

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 \$4.00
Six Months \$2.50
Three Months \$1.50
One Month \$0.50
Saturday Edition, by mail, 25c.
Semi-Weekly, Per Year \$2.00NEW YORK OFFICE.
In charge of B. F. Cummings, manager
Foreign Advertising, from our Home Of-
fice, 112 Park Row Building, New York.SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE.
In charge of P. J. Cooper, 75 Geary St.
Correspondence and other reading mat-
ter for publication should be addressed to
the Editor.
Address all business communications
and all remittances:
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 30, 1904

OLD FOLKS' OUTING.

The following announcement is made by the old folks committee, whose labors of love have become famous not only in these parts but throughout the civilized world. Their efforts in behalf of the aged of all races, parties, creeds and conditions have been deservedly eulogized in many nations. The annual treat for all the men and women in these parts who are over seventy years of age, is looked for by many hundreds of them with pleasurable anticipation. These excursions have invariably been successful. Kind friends have helped to make them so. The greatest of care and attention has been bestowed upon the aged folks by the committee and their aids, and the people at different places have vied with each other in extending invitations and courtesies. The committee just now have this statement to make:

Arrangements for the coming excursion for all the aged, 70 and upwards, of Salt Lake City are being perfected, the people of Spanish Fork are enthusiastically working to give them a royal reception. It is further intended that the old folks of the Nebo state should also participate, the D. & R. G. W. will bring all who desire to visit Spanish Fork on the day of the excursion at the rate of one fare for the round trip from all points south on their line including Knightville, Mt. Nebo, Goodrich, Santaquin, Payson and Benjamin; this will be on the regular trains. The date fixed is July 14, 1904. There is every prospect that this grand excursion will be one of the events of the season. The committee will publish full particulars as the date approaches.

NEWELL ON RECLAMATION.

Much space is given by the "News" today to the valuable series of questions and answers prepared by Chief Hydrographer F. H. Newell. They convey such a fund of information on subjects of vital interest to the people of this western region, and indeed to those who desire to settle upon and cultivate the soil wherever irrigation is required, that Mr. Newell's paper should be printed in every public journal west of the Missouri river. It touches on so many points that we could not give anything like a fair summary, so we direct our readers to the document itself, with the suggestion that every person interested in the reclamation of the arid and semi-arid lands will read it carefully. It will save much time, and doubt, and uncertainty as to the provisions and the meaning of the land laws, and save the expense of consulting lawyers on the questions involved. That may not be a great recommendation in the eyes of the legal fraternity, but some of the gentlemen of the bar may receive compensation in the technical knowledge they may themselves derive from its perusal. Mr. Newell deserves the heartfelt thanks of the people of Utah and the great West generally, for the pains he has taken in their interest.

OF VALUE TO FARMERS.

The farmers of Utah should be greatly interested in the experiments that are being conducted under the auspices of the Agricultural College, of which W. J. Kerr is the President. These agricultural tests have been carried on by the staff of the institution, specially under Director and Chemist John A. Whitson, Agronomist Lewis A. Merrill, and Assistant Agronomist William Jardine. The practical work has been done to demonstrate the actual results of the cultivation of Utah lands without irrigation. This is very valuable to the State, and its progress should be watched with interest, especially by the tillers of the soil.

The plan adopted by the college is worthy of all praise. Farms have been selected at different points which have been cultivated by the process of what is generally known as "dry farming," and an opportunity is now afforded to all persons who wish to see what has been accomplished, to take an excursion to those farms, or either of them, and make the inspection a time of enjoyment.

We publish below a communication from Professor Whitson on this matter, which we commend to the special attention of our readers, and particularly those who reside within easy distance of the points indicated. We believe it will pay them well to attend at the times and places specified, and see for themselves what has been done, and thus judge what may be done on their own lands by similar industry and skill. Following is the letter to the "News":

Logan, Utah, June 25, 1904.

Dear Sir: The crops growing on the farms established last year under the authority of the state, for the purpose of ascertaining the possibility of growing useful crops without irrigation, upon the lands of Utah, are now, in many cases, approaching maturity. It is desired to give the farmers of the localities in which these farms are situated, a clear understanding of the work attempted, and of the results already obtained. To accomplish this purpose excursions to the various farms have been arranged as follows:

south of Nephth, Thursday, July 7, demonstrator, Dr. John A. Whitson. Tooele county farm (12 miles west of Tooele, and seven miles south of Grandditch), Friday, July 8, demonstrator, Professor Lewis A. Merrill. Iron county farm (four miles west of Parowan), Saturday, July 9, demonstrator, Professor William Jardine. Those interested should meet at the different farms promptly at 11 o'clock on the days set for the excursion. At that time the demonstrator and the local farmer in charge will conduct the parties over the different plots and explain the plans of the experiments and the causes that have resulted in success or failure as far as they are known. The crops are now in excellent condition, and a day spent on the farms will undoubtedly furnish the visitors with much profitable information.

It is suggested that the excursionists bring their lunch with them. The farmer of the farms will have on hand an abundant supply of ice-cold water and lemonade. All are invited to be present; the women as well as the men.

Very respectfully,
JOHN A. WHITSON,
Director.

REUNION AT MANTI.

The annual Scandinavian reunion will be held this year at Manti, Sanpete Co., on the 15th of July. This is the fifth gathering of the kind held since the great jubilee in this city in 1890. The other places of gathering have been Provo, Brigham City, and Logan, and thousands have been in attendance. As the railroads have made exceptionally low rates, the probability is that equally large crowds will attend the Manti reunion. Great preparations are being made there for the reception of visitors. These reunions have always been held under the auspices of the Church authorities, and have proved a great blessing to many, especially of the old veterans in the Scandinavian mission field, the ranks of whom are rapidly being thinned out by the hand of death. We hope a great many will be able to pay the pretty little Temple city a visit at this time, and renew old acquaintances, or form new friendships, and we trust the reunion will be as pleasant and as beneficial to all, as former similar occasions have been.

THE SLOCUM VERDICT.

The verdict by the corner's jury in the Slocum investigation designates a number of persons as criminally responsible for the great disaster, by which over a thousand lives were lost. The verdict, though severe, is just. Anything less would not have satisfied the strong popular demand for an impartial investigation, fixing the responsibility where it rightly belongs. It will now be the duty of the courts to mete out the proper punishments.

The investigation has shown conclusively that the ill-fated boat did not have sufficient life-preservers, and that many of those that were carried were useless. Nor was it equipped with sufficient apparatus for the extinguishing of fire. But, worse still, the crew was almost entirely incompetent. Consequently, there was no intelligent effort to save the passengers. From the first alarm, panic ruled. Each individual but strove to escape, himself. A number of the deckhands were not sailors. They had not been drilled, and knew not what to do in an emergency. To entrust thousands of lives into such hands, and on such a craft, is criminal carelessness that cannot be too severely dealt with.

But, after all, the most important thing now is not to bring the responsible parties to justice, but to prevent, as far as possible, the repetition of such a calamity. If the ships are honestly inspected, and the laws and regulations complied with, there can be no such disasters. Contempt of law is the great curse of American public life. Many men when endowed with a little power, act as if they were above all law except those relating to murder, forgery, and acts that even savages recognize as crimes. But even those laws are set at naught by money, political influence, and such agencies. There must be a change in this. National reverence is even more needed than the imprisonment of the Slocum child-slayers.

PERDICARIS AND RAISULI.

The successful conclusion of the Morocco kidnapping episode is satisfactory, inasmuch as it was not necessary to insist on the death of Raisuli, but that gentleman certainly ought to be placed where he cannot execute any more such plans, and other robber chiefs ought to be given notice of the dangers attending their nefarious work. No less can be demanded of the Moroccan government than the capture and punishment of Raisuli, and if the sultan refuses to comply with this demand, or if he is unable to do so, the government should be entrusted to a power able to protect both citizens and foreigners.

Perdicaris speaks of Raisuli as a savage, "and ruffian, a villain and a desperate character," and that, no doubt, comes near to the truth. It is said that he has twice been in prison since he entered upon a bandit's career. The first time he had been guilty of petty theft, and a liberal bribe paid by his relatives secured his speedy release. The second time he was accused of stealing a herd of cattle belonging to a European. A few weeks later the Pasha of Tangier sent him word that he wanted to make him a sheikh. Raisuli took the bait, visited the Pasha, was given a fine dinner and led away to prison, where he remained six years. Evidently he was released too soon.

ROME TO CHANGE POLICY.

The French government is said to look forward with chagrin to the expected reconciliation between the Vatican and the Quirinal. That this is near at hand is generally believed. In the first place, the Vatican, after the rupture with Paris, finds itself practically isolated, and it is supposed that the approach to Italy is the only logical course open to the papal authorities. In the second place, Pope Pius is said to have sincere friendship for Italy's young king. This, it is thought, will aid him materially in carrying out his resolution to abandon all claims to the former papal states, and to confine his rule to spiritual affairs only.

A still more potent factor in the ex-

pected change of policy is of a financial nature. It is said that the contributions from French Catholics are falling off, and that great financial help would come to the Vatican from Italy. The Italian government in 1871 pledged itself to pay to the pope, as compensation for the lost provinces, an annual sum of \$645,000. This offer was refused. But the money is still at the disposal of the pope. At the present time there has accumulated in the Italian treasury the money provided for this purpose since 1890, so that the pope might at this moment obtain from the government a sum amounting to about \$3,000,000. This, it is thought, would be a powerful argument in favor of reconciliation with Italy.

The intense bitterness of the strife between church and state in Italy is evidenced by the fact that Italian Catholics have hitherto, by papal decree, been forbidden to vote at political elections, or to seek representation in the parliament. This rule, however, has been relaxed since the death of Leo XIII. At present members of parliament are permitted to receive the sacraments and to enjoy all Catholic privileges, and in the provinces, many who hope to stand for election to parliament are in accord with the bishops of their dioceses and no objection is made to their running for office, provided, of course, that they promise never to support any measures objectionable to the church leaders. Thus the chasm between the Vatican and the Quirinal has been filled up, and the change of policy has been rendered easy.

But, evidently, France will be the loser by this. The French opponents of the church must have miscalculated the effect of their opposition. Probably they thought that, by arraying the French government against the Roman church, they would weaken it. This will not happen if friendly relations with Italy are established instead. This will strengthen papacy, not only in Italy, but in Austria and Germany, the allies of Italy, and the French government will be weakened by the alienation of the large Catholic population. It does not pay for any government to fight an ecclesiastical organization. In doing so it goes outside its proper functions and must fail. The most admirably constructed government machinery must break down, if put to uses for which it is not intended. You cannot run an automobile with a mowing-machine, nor a locomotive with a water-wheel constructed for a saw-mill. But secular government is as much out of place when applied to ecclesiastical affairs, and history is full of records of dismal failures traceable to the undue interference of kings and potentates with matters entirely out of their sphere.

Judge Parker's silence may never be broken.

Gutke's confession has opened up another Pandora's box.

In Japan trade is depressed. How must it be in Russia?

A Fourth of July without freerackers would be a crackerjack.

A cut and dried platform is not necessarily made of seasoned timber.

Chairman Castle's speech showed him to be a sort of "Castle Dangerous."

The prohibitionists are a resolute set of fellows. Just look at their resolutions.

It begins to look as though Russia never would retrieve her lost military prestige.

There being no ram in the thicket the Russian warships have taken to ramming each other.

The best thing delegates to the St. Louis convention can have up their sleeves is a fan.

Montana cattlemen complain that the department of Agriculture is suffering from "dip"omania.

Senator Fairbanks tries to conceal the bald spot on his head with a long lock of hair. Caesar used laurel leaves.

President Roosevelt was born under Jupiter. There has been a strong impression that he was born under Mars.

The coroner's jury having fixed the responsibility for the General Slocum disaster, those responsible should be fixed.

Colonel Waterson refers to Mr. Cleveland as a "woggy conservative." Well, is that not better than a nosky radical?

It looks as though Mr. Olney had kicked over the traces in his address before the Harvard Law School association banquet.

Too much water will carry away any boom; and it was that that broke General Miles' boom in the prohibition convention.

Perdicaris is going to the Bernese Oberland for the summer. He will find plenty of bandits there to hold him up, only they will be disguised as hotel keepers.

Chief of Police William E. Stone, of Worcester, Mass., has issued a proclamation in ten languages, calling on all law-abiding citizens of Worcester to observe the Fourth in a manner becoming a state of peace rather than of war. What a Babel that staid old town must be.

CABINET CHANGES.

Springfield Republican.
President Roosevelt's cabinet is again undergoing further considerable changes, and more are booked to follow his re-election, including the retirement of Postmaster General Payne and also of Mr. Moody, who will return to the practice of law at Boston. Of the eight cabinet members holding office at the death of President McKinley, three remain—Hay, Hitchcock and Wilson—and they are expected to continue where they are indefinitely. But in

the other places there is more than the ordinary shaking up.

Boston Transcript.
The appointment of Mr. Paul Morton as secretary of navy must be one of the president's personal selections, as Mr. Morton is a railroad man is more familiar with locomotives than with ships. As a successful railroad man he must have been a good administrator and have acquired an experience that will come into play in directing the navy department. A first-class business man, if he can secure full play for his talents, can do much toward coordinating the work of the several bureaus. To bring about this co-ordination has been the aim of several secretaries, and they have attained some success. Much remains to be done, however, and to its doing the assent of Congress is essential.

Topeka Herald.

When the position was offered to Mr. Morton he was quoted as saying it was a "red herring" who didn't know anything about battleships and navies. Probably he spoke true. But the rare powers for acquiring and digesting information that enabled him in two decades, to advance from a common clerk to third officer of a great railway system will enable him to master the difficulties of the office and learn the business quickly and thoroughly. While he is doing so the routine of department affairs will be managed by some of the bureau who know their business thoroughly.

Portland Oregonian.

Secretary of State Hay, Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock and Secretary of Agriculture Wilson are the sole survivors of the cabinet President Roosevelt inherited from President McKinley. Changes have been numerous, but not so numerous as to justify any criticism that Roosevelt has not followed scrupulously his publicly announced purpose to retain the cabinet and pursue the policies of his predecessor. Secretary of the Treasury Gage, Secretary of the Navy Long and Secretary of Agriculture Wilson were the only three members of McKinley's cabinet whose service was continuous during his administration. Secretaries Sherman, Day, Alger, Bliss, Gary, McKenna and Griggs dropped out from the McKinley cabinet, all voluntarily. Secretaries Gage, Root, Long, Smith and Knox have retired from the Roosevelt cabinet, all voluntarily.

San Francisco Call.

In the organization of the government under the Constitution in 1789 the Secretary of War had charge of both the army and navy. In 1789 the navy was made an independent department. The changes in the secretariatship of that department have been the most frequent and the terms of service the shortest of all the cabinet positions. The only long term secretary was Gideon Welles of Connecticut, who went in with Mr. Lincoln in 1861 and remained eight years, retiring to be only four years in 1869. In the one hundred and eight years since the creation of the department, thirty-six secretaries have held the office, an average of less than three years each. We are getting better ideas of the necessity of continuity of policy in the business of our government, and it is to be hoped that we will apply it to the business of building a navy by keeping Mr. Morton long in a place for which he is peculiarly fitted.

Boston Herald.

President Roosevelt has shown on a number of occasions that he possesses in a marked degree that valuable administrative gift, which consists in knowing how to select men well fitted to co-operate with him in carrying on the work which his office imposes upon him. We should suppose that in a number of ways Secretary Hay would be persons non grata to the president, because, while vigorous, he is never demonstrative, apparently never permitting himself to utter a word which he does not propose, if need be, to more than sustain by action. But the value to the administration of Secretary Hay's services must have convinced the President that he could not afford to dispense with them.

SALT LAKE TIME TABLE.

Salt Lake & Los Angeles Railway

Time table in effect May 31st, 1904.

GOING-LEAVE SALT LAKE	RETURNING-ARRIVE SALT LAKE
No. 1, 10:00 a.m.	No. 1, 12:30 p.m.
No. 2, 2:30 p.m.	No. 2, 3:30 p.m.
No. 3, 10:00 a.m.	No. 3, 3:30 p.m.
No. 4, 4:00 p.m.	No. 4, 6:30 p.m.
No. 5, 8:00 p.m.	No. 5, 7:30 p.m.
No. 6, 10:00 p.m.	No. 6, 10:30 p.m.
No. 7, 1:00 p.m.	No. 7, 11:30 p.m.
No. 8, 3:00 p.m.	No. 8, 11:30 p.m.
No. 9, 5:00 p.m.	No. 9, 11:30 p.m.
No. 10, 7:00 p.m.	No. 10, 11:30 p.m.
No. 11, 9:00 p.m.	No. 11, 11:30 p.m.
No. 12, 11:00 p.m.	No. 12, 11:30 p.m.

FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP 25c.

*Sunday, last train leaves Salt Lake at 9:30.

J. E. LANGFORD, Lessee.

Lagoon

TIME TABLE.

In effect May 30, 1904.

Leave Salt Lake	Leave Lagoon
8:30 a.m.	7:30 a.m.
9:30 a.m.	8:30 a.m.
10:30 a.m.	9:30 a.m.
11:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.
12:30 p.m.	11:30 a.m.
1:30 p.m.	12:30 p.m.
2:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
3:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
4:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.
5:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
6:30 p.m.	5:30 p.m.
7:30 p.m.	6:30 p.m.
8:30 p.m.	7:30 p.m.
9:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m.
10:30 p.m.	9:30 p.m.
11:30 p.m.	10:30 p.m.
12:30 a.m.	11:30 p.m.

Extra trains on Sundays and holidays at 2:30 and 4:30 p.m.

Last train leaves Lagoon-Sundays, 9:30 p.m.

Fare for round trip 25cents.

J. B. PIERSON, Pass. & Ticket Agt.

J. B. REAN, Excursion Agt.

Office, 161 Main St.

Special

75c per ton off.

Anthracite Coal during month of June.

BURTON COAL & LUMBER CO.

66 W. 2nd St., Phone 808.

Trunks Repaired.

OLIVER R. MEREDITH,

158 S. Main Street.

HE SEES BEST

Whose the consequences—the ultimate result of continued eye strain.

Scientific examination free. Perfect fitting guaranteed.

Utah Optical Co.

J. H. KROCKBROOKER, RAYMOND W. DAYNES

ARE YOU READY For July 4th?

If not, these few suggestions of seasonable goods will be well worth your attention:—

Hot Weather Clothing. including Hats, Shoes, Underwear, and Hosiery, for ladies, men and children. No three or four stores combined can offer such a variety as the Big Reliable Store.

FLAGS. Silk and Bunting, in all sizes and kinds.

Hammocks. A large line of very strong hammocks. At home or on your outing trips, you need one of these.

Lunch Baskets. Big and little, well made and our prices very small.

Fishing Tackle and EVERYTHING for the "camp." If you're going to the canyons you'll add 50 per cent to your enjoyment if you "outfit" here.

Napkins and Toothpicks. They cost you nothing if you call at our Drug Store, 112 Main St. (where the \$6,000.00 front is being erected).

- Z. C. M. I. -

UTAH'S GREATEST DEPARTMENT STORE.

Twenty Set Pieces in the Fireworks Display at Lagoon, July 4th.

Round Trip 25c.

J. BERGERMAN, Lessee.

Grand, Gorgeous, Magnificent Display of FIREWORKS! and the BOMBARDMENT OF PORT ARTHUR.

ALL THIS WEEK At Calder's Park At 9:30 p.m.

Admission 25c. Children under twelve 15c after 6 p.m.

BRIGHTON HOTEL, Silver Lake, Big Cottonwood Canyon.

OPENS JUNE 25th.

Greatly improved under new management. Daily stage via Big Cottonwood Canyon and Park City. Terms \$2.00 and up. Special rates for season and to families. Telephone 26 Murray Exchange.

HYRUM NEILSON, Prop.

Scrub the doors, but wax the floors, OLD ENGLISH FLOOR WAX

Is not only the best for floors, but also the most easily applied. "Waxed Floors," A Booklet tells how to treat floors—free.

G. F. CULMER & BRO.

EDWARD L. BURTON

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

TEL. 127-S. 36 MAIN ST.

BANK STOCKS, SUGAR STOCKS

And Other High Grade Investments

SPECIAL SALE!

LADIES' BLACK OR BLUE BRILLIANTINE SKIRTS, worth \$7.00, for..... \$3.50

LADIES' SILK GLOVES, in black, white or mode, worth 75c, for..... 25c

LADIES' WHITE WAISTS, worth \$1.50 to \$3.00—HALF PRICE

LADIES' FINE SWISS RIBBED VESTS, worth 25c, for..... 10c

CHILDREN'S JERSEY RIBBED DRAWERS or Vests, worth 25c, for..... 15c

LADIES' BLACK SILK ACORN BELTS, worth 50c, for..... 25c

Fine assortment MEN'S NECKWEAR, 60c handkerchiefs and underwear at reduced prices. Lisle thread summer garments at..... \$1.00

CUTLER BROS. CO., 36 MAIN STREET.

ESTABLISHED 1864

F. Auerbach & Bro.

ONE PRICE TO ALL NEVER UNDERSOLD

A ROUSING WIND-UP OF THE

Linen Clearing Sale

THIS, the last week, the best of all. We're bound to keep the rush up, and we make bargains big enough and great enough to bring you here. It means big money in your pocket to be here.

The 40c half bleached Table Linens, 54 inches wide, go on sale, per yard..... 28c

For the 45c bleached Table Linens, you'll pay in this sale, per yard..... 32c

The 60c wide cream Scotch Table Linens, usually 50c, go in this sale, per yard..... 36c

To close out all the 45c quality of bleached Table Linens, we've marked them down to per yard..... 42c

66-inch wide bleached Table Damask, value 50c, will be closed out, per yard..... 58c

1,000 bleached Red Sheets, size 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 yards, value 50c, clearing sale price, each..... 58c

100 dozen hemmed Linen Huckaback Towels, size 20x40, the best 25c Towels to be had, while they last, this week, per dozen..... \$1.75

All other Table Linens, Towels, Napkins and crapes reduced in proportion.

CARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS.

Monday is the Glorious Fourth. Must come tomorrow or Saturday for your new clothes.

The Suit, the Straw Hat, the Negligee Shirt, the Fancy Hose, the Belt or whatever else you may need. They are all ready in the styles you wish to wear, and all have our easy-to-pay prices attached to them.

Three-piece Suits, \$5 to \$35.

Two-piece Suits, \$5 to \$20.

All the other things in almost limitless variety.

J. P. GARDNER, 126-128 MAIN ST.

THE QUALITY STORE.