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For City Editor and Reporters, 359, 2
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THE TRAGEDY'S LAST ACT.

The final act of the Rose tragedy was enacted this morning. The deliberate assassin met his doom with determined bravado. "So long boys" was his last remark. He kept up his defiant yet indifferent demeanor to the last. He did not want to live, nor did he care what became of his dead body. He was a hardened criminal, not insane or "crazy" in the usual acceptance of the terms, but a degenerate, acting with a common understanding of his deeds and their probable consequences. He chose to do evil and pursued a lawless course through many years, having no regard for the right and no conscientious scruples against wrong. He was a fatalist too, holding that all things are predestined. He claimed that he was "fated" to kill his wife and fated to die for the murder. On such a being pity is wasted. He has repaid that he will receive other due compensation in eternity. He is now in the hands of the Supreme Judge, the embodiment of the eternal principles of justice, mercy and truth, in whom there is no error and who will do that which is right with all His creatures. The curtain should now drop on this sad and gruesome drama. No good can come of keeping up that notoriety which the murderer craved while living, and which can do him no service now he is dead. Society is well rid of such a depraved member, and the extreme penalty of the law was properly and wisely executed in his case. Sheriff Emery and Warden Pratt, with their aids, could not have improved upon their efficient yet unpleasant work. The earthly finale of the horror is welcome.

A VILE PUBLICATION.

Postmasters in Utah and surrounding States are receiving circulars and requests to canvass for the sale of a vile and libelous re-issue of the notorious book by J. H. Beadle, author of much cheap yellow fiction which has been of infinite evil to young people. This Beadle book was published many years ago, and contained a collection of infamous falsehoods and shameful stories about "Mormonism" and the "Mormons," with all the defamatory and blood-curdling tales about Danites, massacres, assassinations, licentiousness, mysteries, hideous doctrines, monstrous practices, secret rites and startling crimes, illustrated with wretched cuts and diabolical distortions, that could be invented by fiendish imagination. These have been revamped, with the addition of a little later stuff, to give it an appearance of novelty, and issued by an eastern firm, its prospectus sent out by the "World's Bible House."

We give this notice that book dealers and peddlers may be warned that the work is libelous, and those who circulate it as well as its publishers are liable to prosecution. They are taking advantage of the present public interest in the affairs of the Church, to feed their infamous production upon a gullible public with the hope of reaping large profits. The appeal to agents to canvass for it states that "a rich harvest awaits" them. The distributors of their filthy circulars may be prosecuted for sending obscene and defamatory matter through the mails. The Postoffice authorities should have their attention drawn to this violation of the postal laws, and measures should be taken to punish the guilty.

The idea that such trash emanates from the Bible House of a great Christian city is astonishing and disgusting, and shows to what depths pretended piety will descend, when there is a prospect of "a rich harvest" of coin, for hoarding false witness and depraving the public mind. The very display of the scenes fabricated for this circular, copied from the book offered for sale, shows the gross, salacious taste of the creatures who have spread them before the public. Every copy handed around should be consigned to the flames, and the authors should be placed where they will find congenial company, in a prison where beings from the lowest purgatory of vice and villainy are gathered from their lairs.

A publishing house that would issue such a work ought to be shunned by every respectable firm in the country.

A MASS OF MENDACITY.

Among the numerous effusions from persons who think they know all about "Mormonism," because they have read some of those ridiculous burlesques that are published to feed sensational appetites, is one that appeared recently in the London, England, Record and Mail. It is signed A. M., but the letters cannot surely have their usual significance. As a sample of the rest of the stuff, a full column of which has found a place in a reputable public journal, we clip this opening paragraph:

"The credulity of the human race has always been incredible, but there are not many more astonishing things in history than the triumph of a peddler who came from one night to say that an angel from heaven had put a new Bible into his hand. To this day three hundred thousand people in the world believe him, have founded cities and built temples in his name, and have revised the divinity so that Adam is Genesis is the first with four others in this order—'Christ, Mahomet, Joseph Smith and Brigham Young.'"

We need add no more. A person who knows no better than to pen such arrogant nonsense as an exposition of "Mormonism," is unfit to treat on the subject at all. And we wonder why so respectable a paper as the London Mail has given it a place in its columns. It is useless to give it further notice. All it contains has been replied to time and again, and its display of ignorance of American affairs is equal to its malice and malignity about "Mormonism." His "A. M." must stand for master of assinnity.

AN INTERESTING SKETCH.

The National Magazine for April in its department of "Affairs at Washington," prepared by the editor, Joe Mitchell Chapple, has a good sketch with an excellent portrait of Senator Reed Smoot. We think it worth copying and here present it almost in its entirety. Mr. Chapple is a graphic writer and his magazine is a clean, interesting and instructive monthly, published in Boston and London:

"Sitting in the rear row on the right side of the senate chamber is a very modest seeming, bright-faced young man, and I am informed that the visitors to the ladies' gallery invariably inquire, 'Who is this Senator Smoot?' The inquiry into the charge affecting his right to sit in the senate has been one of the most sensational incidents at Washington during the month. There has been keen public interest in the investigation carried on in Senator Smoot's committee room. Each month in the capital seems to bring forward its own special celebrity, either in the house or in the senate. This month Senator Smoot has been the center of every eye. Personally there could not be the slightest objection raised to this senator as a man. He is quick-witted and capable, and retained his poise in the committee room even under the rapping examination by ex-Congressman H. W. Taylor of President Smith of the Mormon church. * * * During all this trying investigation Senator Smoot has carried himself with most becoming dignity and manliness, and no one who has met him can conceive of his career in the senate being anything other than that of one keenly interested in the welfare of his constituents and of the country at large."

Primarily a business man and a manufacturer, he has the breadth of view that often characterizes his calling, and the modest way in which he has conducted himself since assuming the high position he is filling certainly commands him to those with whom he has come into contact. In appearance he is somewhat tall and slender, with smoothly brushed hair of neutral tint and monotone to match, and has an active and alert air that betokens the business man. He has not been long enough in the east to permit his hair to grow long and bushy behind, nor to wear the Prince Albert coat and silk hat with the ease of a veteran senator, but he has a way of going about things that will stand him in good stead, whatever the verdict of the committee or the people may be in reference to the investigation which involves rather the Mormon church than the personality of Senator Smoot.

THE FAMILY IDEAL.

A western contemporary emphatically denies that there is a tendency among the people of this country to restrict the size of families. It quotes the case of well known public men who are the fathers of eight children, or more, and says in substance that they are honored and respected for it.

But that is not the point. It is useless as an argument. The cases referred to may be among the exceptions that prove the rule.

Here is another picture. A leading educator of the country is recently reported as having said in a public lecture to medical students, that "ten children are too many in one family, especially when the parents are poor." He evidently believes in limiting families according to financial circumstances. And this doctrine, so far from arousing a universal storm of protest, elicited the remark by widely read papers, that "there is no doubt that Dr. Andrews voices the domestic philosophy of a good many American families, and there is some reason in his argument." That certainly seems to prove the contention that a criminal tendency in the direction referred to, exists.

But further. Is it any secret that in the larger cities especially, families are rejected as renters of houses because they have "too many children." In large houses with costly suits of rooms, it is not uncommon to find dozens of families with no children at all. Then again, were the well patronized physicians, who know all about their fashionable patients to speak upon this subject frankly, they would make the most startling revelations as to the family ideal now prevailing. It certainly is very far from the ancient standard, when children were regarded as the greatest blessing obtainable in this life.

Nor is this deplorable condition confined to this country. An English clergyman, perceiving the breakers towards which modern society is slowly drifting, recently proclaimed the decay of the family as the greatest danger to our civilization. He is reported as having uttered these solemn words of warning, which appear almost prophetic:

"We don't want children now, though it was said in the old times, 'Blessed is he who hath his quiver full,' but the day will come yonder, from the East it may be, when England will cry in

vain for her children. We can bleach cotton, build steam engines, do everything but rear men, and this is the beginning of decay."

Then he went over to the subject of divorce. On this topic he said:

"Divorce is increasing. In 1897 there were 500 cases in the English Divorce court, but last year there were over 1,000. What is to blame? Both riches and poverty—the terrible state of modern social conditions. Decadence dominates the smart set, who deliberately ignore the duties of home and leave the training of their children to some one else. The lust of pleasure holds them, and the cause of the social decay at this and is the extreme of luxury, at the other end it is the extreme of poverty."

With such testimonies on record, as to the social status both here and in the Old World, the disregard for the laws of God and man regarding the family life is not to be denied. It exists, and unless a remedy is applied, the fate of the Grecian republics and that of Rome will surely overtake the civilized world.

PREDICTS A DRAW.

A writer in the Boston Evening Transcript, who seems to have studied closely the situation in eastern Asia, is of the opinion that the conflict between Russia and Japan necessarily must result in a draw. Russia, he thinks, cannot conquer Japan, and Japan cannot permanently defeat Russia. If the two combatants can be made to see their situation in the same light, they may be induced to rest satisfied with the laurels already won.

The writer referred to supposes that the Japanese are capable of taking Port Arthur and Vladivostok, and forcing the Russians back to Harbin. Even that, he says, would not decide the war. Back of Harbin are other bases from which new Russian armies would advance next year or the year after, or whenever Russia was ready. Japan could not in the end hold the territory conquered. She would be compelled eventually to retire with nothing gained. If they can possess themselves temporarily of Port Arthur and Vladivostok, and hold southern Manchuria, they will have achieved a great success. Port Arthur they could hold during hostilities. Vladivostok most likely would be retaken by Russia, though Japan might neutralize its military value by occupying and fortifying the adjacent islands.

Nor, according to the same authority, would Russia gain much by any land victories. Should Russia, he argues, succeed in rolling the invading Japanese back across the Yalu she could scarcely hope to drive them out of Korea so long as Japan has the freedom of the seas. So, if the reasoning has been correct, Japan cannot conquer Russia and Russia cannot conquer Japan. The final outcome of the struggle, therefore, may be in the nature of a draw, with the advantage in favor of Japan, inasmuch as she probably will maintain her hold on Korea.

All this, however, is calculating results without taking the Chinese into account. It is, by no means, impossible that Japanese land victories would mean the rallying of some of the armed forces of China, under Japanese direction, against Russia. The two Asiatic powers, standing together, might form a wall against which the hosts of the Muscovites might roll in vain, like the waves of the ocean against the rock of Gibraltar.

Winter plunked right down into the lap of spring yesterday.

In Massachusetts Olney got the delegates while Hearst got left.

General Wells believes in making Hay-wood while the sun shines.

Will it really be necessary to call out the State Militia to quell "Mother" Jones?

Would Editor Calvin Cobb like to serve Senator Smoot as Calvin served Servetus?

The inventor of the Waterbury watch is dead. Few men ever kept a keener watch upon their time.

The Russians on the Yalu are fleeing north. Is it a case where the wicked flee when no man pursueth?

Just at present the Russians and Japanese both seem to be pursuing a policy of masterly inactivity.

Kaiser Wilhelm has climbed to the top of Mount Etna. The great volcano no doubt trembled in his presence.

A St. Louis judge has decided that hop tea is beer. That judge would probably hold that hop scotch is beer.

It is much safer for a presidential aspirant to give opinions from the bench than to give opinions on current political problems.

In undertaking to formulate a rule of international law regarding the use of wireless telegraphy in time of war, Russia has reckoned without her hosts.

Colonel Henry Walters says that he is not opposed to Parker for president because he is acceptable to Mr. Cleveland. Does not the admission rather militate against Judge Parker?

A brood of thirty-four anacondas were hatched in the New York zoological park the other day. They are valued at five hundred dollars. This is quite an addition to the reptile fund.

It was all Captain Bulkeley Wells and the Colorado national guard could do to quell Secretary Haywood. As it was he knocked down three men while his side only had one man knocked down. Haywood is fierce fighting timber.

Robert R. Roosevelt, an uncle of President Roosevelt, who was nominated as an elector by the Democratic state convention at Albany last week, has declined to accept such nomination because of his relationship to the President. Otherwise blood is thicker than water, or politics.

DEATH OF VERESTCHAGIN.

Los Angeles Express.

In the tragic death of Vassili Verestchagin, the eminent Russian painter, who went down with the ill-fated Petropavlovsk Vice Admiral Makarov's flagship, off Port Arthur, the artistic world has suffered great loss. Verestchagin was well-known in this country, having exhibited his realistic war pictures in New York and Chicago many times. He was in the latter city less than a year ago with his paintings, which attracted much attention owing to their fearful depiction of the horrors of war. The artist had had an eventful career, several times risking his life in the search for "copy" for his brush. In the Cuban war he was with the American army of occupation, and one of his best-known works in this country is the charge up San Juan hill, showing Colonel Roosevelt leading his Rough Riders. There was a grim unity in the manner he met his fate.

N. Y. Evening Sun.

The artist was in Japan for some time before the war, and tried to prevail upon the government to avoid a struggle with Russia. He threw up his hands finally, and said with regret that the Japanese were war crazy and could not be reasoned with; and that there was no limit to their confidence in themselves. "They think," said the painter, "that they could march on St. Petersburg or Moscow, brushing opposition aside, as easily as they could reduce Port Arthur or capture Harbin."

Boston Transcript.

Verestchagin has been pleased to call himself a realist. He was that, no doubt, but he was something more. He would not be going beyond the line of justifiable criticism if he called him a great tragic poet. His pictures of the Russo-Turkish war filled the world with emotions of horror and pity. Who that saw them can forget his ghastly, heart-rending paintings of the field hospital before Plevna, or the frozen sentinel in the snow-shrouded Shipka Pass? He took the isolated incident and erected it into the typical and representative fact of history. He felt, and made the world of modern man and woman feel with him, the profound pathetic significance of the individual's peril and pain in its relation to the so-called interests of government. To do this was to bring home a great ethical lesson, which can be summed up in the simple demonstration that the loss and sufferings of the nameless thousands of victims, heroes as well as martyrs of the military ideal, have no logical bearing upon the emotions of rulers or of the "national self-consciousness" which is embodied in land-grabbing and the mad egotism of conquest.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Wherever war was there was Verestchagin. He was in a sense a great reporter, who recorded his experiences and impressions with brush instead of pen and who gave the world more vivid pictures of war and its horrors than any correspondent of them all. There was something almost morbid in his pursuit and treatment of materials. It is perhaps fortunate that no man can see more than a small part of any battle field, yet in looking at any one of a score of the late artist's pictures one sees concentrated on the canvas all the horrors of a battle which raged over miles of ground. The bent of his mind was early made manifest. While yet in his teens he painted the picture of a slaughter, that of Pompeii's sailors, and from that time on lost no occasion to witness and reproduce the scenes of war by land and sea. He twice visited this country and used as themes the exploits of American soldiers in Cuba and the Philippines, though it cannot be said that these added to his fame.

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Coal Hods, strong and lasting 35c
3 Minute Bread Mixer—Mixes and Kneads the bread with one operation, without it being necessary for the hands to come in contact with the dough each \$2.25
No. 8 Heavy Copper Rim and bottom wash boilers \$1.15
100 feet rustless wire clothes line 25c
Clothes pins, best polished 1c dot
Ice Cream Freezers, best makes \$1.95
Oak Towel Rings (6 inch) 5c
Crumb Trays, with scraper 13c
Japanned Dust Pans 10c
Russian Fibre, Table, Stair and Furniture Brushes 15c
5 Hook Wall or door Clothes Racks 5c
Nickel 3 Prong Towel Racks 12c
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