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SALT LAKE CITY, JULY 8, 1903.

THE GRAND JURY REPORT

The grand jury that has been in session for several weeks has now made its report to the District court and has completed its labors. That report will be found in full elsewhere in this issue of the Desert Evening News. We desire, here, to refer to but one part of the grand jury's labors.

The petition for its empaneling signed by a number of prominent citizens, was formulated in consequence of highly sensational statements published concerning a notorious alley, where it was alleged schoolboys crowded in for immoral purposes. Diligent inquiry utterly failed to furnish a reason or excuse for the lurid tales told about the place, but rumors were believed to exist that justified investigation. Added to that were the stories related by sectarian religious ministers and other equally reliable (?) persons, concerning alleged new polygamous marriages, contrary to the laws of the State and in contravention of the manifest will of the late President of the "Mormon" Church.

It is well known that the grand jury specially called on this petition spent much time in diligently looking into the polygamy charges, and that every body who thought he or she knew anything definite about them had the opportunity to "tell it all." District Attorney Eickhorn personally conducted the investigation and the matter was probed very thoroughly. The grand jury appears to have found no basis for the yellow yarns about the boys and the alley. As to the polygamy cases which some folks foolishly hoped would furnish something wherewith to alarm the American public, the official report is as follows:

Inasmuch as our State constitution provides that "offenses heretofore required to be prosecuted by indictment shall be prosecuted by information after examination and commitment by a magistrate, or by indictment," we have assumed that all ordinary cases should be prosecuted by complaint before a justice of the peace, and that we were entitled to inquire into such rumored violations of law and offenses against public morals as seemed to demand the larger discretion and wider powers of a grand jury.

We at once began the investigation of the very prevalent rumors of the violation of that provision of our State constitution which says that "polygamous or plural marriages are forever prohibited."

We have investigated thoroughly all such cases brought to our attention by the district attorney and by citizens who have appeared before us, which were reported to have occurred within the jurisdiction of this court, and have not been able to secure evidence that a single case of polygamy has occurred in this district since Utah became a State.

The rumors of the commission of this crime seem to have grown out of misapprehensions which in ordinary circumstances would have created no suspicion or scandal, but which here, probably owing to a feature of our territorial history, have been seized upon, and the crime assumed without evidence, much to the chagrin and injury of innocent citizens, and greatly to the detriment of our State and its reputation throughout the nation.

Those who prize the fair name of our State and the rights of neighbors should therefore be more careful to secure facts and evidence before charging this crime.

It will be well both for themselves and for the community, if people who delight in gossip and relish food for scandal, will follow the advice of the gentlemen who have spent so much time in sifting the stories that have been the subject of speculation and titillation, in many quarters and in circles that ought to have been above such topics of conversation. They should indeed be more careful as to making charges that cannot be proved, and in repeating rumors that are without substantial foundation.

The report of the grand jury is, altogether, a carefully prepared document and is right to the point on all the subjects considered. It contains many valuable suggestions, and we believe the inquiries have endeavored to discharge their duties diligently and faithfully. The cost to the city has been much less than was anticipated, and we are of the opinion that the results of the calling of that body will fully repay the financial outlay it involves. We commend the report to the attention of officials and to the public in general.

A BLOCK IN THE WAY.

The Mayor, as was anticipated, has vetoed the appropriation made by the City Council for preliminary work on the contemplated reservoir in Parley's canyon. This was expected, because that official has endeavored to block the way of almost every endeavor to improve conditions here as to the water supply.

It is well known how he hindered the adoption of the pumping plant scheme until late in the season, to the loss of much agricultural produce, and the involving of the city in a lawsuit with farmers who had an interest in the waters of Parley's creek, and who could have been supplied from the canal if the pumping plant had been inaugurated in time. Even many of the opponents of the plant now admit that it

proved the salvation of our water interests in a large extent, and recognize the folly of the obstruction to the plan.

The Mayor is committed to the bonding scheme. If he can't have his way on that, he will fight every other method looking to the building of the reservoir, or any method of increasing the water flow to the city. That may be looked for, judging by his record on these questions. What is to be done about it? Well, the council should unite, as far as this is possible, in overriding the veto as on former occasions when the water question was involved.

It is conceded, that it is useless to ask the citizens to vote for \$250,000 or even \$300,000 bonds just now. The election would fail, and it is a poor time anyhow to try to sell bonds, even if they were voted. If, as stated, there is "no special need to issue bonds until spring," why not go on with this preliminary work that will have to be done, bonds or no bonds? Is not the opposition based on the desire to hinder all work in that direction by the present City Council?

All that is contemplated in the resolution appropriating \$50,000 for work in the desired direction this year, is to do as much as can be done before winter, and thus be ready for further work in the spring. This will not stand in the way of any contract the city may desire to make for building the reservoir proper, either by bonds or by appropriations from existing funds. The veto is simply a block in the way of present effort, and it should be thrown out promptly for just what it is.

The pretence that this expenditure for the purpose intended will hinder further contracts or prevent the submission of the bonds question to the voters next year, is too puerile to discuss. It is a mere flimsy excuse without substance, and does not cast even a shadow of reason. If the council has any self-respect, and any power of clear vision as to the real object of the veto, that body will dispose of the stupid obstacle in very short order.

THE SALT LAKE ROUTE.

There is now no peg on which pessimists can hang a doubt as to the reality of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake railroad scheme. The Oregon Short Line from Sandy southward, and from Buena Vista to Tintic by the Leanington cut-off, has been actually turned over to the Clark company and is a part of the Salt Lake route, which will be completed as rapidly as possible and made first class all through in every particular. The long talked-of deal has been consummated and the transfer has been effected.

The Clark company has also contracted with the Short Line Company for joint occupation of all its Salt Lake yard facilities, from this city proper down to Sandy. And further, it is understood that this means the building of a union depot on Third West between South Temple and First South streets, for joint occupation and the convenience of the traveling public.

Full particulars of the arrangement, the personnel of the official roster, the train schedule, the plans in view and in operation, etc., will be found in our local department. It is all interesting news, and highly gratifying to everybody who desires the upbuilding and growth of our city and the permanent welfare of our State.

The Desert News has believed in and favored the Los Angeles road from the first, and fought the doubts and slurs and innuendoes of sneering people continuously. We now rejoice with those of our citizens who formerly had no faith in its realization. We welcome the officials of the Clark route, and trust that those who make their headquarters among us will enjoy all that Salt Lake affords, both in social and material affairs, and in everything that tends to make life pleasurable and business interesting.

SETTLE THE STRIKE.

As we understand the strike situation in this city, the entire dispute turns on the question whether non-union men have a right to work for a living. The contractors claim that there are not enough union men to do the work contracted for within the time allowed, and that because they employed laborers not belonging to unions, their men struck without notifying the employers. If this is the case, the men should be reminded of the fact that public opinion is against the kind of tyranny that would compel a laborer to join a union in order to have a right to live. We have recently celebrated the national day of Independence, and the Declaration of Independence has been read in the land. There is not one word in that divinely inspired instrument, to the effect that the pursuit of happiness is contingent upon membership in a union, and it may be just as well to endeavor to add such a clause to it. For surely that will fail. If the unions overreach themselves, they will go to pieces. We hope this difficulty may be settled speedily and with due deference to the interests of both parties. Prosperity cannot continue, if the wheels of industry are stopped. Let good counsel prevail. Come together for the benefit of all. Contractors, as a rule, do not object to giving their men as high wages as possible, but they can hardly be expected to raise the wages, after the contracts are made, and the bids based on a certain scale. On the other hand, the public must cease building, and thus the laborer becomes the loser. A rational view of the question involved will surely bring the differing parties together.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

The Chicago merchant, Marshall Field, on his way to Europe, was interviewed in New York, and expressed the conviction regarding the business situation in the country, that "we have reached the topmost of our great prosperity, and that for a time at least, there will be need for the greatest care among business men."

It would be wrong to infer from this, that Mr. Field thinks a panic is imminent. On the contrary, he said he hoped we will be able to continue as we

have, but conservatism, he added, is absolutely necessary.

It is worthy of especial notice that in the view of Mr. Field, the labor disturbances constitute the greatest menace at present. Strikers, he said, have been carried to such an extent that no one knows what to figure on. Contracts have been violated, strikes have been ordered on the most flimsy pretexts and rules have been enforced that have caused serious embarrassment to capital. The result of this, he further pointed out, is seen in the curtailing of expenses by the great railroad corporations. Improvements that were planned long ago are being abandoned, and the result must be that thousands will be thrown out of employment.

These appear to us to be words of wisdom that should be heeded by business men, labor leaders, and the general public. In prosperous times, speculation is at its height, and much of it is unscrupulous. Workingmen demand and obtain higher wages; but food and other things rise proportionately, and the higher wages are still found to be inadequate, especially as expenses are not confined to the necessities of life but extended to numerous luxuries. Still higher wages are therefore demanded, only to be followed by another advance in the price of that which wages must buy. And thus it happens that prosperity and strikes go together.

Words of warning are therefore needed. Perhaps never was there more need of moderation, economy and good sense than at the present time.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The visit of President Loubet to the King of England is considered one of the great events of the day. For years there has been antagonism between the two countries on either side of the Channel. At times this antagonism has found expression in the press. But now all is cordiality. The French have forgotten Fushoda, and the English no more remember the vile cartoons that appeared in Paris. There will be no more talk of a conflict between the two neighbors, for a long time, we hope.

Undoubtedly Great Britain understands the necessity of solid friendship among the European nations. Isolation is not desirable. Naturally she would look to France for the friendship of which she stands in need. France on her side has no doubt found that the alliance with Russia is less profitable than she at first was led to hope. Russia, reaping most of the benefit of the combination, if not all. Paris papers express the view that the rapprochement between Paris and London will in no wise weaken the connection between Paris and St. Petersburg. They take particular pains to state that the Russian alliance is, however, and the English second. This, first, however, remains to be seen.

Russia and Great Britain still have conflicting interests in several parts of the globe. It is not conceivable that a third power can maintain intimate relations with both for any length of time.

But an alliance between France and Great Britain is more natural than one between Russia and France. A covenant between despotism and liberty, between an autocracy and a republic does not appear right. The old law that prohibited the mixing of two unequal elements, or the yoking together of two animals of different species, should still hold good when applied to political combinations.

What the results of an Anglo-French alliance would be, cannot be more than guessed at, but it is vaguely hinted that if England, France and Italy would stand together, their predominance on the sea would be secured; England might then withdraw all opposition in Manchuria, and agree to support Russia upon the Bosphorus and France in Syria, in case the Ottoman throne should suddenly collapse. This will give a vague impression of the immense importance that is attached to the rapprochement between Great Britain and France.

Moving got the Isle of Pines, what does Cuba pine for now?

The Henley regatta was almost a satire. Joyous coming out victor.

The American and British navies are now bound together by Cotton ties.

The Pope expresses a desire to live. All Christians hope that his wish will be granted.

In Evansville the race war is not to the strong alone, but to all classes, colors and conditions of people.

The California lone highwayman believes that all the world's a stage and the people therein legitimate prey.

Kansas City has inaugurated a war on slot machines. It is expected that before it is over the slotter will be great.

Several Harvard students have gone to Kansas to work as harvest hands. Perhaps they expect to reap there the wild oats they sowed in college.

Admiral Cotton, at Portsmouth, anchored right along side Nelson's ship the Victory. An evidence that Peace hath her Victory no less renowned than war.

So Bourke Cockran contemplates renouncing his American citizenship, joining the Irish party and running for parliament. To that party he would be a tower of strength—a round tower of Ireland.

The paper money in the treasury vaults (four hundred and three million dollars) has just been counted and not a dollar was missing. The counting was done by twenty women who were engaged in the work during the entire month of June.

The militia at Evansville but did its duty and if any attempt is made to bring the soldiers "to justice," as was done in the Washington Courthouse case in Ohio some years ago, it will be an outrage on law and order and an encouragement to mob violence.

"It has become my own absorbing ambition to capture the American cup," says Sir Thomas. "And if I do not win with the Shamrock III, I will feel that

I am at the end of the rope, for this vessel, I am assured, represents the very best of the cutter type that we are capable of turning out on our side."

Only last Thursday a telegram from Rome concerning the health of the Pope contains this: "All the doctors who have examined him agree that if nothing unforeseen happens he will live at least five years. Pope Leo is growing daily more annoyed over the false alarms regarding his health." How little time it takes to work great changes in human affairs!

The papers are singing the praises of a man who, twenty-five years ago, was an office boy, but today is head of the New York Central and Hudson River Railway, and telling of the steps by which he gradually rose. But they are not saying a word about the tens of thousands of men who were office boys twenty-five years ago and are not railway magnates today. The moral is that not every office boy necessarily becomes a railroad magnate.

"The suggestion that Mayor Thompson is of the class of men who, without property of their own, are eager to run the city into bonded debt, regardless of the rights of property holders," appears only in the editorial columns of the Salt Lake Tribune. It has not been made elsewhere, by intimation, insinuation or any other way. It will, no doubt, be "received with amused contempt by the public" as stated, and also with wonder as to the sanity or sobriety of the writer of the squib. It is remarkably stupid even for that peculiar paper.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

San Francisco Chronicle.

The laying of this transpacific cable was begun off the ocean shore, with the first of the 14th of December last. The Hawaiian section has been in constant operation for many months. Not a serious hitch has attended the work of cable-laying from start to finish, although groans of the imperious perfectly surveyed floor of the ocean have been fathomed by any other submarine cable laid have been covered. Its total length from San Francisco to far-away Manila is 5,912 miles. At the latter place it joins the eastern extension of the Australasia and China Telegraph company to Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Madras and Bombay. The two latter ports being united by the transindian land lines. At Bombay it connects with the cables of the Eastern Telegraph company, which touch at Aden, Suez, the principal ports on the Mediterranean, crossing France from Marseilles to Calais, thence to Dover and London. From France, England and Ireland thence submarine cables stretch across the Atlantic which, with the telegraphic lines crossing this continent, complete the circuit of the globe.

Los Angeles Express.

For the Pacific coast more than all other sections of the United States this summer's copper strand, stretching thousands of miles eastward, holds a magic spark which in time shall so electrify the world that all past commercial records shall be broken. Captains of transportation industry already are planning new routes to the western tidewater and in their wake will follow countless industrial projects and millions of money for investment that shall place the Golden State where it belongs—at the head of the procession. Speed the day.

St. Paul Globe.

Nobody knows what message President Roosevelt will send. Doubtless it will be one appropriate to the day. For in one sense the sending of the message has a direct connection with that other message that was sent on New Year's around the world 127 years ago. That message did not travel so fast as will this second one. Indeed, there are some who think it has not yet penetrated. It has been steadily making its way slowly. In the beginning start and shell paved the path for it, but as soon as the people of other countries realized that the message was one of toleration, opportunity and equality, instead of opposing its progress they listened to it. Rules might fear it, but the plain people received it with joy.

Kansas City Times.

The novelty of this miracle of modern science has been somewhat dimmed by public familiarity with ocean cable service and by the achievement of the British government, which finished laying a line from Vancouver to Australia last November. Up to that time it had been necessary to send all messages from America to the island continent by way of the Atlantic cables. The completion of the British system has made it possible for the London cabinet to communicate directly with each of its dependencies and for America to cable to Australia. After today the American government will be able to duplicate the British feat in its own possessions.

Baltimore Sun.

The completion of the American Pacific submarine cable by the landing of the last of the 14th of December makes a notable addition to the world's telegraph facilities. Fifty years ago we had no cables connecting lands separated by the vastness of the ocean. We have 1,750 submarine telegraphs, of a length of 200,000 miles, costing about \$275,000,000 and handling yearly over 6,000,000 messages. We have nearly 20 lines crossing the Atlantic, two cross the Pacific and a number cross the Indian ocean. Thirteen lines connect the United States with Europe, while three connect South America with Africa or Southern Europe. All the large islands of the civilized world and many of the smaller ones are connected. The Mediterranean and Red sea are traversed, and wherever in the narrow seas it "will pay" a cable has been laid.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The July number of "Everybody's Magazine" is strong in fiction. A new serial is begun in that number by G. K. Burgess and Will Irwin, called "The Reign of Queen Mary." "The Marriage of Martin," by Frederick Watworth, is a lively tale of Irish romance which loved the same girl. "The Atavism of John Tomlinson," by G. K. Burgess, is a humorous story of an Indian, who, after receiving a college education, becomes Indian again for a few hours. "The Post and the Hall Bedroom" is a dainty story by Emily Watson, full of sentiment. "The Wooing of Ab-Te" concludes in the July number. "With the Freedmen" gives the usual monthly review of the important events. There are 146 pages in this July number, profusely illustrated, carefully edited. The price is excellent in every respect. The Ridgway Thayer Co., New York.

Harper's Weekly for July 4 publishes a newly discovered portrait of George Washington, which is reproduced from a hitherto unpublished miniature painted by the famous Colonial artist, John Trumbull. The miniature has had an interesting history. It was left as a legacy to an old family in Kentucky, and has since passed through various hands. It is now in the possession of a family in New Orleans, who have traced its history back for eighty years.—Harper & Bros., New York.



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