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THE LATEST SENSATION.

A general feeling of deep regret is felt over the disclosures made before the committee of the Legislature, appointed to investigate the affairs of the Utah World's Fair Commission. Repressed rumors have disturbed the public mind for several weeks, and all kinds of speculations have been indulged in concerning the facts in the case. It was known that a deficit of near \$10,000 had occurred in the financial accounts of the commission, and that this sum was reduced by \$2,131.21, which had been turned over to the newly appointed treasurer. It further developed that this amount had been paid in by a representative of the late Secretary of the Board, and that a demand had been made for certain written orders which were said to have been improperly issued. The testimony before the committee is to the effect that the counter-signature of Governor Heber M. Wells had been forged to twenty of them, particulars of which will be found in Tuesday evening's issue of the "News." This is a very serious matter. Although the investigation is not by any means complete, that which has been brought to light, coupled with the disappearance of the secretary implicated in the unpleasant affair, causes widespread sorrow and surprise. It is evident that great efforts have been made to prevent exposure and unfavorable reflection upon names that are highly honored in this community. But it was proper that the truth should be brought forth. Governor Wells is to be commended for his straightforward and manly course in this matter, for with evident regret at the position in which he was placed, having to testify against a trusted associate and noted public officer, he gave his evidence frankly, yet with no disposition to state more than was necessary to place himself right before the public. If he had not done so, there would have been a cloud upon his administration. As it is, there can be no just stain attached to it. The ex-Governor's skirts are clean and his high character stands above reproach. It is the same with the families to which the late secretary of the commission belongs by blood and marriage. Whatever blame attaches to him does not reflect upon them. It is true that when a member of high society commits any impropriety that damages his character and reputation, people are prone to cast discredit upon his family and associates. This, however, is not only uncharitable but unjust, and in this case would be infamous. Whatever of wrong may be attributed to the individual who already stands condemned by popular opinion, even before the investigation into his conduct has been completed or an opportunity has been had for his defense, the blame, whatever it may be, should fall alone upon the perpetrator of the acts attributed to him, and not to any one else, either in or out of his family connections, or the society in which he has moved. The restitution of every cent of the missing funds prevents any loss to the State.

We make these remarks at this early date in the proceedings that the tongue of scandal may be stilled, so far as the undoubtedly innocent are concerned, and we advise a stay of final judgment even in regard to the accused, until the case is fully completed and all of the facts and circumstances relating to it are made clear and are officially disclosed.

LESSONS OF HISTORY.

Professor Sparks of the University of Chicago is reported as having said that "one year's teaching of American history in the public schools will undo the work of a dozen peace commissions of peace tribunals. If we want to have permanent Hague arbitration courts," he adds, "we will have to leave out our histories."

It is true enough that most of the handbooks on history available for school purposes glorify war and the "heroes" of war beyond all proportion, while the activities in the interest of industry, arts, commerce, and research are honored with but little attention. Washington's achievements, or Grant's maneuvers are made more familiar to the scholar, than the various steps by which the immense West was added to the United States, by the conquests of the rugged pioneers, and the builders of railroads, telegraph lines, and irrigation canals.

But, notwithstanding this defect, the

study of history should teach us the doctrines of peace, by contrast. It is not necessary to imitate historical heroes in everything. They did their work, in accordance with the spirit of the age in which they lived. We have our work, in a different age. Ours is one of peace. It should be one of justice, and truth. We should learn, from history, the folly of wars, just as we learn from it the folly of a thousand superstitions from which the world now is comparatively free. We should learn that true advancement of nations is conditioned upon the undisturbed enjoyment of civil and religious liberty, and industrial activity.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

History, at times, presents men and unfolds scenes that stand forth as marvels amidst their surroundings. They cannot be understood, nor accounted for, except on the ground that they are special instruments in the hands of Providence, special acts of God, destined and designed to further His purposes. Such a man was George Washington. Such is the chapter of history of which he is the central figure. No one can contemplate the work he performed, without acknowledging in it the hand of Deity.

We marvel at the wisdom and genius he displayed in the disposition of his scanty, ill-equipped and poorly trained forces; his perseverance in the face of despair; his complete success against hardy veterans of a great military power; but, all becomes clear when it is understood, that Washington and his heroes in arms were but the instruments of an almighty Power, to accomplish His eternal purposes. It matters not what kind of a weapon the hand of Samson wields, as long as the super-human strength is communicated to it, through the mighty arm. And thus it comes to pass that apparently frail instruments are sometimes chosen for a great work of the Almighty.

And no greater work was allotted to any of God's children in this age, than to George Washington. His mission was to liberate the American colonists from the Old World traditions and superstitions, and despotisms and to lay the foundations of the greatest and mightiest nation that ever held sway upon the earth. His mission was to build a city of refuge to all the noble children of the eternal Father, who, in bondage, were not free to follow the dictates of their consciences, and to make this nation a light-bearer to all the world.

Through the work of Washington and his associates, and successors, a place was prepared in which the designs of the Almighty concerning the establishment of His Church in this dispensation, could be accomplished. And it was done in the fulness of time. There was no other country on earth where this could have taken place, except here. For nowhere else was there full religious liberty; nor was there anywhere else the material needed for the noble edifice to be erected. And all this was done, not for the aggrandizement of one nation, but for the enlightenment, liberation, and salvation of the entire human family.

No true American can remember the men and events to the memory of which this day is dedicated, without a sense of the importance and responsibility attaching to his position as an American citizen. As such he is really a unit of a chosen nation, as much as was the Hebrew in the Mosaic state. The Lord has always had a people selected to lead the progression onward, and to lift high the banner of light and truth. It is this advanced position the American nation now has. But that means responsibility. It means that each citizen must remain faithful to the pattern of the fathers. Thousands of influences are at work, to mar that pattern, to lead the leaders astray from the paths of liberty and rectitude. It has been a constant struggle so far to keep the nation where Providence intended it to go, and there have been failures, as well as success. Let us all pray and hope for a perfect comprehension of the great work of the fathers, and for faithfulness in the mission that has been given to us, to carry their work on in the spirit by which they were led and animated.

BALKAN SITUATION.

A conference on the Balkan situation was held a few days ago, at Westminster Palace hotel, London, under the presidency of Lord Stanmore. Among the persons of note present were the Bishop of Hereford, James Bryce, Herbert Gladstone, the Earl of Lytton and members of Parliament.

The meeting, so soon after the opening of Parliament, on which occasion the King called especial attention to the Balkan situation and the need of further reforms, has more than passing interest. The members present endorsed the views expressed in the royal address, and urged the government to take immediate steps to secure adequate reforms. The appointment of a European governor, independent of the Sultan, to rule Macedonia and to live at Adrianople, was recommended, as the only satisfactory measure, as it was thought useless to ask the Turkish government to institute further reforms.

This movement in England should be considered in connection with the reports from Turkey, to the effect that the Sultan is preparing for war. From Sofia it is reported that the rapid progress of Turkish military preparations attracts attention. War material, it is claimed, is being constantly dispatched from Constantinople to Salonica and Adrianople. Fifty quick-fire guns recently arrived at Monastir, and large supplies of uniforms have been ordered for the reserves.

It is customary, every year, as spring approaches, to look to the Balkan states for rumors of war, if not for actual warfare. The present year is no exception. But the recent massacres in Armenia have again roused the indignation of the civilized world, and the descent of the powers signatory to the Berlin treaty, feels the disgrace of inactivity and neglect of fulfilling the stipulations of the treaty. Russia being engaged elsewhere, there is no reason why Great Britain should not

take the lead in a scheme for the liberation of the enslaved nations. And this fact makes the present rumors and reports of more importance than the usual spring rumors from that quarter.

SOUTH AMERICAN DEBTS.

In order to understand clearly the situation that called for intervention of some sort by the United States government in the affairs of Santo Domingo, it is necessary to remember, that the country was utterly unable to extricate itself from the grip of usurers, who evidently intended to ruin it entirely. Whenever that country wanted to borrow money it had to pay usurious interest, and a commission of from 10 to 20 per cent besides, to agents, as well as bribes in various places. Then, when interest was defaulted, "readjustment" took place. What this process meant to the people, can be understood from the fact that in 1897 a total debt of \$10,000,000, on which nothing had been paid, was swelled to \$21,000,000 of bonds, over half of which was never received by the Dominican government. Clearly the country needs a strong friend to help it out of the clutches of money-lenders.

Other countries in this hemisphere are in similar financial straits. According to the Financial Chronicle:

"The Venezuelan debt is in default; Colombia, which owes some \$13,000,000 under its so-called extension agreement of 1896, has paid nothing to its European creditors since 1899; Costa Rica, which borrowed somewhat heavily in 1873 and 1874, defaulted in 1874, converted its debt with a lien upon the customs in 1887, yet went similarly into default in 1901; Guatemala, which owes \$7,000,000, has paid nothing on its debt since 1893; Honduras, which borrowed some \$15,000,000 more than thirty years ago, has paid no interest since 1872. A very high rate, we should suppose, was charged by the original lenders because of the extremely bad credit of the borrower, and we assume the early occurrence of a revolution in the borrowing country, followed by the new government's repudiation of the debt, not again to be considered until money once more had to be obtained from the foreign market. None of these debts was incurred in the United States and none of the bonds are circulating here; to the extent the United States has no interest in the operation."

A Joseph come to judgment.

Write it the "year of graft 1905," and not the "year of grace 1905."

The roll of the California Senate looks like an index expurgatorius.

The Mayor's message is a long document but it is well worth reading.

The Sunflower State will go into the oil refinery business on its own hook.

So it seems there was a deficit after all, though "deficit" is a most mild word for it.

Washington's example is worth all the state papers that have been issued since his death.

Spring cannot be very far off, for the song of the robin is heard in the land, and there is none sweeter.

If there be anything in rumor, the Carbon county expedition might be looked into with profit, or deficit.

Never before was Kansas such a leader as she is today. Among the latest to fall in line is Illinois. Let the good work go on.

The investigation into the Beef trust has started in earnest. At last its cloven hoof will be shown up in its true light.

The Czar has determined to call a zemski zabor. If it will calm the Russian people he will call it at the top of his voice.

The investigation into the World's Fair commission scandal is raising a bigger stench than the smoke from the smelters ever did.

Nebraska should join Kansas in her fight against the Standard Oil trust if for no other reason than that a historic association may be preserved.

Testimony in the Cody divorce case developed the fact that it was whisky and not poison that made the famous scout-colonel sick. But isn't whisky poison?

John Redmond demands home rule for Ireland. That doesn't mean much for Ireland but it means a great deal of trouble for the government in power.

The Senate resolutely refuses to admit that the amendment of the arbitration treaties was a step backward. Members will not even admit that it was so much as a side step.

Grand Duke Sergius' assassin says that his object in killing the duke was to free the Czar from evil influences. Undoubtedly the Czar would prefer to have the influences remain than have them removed in so ruthless a manner.

WONDERFUL LAW.

Chicago Record-Herald.

In Kansas it is not a crime for a legislator to ask for a bribe. This makes it easy. The legislator, after having asked for the bribe, can still keep on the safe side by telling the briber to put the money on a certain gate post or under a certain stone, after which it may be carried away by a crow or dug up by a stray dog, thus making violations of the law wholly unnecessary. The most wonderful thing about the law is the ease with which it can always be technically avoided.

A UNIVERSAL ALPHABET.

Philadelphia Ledger.

Some of the advocates of spelling reform have recognized the utility of the mass attack upon the traditions which guard the language, and are now directing their attention to a cause which, though innocent in itself, may lead indirectly to the goal of their hearts' desire. This is a movement for a universal phonetic alphabet based upon the present Roman letters. The plea is made that if only universal acceptance could be secured, the pronunciation of foreign tongues would be simplified, intercourse and mutual understanding facilitated, and the expansion of Eng-

lish as a world language hastened. Of course the "if" in the way of the realization of this dream is as formidable an obstacle as ever. Boston university recently took up the project, and asked opinion upon the limited proposal of adopting such a universal alphabet as a key to pronunciation in all dictionaries of the leading languages. Such a plan has everything to commend it, and is probably as far as the world will be willing to go for many generations, if ever, in the direction of phonetic spelling.

WEAKENING AN ALLIED NATION.

Gil Blas, Paris.

The affection of the populace for the czar is shattered. The force of resistance of the empire will be diminished by it. France will painfully feel the after-effect. The affection of peoples goes out only to the strong. The blood which has been shed weakens the friendly and allied nation.

NEEDLESS BRUTALITY.

Temps, Paris.

To the prayer of the workmen, which they considered natural and just, that they might see their emperor in person, a fusillade was returned, provoking for the first time in St. Petersburg one of the most murderous conflicts in which the dead fall by hundreds—conflicts which have been known in other countries, but which till now Russia has been spared. After 20 years of hesitation, the Russian government has allowed itself into needless brutality.

LAST CHAPTER OF SERFDOM.

Messagero, Rome.

Events in Russia are of the gravest character. The country is at this moment writhing in blood a glorious page in its history—the closing chapter of its serfdom. It is impossible for accuracy to stop the triumphant march of civilization. The czar must surrender or perish.

BATTLE CRY OF REVOLUTION.

Arbeiterzeitung, Vienna.

A life or death struggle between the czar and his people has broken out at St. Petersburg, which at the present moment is convulsed by a revolt. Tears fill our eyes on reading how a good, trusting people are being butchered by Cossacks. The czar would not listen to their petition; now he has to listen to the battle cry of revolution.

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Let us be friends, tea friends, money friends, friends altogether.

Your grocer returns your money if you don't like Schilling's tea.

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Lot 1. Cravenette Coats in plain and fancy weaves fabrics in oxford, gray and olive green, full plaited back and front all sizes, values \$12.50 and \$15.00. Thursday special—

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\$7.50

Lot 3. Cravenette Coats, sunny or rain weather storm Coat, for walking, traveling and driving, Broad box plait over shoulders, down front and back, new shaped sleeves, values \$25.00 and \$26.00. Thursday special—

\$10.00

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Take Notice—This price is half the actual every day value of the Towels! Think of Hemmed Huck Towels size 19X38 and Turkish Bath Towels size 20X40 at 9c each, and you will find 100 dozen of them thrown on our Linen Counter to create a sensational bargain sale for Thursday. Buy for future needs, as well as for the present, its like buying gold dollars for **50c**

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