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SALT LAKE CITY, MAY 26, 1903.

"THE LISTENER'S" FAIR REPORT.

An attaché of a Minnesota Journal
called The Windmill Reporter, who
styles himself "The Listener," recently
paid a visit to Salt Lake City, and gave
a very interesting and racy write-up
of his impressions to the Windmill
paper. After some humorous remarks
about endeavoring to swap off his
splendid wife for two or three ancient
"Mormon" ladies, and learning from
them that "polygamy was abandoned
in Utah and everywhere else except in
Washington," he remarks:

"But seriously speaking, I did not
find much of polygamy in the city.
Once in a while I ran across a man
with two or three wives, and some-
times I ran across some of the wives
of the same men—one, two and some-
times three, but they were more
rather 'antique,' with due respect to
the ladies whose antiquity was dis-
covered last winter by Rev. M. B.
Williams, the evangelist, in Windmill.
These men were married before the
United States began to wrestle with
Mormonism, and I am forced to re-
gard the continuance of these mar-
ried relations with a good deal more
leniency than some of those states-
men at Washington with whose habits
the country is unfamiliar. May-
ing once contracted these marriages
in good faith, and reared families,
could only regard it as the latest
cruelty to abandon the wives and
turn them loose upon the country
without home or friends.

"Children have been born to these
unions, and I imagine that the
families have grown up to present
years about as happily as the families
of most men so unfortunate as to
have but one homestead. I talked
with several young people whose
brothers and sisters were fathered by
one father and several mothers, and
universally they told me that the love
existing between them in a tender and
kind as between the children of the
same mother. Coming from Salt Lake
to Denver I met a Mormon lady of
perhaps thirty years, possibly less, and
her child. The father was in Denver
keeping books, but a faithful Mormon,
and the two were going there to join
him. The lady was willing to talk of
the Mormon faith and conditions. Her
father had two wives, and there were
several children by both, all of whom
lived happily together and were as
friendly as children of one mother. I
asked her if her husband had more
wives than she, to which came the
negative answer, and she continued,
living with one a week and with
another a week, or some definite time
with each. He treated each one justly,
and I never saw or heard of any more
disturbance in his family than the lit-
tle disagreements and differences of
opinion that arise in the families of all
other people who have but one wife.
The wives lived in separate houses and
each was a help to my father. But it
has become unlawful to live in poly-
gamous relation, and the younger people
are trying to outgrow the stigma placed
upon the Mormons by the Gentiles."

"The Listener" gives a graphic de-
scription of his visit to the Tabernacle
with two hundred people, conducted by
Charles Wilken, whom he describes as
"a dignified old gentleman rounding out
something like sixty years," and who,
he says, "talked as freely with us as
we would about our religion at home."
It appears that desiring greatly to en-
ter the Temple, he remarked that he
was a newspaper man, and wanted to
see everything, when Brother Wilken
responded, "You newspaper men are the
worst liars of all, and we don't want
you, above all others, to see the inside
of our holy sanctuary." The Listener
admits that the laugh was at his ex-
pense, as it was when he facetiously
offered to join the Church so as to get
inside the Temple, and was informed
that even then he would have to go on
probation before he could be likely to
be worthy to be admitted.

He describes the city as "One of the
handsomest in this country," and de-
clares that it was "laid out by a master
hand." He gives a fair and truthful
account of what was told him in re-
gard to the travels and persecutions of
the Latter-day Saints and their great
work in subduing the desert and build-
ing homes and cities. He also quotes
verbatim the articles of faith of the
Latter-day Saints, and says:

"The people all seem happy and con-
tented, and are about equally divided
in religion between Mormons and other
faiths. The Mormons have elegant
schools and colleges, and the young
people average with those of any place
I have visited. I had too little time to
visit the university, but it is a mag-
nificent structure, wholly under the
control of the Church, and the young
people I saw surrounding it were well
behaved, orderly and respectful to
everybody. They were as proud of their
religion as any of our children in Win-
dmill, and perhaps more proud, for they
have been taught that their fathers
were persecuted for their religion and
have deeper interest in it than our
children seem to have."

He writes a good description of the
different objects of interest in the city,
including the Tabernacle, Temple, the
Brigham Young residences, etc., speaks
very highly of the intelligence and ap-
pearance of a number of young ladies
that he met at the L. D. S. University,
and says further:

"One can hardly talk with these peo-
ple without a feeling of sympathy, for
their troubles were many, and how they
bore them is almost beyond comprehen-
sion, unless there was something
stronger than human power to guide
them, yet they braved everything and
established a city that is the wonder of
everybody, and one whose fame is
world-wide."

"The Listener" was evidently a close
observer and has proved himself a good
reporter. He is one of the few who,
when returning from Utah to their
homes or writing back for Eastern pa-
pers, endeavor to describe things here
as they exist, and to repeat truthfully
that which they heard while among the
"Mormons." We do not know the gen-
tleman's name, but take pleasure in
referring to his pleasant and well writ-
ten article in the Windmill Reporter.

A GREAT AFFLICTION.

The whole community here will unite
with us in deep sympathy for Post-
master A. L. Thomas in the afflictions
which have come to him. He is not
only suffering from personal ill-health
but from the loss of a kind, loving and
devoted wife, who has succumbed to
disease contracted while waiting upon
her husband. Through an abrasion of
a finger she received into her system
the poison of erysipelas with which he
had been attacked, and although the
finger was amputated, the virus per-
meated her body and she has passed
away leaving him once more a widower.
It is only a short time since their union
in wedlock. Both of them had been
previously bereaved. Mrs. Arthur
L. Thomas was his first wife's sister and
had buried her husband, as he had his
wife, and their marriage after several
years of single life, was hailed as a
blessing to both, and congratulations
came heartily from all quarters. Their
parting under these trying circum-
stances is truly pathetic, and we con-
dole with our friend and fellow citizen
and all the relatives. It is to be hoped
that ex-Governor Thomas will soon re-
cover from his serious ailment, and
that he will be buoyed up in his sorrow
by the good wishes and sympathy of his
numerous friends. The departed was
a fine noble-hearted woman, and her
departure is a loss to Salt Lake City
and the entire State of Utah. Honor
be to her memory!

THE PORTLAND FAIR.

The Lewis and Clark exposition, it
seems, will be more of a "world's fair"
than at first intended. Among the fea-
tures of special interest to the West
will be a display of irrigation works and
methods, by the government; also an
exhibition of mining and kindred in-
dustries.
The United States Department of
the Interior, it is said, will make a
display almost as elaborate as that in St.
Louis. Our national parks will be pic-
tured as never before and also the
Grand Canyon and Yosemite. The ex-
hibits from Alaska and the Philippines
will be as attractive as at St. Louis.
And the Indians of many tribes, show-
ing their habits and customs, will also
be of interest. But beyond these, the
Indian school children will attract gen-
eral attention. Indian athletics, new
in world's fairs, will be prominent.
Foreign exhibitors will not be lack-
ing. Italy alone has decided to spend
a million dollars, we are told.

Taken all in all, the prospect is for
a fair of much greater magnitude than
was originally planned. We hope
many of our citizens will find an op-
portunity of visiting it, and profit by
its lessons. Such fairs are of great
educational value.

THE CHICAGO STRIKE.

The Chicago strike of the teamsters
has now cost, it is estimated, \$7,000,000
in money, and ten lives, and about 500
persons have been more or less in-
jured. Disorders of such a nature
would be called an "insurrection" in
any of the Central American republics.
In Chicago it is merely a "strike." In
contemplating this destruction of life
and property, one must bear in mind
that the strikers have no grievance
against their employers. They struck
out of "sympathy" for nineteen gar-
ment-cutters, and they continued their
strike after these had settled the diffi-
culty and gone back to work. So it is
a strike without even a pretext.

Violence has been a characteristic of
it from the beginning. The police have
evidence showing that strike leaders
paid hired thugs \$15 for each "mob"
that was beaten. While professing to
oppose violence, the leaders have been
encouraging riot and disorder in the
hope of terrorizing the employers into
surrendering. Need it be said that such
disclosures injure organized labor be-
cause of their reputation? Need it be said
that those responsible for such defiance of
law and government are the worst enemies
of labor unions?

We suppose the strikers hold out in
the hope of obtaining recognition for
their organization. That is generally
the pretext. When questions of hours
and wages are settled, the question of
recognition of the union always re-
mains. But the strikers certainly
adopt the means best calculated
to render those organizations odious
to the general public.
Agitators who cause strife and con-
tention have no right to expect "rec-
ognition." Were they, on the other
hand, known to work for peace, in the
interest of the public; were they to
throw their influence in favor of arbi-
tration and good will between employ-
ers and employees, they would be en-
titled to recognition, and they would
not need to fight for it. It would be
their, naturally. But as supporters
of robbery and murder, they must ex-
pect denunciation and hostility.

The prolongation of the trouble is a
striking illustration of the power of a
few individuals, to cause industrial
disaster to a large community. A few
employers refused to accept terms that
had been agreed to by the others. They
preferred to see business tied up in-
definitely rather than to do something
that did not exactly agree with their
own ideas of what was just and right,
and the result is that a great city is
threatened with riot, thousands of
persons must suffer serious financial
loss, and the city, the state and peo-
ple have the nation must be put to great

THAT CHINESE BOYCOTT.

The Chinese minister in Washington
explains that the boycott instituted in
his country against American merchan-
dise, is widespread, and serious. Wu
Ting Fang, the popular predecessor of the
present representative of China, is
suspected of being the leader in this
movement.

The Chinese statesmen claim that
since the expiration of the exclusion
treaty of 1894, the old treaties are in
force, and in these there is nothing,
they argue, to warrant the exclusion
and deportation of Chinese subjects,
not laborers. The treaty of 1880 pro-
vides, it is pointed out, that limitation
of Chinese immigration "shall be reason-
able and shall apply only to Chi-
nese who may go to the United States
as laborers, other classes not being in-
cluded in the limitation." Under this
clause, many claims for damages, it is
said, will be presented to the state
department in behalf of excluded and
deported Chinese.

There is a tone of boldness in the dis-
cussion of this question, that was ab-
sent in the previous negotiations. The
success of Japan against Russia seems
to have had its effects. Possibly, Japan
is behind China, encouraging her to
stand up for her rights. In the nego-
tiations with this country, however, no
such encouragement should be needed.
Our aim should be to do only what is
right. Our dealings with all nations
should be impartial. Only so can we
maintain the open door policy, to which
this country is committed in Asia.

The Ohio Republicans stand "pat."
Shea is not in contempt of court but
in almost everybody else's.

The President is as silent as Togo
these days. What's the matter?

Nothing can so soon and so thor-
oughly rejuvenate man as a circus.

The motor cars are beginning to get
in their work of running into people.

Says the Czar: "Zemstvo, doumas,
et id genus omne should be seen and
not heard."

So it is proposed to impeach Mayor
Weaver of Philadelphia. How thieves
hate an honest man!

As summer comes on one can realize
that possibly sixty-five dollars a year
is enough to dress on.

If there is any place on earth where
justice should be tempered with mercy
it is in a juvenile court.

In Philadelphia Mayor Weaver will
show people who's who without con-
sulting any society blue book.

Radium has advanced to three mil-
lion dollars an ounce. And the own-
ers are holding for another rise.

The Russians declare that Rojstven-
sky is not sick. Still he may have a
sinking spell when he meets Togo.

Colonel Cody's motion for a new trial
in his divorce suit has been denied. The
denial will of itself be a trial to him.

The town seems to be suffering from
an epidemic of thugism. It should be
stamped out before it spreads any fur-
ther.

Rojstvensky does not propose to be
bottled up in Vladivostok. If he reaches
that port. Man only proposes, not
disposes.

Chicago strikers, through a commit-
tee, are going to appeal to Vice Pres-
ident Fairbanks to aid them. Do they
think he will be "easier" than the Pres-
ident was? They are mistaken.

A tariff war with Germany seems im-
possible after the visit of Prince Hen-
ry, the gift of the Germanic museum
to Harvard, and German Minister-
berg's appreciative work, "The Ameri-
cans."

A. E. Hausman, a professor of Latin
at the University college in London, is
a writer of some good verse, but re-
fuses to accept money when any of
his poems are published. Recently one
of the American magazines published
a number of his poems from a book of
his that has recently appeared and sent
him a check for the use of them. He
promptly returned the check. To re-
turn the check shows that the man is
crazy, which in him goes to prove that
he is a poet.

CHINESE RESENTMENT.

Kansas City Star.
A good many Americans will doubt-
less be surprised at the strength of
the Chinese resentment of the indigni-
ties imposed on Oriental merchants and
other travelers who enter the United
States. It had hardly been supposed
that regulations which seem to imply
the social inferiority of wealth and
education would arouse an in-
dignation powerful enough to affect
trade. Of course, similar restrictions
imposed by the Chinese government on
American travelers would not be en-
dured. But it is somehow always taken
for granted that people who speak
a different language do not have the
sensitiveness of Americans.

Worcester Gazette.

Wu Ting Fang is in the society
of merchants in China. As such, he has
more power than any of the imperi-
alists. His position is not derived
from the Emperor and is not connected
directly with the administration of the
country. But he has the power to close
the ports of China against the foreign
devil and do it more surely and com-
pletely than could ever be accomplished
by imperial edict. By recommending to
the merchants of the guild that Ameri-
can goods are not to be handled, or even
considered, in ordering from abroad,
Mr. Wu can shut out all American
goods from the treaty ports and from
the interior of the empire. It is just
this thing that he has done.

San Francisco Call.

The Supreme Court of the United
States in the case of Ju Toy has made
the most remarkable decision in the
history of that bench. Ju Toy was born
in this country, and had gone to China
to receive an education. On returning

here it was judicially established that
he was born here and therefore under
the constitution is a citizen of the United
States. But the immigration authori-
ties ordered him deported, and this or-
der is sustained by the court. The de-
cision in effect reduces the writ of
habeas corpus to any one accused of
being a Chinese, whether born in this
country or not, and empowers a merely
subordinate ministerial agency like the
bureau of immigration to deny a na-
tive of this country his right of domi-
cile and citizenship and to penalize him
by exile. This strikes down the pro-
tection of habeas corpus. No one will
pass judgment on the decision because
of its effect on Ju Toy, the victim of
it. But the power which it puts
in the hands of ministerial officers may
as well be used against any other class
of citizens.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The June number of The Century
may be called a Memorial Day issue.
Thomas M. Semmes contributes "A Pu-
blic's Reflections of 'Stonewall' Jack-
son." Leighton Parker tells "The Story
of a Boy Saw of the Civil War." George
Langdon Kilmer, "Boys in the Union
Army," a subject of growing interest;
and "by the way," followed him, "The
collections of Jubal Early." Four sto-
ries sound the same theme: "Miss Sal-
ly and the Enemy," in Gouverneur
Morris's happiest vein; "In the Virginia
Room," by Arlo Bates, a story to read
with heart full of sympathy; "Two
Pensioners," by Harry Stillwell Ed-
wards, bubbling over with quiet fun;
and Ruth Kimball Gardiner's "John
Edward's Friend," a Memorial Day
story of childish pity and patriotism.
Coming down to later days, Capt. Hor-
ace M. Reeve recounts the stirring
story of "The Defense of Baler Church,"
by Spanish soldiers in the Philippines, and
Herbert H. Hazerman has much of in-
terest to tell of "The Russian Court."
This number also puts its readers in
touch with notable achievements of the
day, in this country and abroad. Gil-
bert H. Grosvenor, editor of The Na-
tional Geographic Magazine, and au-
thor of "Inoculating the Ground,"
writes of "Our Horrors of Storm and
Flood." This account of the various
activities of the United States weather
bureau in saving life and property will
be a revelation to most readers. The
numerous illustrations add much in-
terest. The story of "The Piercing of
the Simpson," the longest tunnel in
the world, is one of the most fascinat-
ing chapters in modern engineering.
There is another installment of Melville
E. Stone's interesting articles on "The
Associated Press," giving this month
all the unfamiliar details of the busi-
ness of news-gathering. The number
is rich in color, and contains much
good fiction in addition to its other fea-
tures.—Union Square, New York.

TEA

You don't know how good
tea is—good tea—perhaps
you don't get it; perhaps you
don't make it.

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wholesome, free from glucose or
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doubt THE GREATEST BEDSPREAD BARGAIN WE HAVE EVER
OFFERED, and we want all that can to share in it. ALL THE LARGE
EAST 11-4 SIZE, AND EXTRA HEAVY BEAUTIFUL MAISONVILLE PAT-
TERNS, and made to sell at \$2.00, one to a Customer, mind you, at 8 o'-
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BUY THE BEST \$2.00 BEDSPREAD ON EARTH AT
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69c

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