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DESERET NEWS PHONES.

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ance if they will take time to notice these
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For the Chief Editor's office, 74-2.
 For Deseret News Book Store, 74-2.
 For City Editor and Reporter, 33-2.
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HIS DYING WILL.

So Senator Thomas Kearns has made
his maiden and his dying speech in one
epicomic effort, just before his po-
litical decease, which will occur March
4, 1905. As reported by the Associated
Press, it reads like a rebash of recent
editorials in the paper which he con-
trols. He read the article prepared
for him with some force, having doubt-
less rehearsed it many times. There
is no need to go over the points which
the writer endeavored to put forth, as
they have been met times without num-
ber. We may, perhaps, touch on one
or two assertions which the dying poli-
tician repeated, and they will suffice.
He said:

"The friends and mouthpieces of some
of the present leaders have been base
enough to charge that I bought the
Senatorship from Lorenzo Snow, Presi-
dent of their own Church. Here and
now I denounce the calumny against
that old man whose unsought and un-
bought favor came to me in that con-
text. That I ever paid one dollar of
money or asked him to influence legisla-
tors of his faith, is as cruel a false-
hood as ever came from human lips. So
far as I am concerned, he held his
power with clean hands, and I would
protect the memory of this dead man
against all the abuse and misrepresen-
tation which might be heaped upon
him by those who were his adherents
during life, but who now attack his
fame, in order that they may pay the
greater deference to the present king."

The impudence of Thomas Kearns, in
attempting to create the impression
that the calumny against President Lo-
renzo Snow came from the "friends
and mouthpieces of some of the pre-
sent leaders," or from "those who were
his adherents during life," is only
equalled by his wilful and malignant
falsehood. He knows as well as any
human being on earth that the libel
against President Snow came first from
the Salt Lake Tribune, and that it has
been continually repeated by a former
scribe on that paper, who probably be-
lieves in its truth. He knows that his
expressed intention was, at the time,
to prosecute the paper that ut-
tered it, and that it has never been
either believed or charged by the "ad-
herents" of President Snow, or by the
supporters of the present President of
the Church, or by the "mouthpieces of
the present leaders," but that the in-
famous untruth came from anti-"Mor-
mon" sources. He knows, too, that
he went back on his promise to proceed
against the Tribune, and that he has
never lifted his voice or authorized any
publication to refute that which he
now denounces as a calumny, just as he
is about to drop down into his political
grave. The infamy with which he has
thus covered himself will stick to his
name whenever it is mentioned, if it
should ever again obtain any publi-
city.

Critical readers of the diatribes
against the leaders of the Church, of
which the Kearns speech is but diluted
plagiarism, will notice that all the
charges of domination in political af-
fairs are devoid of proof and of even
the slightest evidence. They are mere-
ly flatulent fulminations. No instances
of such interference are cited or cases
of compulsion named. They are but
false and baseless accusations, and
are manufactured as excuses for the de-
feat of the political failures who re-
peat them. But they serve the pur-
pose of the "Mormon"-haters, which is
to inflame the popular mind against
the Church.

While on the subject of the influence
said to be wielded by the Church lead-
ers in political affairs, we will say with-
out fear of successful dispute that there
is no man living who tried harder, or
more repeatedly, to get the ear and in-
fluence of the President of the "Mor-
mon" Church in order to reach political
office, and to gain his re-election to the
United States Senate, than this same
Thomas Kearns. Personally, by his em-
barrassed, by his "Mormon" friends and
by other means, he has used persuasion,
 cajolery, threats, misstatements and wor-
niments for that purpose, but without
avail, and in the last throes of his brief
political career he has simply carried
out his threat and impression against
the "Mormon" Church, if he failed of
his purpose.

There could scarcely be anything
meaner or more contemptible than the
desperate effort made, in the United
States Senate, by the illiterate and
proud individual to throw dirt
and obloquy upon the people of the
State that honored him, in a mistaken
moment, by placing him to a position
for which he has proved himself totally
unfitted and unworthy. It was his last

kick, and he exhibited his breeding. The
defunct political corpse will require
no further epitaph than that of his
own making.

His pretended affection for the State
which was unwisely enough to give him
brief celebrity, but which repudiated
his demands and desperate efforts for
re-election, is plainly proved to be the
most palpable hypocrisy by his as-
saults upon the State as "abnormal,"
as a violator of the "compact" of
statehood, as failing to punish alleged
lawbreakers. The thinly disguised at-
tempt to array the Nation against the
State under cover of direct falsehoods
against the "Mormon" Church, stamps
the author of the speech which Kearns
was foolish enough to read in the Sen-
ate, as a foe to Utah at large as well
as a malignant defamer of religious in-
stitutions and their exponents.

The people of Utah will smile broadly
at the nonsense uttered in the United
States Senate about "monarchy" in
Utah, and the "regal state" of a gen-
tleman who is known to affect no lofty
airs, assume no personal authority, to
live in humble style, to be approach-
able, kind and courteous to all, to be
economical, careful and devoted to the
welfare of the people among whom he
lives, and desirous of the progress of all
classes of the community without re-
gard to sect or party. But, of course,
the stuff that was read to the Senate
was not intended particularly for the
folks at home, but to stir up prejudice
and spread misinformation among the
denizens of the East. We are pleased
to learn that it had not the intended
effect upon the Senate, most of the
members of which are too well posted
on Utah affairs to be impressed with
anything that the speaker presented,
except his evident rancor and vulgar
spleen against the people who placed
him in temporary eminence.

The trouble with the poor fellow is
that he has been under the control of
bad advisers. They have made a ter-
rible mess of it for him. The advan-
tages they will reap will last but for a
little time, and the pit of oblivion is
yawning for them all. They are the
enemies of the State of Utah, barriers
to its advancement, hindrances to its
business and its growth. They have
made a simple tool of the man whom
they have manipulated and have done
him more harm than they will accom-
plish towards anybody else. We are
sorry for Thomas Kearns. We pity him
in the fate which he has earned. But
for those who led him to his doom there
can only be, even in the most charitable
soul, a sentiment of the deepest con-
tempt.

SCHOOL LANDS REBATE.

There appears to be some dispute
between the State authorities and a
few of the citizens, over the rights of
the latter to a refund of money paid by
them for school lands as provided for
by law. The points in the case, as
presented by their representatives, are
as follows:

In the Constitutional Convention the
special preference to be given the
early settlers upon school-lands was
duly considered. The prevailing sen-
timent was that settlers who had gone
upon these lands without knowing
them to be school lands (which meant
prior to the establishing of the U. S.
land office in 1869, when for the first
time the plats and fieldnotes were made
public here, having been previously
kept in Cheyenne, Wyo.) should have
the right to purchase their holdings at
a nominal price.

The first State Legislature provided
by law that settlers who had occupied,
settled upon or cultivated school-lands
prior to the extension of the U. S. sur-
veys over such lands should have the
preference right to purchase the same
at one-fourth the appraised value.

The State Land Board held that said
surveys extend over and were complete
in the early fifties, when the actual U.
S. Survey were made in the field, while
the occupants claimed that those sur-
veys were incomplete and unknown
prior to the opening of the land office.

The citizens of Cache, Sanpete and
other counties refused to accept the
land boards' construction of the law,
and in 1899 were about to have the law
construed by the courts, when the
Legislature unanimously passed a law
fixing the date of survey March 1st,
1869 and guaranteeing to all
occupants of school lands prior
to that date the one-fourth rate;
providing, however, that where state
certificates for said lands had been
issued to such settlers, they should pay
the state in full therefor and at the
next session of the Legislature file their
claims.

The compromise by the state was
accepted by the settlers and hundreds
of certificates or contracts were taken
up and payments made thereon, but as
the state gave the settlers 10 years at
5 per cent interest to pay for said lands,
but some have not yet paid in full; but
the major part have paid up and received
their rebates. In 1901 and 1902, all of
this class of settlers whose certificates
at full appraisement were not issued
only paid one-fourth of the appraised
value for their holdings.

All of these early settlers have re-
ceived the benefit of the law, except
one person out of over 300 in Cache
county, two of over a hundred in San-
pete county, all except four in Utah
county, and a few in Boxelder, Weber
and Davis counties and about half in
Salt Lake county.

If they are proven to be legitimate, as
they seem to be, should certainly be
paid. There is some talk of repealing
the law, which still remains on the
statute books, but this should not be
done until every honest claim under it
is satisfied. The State cannot afford to
be unjust or repudiate its pledges, and
the few old settlers who have not re-
ceived the benefit of the law should
not be discriminated against. As soon
as they are paid, the statute will reach
a natural death, and then it can be
buried in any way that the Legislature
may determine. Let justice be done,
even though the time may be tardy!

YELLOW JOURNALISM.

In the current number of Public
Opinion appears a notable article on
so-called yellow journalism, written in
the form of "confessions" by a "yel-
low Journalist." It should be a re-
velation to the general public on that
subject.

The author traces that kind of "Jour-
nalism" to its origin—in the desire of a
large class of American newspaper
readers for information concerning the
aristocracy of wealth. The pioneers
in "yellow" journalism perceived that
people yearned to know how the wealthy
live, how they get their money, how
they spend it, what they do, and es-
pecially what their failings are, and
they proceeded to satisfy this morbid
curiosity, for what there was in it.
Thus that kind of journalism was
borne, and millions were made.

But truth was not the only stock in
trade. Soon it became apparent that
there was not enough of sensational
truth to furnish material every day
in the week. Then "news" was manu-
factured. The yellow journals now are
full of inaccuracies and misrepresenta-
tion of facts. They enlarge the most
inconsequential events into matters of
seeming importance, and thus mislead
in every way conceivable. They humbly
profess to have no desire to guide public
opinion, because, forsooth! the dear
public are independent and need no
outside influence; at the same time, by
the vilest falsehoods daily repeated,
they do all in their power to mislead
the public. They denounce as reactionaries,
journalists who endeavor to follow the
 dictates of conscience in the matter of
public business, and they pose as "up
to date," when they sell falsehoods for
truth, and mix their facts with the
putrid matter of their own, morally dis-
eased imagination. In any other line
of business, such dishonesty would be
punished as thieving, but in journalism
it is set down as "enterprise."

The writer quoted in Public Opinion
relates an incident of a young reporter
for a journal with saffron tinge, who
was sent to write up a burglary. A
society woman who lived opposite the
scene of the robbery had stated to the
police that she thought she had seen
the burglar. The reporter had been
told to bring a picture of this lady, but
she refused to give him one. Notwith-
standing this, the reporter returned,
not only with a picture, but with a
most remarkable story of how this
lady had seen the burglar emerge from
the house; how she had rushed out and
called the police; how she had grappled
with the criminal and been knock-
ed down, and so on. The story, though
faked from beginning to end, was pro-
nounced "good" by the editor. And
this is a fair specimen of "yellow"
journalism.

That class of publications, however,
is intended for the unthinking multi-
tudes whom the yellow journalists
themselves despise and laugh at, be-
cause they can so easily rob them of
their money in the particular game
they are conducting. The sooner this
fact is thoroughly understood, the bet-
ter.

Stuck pigs will squeal.
The terrorists seem to have the czar
going.

Many a man grows stouter who
doesn't grow broader.

At all other seasons time flies but
this month it marches.

That first, final and fruitless philip-
pines much like Tommy-rot.

March having come in like a lamb,
the beef trust will soon be after it.

If one big decisive battle will end the
war in the Far East may it come soon.

The dying swan to his soul isn't in
it with Senator Kearns' farewell to the
Senate.

Thanks to Senator Smoot and Repre-
sentative Howell, Utah is to have a sec-
ond land office.

Rather odd that though Mr. Nielsing-
haus' strength is leaving him he
doesn't weaken.

Why did Senator Kearns withhold his
wonderful knowledge from an anxious
nation so long?

It would be just like the Standard Oil
company to buy up the Kansas state
oil refinery bonds.

Dr. Chadwick says that all he wants
is work. It should be an easy matter
to supply his wants.

What a magnificent feat for the in-
augural parade the President's degrees
of LL. D's. would make.

When a state fines a college for giv-
ing negroes instruction that common-
wealth itself needs education.

Kuroki has handed out another de-
feat to Kuropatkin. One would think
that Kuropatkin would have a handful
by this time.

A Crawfordsville, Ind., dispatch says
that Lew Wallace left half a million
dollars. He had to leave it, as he could
not take it with him.

It is truly startling how very virtu-
ous some men become just as soon as
they lose their jobs. With the lifting
of the burden from their backs the
scales drop from their eyes.

Mrs. Theodore Sutro has published
a most unique book. It is the let-

ters of her husband in which he sounds
her praises in prose and verse. Here
are specimens of both:

"The sun has again come out to greet
you in all its glory, as it always does
on your birthday, no matter how
stormy the elements have been just be-
fore. So no doubt it was also on the
very day when you first saw the light
—Nature rejoiced at the advent of that
beautiful, smiling cherub so appropri-
ately christened Florence Edith, a flow-
er, indeed, sent from God."
"Flash this greeting, O East, to the
West!
To the loveliest, the brightest, the best;
Whether president or not she be.
Three cheers for my little wife!
Who will ever preside over me
As queen of my heart and my love."
Curtain, please.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Wayside Tales for March wears a
green dress in honor of St. Patrick,
and the contents show a distinctly
Irish flavor. There is an article, "How
a Woman Caused the Downfall of Ire-
land," by T. O'Neill Russell, editor of
the Dublin Freeman; Major Lawrence
M. Ennis, of the "Irish Volunteers," be-
gins his stories of army life, and Chief
Francis O'Neill, of the Chicago Police,
writes charmingly of the difficulties
that beset the police and their chief—
86 Rush St. Chicago.

"Old Gramercy" is the opening ar-
ticle in The Four-Track News for
March. It is an interesting story by
Charles B. Wells, "A Rowboat Journey"
on the Thames, by Oliver Clark King-
sley; "The Applan Way," by Frank
Veigh; "The Americanization of Paris,"
by Alexander Hume Ford; "The Taj
Mahal," by Austin Cook; "Ethan Allen,
the Man," by John Davis Anderson,
and "Capri," by N. W. Metcalfe, are
descriptive articles whose titles are
self-explanatory. There are other short
articles in this issue, together with the
departments, poems and humor, all of
which is lavishly illustrated by high-
class half-tones made from strikingly
beautiful photographs—1 East 42d
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