

EVENING NEWS.

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AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Friday, July 20, 1903.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Men are sometimes accused of pride merely because their accusers were proud themselves if they were in their places.

A Californian has experimented with the leaves of the eucalyptus tree and finds that by their use scale can be removed from boilers.

Buildings should be painted in cool, damp weather, in order that the oil may remain on the surface, and not be absorbed by the dry and porous wood.

"Buy a guide book, read it carefully, and then avoid the places it recommends," is said to be the advice of Senator Edmunds to a friend meditating a tour.

New York is said to have developed a worm that is killing off the English sparrow at a rate equal to the practice by which that bird has made itself too numerous.

The great \$550,000 steamship *Chicago*, which John D. Rockefeller has contracted to build for the United States navy, is to be built of steel. The cost, except armament, will be \$1,882,000; cost of machinery, \$448,000.

A varnish intended to protect the wood of saddle trees from the effects of water, as well as the glue and joints from injury by perspiration, is made of one pound of amber gum, one pound of balsam of fir and one and one-half pounds of oil of turpentine.

There were never before so many ways in which the cholera could be carried from Egypt to the countries of southern Europe. The immense commerce of the Suez Canal and the constant intercourse between Alexandria and other European ports make it extremely difficult to prevent the conveyance of the contagion, though several countries have already established a rigid quarantine.

Washington Territory is looking up in its rapidly increasing commerce. It will send abroad this year \$25,000,000 of lumber, 200,000 tons of coal, 200,000 pounds of hops, 200,000 cases of salmon, 5,000,000 bushels of wheat, 300,000 bushels of oats, 100,000 bushels of potatoes, and 2,500,000 pounds of wool. In cargoes of 1,500 tons, this quantity of produce will load 900 large ships, or three every day in the year except Sundays.

MORALS OF MONOGAMOUS MASSACHUSETTS.

A short time since the Boston City Council issued invitations to citizens of the hub to accompany a distinguished military company from New Orleans on an excursion by the steamer *Empire State*. Only those who are acquainted with the manner in which members of City Council in the extreme east are elected, can understand the disgraceful scene that followed. The "flying squad" and Boston "boys" who ran these elections secured invitations, swarmed upon the boat, about eight hundred in number, elbowed the guests out of the way, took possession of the banquet prepared, knocked off the necks of champagne bottles, gobbled up the provisions, hooted, swore, controlled the whole thing, and had a general "good time" after their own brutal fashion, while the respectable guests—the New Orleans soldiers—had to be content with a few sandwiches that could be saved from the general wreck. The orgie continued until the Boston bacchanals tumbled into the scupper, drunk and incapable of further hoghessness.

Imagine, if possible, that such an occurrence had taken place in this city. Of course this would be a great stretch of the powers of imagination, but suppose the case just for a moment. What would be cited as the cause of such hoodlumism and brutality? Why, polygamy of course. It would be argued by anti-"Mormons" who pretend to know all about the secret causes of tendencies to wrong-doing, that pre-arranged conditions, the effects of polygamous family relations, pre-disposed the roughs to deeds of disorder and riotous behavior.

But, sapient scribes, this exhibition of civilized manners was given in cultured Boston, where monogamy rules and a man with two living and undivorced wives would be excluded from society, thrust out of the church and clapped into prison. No polygamy in that. The Boston gazers, gormandizers, human hogs let loose, were free and independent citizens, voters and election managers of monogamic and extra-civilized Boston, which is ever preaching reformation to Utah, and pleading for legislation that will convert this Territory to its fashions of morality and civilization.

In the same State there is a suit in progress in the courts, for the possession of a human being which once enveloped the corpse of a pauper, and, after being stripped off and tanned, was placed in the hands of a manufacturer to be made up into garter shoes. It was obtained by Governor Ben. Butler and presented in the investigation into the horrors of the Tewksbury almshouse. The suit is brought by a member of the boot and shoe firm in whose establishment the shoes were being manufactured. This gentleman claims that he only loaned the leather to the Governor, who promised to return it. Butler, on the other hand, declares that he does not acknowledge any property in human skin, and says he shall have it decently buried when it has served its purpose. The legal question raised is

a nice one, and the case is likely to excite unusual interest. The owner of the skin—or at least the man who claims to be the owner—valued the article at about \$1,500 previous to the recent investigation, and now alleges that, in view of the publicity given the matter by the investigation, he would not take less than double that amount for it.

How is that for an offset of "Christian" monogamous civilization? This is in the enlightened, anti-polygamous State of Massachusetts with its thousands upon thousands of "surplus women," whom its laws will not permit to marry, but who may be debauched and become the mothers of illegitimate children, to be taken into fondling hospitals or become waifs and gnomes in the gutters and ghettos of the cities.

We do not pretend to say that monogamy is the cause of the evils of modern society; that is not our argument. We cite these things for the consideration of those who attribute every wrong thing occurring in Utah to polygamy as the sure and certain producer of the evil. They will surely forget the existence of deeper wrongs in infinitely greater proportions in monogamous society, and ignore the fact that what social evils we have in Utah, and such crime as is committed here, are copies of the greater iniquities in the wide world, and have been chiefly introduced here by monogamous agencies and sustained by monogamous influences.

We know they will not like these facts and references and inferences. The corrupt, disorderly and reckless filthiness of so-called "Christian" society, they do not wish exposed or even hinted at. But every opportunity to show that Utah is not altogether free from the common taint is eagerly seized, and the most made of it that is possible, with all the exaggerations that malice and mendacity can suggest. A few facts now and then from the other side, if they have any common sense or logic left, may "give them pause," and show to what their false reasoning inevitably leads. If a few wrong acts of Utah people are the direct results of polygamy, what is the cause of the widespread and damning sins and iniquities of monogamous Massachusetts and other anti-polygamous communities?

INTERESTING FROM INDEPENDENCE.

CONDITION OF THE "CENTRAL STATE."
INDEPENDENCE, Missouri,
July 15th, 1893.

Editor Deseret News:

As Utah is my native land and as there are many there who are relatives and friends, and as I know this is the place in which the hearts and sympathies of thousands are centered, therefore I thought it would be interesting to your readers, especially those who belong to the "Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints," to hear something of this place, which has been designated by the hand of the Almighty as the central State of Zion, and which all who are acquainted with the latter-day work hold sacred in their memories and live in the fond expectation of obtaining an inheritance thereon.

Since the time of the expulsion of the Church from Jackson County, Missouri, in 1838, the people of the Church have been scattered all over the world, but in the last few years, a great many have been coming back to the place which was the scene of their sufferings. Some are merchants, real estate men, and some are making great efforts to become popular in the eyes of the world, and they seem to harmonize perfectly with the "feelings of the people" at least, whether they are with the feelings of God or not, which if the scriptures are true is very doubtful. Alexander H. Smith, one of the Apostles, has made his home here. This town is growing very rapidly fine residences are continually going up. Kansas City being but ten miles away makes this an attractive location.

A description of the "Temple Lot" which is located in the western part of the city may be of special interest to all. Probably there are some now living in Utah who when the place was appointed were with the company that entered the thick woods which it was then covered and marked the place; to-day it is surrounded with houses and gardens and the lot has been cleared from timber and is now a beautiful and still the most beautiful elevated part of the city. The temple lot is now 21 acres extending north from the spot where the temple is to be built. But all with the exception of two or three acres have been divided up and sold and houses built upon them. The Mo. Pacific Railroad runs to the southern end. The "Temple Lot" is claimed on by a few fanatics of the "Eternal City," whose leader and prophet died a natural death about two years ago. They want every one to understand (naturally they) that they own the grounds and that no church or people shall ever build there except they come to their terms and bow to their scepter.

This lot is known by all as the "Temple Lot." There is also a street on the east running north and south, called Temple Street. Those who own the "lot" have declared their intention of building a house of worship there. They have also fenced it with barb wire, and planted a tree upon it prior to this it was used for base ball and circus grounds.

Occasionally I meet a man who was engaged in expelling the Mormons from Missouri by force of arms, they are, however, very scarce. Col. Pitcher, who lives about four miles south west of town, was one and it was he who was once expelled himself as being unwilling to go to Utah, as he thought he might meet retribution. There are several others, but they are fast passing away. We have had several very heavy wind storms here in the last week and considerable rain, but not much damage has been reported, except to grain and hay that is cut. Several trees have been very good. A tremendous rain storm, with heavy thunder and lightning visited Kansas City yesterday evening, filling collars and basements, the howl of

which you probably already received by telegraph.

Well, I must close my letter for this time, wishing your readers a happy "Twenty-fourth," which I understand will be celebrated this year as usual.

Very respectfully,
E. PETERSON.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE WEEK END TELEGRAPH LINES.

AMERICAN.

LATENT BY LIGHTING.

The Strike's Story.

CHICAGO, 20.—A secret meeting of telegraphers was held at Uplight's Hall last night. There was a large attendance and enthusiasm was unbounded. A committee was appointed to supply a report of the brotherhood's proceedings to the newspapers. It was stated that the strike was ordered by the New York committee on Wednesday, and was directed to take place at 12, Washington time. They pronounced the telegram that the report of General Grant's death was started by the Brotherhood, false. They said they were receiving innumerable assurances of sympathy and aid, necessary financial aid from various quarters. The men felt more determined in their course since they were supported by the Knights of Labor. They said that the Western Union was sending business away by train instead of by wire; that few operators except chiefs who were in the office, were able to touch the keys; that boys and young ladies employed in the check department were offered positions as operators which they declined. That many of the chairs were occupied by wooden men and that when the men left the office in the morning, only six operators remained, and encouraging reports for the Brotherhood were stated to have been received from offices that had not entirely suspended business. The committee complained that the company tented itself by saying that the demands of the men were preposterous, falling to show that they were so. The announcement that the Brotherhood were stated to have been received from offices that had not entirely suspended business. The committee complained that the company tented itself by saying that the demands of the men were preposterous, falling to show that they were so. The announcement that the Brotherhood were stated to have been received from offices that had not entirely suspended business. The committee complained that the company tented itself by saying that the demands of the men were preposterous, falling to show that they were so.

More of the Strike.

The officers of the Western Union Company were of course very busy all day. After the strike they pitched into work as if they meant business, and their energy lent renewed vigor to the operators who remained, and gave the Brotherhood no opportunity to understand what was expected of them. In fact it is safe to say that of 150 men, women and boys employed in the Western Union building yesterday, there were not more than a few who failed to appreciate the situation, and consequently made every effort to perform the vast amount of work that had accumulated. One of the head officers said that the strike was already whipped. It was apparent from the start to those who had seen the strike that the Brotherhood were not leaving their instruments, and we were about right in our calculations. These people are enthusiastic too and will stay with us, no matter what inducements are brought to be up with them. In all the leading cities there is at least one-half the usual force of operators, and new recruits are coming in all the time. In the small cities and towns there is practically no difficulty. In many of the smaller cities no one left the office at all. In this case, in Denver, Pueblo, Lafayette, and Columbus only one man in each city left his key.

FULLER'S HILL.

ON THE 24th!

The many resources of this popular place of resort will be brought to the notice of the amusement and profit of the visitor. The new law, until the evening, when the "Blue Stockings" will furnish a most excellent dinner. The "Blue Stockings" will furnish a most excellent dinner. The "Blue Stockings" will furnish a most excellent dinner.

FULLER'S HILL.

ON THE 24th!

WANTED.
A CHAMBERLAIN APPLY TO THE HOUSEKEEPER, Continental Hotel, 621.

HITCHCOCK & STOVER, DENTISTS.

G. W. HITCHCOCK, Westcott Block, Salt Lake City.

W. R. STOVER, Logan, Utah.

JOHN PETERSON.

ALL KINDS OF STONE CUTTING & MONUMENTAL WORK.

No. 28, First South Street, east of Deseret Bank. P. O. Box, 575.

FOREIGN.

LATENT TRANS-ATLANTIC DIS.

The Sharp Shooters.

LIVERPOOL, 20.—Everything was in readiness to-day for the great rifle contest between the American and British teams. British team: Private McVittie, Corporal Bates, Corporal Parry, Sergeant Dodd, Major Young, Major Peacock, Quartermaster Goldsmith, Private Gibbs, Captain Gossard, Private Lowe, Major Humphrey, Private Worthington. American team: B. T. Watercott, Sergeant T. J. Dulan, Sergeant W. L. Cash, Sergeant J. L. Paulding, Sergeant A. B. VanHousen, Private J. M. Polard, Private C. J. Jones, Private J. L. Brown.

Wimbledon, 20.—The Americans at the 200 yards range scored 352, the British 340.

Later—Wimbledon, 20.—The following is the score at 200 yards, American team: Smith, 20; W. O. Scott, 23; Jones, 23; Brown, 20; Scott, 23; Dodd, 21; Polard, 20; Cash, 28; Herman, 28; Bull, 28; Paulding, 21; Van Housen, 27; total at 200 yards, 352.

The British team scored as follows: Young, 30; Pearce, 27; Goldsmith, 31; Gibbs, 28; McVittie, 28; Bates, 20; Gossard, 27; Lowe, 28; Parry, 28; Dodd, 28; Humphrey, 28; Worthington, 28; total at 200 yards, 340.

The middle range of the Americans shot with Remington rifles, the others used Brown rifles. The Americans say their firing was slow. Many of the British volunteers noticed that a number of the Americans shot under trigger guard. The British will be off at 2.30 o'clock. The two teams finished firing at the 200 yards range within a few seconds of each other. Although the Americans were ahead they expressed the opinion that they ought to have done better. The English account for their inferior score by saying they are not accustomed to firing at 200 yards, standing.

London, 20.—The total score of the English team at 500 yards was 577. Total score of the American team at 500 yards, 568.

Wimbledon, 3 p.m.—When the shooting was resumed it was raining heavily. This following is the score at 500 yards.

American team: Smith, 34; W. O. Scott, 27; Jones, 34; Brown, 28; R. Scott, 30; Dodd, 28; Polard, 31; Cash, 28; Herman, 35; Bull, 30; Paulding, 29; Van Housen, 32; total at 500 yards, 568.

British team: Young, 31; Pearce, 32; Goldsmith, 31; Gibbs, 33; McVittie, 31; Bates, 33; Gossard, 34; Lowe, 35; Parry, 33; Dodd, 32; Humphrey, 32; Worthington, 32; total 577.

An Amicable Understanding.

London, 20.—A Times' correspondent says: "There is every appearance that the difference between France and England will be easily settled. The Standard's correspondent at Berlin asserts that the English and French cabinets have arrived at an amicable understanding concerning the Montevideo trouble."

Cholera.

European powers are increasing their quarantine regulations against Persian goods and vessels from Egypt owing to the prevalence of cholera there.

JOHN ROBINSON'S FIRST.

Opening day on his grand tour of Utah on Wednesday, July 18th, at Park City, Utah, was a perfect jam. The afternoon house was closed and people actually turned away, a thing unheard of before in this country, excepting in the largest cities. The night house was filled to overflowing, and everybody was delighted and happy, and said come back to Park City in 1884.

DIED.

KELT—in the 7th Ward of this city, of cholera morbus, John S. Kelly, aged 65 years. Deceased was a native of the Isle of Man, and came to Utah 30 years ago.

The funeral will be conducted at the 7th Ward Schoolhouse on Sunday morning. The exact hour has not been decided upon, but will be published to-morrow.

GRAND GALA DAY!

JULY 24th.

Washington Square.

PROF. P. A. VAN TASSELL.

The celebrated Aeronaut will make another Grand

GAS BALLOON ASCENSION,

Accompanied by Miss FANNIE HOYT.

100 YARDS FOOT RACE.

For a Prize of \$10.

BICYCLE RACES.

For \$25 Gold and \$25 Silver Medals and \$25 Silver Cup.

MATCH RACE.

Between the "Blue Stockings," who defeated the "Pinkettes," and the "Houghs" and "Reds."

The City's Best Brass Band will dis-

cuss music during the afternoon.

Races commence at 1.30.

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We celebrate with song the

24th of July

PIONEER DAY!

2 GRAND CONCERTS

—IN THE

LARGE TABERNACLE

SALT LAKE CITY.

The grandest sight ever witnessed in Utah

Twelve Hundred Singers

All under 15 years of age, bearing flags, banners, colors of leading nations represented in our 1000, will contribute a large part of the program for the occasion, extending from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. There will also be a large orchestra accompanying.

Twenty of the best schools in Utah will sing in the English, French, Italian, Spanish, German, and other languages, many appearing in their national costumes.

For particulars see programmes.

Special Excursion Trains

Will run from Logan and Ogden on the 23rd, returning on the 24th of July. Fare only \$3.25 from Logan and Ogden, and only \$1.25 from Salt Lake and Return. This is the cheapest rate yet.

HALF FARE RETURN TICKETS

Will be issued at all points between Provo and Ogden on those dates.

Come all, and hear your favorite songs sung in your native tongue!

General Admission 50c. Reserved Seats 50c., Children under 12, 25c.

Performances at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. Doors open one hour earlier.

HAVERLY'S

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

THE GREAT EVENT!

4 NIGHTS 4

COMMENCING

Tuesday Eve., July 24th.

The New and Original Drama by Henry A. Jones and Henry Hornsby, entitled

"THESEVER KING"

The Retiring Success of both

Universally pronounced by the Press of England and America.

The Great Drama of our

Times.

Still the popular play at the Princess' Theatre, London, and direct from its triumphs at "The Haymarket" and "The Strand."

Perfectly interpreted by an especially selected company of Western Artists from

Wallack's Theatre!

HEADED BY

MISS ROSE COGHAN and MR.

OSMOND TEARLE.

Every Scene New and specially painted in San Francisco for this play.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

In consequence of the great expense attending this magnificent production, the management have adopted the following

SCALE OF PRICES:

\$1.25, \$1.00, 50c and 25c. No extra charge for reserved seats.

Box Office open Monday, July 21st at 10 a.m.

FOR SALE.

ONE YOUNG OF GOOD WORK OVEN. For further particulars apply to Price & Co., Market Street.

WANTED.

A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN TO TAKE care of an infant. Will have a good home. Apply at this office.

HAYNES & SON.

STEAM BOILER MAKERS,

AND ALL KINDS OF STEAM ENGINES, ETC.

Shop, 24, 26, 28, East of 3rd St.

P. O. Box, 325, SALT LAKE CITY

General Repairing done Promptly

ALL WORK GUARANTEED

Refer to our work done by us with "Haynes" and

MIDGLEY & SONS,

PAINTERS,

Paper-Hangers, Calciminers, Etc.

A FINE STOCK OF

WALL, CEILING & DECORATIVE PAPERS.

—OF THE—

NEWEST PATTERNS.

ALSO, LICENSED

PLUMBERS,

STEAM AND GAS FITTERS.

Houses fitted up with HOT and COLD WATER SERVICE. Plumbers material at 10c per lb.

Jobbing Work a Specialty.

Estimates given on shortest notice.

Work guaranteed. Orders promptly attended to. Address at 1220 Second Street, Salt Lake City.

1220 Second South Street, AND AT RESIDENCE

IAS. THOMAS. O. J. THOMSON

HOMES AND FARMS

FOR SALE!

\$2500 A NEW ELEGANT HOUSE of 4 rooms, just finished, lot 420 rods, built back from our line, 3 blocks east of Main Street, near 1st Ward.

\$1350 A NEW ADORABLE HOUSE of 2 rooms and bathroom, one block from Main Street, near 1st Ward.