer of trifles picked up here and there and reported to him by a confederate. We regard with amusement the vulgar herd who are anxious to hear all about their past and to have their future peered into by charlatans, but it appears that the upper crust, despite its superior advantages, takes as much pleasure in being bunked as the silliest servant girl.

NO NOVELTY, AFTER ALL.

Boston Herald.
Prof. Mather's discovery that the shadows on the moon's surface form "the head and shoulders of a beautiful woman" is not at all new. It may be for the professor, however. We often find what we look for, and this gazer of stars was long since in his Bavarian fastness. The ancients first said a "lady in the moon," and called her Cynthia, Diana, Ashtar, Selene and other pretty names, thus fixing the moon's gender for all time, with sentimental dwellers on this little planet at any rate. But the Arabian moon is masculine. We have no use for the Arabian moon, the horrid thing!

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Black Cat for September has six short stories, all of the startling order peculiar to this magazine. The titles are: "The Lost Pasture Lot," a \$200 prize story; "The Viper's Sting," "Whom Destiny Pursued," "The Power of Love," "The Mode of Art," part II, "Kouyon Cox," "The Debtor," a novel chapter XXII and XXIII, Mary E. Wilkins Freeman, "Summer Millinery," "Edelweiss and Pomegranate," "Maid Howe Elliott," "Hints to Housewives," Jane Calhoun; "The Invalid's Meals," Josephine Greener; "Our Girls," Anna Ogden; and "Simple Ailments of Children," fifth paper, Marianna Wheeler, Franklin Square, New York.

The following are among the features of Harper's Bazar for September: "Back to the Hills," Annie Nettleton Bourne; "Two Love Songs," poems, Frank Dempster Sherman; "Modern Progress Handicapped," a monologue, Salome Vere Milne; "Mrs. Calhoun's Supreme Day," a story, Elizabeth Jordan; "The Mode of Art," part II, Kouyon Cox; "The Debtor," a novel chapter XXII and XXIII, Mary E. Wilkins Freeman; "Summer Millinery," "Edelweiss and Pomegranate," "Maid Howe Elliott," "Hints to Housewives," Jane Calhoun; "The Invalid's Meals," Josephine Greener; "Our Girls," Anna Ogden; and "Simple Ailments of Children," fifth paper, Marianna Wheeler, Franklin Square, New York.

TEA

Tea stands for Schilling; and Schilling for Tea.

Now you can get your money if you don't like Schilling.

SALT LAKE THEATRE, GEO. D. PYPER, MANAGER, CURTAIN RISES.

TONIGHT!

LAST TIME.

August 24 and 25.

That Exuberantly Mirthful Person,

MAY IRWIN.

The Dispenser of Good Cheer, in the Comedy Success of Her Career,

"Mrs. Black is Back"

By George V. Hobart.

As presented for six months in New York last season, retaining all the metropolitan cast that made good.

Prices 25c to \$1.50. Sale now on.

WE HAVE an exquisite new soap beautifully perfumed with rose, violet, lilac or sandal-wood, with each cake in an individual box, suitable for holding the soap until it is gone. It is an ornament for a dresser or wash stand, and the soap itself will meet the demands of the most exacting people. These individual boxes containing soap perfumed with any of the above odors sell at two for 25 cents.

SCHRAMM'S,

Where the Cars Stop.

The Great Prescription Drug Store.

Just Like a Pleasant Home. NEW RUSS HOUSE.

CHAS. NEWMAN CO., Props. Convenient to all car lines, places of amusement and prominent buildings. A hotel of unexcelled service. European plan, bed and breakfast. American \$2.00 per day, upward. Special rates to families. The famous Russ a la carte dinners, 35c. The table is supplied with products direct from Mr. Newman's ranch.

Mrs. Hebard's Home Made POTATO CHIPS.

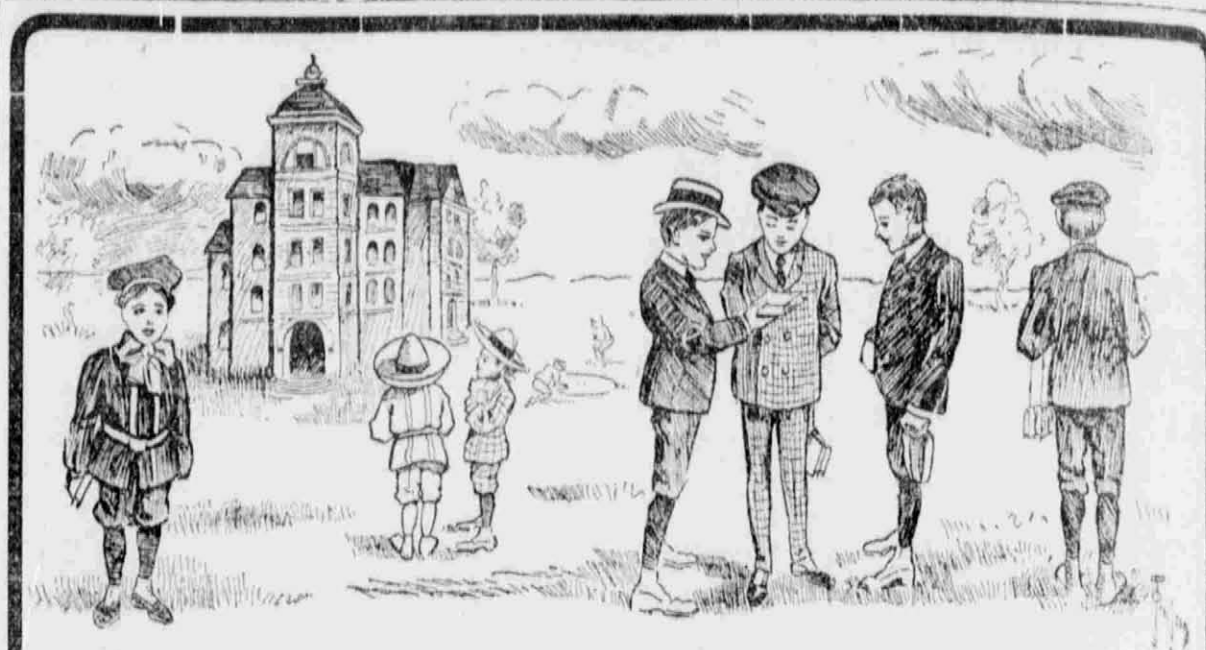
Cooked in LEAF LARD, OLIVE OIL, or CREAMERY BUTTER, or Sweet Potato Chips in either. Delivered to any address. Made fresh every day at 544 S. 2nd East.

Phones, Ind. 2718, Bell 2904-y.

BEST BUILDING MATERIAL.

The Bid Cement Blocks made by the UTAH CEMENT PRODUCTS CO.

See the display at Langton Lime & Cement Co., 34 S. State, and Manufacturers' Exhibit, 15 W. Second South.



Correct Clothes For School Boys

Your boy likes good clothes, and he is quite particular about them when he starts to School. Can't blame him—his companions will look smart and neat in their new things, and so should he. He will need a Suit, Waist or Shirt, Collars and Ties, Hat or Cap, some Handkerchiefs, Shoes, Stockings, etc. You must satisfy the boy, so

BRING HIM TO US.

We know just what he wants, just what he will look best in, and we are sure to please him. We have an attractive stock of those popular BUSTER BROWN SUITS for the Little Fellows, also extra collars for change when he soils them.

ZION'S CO-OPERATIVE MERCANTILE INSTITUTION

45-47 MAIN ST.

AT BARTON'S

We are selling High-Class Suits, made from neat and durable fabrics, correct in every way, and marked \$10, \$12, \$15, and \$18

at \$7.50

Just because they are "Lonelies"—last of lots, singles, odd sizes, etc. DON'T LET THESE BARGAINS GET AWAY FROM YOU.

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY.

45-47 MAIN ST.

August 24 and 25.

That Exuberantly Mirthful Person,

MAY IRWIN.

The Dispenser of Good Cheer, in the Comedy Success of Her Career,

"Mrs. Black is Back"

By George V. Hobart.

As presented for six months in New York last season, retaining all the metropolitan cast that made good.

Prices 25c to \$1.50. Sale now on.

WE HAVE an exquisite new soap beautifully perfumed with rose, violet, lilac or sandal-wood, with each cake in an individual box, suitable for holding the soap until it is gone. It is an ornament for a dresser or wash stand, and the soap itself will meet the demands of the most exacting people. These individual boxes containing soap perfumed with any of the above odors sell at two for 25 cents.

SCHRAMM'S,

Where the Cars Stop.

The Great Prescription Drug Store.

Just Like a Pleasant Home. NEW RUSS HOUSE.

CHAS. NEWMAN CO., Props. Convenient to all car lines, places of amusement and prominent buildings. A hotel of unexcelled service. European plan, bed and breakfast. American \$2.00 per day, upward. Special rates to families. The famous Russ a la carte dinners, 35c. The table is supplied with products direct from Mr. Newman's ranch.

Mrs. Hebard's Home Made POTATO CHIPS.

Cooked in LEAF LARD, OLIVE OIL, or CREAMERY BUTTER, or Sweet Potato Chips in either. Delivered to any address. Made fresh every day at 544 S. 2nd East.

Phones, Ind. 2718, Bell 2904-y.

BEST BUILDING MATERIAL.

The Bid Cement Blocks made by the UTAH CEMENT PRODUCTS CO.

See the display at Langton Lime & Cement Co., 34 S. State, and Manufacturers' Exhibit, 15 W. Second South.

WILLES-HORNE DRUG CO., News Building, Both Phones 347 "By the Monument."

DON'T WORRY. Send us your orders for "Peacock" ROCK SPRINGS COAL. And Your Fuel Troubles will all vanish. CENTRAL COAL & COKE CO. "At the Sign of the Peacock." Phones 2600. 38 So. Main.

W. W. Hall, JEWELER, 227 Main Street. Diamonds, watches, jewelry and silverware. Everything new. All kinds of manufacturing and repairing. J. H. Knickerbocker, the well-known optician, manager. Both Phones.

EDWARD L. BURTON, 11 E. First South St. Phone 27. BANK STOCKS, SUGAR STOCKS. And other High Grade Investments Bought and Sold.

JOHN C. CUTLER JR., INVESTMENT BANKER (Established 1891) STOCKS AND BONDS BANK AND SUGAR STOCKS. High Grade Investment Securities Bought and Sold.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, LOGAN, UTAH.

THE COLLEGE COMPRISES:

The School of Agriculture. The School of Engineering and Mechanic Arts. The School of Domestic Science and Arts. The School of General Science. The School of Commerce. The School of Music.

The Agricultural Experiment Station.

Twenty buildings, provided with the best modern equipment, afford exceptional facilities for thorough and efficient work. A strong faculty, representing the best institutions of America and Europe, are in charge of the work of instruction and experimentation. No tuition is charged. Registration fee, \$5. College opens September 15. Write for illustrated catalogue.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, LOGAN, UTAH.

STATE REPOSITORY

FOR ALL THE

Public School

Text Books,

School Stationery

And Supplies.

Quality of Goods Unsurpassed. Prices Lower Than Ever. Place Your Orders Now.

Deseret News Book Store, SALT LAKE CITY.