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Salt Lake City, Utah.

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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 annoyance if they will take time to notice these numbers:

For the Chief Editor's office, 743.

For Deseret News Book Store, 743.

For City Editor and Reporter, 532-2.

For Business Manager, 389-2.

For Business Office, 389-2.

PROSPECTS ARE GOOD.

It is gratifying to know that there is a good prospect of an abatement of the smelter-smoke nuisance. The suggestions of the Deseret News as to the coming together of the farmers and the smelter managers have been carried into effect, and there is an evident disposition on both sides to proceed amicably for a practical settlement of the grievances which have caused so much agitation and ill feeling.

We have set forth the situation with due consideration for the claims of both parties to the controversy. There is no denial of the fact that great injury has been done to the crops and trees and grass in this county from the sulphurous fumes from the smelters, which contain noxious gases that are injurious not only to vegetation but to animal and human life. The damages that have been suffered are great and widespread and evidences of them are abundant and indisputable. On the other hand the smelting industry is of great value, and of much benefit to labor, and its suppression or even hindrance would be in that sense a calamity to working people and also to the state.

We have been of the opinion, all along, that with due diligence and a sincere desire to meet the evil complained of, some mechanical or chemical device or combination could be found to destroy or so economize the metallic vapors arising from the smelting process, that they would be utilized with profit to the smelting interest or at least be kept from spreading a blight upon the vegetation in the regions round about. To this we have urgently directed attention, it appears that our efforts have not been in vain.

At the meeting held on Thursday when both sides of the controversy were ably represented, an agreement was entered into for a thorough investigation of the whole matter, time being given for work to be commenced in that direction, and a disposition was manifested to do what is right towards the correction of the evil and a settlement for damages actually incurred, although the latter is not a matter of so much moment as is the suppression of the evil which has to be overcome; this is something imperative and not to be put off and dismissed.

We trust that due diligence will be exercised, so that the important matter will not be allowed to lapse. We are of the opinion that it will be watched and pushed on the side of the farmers, and adjusted honorably and energetically by the managers of the smelters. Thus good feelings will be promoted and entertained and the best possible results be achieved. Patience on one hand and activity and determination on the other, will reach a solution of the problem of the continuation and increase of the smelting interest, without damage to the farming, horticultural or any other interest in Salt Lake county.

LIAO YANG AND SEDAN.

The fact is recalled that the sanguinary battle of Liao Yang was fought, and decided, on the 44th anniversary of the battle of Sedan, where Napoleon III lost his empire, and a new France was born. Liao Yang, however, does not now appear to have been the Sedan of Russia. Kuropatkin, as soon as he learned that his opponent on the left flank had crossed the river, with a view of cutting off his retreat, he ordered his entire army to retire. The race for Mukden commenced, and the probability is that the struggle will be renewed at Harbin, if not at some intermediate point. Russia has not yet found its Sedan.

But the coincidence leads one to consider the marvelous growth of the Japanese empire, in a few years. What was Japan thirty-four years ago, when the armies of France and Germany met in deadly duel on French soil? At that time the country was almost unknown. Its harbors were practically closed to foreign trade, its civilization was naively Asiatic. Today Japan has armies and navies, military leaders and commanders, capable of coping with the gigantic power of Russia, and she has money and credit enough to sustain a modern costly warfare. It is claimed that she is prepared to keep her armies in the field for three years, if needed. Was there ever so phenomenal growth of a nation, in so short time? A nation, yesterday but an infant, is to-

day successfully grappling with a Goliath, armed to the teeth!

Rumor has it that some of the European powers are contemplating the necessity of stepping in and preventing Japan from obtaining too great advantages of a victory. But Europe should not be too hasty in unjustly interfering with the plans of the Mikado. They did so, on the suggestion of Russia, after the war with China. The present conflict ought to be a warning not to repeat that blunder. If Japan had not at that time been deprived of what she was fairly entitled to, if Port Arthur had not been seized by Russia as a step toward the annexation of Manchuria, Japan would probably not have set herself toward military development as a necessary protection to her national life, and she would not have been able to meet and vanquish the armies of the Czar today. If Europe is again to play the policy of a robber, Japan will surely begin to prepare herself for the day when she may hold her own, not only against Russia but against united Europe, and who can say that that is impossible?

The result of Russia's unwarranted interference in Japanese affairs about ten years ago, caused a general reaction in Japan against things European. The national spirit asserted itself vigorously. Almost everything foreign was denounced and discarded. Foreign dress went out of fashion, and those who insisted on wearing it were considered unpatriotic. Foreign merchandise and machinery were unpopular and there was a large falling off in the imports of manufactured goods. Foreign customs and methods that had been adopted were abandoned. Foreigners were dismissed from the government service and foreign schools were no longer patronized and their catalogues showed a startling falling off in the number of students.

Something would undoubtedly occur again, should Europe deprive the country of the "spoils" that belong to the "victor." Such a policy would surely start the "yellow peril" rolling toward western shores, if there is such a peril. Liao Yang ought to be a warning, lest, in due time, all Europe will find a Sedan.

SOWING AND REAPING.

"Whatever a man soweth, that shall he also reap," is a principle as true in the moral as in the physical world. Sometimes the fast is not clearly apparent, because, in the moral field, the time of reaping is so far from the time of sowing that the true connection between the two is almost lost to human contemplation. But sometimes events furnish a striking illustration of the principle quoted.

The case of Jane Toppan, once prominent in the news columns of the American press, is a striking instance. At the asylum where she is confined she now is haunted with the idea that her food is poisoned, and for long intervals she refuses to eat. She is wasting away, apparently nearing the end of her life on earth.

Jane Toppan, it will be remembered, at one time was a popular nurse. For 25 years she was loved as few and was regarded as most competent. Families who employed her once never had any other nurse if they could secure her services, and she inspired all with confidence in her apparently pure and benevolent character. And yet, for twenty years she followed a criminal career without parallel in history. She had, apparently, an unsatiable passion to see people die, and she murdered the patients she appeared to nurse with such unselfish love.

For a long time suspicion did not touch her, but finally the hour of reckoning came. Confronted with evidence she calmly confessed that she had murdered thirty-one persons. She was convicted, but notwithstanding this terrible record, she was only sentenced to an insane asylum, where she seems to have spent a pleasant time, helping with such work as she was capable of doing, and reading novels when tired of work.

Her victims were, nearly all, either her patients, or relatives of the patients. In her ministrations at the sick bed she invariably exhibited a great fondness for those under her care, and as this feeling reached a stage of deeper affection she administered poisonous drugs to impede their progress to a speedy recovery. Her victims usually lingered in agony for two or three days, and then death was mercifully allowed to supervene, morphine and atropia being the drugs used. Pending the final stroke she would work heroically, like a Trojan, as she expressed it, feigning every effort to bring her patient back to consciousness, yet all the while enjoying a secret foretaste of the sweet joy which the impending end was sure to bring her. Then when all was over, leaving the chamber of sorrow, she would creep away to her bed to a long and dreamless sleep.

She seemed to be incapable of remorse, but now fear has taken possession of her soul. The idea that someone is trying to poison her haunts her constantly and forms the burden of her letters to various persons in and out of the asylum. The illusion is so strong that latterly she has refused to take food, and nourishment is given her through a tube. Her body is wasting away, and she is both mentally and physically a wreck.

"Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." Human justice may fail, as in this case, but divine justice is infallible.

A RACE QUESTION.

"Dr." Dowle has attracted a great deal of attention on account of the rules he is said to have laid down regarding foreign trade, its civilization was naively Asiatic. Today Japan has armies and navies, military leaders and commanders, capable of coping with the gigantic power of Russia, and she has money and credit enough to sustain a modern costly warfare. It is claimed that she is prepared to keep her armies in the field for three years, if needed. Was there ever so phenomenal growth of a nation, in so short time? A nation, yesterday but an infant, is to-

wants is intermarriage of all people. There is no greater curse than that of color and language. Did I not tell you that the Mongolian race was to be the stronger in this eastern war? If the white people in the south do not stop this abuse of colored folks they will be punished by being made inferior to the yellow and black races? How can people who use \$15,000,000 worth of liquor and \$7,000,000 worth of tobacco a year expect to be strong? They can't. It is impossible."

Dowle's views on the race problem, as here expressed, are not worth much. The fact that there is aversion to intermarriage is no menace to the public. The real race problem is different. It has come to this in some sections of the country, that the colored race is no longer accorded legal justice. Black criminals are dealt with on principles different from those that obtain in case of white enemies of society. The element of race is thus introduced, and that is the most far-reaching danger that menaces representative government. It has come to this that one race believes itself, on account of its superiority, justified in depriving others of the rights and privileges that naturally belong to human beings. This fosters hatred. It begets brutality and violence. But the American government presupposes intelligent, liberty-loving citizens. The rule of brutality, however, is the opposite of that of intelligence and love of liberty. Both cannot hold sway together on one throne. Hence the menace to the country in the class distinction that is visible in the treatment of the races by mobs that override the Constitution. The question of intermarriage is not involved. The question of the preservation of all the rights of citizenship guaranteed by the Constitution is vital.

Deserters and patriots are generally not synonymous terms.

Of course when Utah Baptists, in a body, meddle with politics, it is all right.

Every little yellow cur that barks seems to think the whole world should take notice of its yelp.

On "a question of veracity" between an alleged reporter and a Utah Judge, it is beyond dispute that the latter is King.

Mme. Patti is said to be an enthusiastic automobilist. Does that mean that she will make another farrowed tour through this country?

The reports from Tibet are to the effect that the Tibetans are yielding to the English requests. The effects of Russia's defeat are far-reaching.

In the political conflict of the two parties in Utah there is no need for either to imitate the Japs or Muscovites and make a rush for the Mucken.

The perfume from outhouses in the outer wards, that do not rival those of Arab's the best, proclaim to the olfactory that the peach season is on.

Five millions of dollars is said to be the sum that the packers' strike has cost the deluded workmen. Well might Puck repeat "What fools these mortals be!"

"I do not believe that a church in Utah should attempt to regulate politics in Idaho," says the Dubois candidate for Governor of that State. Just so. Well who does believe that it should, or has ever said so, eh, Senator?

According to the Boston Herald, it has been decreed that a Chinaman who comes to this country as a merchant and later becomes a laborer, cannot be deported on that account. That beats the Chinese exclusion act.

A case of mistaken identity has come to public attention in London. A man was twice convicted of a crime he, as now proved, had not committed. And that raises the old question as to the real value of circumstantial evidence.

The poisonous fumes that emanate from some books and newspapers are more dangerous than the smelter smoke, but easier to protect oneself against. Nobody is compelled to read the deadly literature. Stop reading it, and the literary smokestacks will soon cease belching forth their volumes of poisonous soot.

Stripes are said to be going out of style in the New York state prisons, where 3,000 suits of convicts' clothing without stripes are now being made. These same institutions abolished the cropped head style of wearing the hair and the lockstep some time ago. And the prison discipline will, no doubt, gain thereby.

We have given to our readers some idea of the value of the fruit crop of northern Utah. We now add that A. H. Snow of Brigham City employs fifty-two hands in his own orchard, and ships from 1,200 to 2,500 boxes of peaches every day. From six to eight car-loads of peaches leave that point daily for eastern markets, and these, with about four cars to the wagon trade net Brigham City \$5,000 a day, and this is but the beginning of things there, so to speak.

THE LIAO YANG BATTLE.

San Francisco Chronicle.

The military experts in Paris and London are taking opposite views of the effect of the battle on Russian prospects. Some of the British military experts are free to express the opinion that Marshal Oyama has "failed to achieve his strategic object," and, assuming that Kuropatkin has temporarily extricated himself with an "army in being," he still has a chance to recover lost ground. These critics assert, at all events, that it is probable the Japanese will have to fight it all over again at Mukden. The French military critics, who have hitherto been optimistic of the Russian prospects, have, on the other hand, switched completely the other way. The prevailing opinion among them is that Kuropatkin's defeat is irretrievable and means the loss of Manchuria to Russia and makes the relief of Port Arthur impossible. We must evidently wait for later advices from the scene of war before a fair estimate of the Russian disaster can be formed.

Kansas City Times.

Japan has a new course open to it as

a result of the battle of Liao Yang, and the plan was hinted as a possibility in the dispatches of a few days ago. Japan could now consistently assume the defensive. Practically all the territory from which Japan has sought to drive Russia has now been cleared of the Czar's troops, Port Arthur alone being excepted. Korea has been cleared. The Liao Tung peninsula is in the possession of Japan. The "hone of contention" has been wrested from the foe, and the policy of defending it rather than further punishing the enemy might be pursued.

New York World.

No "decisive blow" will be delivered in this war, Russia cannot deliver such a blow upon the sea; upon the land the Japanese can inflict greater damage, thrust the Russians further back, carry Port Arthur and Vladivostok by assault or starvation and occupy the best part of Manchuria. Sooner or later, however, as they get further from the sea, they must abandon the offensive. There is no parallel possible with the Franco-German war, where the way lay open to the stronger army to march to its adversary's capital. The war must stop when one or both the contestants become financially exhausted. Until then the advantage is likely to remain with the Japanese. The sooner the St. Petersburg wisagories realize this the better will be their chance of saving their nation's credit.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Japan is fighting to break down Russian power in Manchuria, which is represented by the hopelessly isolated garrison of Port Arthur and the retreating remnant of Kuropatkin's army. The task is to capture one and capture or destroy the other. Port Arthur is out of the game. If Kuropatkin can effect a withdrawal of the bulk of his troops along the railway to Mukden he will have thwarted for the moment, the Japanese purpose and can enjoy a breathing spell, during which his army can be reinforced and refreshed to meet another Japanese onslaught, which will not be long delayed.

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There is a peculiar richness to Lowney's candy that is distinct in itself, and if you don't know of its goodness, it's up to you.

SCHRAMM'S

Where The Cars Stop

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what we know about "Double F" Clothing, there would be not the least hesitation on your part in choosing your fall suit from the immense line just received from the East and now ready for you. "EFF-EFF" means reliability of fabrics, comfort and durability, tasteful styles and invariably the lowest prices on good clothing. Kindly inspect the stock.

What we say in regard to Men's Clothing applies equally well to BOYS' CLOTHING for School or Sunday wear, and don't overlook the fact that we are "head-to-foot outfitters" for man, woman or child, and you can always do BEST at

- - Z. C. M. I. - -

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We Open in the Evening at 6 o'clock.

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Saturday Night Specials, 6:30 to 9, in Our Shoe Department.

GIRLS' DONCOLA KID SHOES, heavy extension soles, sizes 5 to 8, worth \$1.00, 80 cts.

GIRLS' DONCOLA KID SHOES, heavy extension soles, sizes 8½ to 11, worth \$1.25, 95 cts.

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GIRLS' DONCOLA KID SHOES, heavy extension soles, sizes 2½ to 6, worth \$1.75, \$1.35

BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES at 95 cents, \$1.15, \$1.35

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FIFTY PIECES WHITE ENGLISH LONG CLOTH, Nainsook finished, 12 yards in each bolt, Value \$1.00, One bolt to a customer at (per bolt) \$1.38

Lace Stock BOYS' Collars.

Saturday Night, From 6:30 to 9—Special.

14 doz. Ladies' Cream Irish Crochet Lace Stock Collars, very nobby and stylish best 2½ values on sale for 2 hours at (each)—13c.

TWO FOR 25c.

Great Petticoat Sale

At 88c in Our Cloak Department.

Five different styles to select from. Material best quality mercerized saten, all new goods, some with accordin pleats, others with hemstitched ruffles, all are made with the adjustable top—all sizes. Regular \$1.25 and \$1.50 values. 88 cts.

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We Want You to Visit OUR GREAT SCHOOL SUIT SALE TOMORROW

The best suits in town for the money are being sold. Note below some of our cut prices.

Regular \$2.00 to \$3.00 Values, Tomorrow . . . \$1.50

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