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SALT LAKE CITY, - FEB. 16, 1904.

DEATH'S SHINING MARK.

The death of United States Senator Marcus A. Hanna, although hourly expected, came as a heavy blow to this country. His name is familiar to every citizen in the United States who knows anything of national affairs. As the chairman of the Republican committee having in charge the management of the party, he wielded a power that has been felt in every state and district of the Union.

As a business man he stood in the front rank. And as a champion of the rights of labor associated with the claims of capital, he figured in a strong light before every organization interested in the great economic questions of the times. His loss will be felt throughout the land, for he was a real servant of the public, and especially by the political party which looked to him as its practical leader and director. His vacant place will be difficult to fill.

Senator Hanna, like all public men of mark with a strong personality, made enemies as well as friends. He was cartooned and berated by a portion of the press, as much as he was lauded and glorified by papers that harmonized with his plans and by some that acknowledged and admired his genius while they differed from his views. No one will deny that he was a great man in his line of thought and action, nor refuse to recognize the fact that the party he worked for owed its success in recent elections largely to his skill, confidence and mastery force.

He occupied a prominent place in the Senate of the United States as a statesman, a financier and a man of calm judgment and firm convictions. He loomed up before the country as its possible President. His repeated assertions that he was not a candidate and did not want the office have been variously regarded, because politicians commonly make declarations for effect. But we believe he was sincere in his avowals, though what he would have done if he had lived and a stampede had been accomplished in his support, as desired by some schemers, is not difficult to predict. His passing has cleared the path of his party in one particular, but has deprived it of a most valuable promoter and defender.

The whole nation is in mourning over the loss it has sustained in the demise of so eminent and mighty a man as Marcus A. Hanna, taken away in the vigor and usefulness of pipe and stalwart life, when his counsel and influence were sought for and needed. He leaves a name and fame that will figure in the history of his country, and sorrow overwhelms his immediate friends and stricken family. May peace and consolation come to them in this hour of deep affliction!

A SHAMEFUL OUTRAGE.

The cowardly and vicious attack upon Hon. Orange Seely of Emery county, by a striker at the Castle Gate coal fields, is an illustration of the methods employed by that class of union agitators that bring discredit and trouble upon labor organizations. No pains should be spared to trace out and run down the ruffian who perpetrated the outrage, and his punishment, on conviction, should be to the full extent of the law.

We are thankful that the results appear to be less dangerous to the gentleman assaulted than was intended by the wretch who committed the crime, and hope that Mr. Seely will fully recover from the attack, and will not be deterred from the work he has undertaken—to find lucrative employment for idle hands, by the hatred and violence of lawless strikers.

All fair and sensible union men should interest themselves, in common with other citizens, in capturing the offender, that they may manifest their opposition to deeds like his, and show that they are contending for right and not for lawlessness and murder.

AN ADMIRABLE MESSAGE.

The first message of Mayor R. P. Morris to the City Council appears in full in this issue of the Deseret News. It is a somewhat voluminous document, but it bristles with salient points and each is worthy of consideration, both by the council and by the public. There are in it a number of recommendations that give evidence of intimate acquaintance with municipal affairs, and thoughtful attention to the needs of the city, immediate and to come.

It is clear from this well digested advice paper that the people made no mistake in their selection of a business Mayor. His grasp of the situation is wide and strong and comprehensive,

and readers of the message will learn more about the city's standing, financially and otherwise, than they have been able to understand from official reports for several years.

We do not intend, today, to take up the document in detail, or to give a synopsis of its contents, because we desire our readers to examine it for themselves and to master its chief explanations and recommendations, by which they will perceive that a master hand is at the helm of the municipality, and that if we do not have a progressive and successful city administration it will not be the fault of its chief executive.

We hope the members of the City Council will each scrutinize the message carefully, and, throwing aside all mere factional issues and motives, will unite in the carrying out of the suggestions made in the public interest. We regard it as a comprehensive and excellent digest of the city's position and necessities, and as a statesmanlike and admirable document, worthy of widespread attention, and of efforts to make it practical in application by every person connected with the government of Salt Lake City.

WELL, WHY NOT?

We agree with our local contemporaries in the opinion that something ought and could be done for Zebulon Jacobs, the penitentiary guard who was terribly injured by escaping convicts, and barely escaped with his life while in the discharge of his duty. To turn him out without any provision for his maintenance, appears to the public heartless in the extreme. It is all very well to say the Legislature will probably do something for him, but "while the grass is growing the steel is starving," and something is needed for him, right now.

We understand the lack of direct power to provide for him, on the part of the prison and pardon board, but how is it that something has been done in the case of the Warden, incapacitated from duty by sickness, and nothing can be done for this worthy servant of the public at the same institution? Tell us that!

We find no fault with the course pursued toward the Warden, but why can't something on the same line be done for the guard? Eh? The public, regardless of creed or party, want an answer to that question.

A QUESTION OF NEUTRALITY.

The dispatches state that the crew of Russian warships destroyed in the naval engagement off Chemulpo, took refuge on English, American, and other ships in the harbor, and that the Japanese are demanding that they be turned over to them as prisoners of war. We incline to the opinion that to do so would be an unfriendly act toward Russia. Our own Alabama case is hardly a parallel, since, technically, the Southern States were in rebellion, and could not demand the rights and privileges of belligerents. Japan and Russia are both entitled to equal consideration by the neutral powers, and it appears therefore doubtful whether it is the duty of the latter to return soldiers or sailors who may succeed in taking refuge on neutral ground.

During the German-French war, the entire army of General Bourbaki took refuge across the Swiss border, in order to escape capture and destruction. The consequence of that was, if we remember correctly, that the entire division was disbanded, and prevented from taking any further part in the conflict. If there is any analogy between the present case and that of the French commander, the most that can be required of the Russian refugees is, that they take no further part in the war. Perhaps it would be the business of the various neutral commanders to see to it that they are prevented from doing so, in some other way than by turning the mover to the enemy.

THAT BURNING AT THE STAKE

The Louisville Courier Journal very properly characterizes the latest lynching outrage in Mississippi as "one of the most atrocious outrages ever committed in any part of Christendom or heathendom. No more heinous infamy," that paper continues, "ever cursed that land when the savages held it, before the coming of the Caucasian, with his prating of his superiority and civilization. It is disgusting, sickening and horrifying to every man worthy of wearing a white skin."

It is singular that the diabolical act of the mob has caused so little public attention. It may be that the events on the stage of world politics are of so all-absorbing interest as to obscure other occurrences. Or it may be that the deed was too atrocious even for public comment.

The facts, as related briefly in the dispatches, were that two negroes, Holbert and Winters, one day were visiting the cabin of a negro named Carr on Eastland's place. Eastland arrived later and ordered Holbert to leave the plantation. Then "a difficulty ensued, in which it is alleged that Holbert opened fire on Eastland, fatally wounding him and killing Carr. Eastland returned the fire and killed Winters."

Holbert then fled, and his wife joined him. A mob of 200 white men with bloodhounds chased the couple for a hundred miles, and finally captured them, while asleep from exhaustion. The captives were burned to death, without trial, in the presence of about a thousand persons.

The apologists for the outrages that so frequently disgrace this country continue their idiotic plea, that lynchings are the natural outcome of the lack of adequate legal punishment for crimes against white women. They would cease, we are told, if the negroes would quit their bestial crimes. But, what is to be said in this case? The quarrel at the cabin resulted in manslaughter, but no woman was involved. And Holbert's wife, who was burned at the stake, with the husband, had not even been at the scene of the quarrel. Her crime was that her skin was black, and for that she was cruelly murdered. The crime is indeed fitly characterized as "one of the most atrocious outrages ever committed in any part of Christendom or heathendom."

The mob that perpetrated the act

are justly denounced as worse than savages, unfit even for the company of beasts. The spectators, who went out to witness that crime, are hardly less despicable. But the officers of the state in which the crime occurred, deserve the severest censure, if they fail to bring the mob murderers to justice. They virtually become accessories after the fact. They are traitors to the majority of the people whom they represent. The brand of Cain would adorn their foreheads forever, were they dealt with according to their deserts. If they fail to exert every effort to vindicate the law and wipe off the bloodstain from the soil of the state.

The lynching question, it seems, will still have to be made a federal question. Unless it is taken up in dead earnest, the mob spirit will finally prevail to such an extent that the government itself is in danger. Easy is the descent from the summit of civilization to the abyss of barbarism, and from there to perdition.

Now you see it and now you don't—the Japanese fleet.

Admiral Alexieff has learned that it is never too late to mend—warships.

It is the pace that kills. And Japan certainly has set a very fast pace.

At present all Russia has the war fever. The rigor will soon follow.

If the Japs were not henthens, long ere this they would have sung many to deums.

At first the Russians held the Japs in contempt. Now they are trying to hold them off.

France remains neutral but all her correspondence with Russia is written in sympathetic ink.

Columbia university is unable to compose the differences in her faculty, her professor of music having resigned.

When the Russians gain a great victory the censorship of the press will be removed that all the world may know it.

Once the yellow peril was said to be industrial. Now it is claimed that it is military. As a world influence it is very small.

The Baltimoreans are going to work to rebuild their city with an energy and enthusiasm that would do infinite credit to Chicago. Baltimore is their oyster.

There were no American officers aboard the Japanese fleet that attacked the Russians at Port Arthur, but the Russian assertion that there were shown in what high esteem they are held.

It was a high-minded and patriotic thing that Representative Shafroth of Colorado did when he voluntarily relinquished his seat upon learning that he had been elected by fraud. Colorado should be proud of such a citizen.

"The Pyramid received a special dispatch from the Russo-Japan war this morning, which says Japan has captured Port Arthur, one of the principal strategic points in the controversy," says our Mount Pleasant contemporary. It shows that it is forging ahead, especially in the way of dispatches.

The Japanese have demanded of the commanders of the British cruiser Talbot, the Italian cruiser Elba and the French cruiser Pascal the surrender of the Russians who took refuge on them when the Varieg and Korietz were sunk. The commander of the American gunboat Vicksburg received none on his boat, so he considers the demand of the Japanese right. The case, while not altogether analogous, recalls that of the British pleasure yacht that carried away survivors of the Alabama when that boat was sunk by the Kearsarge.

SECRETARY HAY'S NOTE.

New York Evening Post.
Of course when we begin to talk about the neutrality and integrity of China, trouble begins. The Chinese empire is technically sovereign in Manchuria; it is suzerain over Korea. Does the secretary of state mean that neither Korea nor Manchuria shall be permitted to fall to either victor? Probably not. It is more likely that he would fall back upon an illusive guarantee of Japan of the "independence" of Korea, or a Russian assurance of the Chinese title to Manchuria. In case the treaty rights of foreigners, and equality of trading privileges were amply secured, it is undoubtedly what remains of China, not reckoning in Manchuria or the German and English "leasas," that Mr. Hay has in mind when he refers to her neutrality. Pending full information as to particulars, the scheme appears to us praiseworthy.

Portland Oregonian.

It is doubtless unavoidable, but it is open at least to the suspicion of being unfair. If Japan closes up Russia by sea and drives her out of Korea and southern Manchuria, her natural and necessary resources will be to Chinese mines and storehouses through Mongolia. Secretary Hay says she cannot go there. If on the other hand the Japanese propel their conquering arms to the verge of Mongolia and in the hour of triumph fix their ambition upon domination of China—an ambition they have shared in competition with Russia from immemorial time. Secretary Hay says they must forbear. We, the powers, who will not stir hand or foot to help either Russia or Japan in the hour of need, reserve the right to step in after their triumph has been won at fearful cost of life and treasure and set limits to the scope of their victory. This sort of thing was bad enough for Europe; it is worse for us.

San Francisco Chronicle.

It is, of course, too early to consider very seriously the effect of a note not yet delivered. The really important thing is the leadership which we have assumed in behalf of the neutral nations interested in the trade of northern China and Manchuria, making, as it does, a new era in our international relations. Presumably, before dispatching the note Secretary Hay had the assurance of its favorable reception by other governments, very likely including both Russia and Japan. If the text, when published, should be found equivalent to an international guarantee of the perpetual integrity of all Chinese territory, with impartial access of all nations to its trade, it will be regarded as the greatest triumph of

American diplomacy, employed at the psychological moment.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.

The United States is indirectly coming into the fray. Our secretary of state has issued a circular letter to all the great powers urging them to restrict the war solely to Russia and Japan; and, further, Secretary Hay has suggested that all the great powers should agree to respect the integrity of China. That is a blow struck at Russia, and she will understand it. It is also to be considered that there is such a deal of internal dissatisfaction in Russia that the students in all the great universities are on a point of rebellion against the government because of the severe measures adopted by the interior department to trammel their independence.

Chicago Record-Herald.

No mediation for which the world has yet provided the mechanism, and no influence which any individual power has been in a position to exert, could have prevented the outbreak of war between Japan and Russia. When it comes, however, to intervention for the purpose of confining the war to the two belligerent powers, and for restricting the territory over which it is waged, there is good prospect of practical results. It is with this object in view, as well as for the preservation of China's territorial integrity, that Secretary Hay has addressed his note to the powers on the subject of Chinese neutrality.

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Wife: "Yes."
Husband: "That accounts for it."
Wife: "How does it?"
Husband: "His buttons were probably all off and he probably had no other use for suspenders."—Chicago News.

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Ladies' Wool Union Suits.....	90c	Men's Wool Work Shirts.....	60c
Ladies Wool Walking Skirts.....	\$2.00	Men's Wool Pants.....	\$3.00
Children's Wool Leggings.....	30c	Boys' Wool Waists.....	40c

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