

DESERET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

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SALT LAKE CITY, - JUNE 28, 1904

AN OLD TALE TOLD AGAIN.

"Mexico City, June 26.—A report is being circulated here to the effect that the Mormon Church would be quite ac-
tively engaged during the next few
months in securing land in various por-
tions of Mexico for the purpose of
colonization. The assertion is made
that it was recently decided to pur-
chase a tract of 500,000 acres in Sonora
or Chihuahua to be used as an ex-
tension of the colonies of Colonia, Dub-
lan and Diaz. The arrangements are
about completed, it is said, and with-
in a few weeks the deeds will be ready
for transfer.

"In addition to these lands, it is
learned, the Mormon Elders have taken
hold of several other land offers re-
cently made to them. Among these are
said to be large tracts of land in Sinaloa
and Chihuahua."

The foregoing press dispatch has been
published in a large number of news-
papers in this country. It is one of
those periodical reports about "Mor-
mons moving into Mexico," or, as var-
ied lately, "into Canada," or some other
place, where a few of our people have
settled. Like the rest of the stories of
that kind, it is without foundation in
truth.

Offers of land for "Mormon" coloni-
zation are frequently made to the Church
authorities. Also applications are en-
tered for "Mormon" colonies, the idea
still being entertained that the Church
is engaged in a great immigration
scheme, and that "Mormons" can be
had for the asking to enter upon lands
that need occupation and cultivation.
Our people are recognized as splendid
pioneers, industrious homemakers, and
permanent and peaceable citizens. That
is why they are wanted at different
points, and that is why it is supposed
that the Church is ready to buy land
on which to place them.

Although it may seem to be labor in
vain, we have to continue to deny these
rumors, and to explain the facts. The
Church is not possessed of the large
sums of money supposed to be at its
command. It is yet paying interest on
half the bonds issued in consequence
of losses during the litigation in which
it was once for some time involved.
These will no doubt be redeemed before
very long. But the "immense wealth"
credited to it is a myth.

If the Church was as rich as imag-
ined, it would not be engaged in the
business that some crafty land specu-
lators propose for it. The notion that
land is offered by it as an inducement
to people abroad to emigrate to this re-
gion, is absolutely untrue and absurd.
There is nothing offered to anyone by
our missionaries but the pure Gospel of
Christ and the promise of persecution.
Converts come here because they want
to, and at their own cost. If they ob-
tain land they acquire title to it as
other folks do and hold it in their own
right.

Our people are advised to own the
land they till and the houses they live
in. Some of them move out of Utah
into places adjoining, or from one val-
ley to another, that they may have
farms and homes of their own. But
there is no extensive exodus, and no
great land schemes on foot for that
purpose. Speculators would like it to
go out that the Church is about to buy
their acres, so that others may be in-
duced to purchase, and that "Mormons"
are going to occupy certain areas, so as
to raise the value of lands adjoining.
The present story about Mexican pur-
chases and colonizing by the "Mormon"
Church is but the echo or repetition of
an old canard.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

We congratulate the City Council on
rising high enough above party feeling
and mistaken economy, to furnish the
dealer of Weights and Measures with
the horse and vehicle absolutely neces-
sary to an efficient discharge of his du-
ties. Now let every dealer in this city,
whether in regular business or selling
along the streets, see to it that his
weights or measures or both are up to
the standard, and let buyers take notice
that those utensils are properly sealed,
in token that they are up to the lawful
mark, and if not, refuse to take their
wares. It is important that the public
shall co-operate with honest merchants
in securing "a just balance and a fair
measure." Every housewife should
see that short weight and short mea-
sure count up to a considerable loss in
the course of a year. Respectable deal-
ers are the safest to trade with and
those figures that cheerfully comply with
the law should command the patronage
of the public. Every scale and every
measure used in business in this city
ought now to be officially sealed and if
not, the violator of the law should be
left with accordingly.

A LETTER FROM BRIGHAM.

We give place today to a letter from
Brigham City in reference to the latest
loss of slander from that place, in-
flicted upon its Sunday readers by a
morning contemporary. The writer of
the slander appears to be ashamed to
append his signature to the absurdities

It contains, and thus shows that he has
a small modicum of good sense which
is otherwise undisplayed. We did not
intend to notice the ravings of the Her-
ald correspondent further, believing
that they carry their own refutation to
people who think as well as read. For,
the effusion embodies contradictions of
well known facts, and takes up alleged
occurrences of 40 years ago that never
took place, and mixes them with cur-
rent events and present falsehoods, in
such a way that it is a matter of great
astonishment that a reputable and
widely circulated paper will persist in
publishing such rhodomontades, person-
al in their libelous character, and irri-
tating to a class of its readers who
know the malicious mixture to be false.
It is only because we do not wish to be
discourteous to the gentleman who
signs his name to his letter, that we
have inserted it in the "News" and
made these comments. We suggest to
our friends in Brigham City and Box-
elder county, many of whom have ex-
pressed their displeasure at the objec-
tionable publications, that they had
better either let the miserable defamer
and his drive severely alone, or, if
they want to take any steps concerning
them to proceed through the courts.
But, after all, they are not obliged to
read the rubbish nor harbor it in their
homes.

JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

The "Yellow Peril" is a subject dis-
cussed in all parts of the world. Mr.
Seddon, the premier of New Zealand,
has recently expressed the opinion that
Australia would be in immediate dan-
ger, should Japan triumph over Russia
in this conflict.

The Japanese Consul-general at
Shanghai takes occasion to contradict
Mr. Seddon. He asserts that Japan is
a peace loving country, and states, in
proof of this, that the Japanese have
enjoyed periods of from 100 to 200 or 400
years at a time of unbroken peace,
and that their whole and sole desire
is to live at peace with all the nations
of the world. This, he says, is ex-
pressed very clearly in the text of his
imperial majesty's declaration of war
against Russia. He, further, ridicules
the idea that his country covets Aus-
tralia. "We have," he argues, "an
emigration law in Japan, which proves
not only that we do not want to lose
our population, but also that our gov-
ernment is very solicitous as to the wel-
fare and behavior of those who emi-
grate. A Japanese cannot leave his
country without a passport, nor can he
obtain a passport without providing two
responsible and substantial sureties for
his good conduct in the country to
which he wishes to go."

This may all be very true, but neither
the Japanese representative at Shang-
hai, nor anyone else, is at this moment
qualified to say what Japan will do,
or not do, in case her armies and na-
vies prove victorious in this war. The
fact is that Australia has immigration
laws that discriminate against the Jap-
anese. Will not the latter insist on the
respect due to a first-class power? And
if this is not complied with, who can
foretell what Japan's course will be?
In Australia it is feared that friction of
more or less serious nature would en-
sue.

POLAND UNEASY.

One of the serious features of the
condition in Russia is the agitation that
is said to have commenced among the
Poles. The authorities do all in their
power to suppress news about internal
disturbances, but it is claimed that the
Polish agitation is increasing daily. It
is said to be headed by Socialists, who
are distributing thousands of manifes-
tos, and holding meetings.

According to a correspondent of an
Italian paper, quoted in Public Opinion,
the Russian government is very much im-
pressed with the possibility of a revolu-
tion in Poland, but the opinion as to
the proper steps to take are divided.
The governor-general of Warsaw recom-
mends that an "attitude of expecta-
tion" be assumed, this official being
opposed to harsh measures. On the
other hand, the commander of the for-
tress of Warsaw, General Kasbek, be-
lieves that steps should be taken to pre-
vent the outbreak of a Polish revolution
by the adoption of "measures of ex-
treme rigor."

The numbers of police in the whole
of Polish Russia have been greatly in-
creased. All travelers are watched, the
hotels being guarded day and night by
the police. Further in Warsaw domes-
tic inquiries are continually made,
resulting in numerous arrests, while
in the neighboring cities of
Lodz, Koscio, Czenstochau, and
other places, secret police have been
established whose duty it is to see that
no revolutionists enter the country
from abroad.

But notwithstanding these precau-
tionary measures, the agitation is pro-
ceeding. A proclamation issued by the
representatives of the labor party con-
cludes with these revolutionary words:
"The war will hasten the time when
we shall be able to make up our ac-
counts with czarism. At all events
Russia must suffer enormous losses.
The war will inevitably weaken the
power of the czar. And if Japan should
win? We wish this with all our hearts.
For Japan is an enemy of our enemy,
and the defeat of the czar's government
is our victory; the pride of czarism will
be gone forever, and with that its
strong prestige will also vanish. It will
then be easy for us to fight this hu-
miliated and demoralized foe. And
however the war may result, let us
carry out our great mission, organize
ourselves, unite ourselves, and, through
constant agitation and a bold demand
for our rights, undermine this govern-
ment. First and last let us work for
the welfare of the people and for the
destruction of czarism!"

The question is already openly asked,
whether the time has not come for an-
other insurrection. The Polish people
generally, however, are not as ready as
they were once for extreme measures.
They have learned, through bitter ex-
perience, to be careful. But it is sup-
posed that should the time ever come
when there should be a fair prospect of
gaining anything by a revolution, even
the most conservative would join the
forces of the revolutionists. All that
now holds them back is the fear that
nothing would be gained by it.

The present conditions in Russia
should be an object lesson to all the
world, on the failure, in our age, of

despotic governments. While there are
a great many patriots in Russia, and
while many more are loyal to the
czar, as dogs to a mas-
ter, yet on the whole, the sub-
jugated nations are but looking for
a chance of breaking their shackles,
and when the country faces danger, as
at present, they are plotting in the in-
terests of the enemy. And what else
can be expected? How different were
the conditions here, when the country
faced a foreign foe! Thousands from
every state hastened to the front. More
than were needed donned the uniform.
Differences on national questions were
forgotten, and all were united on the
one issue—to uphold the glory of the
American flag. That is the difference,
in our age, between despotism and de-
mocracy. The former has no longer a
legitimate place in our civilization. The
Russian rulers should learn this by the
present experiences of their country.

The crop of L.L. D's for 1904 has been
gathered.

Aguinaldo refuses to talk. Here is a
hint for Colonel Bryan.

Enforce the bicycle ordinances we
have, before flying to others we know
not of.

Suit has been brought in the New Jer-
sey some Japanese bullet plugged
General Fliug that no more is heard of
him?

"Measure for Measure" does not seem
to be the favorite plans of the huck-
sters.

Up to date there is nothing but dark
horses for the St. Louis nomination
race.

The days of the June brides are num-
bered. But July is just as good a
month.

Although Speaker Cannon did not get
the vice presidential nomination, he is
still Illinois' Joe.

That great battle that has been im-
pending for so long a time in the Far
East is still impending.

Kuropatkin must have graduated at
the head of his class at the How-Not-
to-Do-It military academy.

The campaign orator plays with fire-
works as no one else does, yet one was
never known to have lockjaw.

All over the country, life preservers
are being tested. It is a good idea, one
too infrequently put in practice.

It is a sad condition of affairs when
party loyalty is looked upon as being
the same as patriotism.

say court of chancery to dissolve the
Standard Oil company. Being in chan-
cery its life will be almost perpetual.

Ion Perdicaris is profoundly grateful
to Secretary Hay. He should be, for it
was for him a de profunda proceed-
ing.

Dr. Dowle is mad at the reporters.
There is method in his madness. See
what a lot of free advertising it gives
him.

According to reports the Russian offi-
cers are fighting among themselves.
Can it be that they do not find enough
of it at the front?

General Bell of Colorado calls the
men whom he is deporting, "cattle."
Necessarily he feels that the bullpen is
the proper place for them.

Usually the casualties in great disas-
ters are largely overestimated, but un-
fortunately they have not been in the
case of the General Slocum.

Judge George Gray of Delaware fav-
ors Mr. Cleveland for President. "The
Gray dawn is breaking, the horn of the
hunter is heard on the hill."

General Bell says that ten thousand
lies are being told about him. That
surely is an exaggeration, for he is not
a presidential candidate, not even a
gubernatorial one.

Hon. John L. Webster of Nebraska
prophesies that by A. D. 2000 a popula-
tion of 40,000,000 will be tributary to
Omaha. A splendid prophecy that is
domed never to be fulfilled.

PERILS OF THE FOURTH.

Boston Transcript.

People will watch the Fourth of July
celebration in Chicago this year with
great interest to see if the attempt to
rationalize it makes headway among
the irrational and undeveloped. All
the preparations for a truly patriotic ob-
servance of the day have been made.
The firing of harmless torpedoes and
small crackers will go on as usual, but
the police will be under instructions to
confiscate all revolvers, blank cart-
ridges and caps. During the morning
hours parks, playgrounds and vacant
lots will be thrown open to young
America for purposes of legitimate
noise-making. Under the supervision
of a policeman, a fireman, a teacher
and a member of the Illinois Naval Bri-
gade, small boys and girls will not only
be allowed to explode all the crackers
they want, but will even be instructed
in methods of getting the most fun for
their money. In the afternoon and
evening there will be various patriotic
observances, band concerts, a sham
naval battle and fireworks. The whole
effort will be to keep the control of the
celebration in the hands of adult spe-
cialists and out of the hands of youthful
amateurs.

New York Evening Sun.

The police commissioner says that he
will try to abate the firecracker nu-
isance in the neighborhood of hospitals
prior to and after the Fourth of July.
It is admitted that on that date the
small boy cannot be deprived of his in-
alienable rights. As a matter of fact,
to which anybody can testify who has
been in any crowded part of the city
in the evening within the last week, the
celebration has begun already. Of late
years there has been a tendency to start
the noise-making not days but weeks
ahead of the proper time. As many of
the crackers explode with a volume of
sound equal to that made by a gun, the
addition to the noise of the roar of the
town is very considerable. It is a ter-
rible trial, not merely to the patients
in hospitals, but to the sick every-
where.

Sacramento Bee.

A conscientious woman writer, look-
ing forward in dread anticipation to

the wounds from toy pistols and fire-
crackers which will inevitably occur to
Young America on the Fourth of July,
has warned the mothers of this unhap-
py land of the need of preparation for
the worst that may befall. Mindful of the
danger of lockjaw, and of the require-
ments of modern aseptic surgery, she is
thus specific: "Here are some of the
things which every mother should have
at hand on the Fourth: A porcelain or
agate pitcher and basin, a package of
absorbent cotton and one of iodoform
gauze, some safety pins, a carbolic so-
lution, a solution of linseed oil and lime
water; a solution of boric acid, antiseptic
soap, flaxseed for poultices, and a
surgeon's probe. The carbolic solution
is known as the 'two per cent.' a tea-
spoonful of carbolic acid to a pint of
water. The boric solution calls for a
teaspoonful of the acid to a glass of
warm water." The same thoughtful
writer proceeds to give elaborate in-
structions as to the use of these various
washes and dressings, warning anxious
mothers on no account to touch wounds
with the fingers, or even with the probe
unless it is sterilized by immersion in a
sufficient length of time in boiling
water.

New York Tribune.

When Independence day comes there
will be a national celebration. There
will especially be a celebration in New
York, which will be as much more de-
structive than that of last week in Bos-
ton as New York is more populous than
Boston. The world stood against last
week at the tragedy of the steamboat
Slocum, as well it might. But it is
quite probable that on July 4 there will
be throughout the country a still greater
tragedy none the less horrible be-
cause widely distributed. Year after
year these tragedies in the name of
patriotism go on, especially in New
York. Some other cities have taken
more or less effectual steps to stop the
insane slaughter and torture; but
New York tolerates it unchecked. Every
evening last week crackers and
bombs were being exploded in the
streets without let or hindrance. Yes-
terday, in some of the best residence
quarters, giant crackers were being fired
at noonday. The announcement is made
that the hospitals and fire department
are making special preparations to meet
the extra demands of Independence day.
Truly, we are a great people. Savages
who beat tom-toms are not to be com-
pared with us; for tom-toms merely
make a noise and do not burn, maim or
kill!

Correspondence, Evening Mail.

No one wants to stop the celebration
of the Fourth of July. In fact, all
should aim to keep it in accord with the
humanitarian spirit of the age, working
toward peace and good will to all men.
The thing that should be stopped is
young men shooting people, blowing
their eyes out and shooting their hands
and fingers off; also the incidental kil-
ling of so many people on this day. All
churches, Christian people and good
citizens should raise their voices against
the killing of five hundred human be-
ings every year in the United States by
our barbarous custom of celebrating the
Fourth of July.



Salt Lake & Los Angeles Railway

Times table in effect May 31st, 1904.

GOING—LEAVE SALT LAKE	RETURNING— ARRIVE SALT LAKE
No. 2, 10:00 a.m.	No. 1, 12:30 p.m.
No. 4, 2:00 p.m.	No. 3, 2:30 p.m.
No. 2, 10:00 a.m.	No. 2, 2:30 p.m.
No. 4, 2:00 p.m.	No. 7, 2:30 p.m.
No. 8, 5:00 p.m.	No. 7, 2:30 p.m.
No. 10, 8:00 p.m.	No. 9, 7:30 p.m.
No. 12, 7:00 p.m.	No. 13, 8:30 p.m.
No. 14, 8:00 p.m.	No. 13, 8:30 p.m.
No. 16, 8:00 p.m.	No. 15, 11:45 p.m.
No. 18, 8:00 p.m.	No. 15, 11:45 p.m.

FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP 25
CENTS.

*Sunday, last train leaves Salt Lake at 9:20.
J. E. LANGFORD, Lessee.

The Greatest Train Service Ever At-
tempted in the West.

36—TRAINS—36

Special Time Table.

REAL ESTATE DAY.

June 29th, 1904.

LEAVE SALT LAKE	ARRIVE SALT LAKE
No. 1, 10:00 a.m.	No. 1, 11:15 a.m.
No. 4, 10:45 a.m.	No. 3, 12 m.
No. 6, 11:30 a.m.	No. 5, 12:45 p.m.
No. 8, 12:15 p.m.	No. 7, 2:20 p.m.
No. 10, 1:00 p.m.	No. 9, 2:15 p.m.
No. 12, 1:45 p.m.	No. 11, 3:00 p.m.
No. 14, 2:30 p.m.	No. 13, 3:45 p.m.
No. 16, 3:15 p.m.	No. 15, 3:30 p.m.
No. 18, 4:00 p.m.	No. 17, 5:15 p.m.
No. 20, 4:45 p.m.	No. 19, 6:00 p.m.
No. 22, 5:30 p.m.	No. 21, 6:45 p.m.
No. 24, 6:15 p.m.	No. 23, 7:30 p.m.
No. 26, 7:00 p.m.	No. 25, 8:15 p.m.
No. 28, 7:45 p.m.	No. 27, 9:00 p.m.
No. 30, 8:30 p.m.	No. 29, 9:45 p.m.
No. 32, 9:15 p.m.	No. 31, 10:30 p.m.
No. 34, 10:00 p.m.	No. 33, 11:15 p.m.
No. 36, 10:45 p.m.	No. 35, 12:00 p.m.

Deposit proper coupon with gatekeeper.
J. E. LANGFORD, Lessee.

Dancing at Lagoon.

The dancing at Lagoon is
made more enjoyable than
ever this year, owing to the
new floor and the best
music in the state.

Round Trip 25c.

J. BERGERMAN,
Lessee.

Lagoon TIME TABLE.

In effect May 20, 1904.

Leave Salt Lake	Leave Lagoon
8:00 a.m.	10:30 a.m.
9:00 a.m.	10:30 a.m.
11:00 a.m.	12:00 noon
1:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
3:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
5:30 p.m.	6:30 p.m.
7:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m.
9:30 p.m.	10:30 p.m.

Extra trains on Sundays and holidays
at 2:30 and 4:30 p.m.

Last train leaves Lagoon Sunday
8:30 p.m.

Fare for round trip 25cents.

A. D. PIERSON, Pass. & Ticket Agt.
J. B. BEAN, Excursion Agt.

Office, 151 Main St.

Our elegant line of

MILLINERY

is being sacrificed at

ONE THIRD OFF

regular prices

and such an opportunity to obtain just what you want in up-to-date headwear at such little prices is one you should not overlook. Nothing reserved. Everything in the department at a saving of 33¢ cents on every dollar.

KID GLOVES. Women's fine oversewn Kid Gloves with Foster Hooks fastening, newest embroidery. All colors and sizes. Sold regularly at \$1.75. **SPECIAL at \$1.25.**

ENTIRE LINE LACE MITTS, in Black and White at **One Half Price.**

COLLAR FOUNDATIONS, which have never been sold for less than 10c, **5c.**

LACES. All Real and Imitation Cluny, Antique, Yak and Wood Fibres, in Black and Cream, at **One Half Price.**

Just Arrived. Immense Line of BELTS, all the newest styles and colors. (One entire shipment sold last week—these are the VERY latest.) Prices **25, 50, 60, 65, 75, 1.00, 1.25, 1.50.**

We close at 1 p. m. to-morrow, Wednesday,
Real Estate Association Day at Saltair.

- Z. C. M. I. -

Grand, Gorgeous, Magnificent
Display of

FIREWORKS!

and the

BOMBARDMENT OF PORT ARTHUR.

ALL THIS WEEK
At Calder's Park
At 9:30 p.m.

Admission 25c. Children under
twelve 15c after 6 p.m.

BRIGHTON HOTEL,

Silver Lake, Big Cottonwood Canyon.

OPENS JUNE 25th.

Greatly improved under new manage-
ment. Daily stage via Big Cottonwood
Canyon and Park City. Terms \$2.00
and up. Special rates for season and
to families.
Telephone 26 Murray Exchange.

HYRUM NEILSON, Prop.



Scrub the floors, but wax the floors.

OLD ENGLISH FLOOR WAX

Is not only the best for floors,
but also the most easily applied.
"Waxed Floors." A Booklet tells
How to treat floors—free.

G. F. Culmer & Bro.

When phoning 65 for

the correct time,
ask about that 80 cent
silver being sold this
week.

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JOHN C. CUTLER, JR.,

(Established 1893)

Investment