

# 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 ..... \$3.00  
Six Months ..... 1.50  
Three Months ..... .75  
One Month ..... .25  
Semi-Weekly, Per Year ..... 2.00  
Semi-Weekly, Per Year ..... 2.00

**NEW YORK OFFICE.**  
In charge of H. F. Cummings, manager.  
Foreign Advertising, from our Home Office,  
112 Park Row Building, New York.

**SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE.**  
In charge of F. J. Cooper, 15 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, JUNE 13, 1904.**

## DESERET NEWS PHONES.

Persons desiring to communicate by  
telephone with any department of the  
Deseret News, will save themselves and  
this establishment a great deal of annoyance  
if they will take time to notice these numbers:

For the Chief Editor's office No. 74.  
2 rings.  
For Deseret News Book Store, 74, 2  
rings.  
For City Editor and Reporters, 359, 2  
rings.  
For Business Manager, 359, 3 rings.  
For Business Office, 359, 2 rings.

## LAWLESS AND DISGRACEFUL.

The vicious and shameful proceedings  
consequent upon the baseball game on  
Sunday, call for more than moralizing upon  
the subject of Sabbath desecration.  
Christian people desire peace and  
good order on every day of the week,  
and more particularly on the day  
generally observed as a time of rest  
and religious service. Rowdism and  
turbulence are obnoxious to all decent  
folks, whether they claim to be Christians  
or not. And even if they are not  
devotionally inclined themselves, they  
have sufficient regard for the feelings  
of others and for established custom,  
to respect the usage by which the first  
day of the week is kept as a Sabbath.

It is on this account that Sunday laws  
have been enacted throughout this country.  
They are the expressions of the will  
of the majority. They are more  
lax in some states than in others, and  
their enforcement is less rigid in the  
west than in the east. And there is a  
growing sentiment throughout the land  
to modify the puritanic regulations that  
made the day of rest a day of gloom  
and bondage. This is, perhaps, in accordance  
with the spirit of liberty which has  
inspired the Constitution of our country,  
but there is danger that it may  
advance into license and ruffianism,  
and turn the day of rest and peace into  
a day of rivalry and riot.

Whatever views may be entertained  
as to Sabbath worship and church-going,  
it is generally conceded that Sunday  
ought to be observed as a respite  
from toil and a time of quiet and  
decorum. The public peace ought  
to be especially preserved on  
that day. The laws of this State prohibit  
unnecessary work, business,  
liquor-selling, and barbarous or noisy  
amusements. Whoever engages in  
either of them commits a misdemeanor.  
Baseball, as usually played, is a  
"noisy amusement," and as conducted  
and permitted yesterday was a disgrace  
to the city. The police should see to  
it that such occurrences are not repeated.  
If they do not take the matter  
in hand, the Sheriff of this county  
is fully authorized by law to step in  
and preserve the public peace and arrest  
the offenders, among whom are  
included not only every person who "gets  
up, exhibits, opens or maintains" such  
a "noisy amusement," but those who  
purchase tickets of admission or pay  
an admission fee thereto, or in any way  
aid in such a performance. See Revised  
Statutes 1898, Sec. 4223-25.

The Deseret News, while urging upon  
members of the Church the duty of  
observing the Sabbath as commanded  
of God, and the wrong and sin of its  
violation, does not wish to force upon  
others its views of Sunday observance.  
So long as a decent regard is had for  
the laws of the State and the ordinances  
of the city, we do not wish to  
interfere with the liberty of the citizen,  
nor desire to impose upon anyone a  
religious restriction. But we protest  
against the disturbances which  
commonly attend Sunday baseball  
games, and denounce the rowdism of  
yesterday as barbarous and riotous and  
hostile to Christian civilization.

## DO THE PROPER THING.

It seems to the people of this city that  
there must be some ulterior motive behind  
the refusal of the majority of the  
city council, to provide the sealer of  
weights and measures with a conveyance  
to carry the apparatus required for the  
proper performance of his official  
duties. The manner in which the present  
incumbent has taken hold of the  
work marked out by ordinance has recommended  
him to the public, and has  
already accomplished much for the  
general benefit. A great deal has yet  
to be done. It ought to be pursued on  
the lines he has taken, and everything  
reasonable to further it ought to be  
furnished to him for that purpose.

As to the matter of economy, we  
think the term is not aptly used when  
applied to the cheese-paring policy favored  
by most of the city councilmen. That  
the scales and weights and measures  
used for testing are necessary, is  
proved by their provision. The sealer  
ought to be able to take them with  
him on his visits, and it is preposterous  
to think he can do that on a streetcar,  
or to require him to hire a livery  
conveyance each time it is needed to  
carry them. Why insist upon so peculiar  
a method and so parsimonious a course?  
We think the Mayor was exactly  
right in vetoing the makeshift adopted  
in regard to this matter.

We put it to the majority of the

council whether it would not be better,  
fairer, more economical in the end, and  
more in accord with the public wishes  
and demands to comply with the Mayor's  
suggestion and the sealer's necessities,  
than to hold on to a proposition  
that causes a smile of derision from  
the general public. Gentlemen, be reasonable  
and do what is right, putting  
aside all party and personal considerations!

## JAPAN'S NEW EXPLOSIVE.

We read about the patriotism, the  
valor, the victories, the "glory," that  
go to make up war, and we are apt  
to forget the misery, the horrors, the  
savagery that form the reserve of the  
picture.

But we are reminded of the latter  
by a report of Dr. Wada, staff surgeon  
on a Russian ship, on the effects of the  
explosive used by the Japanese. He  
describes how on decks made slippery  
with blood he saw small bits of flesh  
and bone scattered everywhere. The  
doctor tumbled over an arm here and  
a leg there. He saw men with their  
abdomens carried away and the flesh  
torn off their bodies. "Two sailors,"  
he says, "stood on the bridge with  
Capt. Rudineff, Count Nirod and a  
petty officer. One of the shells struck  
the petty officer. The shells are provided  
with fuses and take effect not  
only on contact with water, but with  
parts of rigging, living men, even  
clothing—in fact wherever the resistance  
is sufficient to alter the speed ever  
so little. The shell referred to exploded  
and blew the petty officer to atoms.  
There was absolutely nothing  
found of him afterward. Count Nirod,  
who was standing next to him, was  
also blown to pieces, only one arm being  
found afterward. The two sailors stood  
a little way off. The explosion tore  
all the flesh from the lower parts  
of their legs, which had to be amputated  
afterward. Captain Rudineff  
was still a little further off and escaped  
with slight wounds in the head."

The explosive used is called Shimose.  
Its composition is a secret, it seems,  
but its effects are before the world. The  
Russians, as far as known, had no  
new invention for this conflict with  
Japan. They go to the front with  
faith placed in their sacred images,  
blessed by their priests. And that  
explains, partly, their defeat.

## WAR ON DISEASE.

Notwithstanding the careful investigations  
that have been made into the  
conditions under which the plague  
flourishes in India, and in spite of all  
experiments in order to find a remedy,  
that scourge continues. It is evident  
that science has not yet mastered that  
terrible problem.

At one time it was hoped that the  
scourge could be averted by inoculation.  
Great faith was placed in that  
remedy. Between May and September,  
1900, says the Boston Transcript,  
nearly a quarter of a million people  
were inoculated. The percentage of  
attacks among all such was 1.32 as  
compared with 3.69 among uninoculated  
persons, and the mortality in cases  
of the latter was 52.15 per cent as  
against 32.60 among the inoculated. Encouraged  
by these figures in 1902-1903  
the Punjab government undertook to  
inoculate six millions of people, practically  
the whole population of the thirteen  
districts most seriously affected  
by previous epidemics. This necessitated  
a daily supply of 70,000 doses of  
prophylactic fluid which the Bombay  
Research laboratory agreed to furnish.

But a new preparation was then substituted,  
and the persons inoculated on a  
certain day, all developed tetanus and  
died. That practically settled inoculation  
among the natives. It seems  
that the only reliable remedies now are  
sanitary precautions and quarantine.

Our own government seems to have  
similar conditions to contend with in  
the Philippines. There cholera has  
been raging for over a year, and deaths  
to the number of 100,000 have been reported.  
According to one authority,  
Manila was suffering last year from  
an epidemic of bubonic plague, aggregating  
200 cases. It is believed by the  
health authorities to have been developed  
from some slight infection which  
maintained itself in the city, subsequent  
to the energetic repressive measures  
carried out in 1901, which resulted in  
the development of but nine cases of the  
disease in 1902. It is not, however,  
certain that the disease was not imported  
from abroad, as it has existed all  
along the neighboring Asiatic coast.

The germs of disease are always present,  
it seems, no matter what tactics  
of warfare against them are adopted.  
Sanitation is about the only sure  
preventive of disease, but even that  
is not sufficient, unless the system is kept  
in a healthful condition, through a  
temperate, natural moral living. That  
fact is now well established.

## SANTO DOMINGO.

Another revolution, says a Washington  
dispatch, has broken out in Santo  
Domingo. Three days after peace had  
been concluded and the trouble settled,  
a new outbreak occurred. Is it not almost  
time for some power to interfere  
and establish settled conditions in that  
little republic?

Santo Domingo has a singular history,  
revolving largely about the management  
of the national debt, and revolutions.  
For instance, up to 1882, the  
greater part of the foreign debt was  
known as the Hartman loan of \$3,575,000.  
Of this sum, negotiated with the  
Rothschilds in 1868, it is claimed that  
only \$35,000 actually reached the treasury  
of the republic. Ulysses Heureaux  
seized the presidency in 1882. He raised  
a loan of \$2,850,000 in Hamburg, Amsterdam  
and Brussels in 1883, and added  
to this another loan of \$4,500,000 in  
Amsterdam, in 1890, for railroad construction.  
An American syndicate,  
known as the Santo Domingo Improvement  
company of New York, assumed these  
loans. In this operation the syndicate  
received \$1,250,000 for gunboats that  
cost \$300,000; \$1,500,000 for paying a  
French indemnity of \$400,000, and  
\$1,750,000 for paying \$700,000 that had  
been advanced by a French bank. These  
sums were all in 4 per cent bonds, and  
it is stated that of the sum realized by  
the government, not one-twentieth was

properly expended for public purposes.  
The debt was secured by a lien on customs,  
which were collected by the New  
York company until 1900.

This president did all in his power  
to remove the financial troubles of  
the people, but he was finally killed,  
and the vice-president, Figueroa, became  
president, until Juan Jimenez was  
elected, in 1899. Horacio Vasquez was  
vice-president.

In June, 1902, Vasquez ousted Jimenez,  
but he kept the office only until  
March, 1903, when Wos y Gil stirred  
up a revolution and put Vasquez to  
flight. Wos y Gil's rule continued until  
November, when Gen. Morales,  
headed a revolutionary movement, presumably  
in the interest of Jimenez.  
This resulted in sending Wos y Gil to  
Puerto Rico a refugee. But Morales,  
being in authority in the capital city,  
made himself provisional president—a  
fact which seemed to justify Jimenez  
revolutionary movement of Jimenez  
against him. Wos y Gil was about to  
lead a revolution against them both,  
and a movement to restore Vasquez  
was also reported. Then, the difficulties  
seemed to have been adjusted, but  
report now has it that another revolution  
has been commenced.

General Grant dreamed of annexing  
the country to the United States, but  
his plan was defeated, to the loss of  
the little republic, but probably for the  
gain of this country. Santo Domingo  
occupies the eastern portion of the island  
of Haiti. About 40 per cent of its  
600,000 inhabitants are blacks, about 30  
per cent mulattoes and the rest whites.  
Spanish is the native language, while  
French is spoken in the adjacent republic  
of Haiti. Education is supposed to  
be compulsory, but only about 10,000  
children are in school, whereas, at least  
100,000 are of school age. According  
to the constitution the government is  
by a congress and a president elected  
for four years. But it is plain that  
there is more autocracy than democracy  
in that country. The revolts are  
the results of personal ambition.  
The country needs to come under the  
control of a strong hand that can hold  
personal ambition in check. Under  
such a government it would become  
prosperous and happy. The exports  
are, in times of peace, worth \$4,000,000  
a year, and this is much more than the  
value of the imports, so that there  
should be a large surplus.

## HOW DOWIE LEFT CHICAGO.

Sydney Bulletin.  
Elijah Dowie's departure from Chicago,  
South Australia, was a strangely  
scared and subterranean business. Instead  
of going on board the Mongolia  
from Largs Bay, like an ordinary human,  
he announces that his place of  
embarkation would be kept a dark secret.  
Then, while the crowd waited, he  
made the passage across in the stuffy  
little launch cabin and declined to come  
out until the crowd on the dock of the  
Mongolia had finished blessing its  
departing friends and gone ashore. At  
the last moment the terrified prophet  
fled up the Mongolia's gangway as if  
the—was behind him with a stinkpot  
and almost broke his neck getting into  
the cabin out of sight.

## COLORADO'S DISGRACE.

Los Angeles Express.  
It is regretted by every friend of labor  
that this crime should be laid at the  
doors of an allied organization, as it  
undoubtedly must be. Unions everywhere  
must hasten to repudiate the outrage  
and join with the authorities in  
uncovering the assassin. Only in this  
way can they hope to avert the blow  
which the Colorado fanatics have dealt  
at union labor everywhere.

## PUEBLO CHIEFTAIN.

The commission of such a crime is a  
serious stain upon the good name of the  
state, but it would be infinitely worse if  
such a crime were permitted to go unpunished.  
It is not a question of political  
parties. It is not a question of unionism  
or non-unionism. It is not a question  
of the constitutional power of the  
governor, nor of the powers of the  
courts, nor of the rights of any individual  
citizens. It is a question of  
murder, of assassination, possibly of  
deadly conspiracy. And whatever  
stands in the way of the detection and  
punishment of the persons who committed  
these crimes, or are responsible  
for them, should be brushed aside by  
every loyal and law abiding citizen.

## WORLD'S FAIR DAY.

Calder's Park.  
Wednesday, June 15.  
Two round trip tickets and one Pullman  
sleeper to the World's Fair, given away,  
also \$50 in cash.

First prize, one round trip ticket and  
sleeper.  
Second prize, \$25 cash.  
Third prize, \$15 cash.  
Fourth prize, \$10 cash.  
Fifth prize, \$5 cash.

## ADMISSION, 10c.

Each ticket entitles the holder to 10c in  
trade, also a chance in the grand draw-  
ing at 3 p. m. The grand drawing will be  
conducted by a committee selected from  
the audience, a little girl blindfolded will  
draw the lucky numbers.

## VISIT THE

**Strawberry Festival**  
AND  
**STAKE CARNIVAL**  
AT  
**BRIGHAM CITY,**  
June 17-18, 1904.

The famous Brigham Stawberry,  
fresh from the vine, served  
in the most tempting styles.

Concerts, minstrels, bands, base-  
ball games, dancing, &c. Come.  
Meet your friends and enjoy a  
feast.

## SPECIAL EXCURSION

RATES from all points between  
Salt Lake, Logan and Brigham.  
Salt Lake to Brigham and re-  
turn, \$1.25.

## Oakland Enquirer.

The diabolical dynamite outrage per-  
petrated in Colorado is a tragic incident

of the reign of lawlessness which has  
for a long time prevailed in that state.  
The perpetrator of the crime should be  
hunted down and dealt with in a sum-  
mary manner. The miners' union has  
promptly denounced the crime, and  
while so far there appears to be no  
evidence that it was not the act of an  
individual, it will have a tendency to  
discredit the union cause in Colorado.  
Such a result could not have been fore-  
seen by any sane union man, and it  
does not appear credible that such a  
crime should have been countenanced  
in any way by the miners' union. It  
will remain, however, for that organiza-  
tion to purge itself of the suspicion  
which will be cast upon it by this  
crime.

## San Francisco Call.

The culmination of lawlessness in  
Colorado, in the fiendish murder of non-  
union miners, has its lesson for other  
communities. This atrocious crime is  
committed in a region where for years  
the officers of the law have winked at  
all kinds of minor transgressions  
against the rights of persons and prop-  
erty. It is the region where President  
Roosevelt was mobbed in 1900 while the  
public authorities looked on and some  
of them joined in the riot. Given com-  
munity in assaulting individuals, mur-  
dering men by stealth, deporting them  
from their homes and families, and in  
taking forcible possession of mines  
whose owners and superintendents they  
had assassinated, these violators of the  
law naturally concluded that they were  
a law unto themselves and have planned  
and executed wholesale murder under  
circumstances the most brutal and sav-  
age.

## Sacramento Bee.

The principles of popular government  
are at stake in Colorado, and the eyes  
of all the world are now on that com-  
monwealth. Civil government in the  
Cripple Creek district has virtually  
failed. The authority of the courts has  
been superseded by that of the military,  
and the rifle and the bayonet are relied  
upon to keep down violence. Respect  
for civil authority and civil rule no  
longer exists in the state. Such remnant  
of civil law as remains in Cripple  
Creek is factional. In the place of a  
miner elected as sheriff by union votes,  
and notoriously subservient to union in-  
fluences, there is today a new sheriff  
who is a member of the Citizens' Alli-  
ance. And so with other civil officers.  
There is a constant struggle for control  
of local affairs by the unionists on the  
one hand and the non-unionists on the  
other.

## HERE'S a good investment for the man who values his health to put 25 cents into a trip to Lagoon. It's worth that much to see the kids enjoy themselves, let alone the good it does you.

**J. BERGERMAN,**  
Lessee.

**J. B. BEAN,**  
Excursion Agent;

## AT BARTON'S STORE.

**It's Straw Hat Time.**

Come for your straw Hat.  
The smart Hats are the new  
shapes in Sennet and Split  
Straws, Mackinaws, Milan  
Braids, etc., etc.

We have all widths of brims and heights of crown.

Price range from 25c to \$2.00.

**BARTON & CO.,** One-Price Clothiers  
and Hatters,  
45-47 Main Street.

## Stealing Your Home

Procrastination is a thief  
that steals more than time.  
In the matter of insurance  
he often robs you of your  
home. Be warned in sea-  
son and protect your  
home with a policy  
through our agency. It's  
the best safeguard.

We write fire, plate glass, boiler and accident insurance.

**Heber J. Grant and Co.**

26 South Main Street.

## B D Stands for Bad Debts—D B Stands for Dead Beats

We collect bad debts from  
dead beats everywhere.

## Merchants' Protective Association

SCIENTIFIC COLLECTORS  
OF BAD DEBTS.  
118-119-124-125 Commer-  
cial block.

**FRANCIS C. LUKE, General Manager,**  
"Some people don't like us."

## EDWARD L. BURTON

11 E. First South St. Phone 217.

## BANK STOCKS, SUGAR STOCKS

And Other High Grade Investments  
Bought and Sold.

## John C. Cutler, Jr., (Established 1893)

Bank and Sugar Stocks,  
Commercial Stocks and Bonds,  
Bought and Sold.

TEL. 127-3. 30 MAIN ST.



# Z. C. M. I.

## GOWNS OF CHOICE DESIGNS.

Handsomely made—the season's popular fabrics

### Special This Week:

Our elegant line of

## Lace Robes

at

## Half Price.

at

## Children's Suits

at

## One Third OFF

VALUES WHICH CAN'T BE EQUALLED ELSEWHERE IN AMERICA.

"Outing Napkins" and Toothpicks FREE at Drug Store.

### HERE'S a good investment for the man who values his health to put 25 cents into a trip to Lagoon. It's worth that much to see the kids enjoy themselves, let alone the good it does you.

**J. BERGERMAN,**  
Lessee.

**J. B. BEAN,**  
Excursion Agent;

### AT BARTON'S STORE.

### It's Straw Hat Time.

Come for your straw Hat.  
The smart Hats are the new  
shapes in Sennet and Split  
Straws, Mackinaws, Milan  
Braids, etc., etc.

We have all widths of brims and heights of crown.

Price range from 25c to \$2.00.

**BARTON & CO.,** One-Price Clothiers  
and Hatters,  
45-47 Main Street.

### Stealing Your Home

Procrastination is a thief  
that steals more than time.  
In the matter of insurance  
he often robs you of your  
home. Be warned in sea-  
son and protect your  
home with a policy  
through our agency. It's  
the best safeguard.

We write fire, plate glass, boiler and accident insurance.

**Heber J. Grant and Co.**

26 South Main Street.

### SEE CALIFORNIA

Greatest Play Ground on Earth.  
Famous Places Which Every-  
one Wants to See.  
Invest in a Ticket to CALI-  
FORNIA and Secure Rich Divi-  
dends in HEALTH, PLEASURE  
AND WEALTH.  
Mountain, Valley, Rivers, Lakes  
and Ocean Reached by the  
**Southern Pacific  
Company's Lines.**

For descriptive and illustrative  
literature call at No. 201 Main  
Street, Salt Lake City.  
D. R. GRAY, General Agent.

### HOT WEATHER GOODS

Are the thing now. See us for  
Bath Goods—Sponges, Brush-  
es, Soaps, Talcum Powders,  
and Toilet Waters. Our Ice  
Cream Soda is equal to any  
in the city. "No Filler" in our  
Ice Cream. "No Extracts" in  
our Flavors. We serve all  
the non-alcoholic plain and  
fancy drinks.

Welcome. Step in. All cars  
start from

**Godbe-Pitts  
Drug Co.**



**FRANCIS C. LUKE, General Manager,**  
"Some people don't like us."

### EDWARD L. BURTON

11 E. First South St. Phone 217.

### BANK STOCKS, SUGAR STOCKS

And Other High Grade Investments  
Bought and Sold.

### John C. Cutler, Jr., (Established 1893)

Bank and Sugar Stocks,  
Commercial Stocks and Bonds,  
Bought and Sold.

TEL. 127-3. 30 MAIN ST.