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FOLLOW A GOOD EXAMPLE!

One of the commonest subjects of comment by the visitors to Los Angeles during the recent excursion to that lovely city, was the absence there of that species of the genus homo, vulgarly called "the knocker." No matter how much the people of that rapidly growing city may be divided in opinion on various matters, political, religious, social or commercial, they all pull together for the spread of its admirable reputation.

No matter where you go, or with whom you converse, Los Angeles is a constant theme, and its opportunities, possibilities and various advantages are held up for approval. Even the street-car men praise the respective lines on which they work, and fail to grumble against their employers. It is the same with workmen in regard to the contractors and employers of labor. It is a pleasure to hear the encomiums that are passed upon the city and its affairs. A strong controversy is in progress between the anti-saloon element and those who believe that liquor should be freely sold but governed in its sale by license. Yet from neither side is heard deprecatory remarks as to the city and its policy in general.

This unanimity of feeling for the building up and progress of the place is evidently one of the prime sources of the success it has achieved. Its population is now rated at about 200,000, with the prospect of continued advancement in numbers, wealth and influence, largely aided by the completion of the Salt Lake Route, which will bring it into quick communication with the East, clear through to the Atlantic Ocean.

The visitors to Los Angeles had opportunities to learn many things which may be of profit to Utah. If brought into practice at home, and one of them, not the least important, is this united effort to advance the interest of the locality and the community. There is no good reason why Salt Lake City should not soon have a vastly increased population, with improvements commensurate with its size and importance.

It is unreasonable to expect the same facilities in all respects that are in use in a city with three times the number of its inhabitants. People here who have lived in or visited the great cities of the country, often complain without good reason of the difference between the public utilities here and those in the large centers of population. Instead of making invidious comparisons they should go to work to build up the city, and bring it into a condition in which all the modern improvements may be had in larger degree than at present. When we think of the comparatively small population of this city and look at the facilities enjoyed here, we should rather rejoice over and marvel at their magnitude than to deprecate them, speak against them, and thus give people at a distance a false idea concerning them. For a city of the size of Salt Lake, we enjoy modern conveniences to a much greater extent than those to be had in most cities of similar dimensions in any part of the country.

But, be that as it may, what benefit can be expected to accrue to any person, party, society, clique or combination by misrepresenting facts, picturing conditions that have no real existence, creating the impression that this State is under tyrannical religious rule, deprecating all avenues for investment in business are closed against outsiders, complaining that everything here is in the grasp of a monstrous ecclesiastical power, to which all classes of the community are compelled to pay tribute, and announcing that there is a constant war between two factions in the State and a great and growing schism in the dominant church, and thus poisoning the minds of the public abroad, we utterly fail to see or comprehend.

The almost universal sentiment now animating the hearts and brains of the people of Utah is that "the knockers must go," or cease their senseless and injurious howlings and malice. There is no fight between them and the church which they assail and the leaders of which they endeavor to overwhelm with opprobrium. The objects of this abuse pay no attention to it. It is a one-sided campaign of mud-throwing. The persons who are chiefly attacked do not even read the effusions which are concocted in ridicule or malice against them. The public has become utterly weary and disgusted by the vain efforts of "the knockers," and perceive that while it has no effect upon the objects of its impotent wrath, it does seriously injure the business interests and general reputation of this city and State.

We suggest to the sensible people of all classes and opinions in Utah, that a quietus should be put upon "the

knockers" by letting them entirely alone, if they will not cease their slanders and come into line to aid in the development of the resources of our mountain region, and in making the city in which we live attractive in every way, so that capital may be invited here, and that all the advantages of great wealth and a large and industrious population may be obtained, without regard to differences of opinion on any subject which interests the mind of man.

Let the past go. Work for the future. Do it in the present. Quit complaining, and speak well of our city and our State, which are, after all, among the very best that can be found within the limits of the great American Republic!

RUSSIAN MAY DAY

Sunday, May 14, was "May day" in Russia. Disturbances on a large scale were expected to take place. Threats had been made to that effect. It appears, however, that although there were demonstrations in various places against the government, there was no general rising, such as some had been led to expect. The government officials breathe easier, because the fatal day passed as well as it did. They are now looking to the future. They hope that he may be able to recall some of the lost military prestige of the country, and thus aid them in quieting down the opposition at home.

In the meantime the agitation for reform continues. A Zemstvo congress has just been in session at Moscow. It adopted a political program. It did not obtain recognition from the government, though the Czar has promised to call a national assembly. This Zemstvo fearlessly discussed plans for an elective assembly. It declared for a bicameral parliament—the lower house to be elected by universal suffrage and the upper by the autonomous institutions of the empire, such as county and district councils, city councils, etc. The congress put forth a demand for a parliament controlling the budget and the general administration. It rejected the proposal of the moderate liberals for a single consultative body representing the four "estates" of the empire. It wanted a real charter of national liberties, not mere concessions which a stroke of the pen might wipe out.

Mr. Melville Stone, who recently has been in Russia and taken notice of the conditions prevailing, is of the opinion that there can be no revolution in Russia, because the masses are too ignorant. They do not even know what representative government is. This is, no doubt, true. Russia is not intellectually where France was at the time of the revolution. Still, when the action of the Zemstvo presidents is considered, it must be admitted that Russia has men capable of taking part in popular government. They appear to be intelligent, well informed and fearless. The Russian masses may be very ignorant. But they certainly have men capable of representing them in a national assembly. The Czar should not wait too long, to grant their reasonable requests.

ATMOSPHERIC DISTURBANCES
The past week was one of great disturbances in the atmosphere. Last Monday a destructive tornado passed through Kansas. This, says a Kansas contemporary, was part of a great swirl with its center on the Great Salt Lake, and a diameter of 2,000 miles, which traveled eastward. At the same time a wave of warm air was pressing northward from the Gulf.

On Wednesday night a tidal wave was caused in Lake Michigan by the unequal barometric pressure. And on the same night in Oklahoma a tornado ravaged the village of Snyder, killing many people and wounding a much larger number. Other less disastrous tornadoes are reported from other towns of the southwest.

From the other side of the Atlantic come reports of seismic disturbances. A dispatch from Bombay, last Wednesday, said an earthquake had visited Bender Abbas, Persia, and that fifty persons were reported to have been buried by a landslide. Two hundred yards of the mountain Kihgando, behind the town, collapsed. In the towers and buildings fell, and there were a few casualties. Seismic shocks have occurred daily since April 25, and the population is encamped outside the town. Neighboring villages are reported to have suffered severely. The elements are surely in commotion.

A contemporary suggests the possibility of some connection between atmospheric conditions and the frightful railway accident that took place near Harrisburg, Penn., on Wednesday. The accident occurred on one of the most carefully managed railroads in the United States, and it was due to a combination of circumstances that would be incredible if they had not actually occurred. This, it is presumed, might be due to the unusual disturbances in the atmosphere. Perhaps if we were better acquainted with causes and effects, we would understand the Scriptural philosophy which represents the adversary of human interests as a prince having power in the air.

CHINESE BUSINESS.

The Worcester Gazette of recent date had an interesting item concerning the difficulty a business man meets with in China on account of the unsettled value of money and standards of measurement there prevailing. This is a difficulty common to Oriental countries, where all sorts of foreign money are in circulation, and it is one of great advantage to the money changers who understand to make a profit in handling the various pieces of coin. But in China the financial problem seems to be more complicated than in the other Oriental countries.

This is an illustration: A man who intends buying something has to reckon with an ideal dollar of 0.75 of a tael, and an actual dollar varying from 0.72 to 0.87 if it is intact. But sometimes a former owner may have extracted from the coin some metal to be used for ornaments, and the coin is consequently worth that much less. In dealing with subsidiary coins, he must bear in mind where his dollar exchanges for ten cents

pieces, and where he can get eleven of these pieces for it. He must also remember that his ten-cent piece may be worth 120 "cash" when he buys fish, 105 when he wants oranges, and 115, when he buys pork.

He must also have three balances, according as he is dealing in hay, pork or some other merchandise, and if he is a business man he will most likely buy according to the indications of one pair of scales and sell on another. The standards of measurement are equally irregular. He may have three foot-rules, different according to what he is dealing in; wood, cloth, or coffee. A stranger who endeavors to master all these intricacies, will find it a very difficult task, and then when he goes to the nearest market place without a perfect knowledge of the particular standards in use there, he will find himself a victim of the shrewd merchants anyhow. No wonder, if the Chinese themselves have been keen merchants and business men.

And the weather. Isn't it glorious!
It is much easier to declare a strike on than to call it off.

According to St. Petersburg advices, Rojstvensky and Togo are "getting hot."
No tainted money was ever thrown out of a collection plate at Sunday services.

Sunday, May 14, Russia's May day, contrary to all expectations was a day of rest.
Captain Richmond Hobson's wife won't be able to teach him anything about kissing.

The Commercial club explorers speak well of the natural bridges that carried them over safely.

Cesare Lombroso says he has his doubts as to the jury being a success. So has Nan Patterson.

Japan is rather averse to letting France go on her own recognizance in this neutrality dispute.

There are some dattos in Jolo who prefer to be exterminated to being pacified. They can take their choice.

The Standard Oil company has just declared a dividend. Here is a splendid chance for Dr. Gladden to "butt in."

Mr. Bryan keeps right on endorsing President Roosevelt's actions and policies; and yet he does not appear to be prompted by sinister motives.

Professor Ernest Haeckel positively declares that man has no soul. The declaration will carry neither conviction nor consolation to anyone. Perhaps the professor has lost his soul.

James Stillman of New York has given a hundred thousand dollars to establish prizes at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris. The French being the politest people in the world, have not given him as much as he deserves.

Carlotta, sad and distant widow of the late Emperor Maximilian of Mexico, worked the Italians of Boston "to a finish." It took some years for the Italians themselves to see her fine Italian hand.

"Doubtless Salt Lake City visitors and tourists generally will concede that Los Angeles also leads in the number of street poles. However, down to date few outsiders have paid many compliments to the collection of sticks and snags," says the Los Angeles Express. In this race it is admitted that Los Angeles has the pole.

To the American people at large the transfer of Count Cassini, Russian ambassador, from Washington to Madrid is a matter of indifference, but when it is said in St. Petersburg that it was felt that it was due largely to Cassini that the American people felt so friendly to Japan, a grave injustice is done the count. The kind feeling of the Americans toward Japan dates from the middle of the last century when Commodore Perry visited Japan. It is hard to explain why in the present war in the Orient the sentiment of the people of this country inclines to Japan rather than to Russia. It is one of those facts more easily recognized than explained. But the late Russian ambassador is no more to be blamed for it than he is for the tornado that recently desolated Snyder, Oklahoma.

ROOSEVELT IN CHICAGO.
San Francisco Call.

It has never happened before that a president, in a one day stop in any of our cities, has met as many men or settled as many questions as did President Roosevelt in his one day sojourn in Chicago. His meeting with Shea and the other strike leaders was characterized by entire frankness on his part, and he left no chance to misrepresent his position. His incisive declaration seems to have been inspired by Shea's statement that he had wired the Governor of Illinois telling what he, Shea, "would allow the governor to do." Following this mistaken assumption of the right of Shea to confer jurisdiction upon the governor of Illinois or to withhold it from him, was the further statement that the men represented by Shea were pleading for arbitration, and for this were to be shot down while in the attitude of supplication.

Kansas City Times.
In the President's declarations against corruption, against corporation abuse, against mob violence and against evil which he has sought to correct, he has never been guilty of an unreasonable extreme. He has gone far enough to demonstrate the highest standards of official and moral courage, but no one has ever doubted his sincerity or his determination. He has made good or he has tried to make good.

Chicago Record-Herald.
There could be no better indication of the power which Theodore Roosevelt possesses over the destinies of the United States than just this day that he spent in Chicago. The best of it is that the solid foundation of his power is the well-grounded belief of his countrymen that he will use it well.

PHILADELPHIA LEDGER.
The great firm of Krupp has lately had to acquire a firing range and test-

ing ground for naval armor plates on the Dutch frontier. The danger zone includes the hamlet of Schlagsbrücken, and as the inhabitants absolutely refuse to be bought out, protection has had to be provided for them. On first days—there may be 150 in a year—they are all gathered into special caemotons, cattle are kept up, under guarantee against loss, every inhabitant receives an allowance for each firing day, and in case of fatal accidents heirs are entitled to a pension of \$100 a year.

WHO SAID IT?
Boston Herald.

It looks as if the world would have to give up thinking that Lincoln made that famous epigram about fooling all the people all of the time. Biographer Nicolay's daughter says her father was convinced that P. T. Barnum was the author of the saying. But Stanford says all Lincoln's biographers believe he never originated it. Mr. T. H. Hirst of Toledo, O., says he heard Lincoln say it in 1858, but doesn't believe that it was original. None of the volumes of Barnum's sayings mention the epigram, but the general opinion is that it was his.

MUSIC AND DOUGHNUTS.
New York Evening Post.

It has so long been the proper thing for the promoters of religion to dispense doughnuts through the medium of the church social, that we are at a loss to see why Boston should be surprised that a vendor of doughnuts asks for a permit to dispense religion. Music is always a potent factor in persuading people to eat. A restaurant increases its patronage by hiring an orchestra. Street soldiers of deified crab or waffles frequently celebrate the virtues of their wares in aria, not to speak of recitatives. But there is no reason on earth why this music should be always secular. Indeed, if customers are willing, after buying their doughnuts, to wait for a short exhortation and a hymn or two, there is surely no harm done.

THERE IS NOTHING IN STRIFE AND CONTENTION

There's nothing in war and contention, No blackened and torn leaves of life, Far better to bury dissensions, And cover with kindness all strife.

The world is so radiant with beauty, God's plans are so lavishly given, That plainly is shown us our duty, To make earth the entrance to heaven.

Then sweet will be memories hereafter, When we have passed our earthly career, If we have left the sweet sound of our laughter, Instead of a moan and a tear.

Our paths can be strewn with love's tokens, Slight actions of kindest delight, Silver lines of a friendship unbroken, Remain ever, and ever more bright.

Then cling to the beauties around you, No matter if clouds come between, The flowers of love, that will crown you, Proclaim you earth's beautiful queen.

The bells and the chimes ever ringing, Sweet music in harmonious bells, Of the voice in our hearts ever singing, In the home where harmony dwells, The Louise Colman, Salt Lake City, Utah, April 16, 1905.

TEA
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