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## LOYALTY AND THE "MORMONS"

This is a great day for the people of Utah. When the pioneers came to this spot in 1847, it was a wilderness, sun-baked, almost treeless, arid, parched, in many respects forbidding, and offering no attractions to the weary pilgrims who halted where their leader pointed, and in faith prepared to establish their homes. The soil refused to yield to the plowshare when the first furrows were attempted for the planting of a few seed potatoes, until the water of the little stream now called City Creek was turned upon the land, and the first irrigation in this region was accomplished. The pioneers came here to prepare the way for their brethren and sisters to follow, who had been driven from their homes and possessions because of their religion. They unfurled the flag of freedom. They proclaimed liberty to all the world. They invited the oppressed of all nations to come and share with them in the blessings that could be obtained and secured throughout these mountain valleys. They laid the foundations of the commonwealth that is now a State in our glorious Union.

Although they had been expelled from the confines of the Eastern States and had been refused the protection to which they were entitled, they held no animosity against the nation, but, honoring its flag and believing in the divinity of its origin, they proclaimed their allegiance to the United States and in a very short time applied for admission into the Union as the State of Deseret. They did not obtain statehood then, but were organized as a Territory, and ever since they have been loyal to this government and its institutions, and have endeavored to promote the interests of their country, both at home and abroad.

Advantage is taken by their traitors, of the dispute that occurred over the family relations of some of their number. And because of the contention that arose as to the constitutionality of laws enacted in reference to this matter, the cry of disloyalty has been raised, and even the great body of the people who never entered into the relations that were deemed so objectionable, have been held up to the world as rebels and traitors, guilty of treason and worthy of destruction.

While it is true that some prominent men in the "Mormon" ranks failed to yield obedience to laws which they deemed unconstitutional and therefore void, and since those laws have been sustained by the highest court of appeal have found themselves in a position antagonistic to the views of the majority of their fellow citizens, yet it is not true that therefore they are or have been disloyal and unpatriotic. No need enter into the particulars of events which have led up to the conditions here referred to, but we wish to state, most emphatically, that it does not follow because of it that any of the parties still involved therein are either unpatriotic or disloyal.

If a soldier who has fought for his country and who bears the scars of the conflict violates some law of the land for which he has suffered and died, is that considered a proof of disloyalty? Is it counted as treason? Is he held up before his fellows as a traitor? It is contrary to the law of God and the law of man to get drunk, to engage in smuggling, to evade payment of a property tax, to carry on business unnecessarily on Sunday, to do many things which rampant shouters about syndicate are commonly guilty of. Do these infractions of civil and divine law make the perpetrators disloyal to the nation? Do their offenses constitute treason? We do not think so.

It is quite possible for men and women who are loyal and patriotic to become violators of local or national law, and yet to be willing when necessary to stand up for their country and defend it with their life's blood. So, the fact that a man is not altogether free from disobedience to some law or regulation that is difficult to observe, does not constitute him as a disloyal or unpatriotic citizen. He should be judged fairly and according to his entire character and works. If he breaks the law he is amenable to its penalties.

A Sabbath-breaker may not be a thief or a murderer. A gambler may not be disloyal to his country. A woman who evades payment of duty upon some article she brings in from a foreign country may not be guilty of treason or counted as disloyal. And so with other offenses that may be committed by individuals. They are simply guilty of that which they commit, and on conviction may be punished for their wrong-doings, but they may not be fairly accused of disloyalty or lack of patriotism when they are ready to uphold the integrity of the nation, support its administration or fight for its life.

The people of Utah as a body are

true to their country, love its institutions, desire its perpetuity and are ready to defend it throughout the world. They have proved this in peace and in war, and as a part of these United States they are entitled to as much consideration, protection and honor as are the people in any other part of the Republic. They are as free from vice and crime and infractions of law, human and divine, as are any citizens of the United States in the oldest commonwealth of the Union. In celebrating the anniversary of the coming of the Pioneers, they do so as loyal and patriotic citizens of the grandest Republic the world has ever known.

## DE WITTE'S TALK.

M. Witte, the Russian peace envoy, in an interview with a representative of a Paris paper, confirms his statement previously made to the Associated Press. This was to the effect that Russia does not want peace except on terms consistent with the preservation of her national honor. He added that Russia is not crushed, though torn by internal dissensions, and that these will be settled in time, whereupon the country will be prepared to carry on the war for years.

Of course all this talk is accepted at its real value. M. Witte is a diplomat, and his part now is to conceal the weakness of his country, as much as possible, in the hope of obtaining easy terms from Japan. But Russia wants peace, at almost any price, and M. Witte is undoubtedly prepared to consent to almost any proposition Japan may insist upon. He knows very well that the longer the war lasts, the greater will be the cost of peace.

The internal conditions of the empire are more critical than the Ambassador seems willing to admit. At Loda a state of siege exists, but that has not prevented the mob from killing one of the czar's officers. In a single district in the province of Kherson 1,000 arrests have been made for peasant outrages. In two other southern provinces, Kharkoff and Kursk, disorder reigns.

Trepoff, the czar's chief protector in the capital, has been notified that the terrorists have sentenced him to death. At Tiflis, in the Caucasus, a regiment of Russian sappers has murdered its officers and joined the revolutionists. Near Loda, in Poland, a number of Cossacks have revolted because of bad food. Other troops had to be called in to arrest them. The new recruits are so mutinous that they cannot be trusted to quell local disturbances. Two more warships have had to be dismantled in the Black Sea to forestall a revolt. The Zemtsovs have held another congress in Moscow in spite of the Government's orders not to meet. With such conditions prevailing in the country, the war party cannot continue the conflict in Asia.

## FLAG ETIQUETTE.

The Washington Post gives a few pointers on flag etiquette, which should be more generally observed than they are. Quite commonly, for instance, flags are raised on festal days and left waving over night, as if forgotten by the owners. Flags are sometimes half-masted and left in that position an unduly long time. At the death of President McKinley many raised their flags at half mast and let them wave night and day until literally worn out. And they did not even suspect that they were, innocently, guilty of a gross insult to the national emblem.

The Post remarks that the United States government, on that occasion, displayed its flag at half-mast from sunrise to sunset, from the President's death until his burial. That was according to the established rules of flag etiquette. The flag is never properly permitted to float between sunset and sunrise, from any mast, except over a fest actually besieged. The lowering of the flag over a besieged fort, or a ship in action, would mean surrender. With regard to the half-masting of a flag, etiquette requires that it is first raised to the top of the mast, and then slowly and reverently lowered to the desired position.

The Post reminds us that in memory of the 400,000 Union soldiers who lost their lives during the Civil War, on May 30 Memorial Day, each year, the United States displays its flag at half-staff at all army posts, stations, and national cemeteries, from sunrise till midday. Immediately before noon a dirge is played by the band or field music, and the national salute of twenty-one guns is fired. At the conclusion of this memorial tribute at noon, the flag is hoisted to the top of the staff and remains there until sunset. The idea is that the national ensign is too sacred an object to be long in mourning for any man or number of men, no matter how exalted their rank.

## JOHN PAUL JONES.

The body of John Paul Jones has now been safely brought across the ocean, and will be deposited at Annapolis. As the creator of the American navy, he has been given a most appropriate resting place.

John Paul Jones was born in Scotland and went to sea at an early age. When 26 years old he commanded a brig, "Two Friends," and while on a visit to this country, he decided to settle on a plantation in Virginia. In 1775, when it became apparent that war with the Old Country was unavoidable, Jones determined to do his part, and started in a sloop for Boston. In New York he heard of the battle of Lexington. He returned home and at once offered his services as a sailor. At that time two French frigates came into Hampton roads. Jones succeeded in gaining the friendship of Louise Philippe, who was on board one of these vessels, and when he returned on shore, after a visit of several days, he had studied the construction of the ship, her armament, and everything pertaining to a warship, and when a short time afterwards Congress decided to procure a fleet, Jones was an expert on naval construction. He acted as a member of a commission for the examination of the twenty different merchantmen which had been offered for conversion into warships. They selected the six vessels that

formed the first American war squadron, and because Jones confessedly dominated the commission, it may be said that in placing these ships on the naval list he in a way founded the navy of the United States.

Jones obtained the command of the sloop Ranger. With this vessel he attacked and captured the Drake, a ship of superior force. The excitement created in Europe by this small battle was tremendous, and for the very good reason that in it was then demonstrated for the first time that a British ship could be compelled to surrender by an enemy that was at best of no greater force. He proved that the men behind the guns decide battles. He showed that the best protection against the fire of the enemy is a well directed fire, a principle that has ever held good in naval warfare.

Jones ended his days in Paris. The body was well preserved, placed in a leaden coffin, and buried in the Protestant cemetery. There it was found, through the efforts of Ambassador Porter, after a long search, and identified as that of this hero. The honors bestowed upon his remains are but a tribute to that patriotism which inspired so many of the builders of the American Republic.

## TO OBSERVE THE ECLIPSE.

The most important astronomical event of the year is scheduled to take place on the 30th of next month, and several expeditions are now busy, preparing to proceed to favorable points of observation. On the date mentioned there will be a total eclipse of the sun, visible in a belt about 120 miles wide, and extending from a point in Canada southwest of Hudson's Bay, where the shadow strikes the earth at sunrise, easterly across Labrador, thence southeasterly across the Atlantic ocean to the northwest corner of Spain near Cape Ovieta, which it will reach about noon, then crossing Spain and the Mediterranean Sea, traversing the States of Algeria, Tunis, Tripoli, and Egypt in Northern Africa, and finally ending at sunset in Southern Arabia.

Among the expeditions which are to be sent out from various points are no less than three from the Lick Observatory. One of these goes to Labrador, another to Spain, and still another to Egypt. It is a long way to travel for an observation that can last only a few minutes, but the results are expected to more than justify the expenditure and labor. The expeditions will examine, first, the corona, a light extending beyond the dark body of the moon, and determine its spectrum; second, the so-called prominences consisting of red hydrogen flames; third, the intra-Mercurial space, to see if any planets revolve there, in any exist large enough to be detected by telescopes of moderate power; and fourth, search for comets in the close neighborhood of the sun. This is work enough for the few minutes a solar eclipse lasts.

Some seem to regard expeditions of this kind as a waste of time and money, because the problems presented have not, as yet, been solved. They forget that astronomy necessarily must progress slowly, and that it has attained to its present status only after the patient labor of the astronomers of many ages. The data slowly gathered by the ancient Chaldeans, served the Greeks as a basis a systematic structure. From the speculations of Pythagoras to the theory of Ptolemy, with its centres and eccentrics, was a long step, and then it was found to be a step on the wrong road, wherefore search had to be made in another direction for the truth. It was found, but only after much labor. The laws defined by Kepler, and by Newton, would have remained undiscovered but for the perseverance of those intellectual giants in their search for truth.

With regard to the sun very little is certainly known. It is natural that science should embrace every opportunity to observe and record facts about that luminary, and especially such facts as present themselves only during the passage of the moon across its disc. From an abundance of such data, true theories can be formed.

Long live the Pioneers!

This is only the undertow of the hot wave.

A soft answer does not turn away Japan. When thieves fall out, policyholders get their dues.

It has been a splendid Twenty-fourth, splendidly celebrated.

Where could M. Witte feel more at home than in Paris, the home of wit?

In this South Temple street paying controversy, the weakest goes to the wall.

And now the Sultan can sympathize with the czar, a thing he has never done in his life.

Those who paid thousands of dollars for their copies of "Fads and Fancies," had more money than wit.

The small boys wonderingly admired the Indians, and dreamed of the days of Uteas and the last of the Mohicans.

Some of the present-day scandals are so rank that, like lumbering cheese, you can find them in the dark "without a candle."

Teemmen who always "guess" the weight, are never known to "guess" over. The explanation is easy; they want to be on the safe side.

Dr. Parkhurst says: "The drunkard's path leads to the house." Wrong, doctor. It leads to the saloon, which is a clearing house for the grave.

The leak in the boiler that caused the explosion on the Bennington was a great deal worse than the leak in the cotton reports.

A copy of "Fads and Fancies" brings more money with New York's "smart set" than a copy of the first folio of

Shakespeare does. Can Mr. Furness explain this?

What the governor of Minnesota said to the governor of Washington is entirely different from what the governor of North Carolina said to the governor of South Carolina.

Senator T. C. Platt says that if he had his life to live over again he would model his political life along other lines. It would be interesting to know just what lines they would be.

Estimates of the value of the wheat crop in western Kansas show that in many cases the crop for this year is worth four times the price of the land, based on sales at the beginning of the year. What's the matter with Kansas? She's all right.

## MAKING THE PUBLIC WISE.

The Merchants' Review. It sometimes pays to take the public into one's confidence. It is reported that some eastern packed preserves on sale in the northwest are labelled with the following legend: "The contents of this package are preserved with the very highest grade of salicylic acid and the very finest quality of coal-tar dye." The chances are—we can't be positive—that the goods will sell as readily as if the consumers were kept in ignorance, providing the State laws allow salicylic acid and coal-tar dyes to be used in food.

## DANGER OF MISTLE.

Pittsburg Dispatch. Surgeon-General Rixey sounds a note of warning to the American people when he declares that the death of Secretary Hay and a number of other men prominently identified with the government in recent years is due to too much work and too little exercise. The statement coming from an authority so high cannot be passed without consideration. The energy of the American is one of the wonders of the world, and there is reason to believe that persons in private life die from the cause that has taken so many public men. The mad pace appears to pervade all branches of society, and while some men have the wisdom to temper their toll with the necessary exercise they appear to be the exception rather than the rule. It is therefore plain that if Americans are to live their allotted days they must change their mode of living, but how. The principles are established and it is difficult to change them. It has become almost a second nature for the American to hustle, evidently one of the most dangerous elements of our business life.

## ALWAYS SOMETHING LACKING.

Life. Love is like a wait. It never quite fulfills all one expects of it. Either the man's lead is too fast or too slow—his hold too tight or too loose—he stumbles over your gown or steps on your foot, and if everything else is right it is the wrong man.

## FARM LABOR AT THE SOUTH.

Washington Post. The demand for more farm labor at the south is becoming clamorous. North Carolina wants 60,000 and Louisiana 100,000 additional field hands, and many other states are equally short of cotton growers and cotton pickers.

## WHERE EXCLUSION COMES IN.

New York Mail. The "Chinese exclusion act" which worries us just now is the act of the Chinese in excluding a large amount of their cash from American pockets.

## A COMPARISON.

Boston Herald. A Japanese student among us has been critically observing the American girl and contrasting her with the maid of Japan. He finds her modest yet frank, with more independence and more pride than his own countrywomen. He sees the American man kneeling at her feet and tying her shoe ribbon, a delicate attention, which shows the man's respect without humbling her, while the Japanese women have been educated to be happy in tying the shoe ribbons of their husbands. He considers the American custom decidedly better than the Japanese, and when he goes home will talk about it. After the peace there may come great social changes in Japan, along with commercial ones.

## TEA

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