

If Col. Roosevelt is Elected There Will be Many in List of His Advisers.

MORTON WILL SURELY RETIRE.

Cortelyon Will Probably Become Postmaster-General - Walsh May Go To Senate from Colorado.

Special Correspondence.

Washington, D. C., July 22, 1904.-With the great political quadrennial campaign about to open there is, of course, a great deal of talk in political circles as to the personnel of the next cabinet, Should Col. Roosevelt be elected to succeed himself there will be num erous changes in the list of his advisers. In fact it is doubtful if more than two or three of those now holding portfolios will retain their places in the presi dent's official family. It is certain, in any event, that Seey. Morton will return to his old position with the Santa Fe railroad. Atty,-Gen. Moody will resume the practise of law early next March and Postmaster-General Payne will not remain at the head of the postoffice department after the close of the present presidential term, even if he does not resign before next March.

he does not resign before next March. The postoffice is the one cabinet port-folio which is already assigned "by upon all sides, that in the event of Re-publican success at the polls in Nevem-her, George B, Cortelyou will become postmaster-general. Mr. Cortelyou be-son his official career as a clerk 'n the' office of Assistant Postmaster-General Robert Maxwell. He has an extensive in the details of the work in that great branch of the federal service and since he left his position in the de-partment to assume a clerkship in the White House, later becoming secretary to the president and later a member of and since he left his position in the da-partment to assume a clerkship in the White House, later becoming secretary to the president and later a member of and abor. Mr. Cortelyou has developed great executive ability and he is, in out the affairs of the most extensive of the affairs of the most extensive of the difference of the most ferental Rob-general in the event of the election of Indee Parker to the presidence, Mr.

mentioned as the probable postmaster-general in the event of the election of Judge Parker to the presidency. Mr. Maxwell was an efficient assistant to Mr. Bissell when that gentleman was postmaster-general. He was altogether too efficient to suit the Republican post-masters of the country. So active year too efficient to suit the Republican post-masters of the country. So active was he in substituting Democrats for Re-publicans in the small postoffices that it was not long before he was accorded the title of "official headsman" up to that time held by Adlai Stevenson, who had occupied the identical official posi-tion in the first Cleveland cabinet.

tion in the first Cleveland cabinet. But it was not only as the axeman of administration that Mr. Maxwell ex-celled. He was an efficient and un-tiring worker. He mastered the de-tails of the work of the department and he conducted his office to the entire satisfaction of all who had business relations with the postoffice, and that includes practically the entire popula-tion of the United States and every county having business dealings with tion of the United States and every county having business dealings with this republic. Mr. Maxwell is a Dem-ocrat and a warm personal friend of former Senator Hill, as well as Judge Parker. It is understood that Mr. Hill has suggested the advisability of Maxwell's appointment to Judge Par-ker in the event of the latter's elec-tion, and that the suggestion has met with great favor. It would seem, there-fore, that the cabinet makers have part of their work already cut out and that the postoffice portfollo after the fourth of next March will be carried either by the former clerk in the office of the assistant postmaster-general in Mr. Cleveland's last cabinet, or by that as-sistant postmaster-general himself. In either event it would appear that a good man is destined to look after the postal affairs of the United States during the next four years.

ne of his former townsmen who is un able to make a living for himself. RURAL CARRIERS' PAY.

At the last session of Congress it vas provided that the compensation of ural free delivery carriers should be 720 per annum instead of \$600, which has been the rate of pay since the es-ablishment of the system. But Mr. Aristow, the fourth assistant postmas-er-semeral has come to the conclusion r-general has come to the conclusio r-general has come to the conclusion hat the act gives him discretionary ower in fixing salaries, and he has repared a schedule of salaries, which ent into effect on the first of the cur-int month, which has caused a great feal of complaint.

rent month, which has caused a great deal of complaint. According to this schedule the carrier to obtain the maximum compensation, \$720 per annum, must traverse a route of full 25 miles each day. For each fraction of a mile less than 25 deduc-tions are made so that some of the carriers will receive only the old rate of \$600. At first glance this would seem to be only fair, but the work of a rural carrier cannot be judged entirely by the distance he is compelled to travel. In the trade states of the west, and even in some sections of the east, where the country is flat or only rolling a driver of 25 miles each day is easily accomplished. Hut in the hill regions of the east and such a drive of 26 miles is much harder upon the animal as well as the man such a drive of 20 miles is much harder upon the animal as well as the man than twice the distance would be where there are no hills. It is argued, for instance, that a rural carrier in Illi-nois, Iowa, Nebraska or Kansas can cover a route of 25 miles in less time and with less wars more his hores than of with less wear upon his horse than s brother in the lake regions of New ork or the hills of Maine and New ampshire will require to serve patrons a route of only 20 miles. Then, too, is held that distance traveled is only It is held that distance traveled is only one of the considerations, for a route upon which are located only 400 in-habitants even if fully 25 miles long, is much easier to serve than one upon which 660 people reside 20 miles long. Mr. Bristow's arbitrary rule for fixing compensation is held to be contrary to the spirit of the law and it has cre-ated a great uprogr among the men to the spirit of the law and it has cre-ated a great uproar among the men affected by it. There is no question that Congress intended that each and every rural free delivery carrier should have a salary of \$129. At no time dur-ing the discussion of the clause of the postoffice appropriation bill bearing on the subject was there any intimation made that the salaries should be grad-ed according to distance traveled. Na-turally therefore the curriers fool that according to distance traveled. Na-turally therefore the carriers feel that their rights have been violated by the department. They are sending in hundepartment. They are sending in hun dreds of letters to the president, to the dreds of letters to the president, to the department and to members in which they vigorously protest against the new rule. The postmaster-general himself will take the matter up for considera-tion but if he fails to afford the re-life demanded Congress will surely en-act remedial legislation next winter which will deprive the department of all discretion in the matter. liscretion in the matter

TAWNEY ON CAMPAIGN.

Hon. James A. Tawney, the Republi-an whip in the house of representa-ives, is in the city this week. Mr. awney had some opposition in his owr arty two years ago when he was a andidate for re-election to his seat ir arty candidate for re-election to his seat in the house. But this year, it looks as though he will be returned without even a Democratic opponent. Mr. Tawney is one of the brightest and most aggres-sive of the younger element in the Re-publican party. He is, in fact, looked upon as one of the party leaders and as such is of the "inner council" of the majority party in Congress. Speaking of the coming campaign Mr. Tawney said today: "Because of that remarkable telegram which Judge Parker sent to St. Louis after he had read the editorials in the New York papers on Saturday morning, July 9, it is asserted by eastern Democrats that

is asserted by eastern Democrats that the money question is no longer a bone of contention between the two parties. or contention between the two partles. "The gold standard has been established and will remain,' these gentlemen as-sert. They declare, too, that Judge Parker's 'heroic stand' has eliminated all necessity for considering the money question as an issue between the two partles. But it must not be forgotten that this same money problem is a very important issue within the Democratic Important issue within the Democratic party. A majority of the delegates to St. Louis firmly refused to stand for a sound money plank in the platform. It is well understood that the managers for Judge Parker dared not attempt to is well understood that the managers for Judge Parker dared not attempt to force such a plank into the platform. Judge Parker, himself, is doubtless a firm believer in the wisdom of the gold standard policy of the Republican par-ty, in spite of the fact that he voted for free silver in 1896 and 1900. But it is not the individual views of the candidate to which the voters look for guidance as to a party policy. The Democratic convention refused to incorporate a sound money plank into its platform and it is that platform, without a money plank of any kind, upon which candidates of the Democratic party will run for Congress this fall. Should the next house be controlled by Judge Parker's party it is the sentiment of the St. Louis convention and not the individual views of the caudidate for president which will shape the course of financial legislation. It is absurd to suppose that the men who have en-dorsed and re-endorsed the Democratic platform of '96 will abandon their con-victions in 1955 because their standard bearer has disagreed with them on the money question, after endorsing them twice with his vote, expectally when he failed to criticise the platform until he discovered that it was dangerous to his aspirations. "The people of this country will vote aspirations. "The people of this country will vote for the financial principle in which they believe, and the personality of the can-didates will be only a secondary consideration."

WORLD'S FAIR IMPROVEMENTS.

Visitors Comment Generally Upon The Beautiful and Finished Appearance.

WEATHER IS REMARKABLY COOL

Splendid Military Programs-Large Collection of British His-

torical Medals.

St. Louis, July 26 .- (World's Fair Grounds.)-Numerous improvements have been made here and there throughout, the world's fair grounds within the past fortnight, rough edges. figuratively, having been shaped up, the laudscape effects have been heightened through constant efforts of the gardeners, the material used in erecting booths and making additions has been utilized and the surplus cleared away, and the exposition throughout never was in more complete gala attire. Visitors comment generally upon the beautiful and finished appearence.

The remarkably cool weather that has prevailed during the past week has done much to dispel the popular belief that St. Louis constantly sizzles throughout the summer and from all parts of the country visitors are pourng in to enjoy the exposition during

ing in to enjoy the exposition during this period of lowered temperature. Visitors who delight in military drills and tactles will have ample opportunity this week to witness maneuvers as a military program has been arranged to military program has been arranged to continue all week. At different inter-vals throughout today there will be drills by the Seventh regiment of the lilinois national guard, companies A, M, L and G of the Seventieth Virginia volunteers, and One Hundred and Nineteenth company of the sea coast irtillery.

A large collection of British historical A large collection of British historical medals, ioaned by the British museum, has been placed in the British section of the palace of liberal arts. The col-lection includes medals from the time of Henry VIII to that of George IV, about 150 in all. Installation of the Russian exhibits in the varied industry and liberal arts and art palaces will begin tomorrow. A telegrain has been received by Mr. Loupre Chex in charge of the Rus-sian exhibits, to the effect that Benko-witz Gedberg and his assistants, who

witz Gedberg and his assistants, who have arrived in America, will reach the exposition tomorrow and begin the work of installation.

ALTERED POSTAGE STAMPS.

A dealer in postage stamps, com-menting on the conviction and sentence a few weeks ago, of one of the most expert of stamp forgers, drew attention to the profits resulting from blunders in the Government printing-office. This forger made a specialty of "fixing" the stamps issued at the time of the Bur-falo Exposition. These stamps were in two colors, and occasional copies have turned up with inverted centers. Such specimens are so rare as to com-mand very high prices from collectors. At the trial there were shown dozens of these altered stamps, changed with such dexterity as to deceive even the experts for a time. Indeed, in some A dealer in postage stamps, com-

อิ่งแกกการแกกการแกกการแกกการแกรงการเกิด HO are the Japanese, and whence did they come to Japan? is a question which has baffled the researches of and dedicated, a piece of money being presented to the priest, and, like the Israelites, every Japanese at the New modern ethnilogical students, says "T. H. M. H.," in the St. James Gazette. Israelites, every Japanese at the New Year is expected to present a piece of money to the Shinto temple. At the Gion festival, Kiyoto, held on the same day as the Feast of Tabernacies, some very old and faded pictures appear, which are for the most part wrought on stamped tapestry, and are only brought out once a year. Upon these are repre-sented an unmistakably Jewish altar Naturally the opinions on the subject are as varied as the writers who have attempted to elucidate the mystery. The latest to which I am going to refer has just been pronounced in Paris by an eminent French savant, and of all which have been published on this subject it is assuredly the most novel and

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DESERET EVENING NEWS: TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1904.

interesting.

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"There can be no doubt in the minds mule, neither of which are Japanese An-imals. Another scene exhibits a king re-ceiving gifts from a queen and she in return from him; while a chartot is also shown, drawn by four horses abreast, in which is seated a distinctly Jewish looking personage. Besides the unleav-ened bread, the table laver, the altar of incense, and the seven branchehd can-diestick are all found in the Shinto worof those who have studied the question in all its bearings," says the French writer, "that the Jabanese, equally with the British, are of Hebrew origin, and are a portion of the missing tribes of Israel, having made their way to Japan across the Asiatic mainland after their diestick are all found in the Shinto wordestick are all found in the Shinto-wor-ship of Japan. Three volumes are published in Japan containing the "Jin dai," or secret characters of the sacred age. In the first the writing closely resembles the characters found on the rocks of Sinal, otherwise no traces of them are to be found in any living or dead language. The Japanese say they came from God. The second volume contains writing re-sembling the snake-shaped characters of Persia, and may be ancient Median writing: while volume three exhibits some of the arrowheaded writing of Nineveh and Babylon. Such is some of the evidence connect-ed with this novel theory in ethnology, always one of the most interesting of scientific studies. If it be no more than a chain of mere coincidence it is hardly less singular and interesting.—Montreal Herald. migration from Media through the passes of the Euphrates." Curiosity as well as opportunity to ascertain the origin of so startling a theory led me to make further inquiries with regard to a matter of such exceptional interest, and I am bound to say there is conand I am bound to say there is con-nected with the thesis much which de-serves close attention and study. Also I find the conclusion lately proclaimed in Paris is by no means an absolutely new one, but has been arrived at by previous students of the same question. The first point of interest is that the Jepanese Samurai have an ancient tra-dition that they came from a far courdition that they came from a far coun-try situated in the west of Asia, and try situated in the west of Asia, and that they called a council and agreed amongst themselves that they would proceed to the east and there seek out

and conquer some unknown country. was directed here to the book of Es Herald. was directed here to the book of Es-dras in the Apocrypha, where it says, "but they (the Ten Tribes) took this council among themselves that they would leave the multitude of the breth-ren and go forth into a further country where never man dwelt," and "that country was a great way to go-name-ly, of a year and a half." Also, says the Prophet Amos, the journey lay

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knowledge of the greatest civic event of the cen-

WALSH MAY SUCCEED PATTER-SON.

Advices received from Colorado are to the effect that Thomas F. Walsh has consented to become a candidate for the United States senate to suc-eced Senator Patterson. Mr. Walsh has no political ambition. He might have been chosen United States senator two years ago, when Mr. Teller was elected to succeed himself, if he had so desired. But Mr. Walsh positively refused to enter the race, at that time and now if he has really consented to permit his name to be used it is in response to the urgent request of the permit his name to be used it is in response to the urgent request of the president. Thomas F. Walsh is one of those wonderfully successful men which the west has produced since the trans-continental lines joined the Atlantic and the Pacific with bands of steel. He is a will produce and has words big mil-

continental lines joined the Atlande and the Pacific with bands of steel. He is a millionaire and has made his mil-lions by his own hard work. He has spent some of them, too, in a manner which has certainly endeared him to the people of Washington, where he has done more than any one man towards beautifying the national capital. He has erected by himself the handsomest office building here and his residence on Massachusetts avenue is the model of magnificent good taste. In addition he has purchased a large tract of land covered with dilapidated oil buildings upon which he will within a few years erect a beautiful hotel building which will be operated for people of moderate means while supplied with all the mod-ern hotel attractions now enjoyed only by the very rich.

ern noted attractions note approximately by the very rich. But while he has become so greatly interested in real estate in the capital city, Mr. Walsh has by no means rever-ed his connection with the state of Col-orado. It is said of him that he has a ed his connection with the state of Col-orado. If is said of him that he has a personal acquaintance with more work-ing miners than any other man in the state and that his personal following includes nine-tenths of the population. He has not heretofore taken an active part in politics, but he is and always has been a Republican. His popular-ity throughout Colorado is so great that if senators were elected by a di-rect vote if is conceded that two-thirds of the ballots would be cast in his fa-vor. As it is the knowledge that Thos. F. Waish is a candidate for the senato practically assures a Republican ma-fority in the legislature and incidental-ly for the electoral ticket. President Roosevelt knows this well, and it is this knowledge which has impelled him to make an appeal, which appears to to make an appeal, which has imperied min to make an appeal, which appears to have been successful, to Mr. Walsh to consent to abandon his private fife and to enter the race for a seat in the sen-

ate. Should he be successful there will be no happer people in the world than the inhabitants of a little town in Ireland, the birthplace of this same Thomas F. Walsh, where absolute poverty has been abolished because four times a year enough of the funds of the suc-cessful Colorado miner flod their way to that hamlet from which the Irish boy set out to make his fortune, to as-sure food, fuel and raiment for every

Brutally Tortured.

Brutally Tortured. A case came to light that for persist-ent and unmerciful torture has perhaps never been equaled. Joe Golobick of Colusa, Calif., writes: "For 15 years I endured insufferable pain from Rheu-matism and nothing relieved me though I tried everything known. I came across Electric Bitters and it's the greatest medicine on earth for that trouble. A few bottles of it completely relieved and cured me." Just as good for Liver and Kidney troubles and general debil-ity. Only 50c. Satisfaction guaranteed by Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.



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experts for a time. Indeed, in some experts for a time. Indeed, in some cases the fraud could not be detected until the stamps had been soaked in water, when, of course, the pieces fell apart. The profit can be imagined when it is known that a copy of the four-cent inverted—a genuine one—sold at auction the other day for \$350. Only its conting are known. Even the one at auction the other day for \$350. Only six copies are known. Even the one and two-cent stamps of this issue com-mand prices ranging from \$18 to \$25. Many blunders have occurred also in surcharging stamps for use in "colon-ies," the surcharge being printed upside down, or with misspelling. The five-cent used in Cuba, for instance, oc-casionally reads "Cupa" and is quite valuable. There were mix-ups, too, in the case of the Civil war revenue stamps a few of the oid two-cent check stamps being worth \$5 each.—New York Post. Post

Night Was Her Terror.

Night Was Her Terror. "I would cough nearly all night long," writes Mrs. Chas. Applegate, of Alex-andria, Ind., "and could hardly get any sieep. I had consumption so bad that if I walked a block I would cough frightfully and spit blood, but, when all other medicines failed, three \$1.00 bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery wholly cured me and I gained 58 pounds." It's absolutely guaranteed to cure Coughs, Colds. La Grippe, Bron-chitis and all Throat and Lung Trou-bles. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bot-tles free at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.

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and \$1.38 a pair.

at Klyoto on the occasion of a big fes-tival. It took the form of a sham fight to music, in which combatants, armed with helmet, shield, and spear, represented the first warriors of Japan. their dress was unmistakably that of ancient Persia, while the long Japanese war-bow, which will send an arrow through a deal board, is an exact fac-simile of the Assyrian weapon.

he Prophet Amos, the journey lay 'from sea to sea, and from the north even to the east."

even to the east." This event occurred, most probably, between 670 B. C. and 663 B. C., by which time the Tribes, like the Jews, who returned from the Captivity to Jerusalem, had lost their mother ton-gue, as well as adopted Chaldean names. Now, as my informant pointed out, Jin Mu (or Jimmu) Tenno, the first emperor of Japan, would then be a boy, or youth, and, after the long jour-ney which Japanese legend declares he and his people, with their flocks and herds, made from western Asia, he landed in Japan about 860 B. C. Ancient Japanese pictures and customs having reference to this great event in their

reference to this great event in their history possess some singular features which seem corroborative of this story.

In possession of my friend is an ancient picture in the form of a long roll which he purchased in an old curio store in

Japan very many years ago. It represents the first landing of the Jupanese upon their islands. Jin Mu Tenno, his princes, and people are seated on large rafts composed of trees.

seated on large rafts composed of trees, which are being pushed along the coast by men with poles. The most notice-able feature, however, is that the prince and his Samupai are all clad in the an-clent armor of Assyria and Media, and are shod, like the ancient princes of Israel, with badger skins. They wear the tachi, or Persian sword, and some hear the ancient Israelitish unicorn-

bear the ancient Israelitish unicorn-shaped spears, others the spear of the ancient Median infantry. My informant further described **a** species of war dance which he had seen

simile of the Assyrian weapon, There are also pictures in possession of the Japanese Imperial family, paint-ed on silk, dark with age, rolled up in camphor-wood boxes, which have been handed down from father to son for numerous generations, representing scenes showing all the ancient Jewish temple instruments, and figures whose features are quite peculiarly Jewish temple instruments, and figures whose features are quite peculiarly Jewish. One, painted on a small bronze tipped roll, represents a flery serpent lifted on a pole and enveloped in flames. In some of the shrines, too, there may be seen rare copies of this in bronze. In the ancient Shinto ritual of Japan are some curlous observances of a dis-tinctly Jewish character. The Shinto temples, like the Jewish tabernacle, have a holy place and a holy of holies, a representation of an ark and cistern.

have a holy place and a holy of holies, a representation of an ark and clatern. The priests, called Kan Nushi, priests of the Lord, wear, like the Jewish priests, white linen dresses, turbans, and breeches, in which they offer up the mochl or unleavened bread, sweet white, and wave the offering of the dreat fruits and wave the offering of the first fruits. Several of the Shinto festivals occur on the same days as the Jewish, many of their ceremonies being identical. As David danced before the Lord in a white linen ephod, so do the Japanese

The Deseret News, when they carry the skin koshi or ark

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