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**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 annoy-  
ance if they will take time to notice these  
numbers.

For the Chief Editor's Office, 213.  
For Deseret News Book Store, 71-L.  
For City Editor and Reporter, 352-2.  
For Business Manager, 71-L.  
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**THE COMING OF THE DAWN.**

We believe there is a very general  
desire on the part of the business men  
in this city, and indeed of the majority  
of the people of this State, to unite  
as closely as possible and reasonable  
for the development of the resources  
of Utah, the building up and prosper-  
ity of the State, and the promotion of  
good feeling and friendly co-operation  
of all classes of the community. Such  
a spirit, if permitted to prevail, will  
be of the highest benefit, and the pur-  
pose in view is one that should be  
universally approved.

The continual friction stirred up  
between two divisions of the popula-  
tion is entirely unnecessary and may  
be completely avoided. We do not  
care, just now, to enter into the ques-  
tion of the cause or causes of the con-  
flict which has appeared to people at  
a distance to be in progress in Utah.  
That does not matter much, if what  
there is of it shall be removed.

We can say for the "Mormon" people,  
that there is no desire on their part  
to perpetuate strife and contention,  
or to attack or infringe upon the  
rights and privileges, beliefs or cus-  
toms of their neighbors who are not of  
their faith. They have had to assume  
a position of defense because of the  
continual assaults upon them, their  
leaders and their faith. Even this has  
only been taken when they have con-  
sidered it absolutely necessary. They  
have patiently endured all kinds of  
misrepresentation and abuse in silence,  
and only now and then have they at-  
tempted to do anything that might be  
viewed as in the nature of retaliation.

The welfare of a community cannot  
possibly be promoted by jangling, vi-  
tuperation, anger, opposing worthy en-  
terprises, tearing down any form of  
industry, and setting people by the  
ears because of some differences in  
religion or politics. Hatred, malice,  
disappointed ambition, jealousy, fal-  
sification and similar motives and de-  
sires tend to destroy and deteriorate,  
and should be frowned down by all  
friends of peace, good order and pro-  
gress. That these have been manifest  
to an extraordinary degree will be ad-  
mitted by everybody who has watched  
the trend of affairs in this community  
for some time past. We hope we have  
reached the beginning of the end of  
such influences, and that with the  
shining of the summer sun they will  
be dispersed to gather again no more.

That the material interests of our  
city and State have been injured we  
think no candid person will deny. But  
we do not think the injury is irrepara-  
ble. If our business men and asso-  
ciations will agree to drop all need-  
less contention, and by that we do not  
mean fair competition, and will en-  
deavor to place conditions and af-  
fairs as they really exist before the  
great American public, so that the false  
notions shall not prevail that we in  
Utah are in a state of perpetual war-  
fare, now in the midst of a social up-  
heaval, but that we are at peace, will-  
ing to concede the rights of all to free-  
dom of thought and speech and action  
within rational bounds, and desirous of  
each other's welfare in every respect,  
capital will not be afraid to flow into  
the State, vacant houses and lots will  
not stare us in the face in every direc-  
tion, people of different faiths will not  
be ashamed to mingle together, and  
the barriers in the way of our material  
prosperity will no longer be in evidence.

The real friends of Utah must be  
gratified at the patent fact that the  
divisions among our people, which a  
certain class have endeavored to re-  
new, have finally failed. No profit  
has accrued to the agitators and no  
real harm has come to the principal  
objects of their wrath. That they have  
succeeded in creating a false impres-  
sion about Utah in distant places is  
assuredly true, but this has been of no  
real good to them and no permanent  
hurt to the people and the cause that  
has been so viciously assailed. This  
should be an object lesson for the fu-  
ture and a deterrent to strife breeders  
in general.

Now let us all come together as close-  
ly as we can, for mutual benefit, and  
build up our city and our State on  
stable principles and with a general de-  
termination to make Utah one of the  
grandest and richest states in the  
American Union. Let the malcontent  
worry and work in their own little and

miserable way, but let the broad-  
minded, true-hearted, public-spirited  
people of all persuasions and opinions  
in this State, pursue a consistent,  
neighborly, fair and honorable course,  
regardless of what the enemies of  
peace and good-will may do or attempt.  
Success will then be as certain to  
come as the dawning of the morn after  
the darkness of the night.

**GATHERING GENEALOGIES.**

Elder Jens Jensen, who is doing mi-  
sionary work in the Scandinavian mis-  
sion, and under the Genealogical So-  
ciety of Utah collecting genealogical  
data in those countries, recently sent  
a letter to Elder Joseph Christensen, of  
this city, secretary of the Genealogical  
Society, in which is contained some in-  
formation of interest to the Saints of  
Swedish descent. It appears that ac-  
cording to the law, Swedish clergy-  
men are required to send all their pa-  
rish records antedating the year 1800,  
to the archives of the kingdom. There  
are three such depositories of old re-  
cords, one at Lund for the southern  
part of the country; one at Wadstena,  
for central, and one at Upsala, for  
northern Sweden. Data thus collected  
in the archives are comparatively easy  
to obtain and they are complete except  
that the records from Smoland and  
Halland are not yet sent in.

The data after the year 1800 are more  
difficult to find, because the collector  
must go from parish to parish to trace  
the genealogy, and since names are so  
very much alike in the different parts  
of the country, mistakes can easily  
occur, unless he exercises great care  
in his research.

The Saints here should, therefore,  
not entrust that work to irresponsible  
persons. When they cannot attend to  
it themselves, they should apply to the  
Genealogical Society with headquarters  
at the Historians' Office, this city, in  
order that they may know that their  
genealogy will be traced correctly and  
as perfectly as the Old Country records  
permit.

The work of gathering genealogies  
is among the most important, and  
should not be neglected. Anyone in-  
terested should communicate with El-  
der Joseph Christensen, secretary of  
the Society. Address: The Temple,  
Salt Lake City.

**SENATOR PLATT.**

Senator Orville H. Platt, of Connecti-  
cut, whose death occurred a few days  
ago, served in the United States Sen-  
ate from his 55th to his 78th year, and  
was up to the last intellectually strong.  
The story that he caught a fatal cold,  
when attending the funeral of his col-  
league, Senator Hawley, seems to be  
discredited by his friends. It is stated  
that it is now known that his death  
was inevitable from the first, owing to  
the nature of his illness. Pneumonia  
was little more than one of the forms  
of the disease, which was absence of  
the lungs, a malady that to any man of  
75 must prove fatal, so far as medical  
records go.

Senator Platt's name will in history  
be forever linked with Cuba's inde-  
pendence, for he was the author of the  
"Platt amendment," according to which  
the autonomy of the island republic was  
guaranteed on certain conditions, with-  
out which it is difficult to see how in-  
dependence could have been granted to the  
Cubans. That amendment, in fact,  
enabled them to devote their energies  
and means to the material progress of  
the country, instead of burdening it,  
from the onset, with an intolerable  
debt for the maintenance of a large  
army and a navy. It was a far-sighted  
measure of statesmanship.

**CHINA AWAKENING.**

It is sometimes asked, what will hap-  
pen when China awakens. That question  
may be answered before many years  
have passed, if the precedent of Japan  
is to be relied on. For China is awak-  
ening, even now.

As an evidence of this, it is given out  
in German papers that the Chinese  
government, in remarkable imitation of  
western governments, has granted its  
first patent. It is for an electric lamp,  
the inventor of which is an inhabitant  
of Nankin, the old capital of the Chi-  
nese empire, who calls his lamp the  
"bright moonlight," and asserts that it  
is far superior to foreign glow lights  
that hitherto have been sold at Shang-  
hai and other Chinese cities. The  
fact that China has entered upon the  
granting of letter patents is undoubt-  
edly a most important event.

China's activity, after its awakening,  
will not be under the influence of Eu-  
ropean or American ideas. If Japan has  
a voice in the matter, it is to be As-  
iatic, and more especially Buddhistic,  
as far as the ethical basis is con-  
cerned. A correspondent of an Italian  
paper furnishes some interesting in-  
formation on this point. He says the  
Japanese are about to take charge of  
the work of reconstructing Chinese  
Buddhism. Japanese Buddhist priests  
have been sent into many provinces,  
carrying with them a well-defined re-  
ligious program. There is to be erected  
at Canton a monastery which will be  
the center of action, and a school is to  
be connected with this monastery in or-  
der to educate the new disciples in the  
Buddhist doctrine. The new monastery  
will be a branch of another monastery  
to be opened in Japan, the Chinese  
monastery to be protected with the  
Japanese flag. An attempt is to be  
made to unite all branches of Budd-  
hism, provided that the essential points  
of the religion are not injured, and the  
new society will observe religious tol-  
erance in the fullest meaning of the  
word.

This, evidently, means a contest be-  
tween Christian missionaries and Jap-  
anese Buddhist emissaries, in which  
the Christians are not likely to win  
the day, the odds being against them,  
as strangers, and representatives of an  
obnoxious civilization.

And this is not all. The same cor-  
respondent claims that there are al-  
ready some 5,000 young Chinese study-  
ing in Japan, and at the request of  
the Chinese government seventy Jap-  
anese instructors have been sent to Chi-  
na to take charge of instruction in that  
country. In addition, the desire on the  
part of the Chinese to learn western

methods is constantly increasing, but  
the system has to be made anew and  
buildings, teachers, books, etc., have to  
be found. In the provinces a great deal  
is being done toward educating the fu-  
ture teachers and in many instances the  
temples are being used as schools.

These are sure signs of an awakening  
in the vast empire. It will be but a  
short time, as history counts, till the  
world will be confronted with new  
problems, requiring the keenest states-  
manship and the noblest patriotism.

**INDIANA'S CIGARETTE LAW.**

Indiana recently passed a law pro-  
hibiting the manufacture, importation  
and smoking of cigarettes, and even  
made it a crime to possess one of the  
poisonous tubes. This law is now being  
enforced. One man at Anderson has  
been fined \$35 for smoking a cigarette,  
and another at Muncie, who never  
smoked a cigarette, has been fined a  
similar amount for having cigarette pa-  
pers in his possession. An appeal has  
been taken to ascertain whether that  
drastic law is constitutional.

We do not offer one word in defense  
of smoking, or the use of tobacco in  
any form, but we doubt the power of  
any legislature to make it a criminal  
offense to smoke a cigarette, while not  
prohibiting the use of cigars, or pipes.  
And, even if legislatures have the  
power to make such discrimination, the  
wisdom of it must be doubted. In this  
country, we do not believe in paternal  
government and do not approve of the  
various attempts at introducing it, by  
laws designed to protect full-grown in-  
dividuals from their own folly.

If the Indiana cigarette law is constitu-  
tional, it would be in perfect order to  
continue law-making in the same di-  
rection, and prescribe what not to eat  
and not to wear; how many hours to  
sleep, and what kinds of amusement to  
patronize. Let us have a battle against  
the indulgence in both liquor and to-  
bacco, but let it be one along moral  
lines. To force righteousness upon men  
and women supposed to be free agents,  
is wrong tactics in the war against evil.  
By such tactics Lucifer forfeited his  
standing among the hosts of heaven.

**THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.**

Mr. Melville E. Stone, manager of the  
Associated Press, in the current Cen-  
tury, tells the interesting story of his  
successful efforts for the removal of the  
censorship on foreign news in Russia.  
When he went to St. Petersburg in De-  
cember, 1903, every conceivable obsta-  
cle was put in the way of the foreign  
journalist who attempted to telegraph  
news thence to any alien newspaper or  
agency, and the business of news-gath-  
ering was under ban in the Czar's em-  
pire. Now correspondents are as free to  
write and send matter from any part of  
Russia, except in the territory covered  
by the war, as from any other country  
in the world. The doors of all the min-  
istries have been opened to correspond-  
ents, who make daily visits to the war,  
navy, foreign and interior offices, and  
are given the news with as much free-  
dom as in Washington. This radical  
change was brought about through the  
Czar's consideration of the conditions  
presented to him by Mr. Stone in a  
personal interview, and by the Czar's  
own decision and command.

"As a consequence of these arrange-  
ments," says Mr. Stone, "the Associated  
Press has been able to usurp in a large  
measure the functions of the diplomat,  
and I think it makes for universal  
peace in a remarkable way. Instead of  
public questions now passing through  
the long and tedious methods of diplo-  
macy, as formerly, the story is told  
with authority by the Associated Press.  
The point of view of a country is pre-  
sented no longer by diplomatic com-  
munication, but in the dispatches of the  
Associated Press."

Far more people "craak" at Tonopah  
than at Bullfrog.

Togo evidently is waiting for some-  
thing to turn up.

Scientists say that Mars had an ex-  
ceedingly mild winter. So did Utah.

The Russian Second Pacific squadron  
keeps in the straits and narrow path.

President Roosevelt will be expected to  
give a new version of the story of the  
five little bears.

The Hartford Times remarks: "Every  
day is Patriots' day in Connecticut."  
Days free, days ill.

Although the Neva has been opened to  
navigation Charles Schwab is in St.  
Petersburg cutting ice.

A Chicago professor says that the  
Rocky mountains are useless. He must  
hold the chair of supreme silliness.

The bread sold at some of the baker-  
ies is so light and full of holes that it  
is in great demand for wind pudding.

The attorney-general holds that Uncle  
Sam has a right to accept rebates. But  
in taking them he sets a rather poor  
example.

It is all very fine for a murderer to  
bemoan his lost opportunities, but what  
of the lost opportunities of the men he  
murdered?

Oklahoma editors are opposed to an-  
other omnibus statehood bill. The om-  
nibus is very liable to be overcrowded  
and become a slow coach.

The American Missionary Society of the  
Congregational church has asked  
John D. Rockefeller for another hun-  
dred thousand dollars. Apparently the  
society is neither afraid of "tainted  
money" nor Rev. Dr. Washington Glad-  
den.

The house of Paul Revere in North  
square near the old North church in  
Boston, from which he started on his  
night ride to arouse the countryside  
way up to Concord and Lexington, April  
19, 1775, was to be torn down, but has  
been rescued by a number of citizens,  
among whom are Gov. Douglas and  
Mayor Collins. The sum of \$17,000 is to  
be raised to buy the property, and put  
it in good condition, restoring it to its  
colonial dignity, and making it a reli-

quary of the past, according to the  
Springfield Republican.

**COST OF LIVING.**

New York American.  
"It costs more to live in the United  
States today than at any time in its  
history. This simple fact, and no other  
psychological reason or popular  
perversity, is responsible for the con-  
dition that finds expression in the cry of  
'race suicide.' The income that once  
meant comfort now means a constant  
strain to meet expenses."

**JAPAN'S GREAT RECORD.**

Galveston Daily News.  
"The military record made by the  
Japanese is a record breaker. Such  
work has never been done before. The  
record made by Japanese statesmen and  
diplomats has been just about as good.  
It will be very freely confessed that  
no other nation can produce more able  
and tactful generals and admirals than  
the dozen who have led the war against  
Russia."

**GERMANY AND MOROCCO.**

Denver Republican.  
"The definite official statement made  
by Baron Speck von Sternburg, Ger-  
man ambassador to the United States,  
that Germany stands for the open  
commercial door in Morocco, is of great  
interest in connection with the policy  
of Great Britain and France respect-  
ing that country and the sphere of  
French influence there. It does not  
follow, however, that Germany will  
interfere with the exercise of French  
influence in Morocco, provided the com-  
mercial rights of Germany are fully  
recognized and respected."

**LONGEST "LONG DISTANCE."**

Chicago Journal.  
The longest distance over which  
speech is regularly transmitted is be-  
tween Boston and Omaha, 1,400 miles.  
A business house in the western city  
talks daily with its representatives in  
Boston. The human voice is trans-  
mitted between those distant points on a  
copper wire in less time than it would  
take it to cross an ordinary room with-  
out electrical propulsion.

**THE BANANA.**

Boston Herald.  
The prohibitionist looks on it with  
favor, for it does not mix with alcohol,  
and some think the habitual use blunts  
the longing for fire-water. Thus Capt.  
Parsons of an English-West Indian line  
says that since his men and stores  
have been allowed to help themselves  
freely to the cargo of bananas they  
have not wished so much rum. There  
is a trace of copper in the banana, and  
deep thinkers believe this is beneficial  
to the human clockwork. The taste for  
the banana is not acquired. As Mr.  
Orichon-Brownie exclaims in a burst of  
Ciceronian eloquence: "An appreciation  
of it is not reached through slow stages  
of diminishing repulsion, but comes at  
the moment of first introduction. The  
infant absorbs it greedily; children de-  
light in it; the adult does not  
despise it, and the edentulous octo-  
genarian blesses its agreeable tenderness."

**RECENT PUBLICATIONS.**

The May number of Booklovers' Mag-  
azine has an illustrated paper by Wal-  
demar B. Kaempfert, on "The Protec-  
tive Ministry of Insects," which is a  
striking and popular presentation of  
some phases of the struggle for exis-  
tence which goes on ceaselessly  
throughout the whole animate world.  
Joseph Conrad contributes a disserta-  
tion on "Sailing as a Fine Art," and  
Professor A. S. Bolles draws vivid pic-  
tures of Norwegian scenery, entitled  
"Among the Fjords of Norway." Dr.  
Nathan P. Stauffer reviews the de-  
velopment of American collegiate athlet-  
ics in a very fully illustrated paper on  
"College Track Athletics." How and  
why Park rules the world of dress is  
the subject of a brilliantly written  
article by a new writer, Anna Marge-  
rie Ewing. Mrs. Ewing describes "The  
Birth of the Fashion," and conveys a  
vast amount of unusual information on  
a fascinating subject in a most attrac-  
tive manner. The special art features  
for the month consist of a series of four  
beautiful full-page "Color Etchings of  
Roses," by Vaughan Trowbridge; and a  
set of five "Photo-Drawings," examples  
of fine work in portraiture, by L. L.  
Roush, a well known New York artist.  
Two short stories, "The Power of Elo-  
quence," by W. Bob Holland; "Imri-  
I. D. B.," by Edwin Warren Guyot; a  
humorous poem by Edward Vance  
Cooke, entitled "Bawl-in-the-Face," to-  
gether with the "World of Print" de-  
partment, are among the remainder of  
a varied and interesting number.—Li-  
brary Pub. Co., Philadelphia.

**TEA**

Every pound package of  
Schilling's Best is a free sam-  
ple, if you don't like it.

Your grocer returns your money if you don't like  
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MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2:15 P. M.  
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POPULAR PRICES.  
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Next Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday  
Nights, and Wednesday Matinee, return  
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WHITTIER, in "Heartsease," "The  
Secret in Command," "Soldiers of For-  
tune." Prices, 50c, 75c, 1.00 and 1.50.



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Ladies' Jersey ribbed vests, worth 35c, for.....	25c	Men's four-in-hand ties, new lot, worth 40c, for.....	25c
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