

DESERET EVENING NEWS
Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of
Latter-day Saints.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(Sundays excepted.)
Corner of South Temple and East Temple
Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Charles W. Penrose - Editor.
Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.
(In Advance):

One Year	\$9.00
Six Months	4.50
Three Months	2.25
One Month	2.00
Sunday Edition, Per Year	2.00
Semi-Weekly, Per Year	2.00

NEW YORK OFFICE.
In charge of B. F. Cummings, manager
Foreign Advertising, from our Home Of-
fice, 112 Park Row Building, New York.

CHICAGO OFFICE.
In charge of B. F. Cummings, manager
Foreign Advertising, from our Home Of-
fice, 112 Park Row Building, New York.

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE.
In charge of F. J. Cooper, 75 Geary St.

Correspondence and other reading mat-
ter for publication should be addressed to
the Editor.
Address all business communications
and all remittances to
THE DESERET NEWS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Entered at the Postoffice of Salt Lake
City as second class matter according to
the Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, - MAY 5, 1904

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 an-
noyance if they will take time to notice
these numbers:

For the Chief Editor's office No. 74,
3 rings.
For Deseret News Book Store, 74, 2
rings.
For City Editor and Reporters, 359, 2
rings.
For Business Manager, 359, 3 rings.
For Business Office, 359, 2 rings.

A NOTABLE OCCASION.

The entertainment given by President Joseph F. Smith on Wednesday evening at the Bee Hive house, to the surviving missionaries to the Sandwich Islands, who left this city just fifty years ago, was a splendid and interesting affair. Particulars of the event will be found in another part of this paper. It is notable that out of the nineteen men, most of them very young—President Smith was but fifteen years of age—who then started on the long and adventurous journey over land and sea "without purse or scrip," thirteen are still living, and most of them have since occupied important positions in Church and in State, and most of the survivors are still hale, hearty and vigorous. As expressed by President Winder, we doubt if such an experience can be duplicated anywhere, as to the survival of as large a majority out of the number of those missionaries, to say nothing of the difficulties, hardships and vicissitudes through which they have passed. The story of their travels over plains, mountains and the ocean, of their acquisition of the Hawaiian language, of their successes amidst intense opposition and persecution by religious sectaries, of their preservation from accidents and plots against their lives and liberties, and of the manifestations of Divine power in their behalf, would form material for many books which would be both extraordinary and faith-promoting. It was a unique gathering and a joyful occasion, and all who participated felt they had been partakers of a treat that will long be remembered, and will mark a bright spot in their earthly experiences.

THE HERALD CASE AND HILL.

Our neighbor, the Herald, as a mark of enterprise and an endeavor to justify its boast about "if it happens," recently published as a "special" some opinions of one J. Wesley Hill, and his assertion as to what United States Senators told him about the outcome of the Smoot investigation. As it was adverse to the Senator from Utah, of course our contemporary gave it a special front page position. We thought at the time that any Senator who would prejudice a case not half heard, and give his decision to that little Hill, was "very small potatoes," and that a paper which printed as a special dispatch an opinion of such a person as the once notorious Ogden failure, was a still smaller journalistic pomme de terre. But we find the following editorial in the Utah State Journal, and as it fits the case finely we copy it verbatim. It will serve as an answer to all similar pretensions:

"Like the soft, faint notes of a gong in a distant Chinese temple comes back to Ogden the dim remembrance of Rev. J. Wesley Hill—the 'boy preacher' of the West—the church builder, the university non-constructor, the clever land un-boomer.

"In those days, fifteen years ago, Ogden came to greatly dislike Mr. Hill. His ways were not as our ways; and some of his ways (not all of them) were just finding out. He did not like the majority of Utah's people, and yet he enjoyed—nay, he even solicited, and if it were not too much to say, one might say that he tried to bulldoze, their contributions to the various purposes of his personal and pulpit career. He was fond of moralizing on the inhumanity and general guilt of other church leaders, and yet he delivered here verbatim, and as his own, a sermon which had been written and uttered years before by T. de Witt Talmage. He came here to convert the Mormons to the 'gentleness of modern evangelical Christianity,' and he adopted as his instrumentality of persuasion a mass of flagrant falsehood and backbiting so unbecomingly non-constructor, the clever land un-boomer.

"It is no wonder that Irish patriots are planning an anti-emigration crusade. They cannot witness this shrinkage of population without the greatest concern. They have therefore formed a society that means to apply drastic measures to accomplish the purpose it has in view. They intend, for instance, to procure a number of photographs and illustrations, showing the surroundings of unskilled labor in America. These will be exhibited on

Sam Small—and that was enough to spoil even a better man.

Mr. Hill is said to be the present pastor of a church in Harrisburg; and he has no doubt greatly changed. His sermon and lecture here on Sunday—if they were original—indicate considerable intellectual advancement. May moral and mental prosperity attend upon him, and may he be able to render substantial aid in paying off the debt which has hung over the Methodist church here ever since the time of his pastorate. That will be the generous wish of Ogden in his behalf.

In the meantime—and just to show us that the J. Wesley has not entirely vanished—he gives out an interview in which he expresses the conclusion, based upon his talks with senators, that Hon. Reed Smoot does not stand a ghost of a show of retaining his seat. And just to show that we have not forgotten the J. Wesley Hill of old, we offer the counter conclusion that not three senators of the United States have ever indicated to Mr. Hill how they will vote in the Smoot case."

A CHINESE PERIL.

Perhaps the greatest danger to be feared from the Japanese victories on the Yalu river is, that the Chinese may be tempted to join the victorious army in the pursuit. The Chinese government has pledged itself to neutrality, and the pledge would not be broken technically, even if some of the viceroys should overlook neutrality regulations and let their soldiers take part in the war. The Pekin government would not be responsible any more than our Washington authorities would be responsible for overt acts committed under state jurisdiction. And why should China be compelled to neutrality, while a war is waged concerning her own territory? Japanese land victories mean that if Japan wants China as an active ally, China will take part in the war, without the slightest regard for European wishes. And then the question is whether the European powers can remain inactive spectators in the grandstand.

And China is not to be despised as an ally in this war. The years that have elapsed since the last war with Japan, have not been permitted to go by in idleness, though the rest of the world has but little idea of what has been done. It is claimed that China now can furnish a million soldiers, of which 250,000 are properly drilled and armed. They have been trained by Japanese officers, and they are thought to be as good fighters as any other Asiatics. It is feared that the Chinese may be drawn into the fray. It is said, for instance, that the viceroy of Chin Li is one of the best of the Chinese soldiers, and that he has the cream of the Chinese army under his command. It is believed that he is strongly pro-Japanese, and would welcome some action on the part of Russia which would force him to action. He is thought to have 250,000 men, well drilled and well armed with the most modern weapons, so placed that they can be thrown against the right flank of the Russian army at any time. The situation is undoubtedly critical.

THE TRUTH OF THE MATTER.

In quoting from the official report of the proceedings before the Senate committee on privileges and elections, we gave the exact language of an attorney from Nashville, Tennessee, named E. E. Barthell, to the effect that Elder George J. Fox told him there would be no trouble for the "Mormons" to make a new arm for a man who had lost one, and that there was no need to obtain knowledge from books or to study languages because this could all be obtained by the influence of the Spirit. We also expressed the hope that we would hear something from Elder Fox on the subject. We are now in receipt of the following letter from him which puts Barthell in a clear light before the public as a bearer of false witness under oath:

Salt Lake City, Utah, May 3, 1904.
Mr. C. W. Penrose,

Dear Sir—I wish to make the following statement in reply to certain testimony given before the Senate Investigation Committee by an attorney of Nashville, Tenn., as printed in your editorial columns of Saturday's News. Mr. Barthell, a member of the Old Oak society, the purpose of which is claimed to be entirely educational. When the society was discussing the "Mormon" question Mr. Barthell wrote to President J. F. Smith for literature. On the request of President Smith I visited Mr. Barthell and was invited by him to attend the meeting of the society when the "Mormon" question would be considered. On that evening two papers were presented—one, historical, by a professor of the Nashville University, and one, doctrinal, by Mr. Barthell himself. I was then requested to explain "Mormonism" as far as they had discussed it and correct any errors that had been made. I did so and was asked a few questions in regard to healing. I made mention of a case of healing that had occurred in Tennessee, giving the name and postoffice address of the person concerned, and invited them to write him. In answer to a question as to whether I had ever heard any one speak in tongues I replied that I had.

I did not say that a man, having lost an arm, could easily get another one; nor did I say that I had heard anyone, when speaking in tongues, use the Indian language. These stories have evidently been made for the occasion.

Respectfully yours,
GEORGE J. FOX.

AGAINST EMIGRATION.

A few days ago it was shown by figures issued by the British parliament, that since 1851, about 4,000,000 people have emigrated from Ireland. During the past year, the emigration amounted to 40,000, in round numbers, of which 33,500 came to this country. It seems that, since 1851 the Irish population has diminished from 6,522,355, to 4,458,775. A curious fact noted in this connection is that the shrinkage has been greater in the female than the male part of the population, which, of course, means that so many more women than men have left the country. The loss in men is given as 989,380, and that in women, 1,165,920.

It is no wonder that Irish patriots are planning an anti-emigration crusade. They cannot witness this shrinkage of population without the greatest concern. They have therefore formed a society that means to apply drastic measures to accomplish the purpose it has in view. They intend, for instance, to procure a number of photographs and illustrations, showing the surroundings of unskilled labor in America. These will be exhibited on

the lecture platform all over Ireland. The lecturers, of course, will point out the hardships which intending emigrants may expect to encounter. The society is further hard at work organizing a conference which it is proposed to hold at St. Louis to discuss the subject of emigration as far as it relates to Ireland. In order to strengthen its agitation the society has obtained expressions of opinion from recognized authorities on the subject. These will be printed, and it is proposed to circulate them at markets, fairs, and church doors throughout Ireland.

Among the authorities that have spoken on the subject are Cardinal Gibbons and John Redmond. The former says:

"I know under what circumstances the young men and women of Ireland are to endeavor to find a livelihood in their own land. Ireland is blessed with a delightful climate where the great extremes of heat and cold are unknown; whereas in the United States these extremes are very serious drawbacks. Any man or woman who could eke out a livelihood at home, why take my advice and stay there instead of emigrating to America to enter on the keen struggle for existence under trying circumstances that are in progress here."

John Redmond writes as follows:

"I have seen the Irish laborer in the great steel works. I have seen him working like a white slave stripped almost naked in the furnace working ten and twelve hours a day and sometimes sixteen hours for a dollar and a half, which in America is a wretched and miserable wage. These men work under conditions which make the duration of their capacity to work for any man ten years and then they are thrown aside. They scarcely lead the lives of human beings at all; they have no home life, and too often, as an inevitable consequence, no religion. I say that the poorest man in Kerry is physically and materially than the poorest in Ireland. When it is remembered that a dollar in America will buy more than twenty-five cents will buy in Ireland you would think whether a dollar and a half is worth a day of such slavery."

Whether these efforts will have the desired effect is another question. As long as people in the Old Country have relatives here who tell them about the facilities for making a living, and sometimes a fortune, immigration will continue. But it is evident that the labor agitators here, who are afraid of competition, have found valuable allies in Ireland. And undoubtedly that movement will spread to the continent.

PROPHECY AGAINST PARIS.

Paris is at present reminded of its wickedness, by a modern Jeremiah who predicts the destruction of the central part of the great city, by fire. It seems that he is distributing handbills in which it is stated that the French capital is about to suffer the fate of Sodom and Gomorrah, because heaven is angered against it. Only the center, however, is threatened this time. The outlying districts will be spared for the time being, when the fires from above rage, and the inhabitants are swallowed up in the fiery furnace. The "prophet" advises all prudent people to flee from the doomed district.

It does not appear, though, that the Parisians are being impressed by the forecast of disaster. Business goes on as usual, and so do amusements. It is not in human nature to heed warnings of that kind. In the ancient capital of Judea, before the destruction by Titus, a similar warning voice was heard, for a long time, and even persecution was unable to silence it. We do not know that there is any comparison between the weird prophet of the history of Josephus and this Parisian seer, but the remark is pertinent that people do not readily, as a rule, believe in warnings. They are naturally optimists. The inhabitants of Nineveh changed their course, when Jonah spoke, and that is really the great miracle of the much controverted book that bears the name of that prophet.

In all probability the Paris prophecy is the outcome of the present conflict between church and state in France. In the view of devout adherents of the church, the state that arrays itself against the representatives of heaven is ripe for destruction. But whatever explanation is given to the phenomenon, it is worth while watching. The French revolution did not take place without some similar forecasts. And very few calamities of a general nature occur without some kind of warning, call it premonition or any other suitable name. History and experience will bear us out in this. Only very often the warning is not understood, and, oftener still, it is not heeded.

HIDDEN TREASURES.

A report is current that the so-called Incas' treasure, to the amount of \$15,000,000, has been discovered somewhere in Bolivia. Stories of lost and found treasures seem to be related in southern countries, of both hemispheres, as are detective stories among northern nations. Incas' treasure, according to the tradition, was a large sum which Pizarro missed by killing the Inca whom he had so cruelly tortured, but lost a greater which was hidden. It is this sum which now is said to have been found. The Mexican Herald, speaking of hidden treasures, says:

"In this country one sometimes hears talk of a great golden sun and other treasure hidden securely from the early Spaniards. One gentleman who has the blood of Montezuma in his veins, and in whose family the traditions of the times of the conquest have been preserved, has said that probably fully \$50,000,000 worth of treasure escaped the hands of Cortes and his followers. Where is this treasure hidden? Some have said that it was thrown into Lake Texcoco, and not many years back a company, well provided with funds, made extensive excavations in the Pezregal, near Coahuacan, on a spot indicated by tradition. A series of subterranean chambers was found, but no golden sun.

"Both in Mexico and Peru gold was hidden away from the greedy conquistadores by the Indians, who cherished the hope of making a successful rising against their conquerors. That hope has long died away, though much of the hatred for the race of the conquistadores remains in the breast of the aborigines. It is quite probable that some fine

day much of Montezuma's hidden treasure may be found here, by a lucky hit. Perhaps it is concealed in an idol cave in the southwestern part of the Sierra surrounding this valley, a cave of which stories have been told among the Indians. Whence has come the gold that Indians living in these mountains, so close to the city, have brought here and sold to their local representative? There is a mystery in all this, and a greater mystery in the whereabouts of Montezuma's treasure which remains untouched."

The little brown men are doing the Russians up brown.

The insurance trust is becoming as rapacious as the beef trust.

The man who pays as he goes can go where and as long as he likes.

The Russian Jews do not care to have the songs of Bessarabia sung to them.

With those two dollar Cornell kisses of course the microbes are thrown in.

"Pilgrim's Progress" has been dramatized. It is better as Bunyan left it.

According to reports the blocking of the entrance to Port Arthur is a closed incident.

Is it safe to say with Solomon, "For lo, the winter is past, the rain is over and gone?"

Judge Parker continues to be silent. Silence becomes a great, a wise or an uncertain man.

If Bourke Cockran becomes an issue, his enemies will do what they can to burke him.

The gloom in St. Petersburg has been dispelled. Doubtless there is more where it came from.

It is eminently fitting that Mr. Klebs is the head of the Blythe, N. J., Married Men's Anti-Euchre party.

Iowa will be glad to welcome back ex-Speaker Henderson. To Iowa he is still Dave Henderson, my Jo Dave.

There is said to be great unrest in Hawaii. How could it be otherwise with so many volcanoes going it all the time?

The Russians are trying to make themselves believe that at the battle of the Yalu the Japanese won a pyrrhic victory.

The non-union bakers who went from St. Louis to Chicago and were kidnapped, have discovered that in union there is strength.

A movement has been started in Boston for an aesthetic Fourth of July. It won't go. The real Boston boy loves the Common kind.

The Methodist conference in Los Angeles is being held in Hazard's pavilion. If not actually dangerous to hold it there it is hazardous.

The totem poles at the St. Louis fair were placed upside down. This is owing to the fact that they were put in place by a common fact totem instead of an expert.

The U. S. Commission has taken possession of the Panama Canal route and property. Let those who have carped at the transaction remember that possession is nine points of the law.

A Paris dispatch has it that the Turkish government has paid only \$50,000 for a cruiser it has had constructed at Philadelphia. The ship is said to be of the class for which Uncle Sam pays over \$1,000,000. The suggestion is therefore in order that Uncle Sam gets his ships ordered through the Turkish government, in order not to be robbed.

THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Another condition that augurs well for the St. Louis exposition is the general financial and commercial state of the country as compared with that prevailing in 1893. The country is prosperous and confident that prosperity is not to be interrupted, whereas eleven years ago the ruin of the coming year could be heard. People as a rule have quite as much money to spend and, moreover, have acquired the exposition habit and the travel habit.

Oakland Enquirer.

An exposition such as the one at St. Louis is good for everyone. All are benefited and none injured. Exhibitors display their wares because they expect to gain financial profit. Visitors throng to the scene to be educated in an easy, attractive and not too costly way. Nations make displays in the expectation of winning their markets and gaining commercial prestige, and the city in which it is held levies a toll on visitors and exhibitors alike, and considers itself the most fortunate of all. Few institutions exist in this world which are at the same time so useful, so pleasing, so generally satisfactory and so free from disadvantage.

Chicago Record-Herald.

For those who have doubted the possibility of eclipsing the Chicago Columbian exposition or the last Paris exposition in a city the size of St. Louis the Missouri metropolis has prepared a surprise—one whose architectural and spectacular beauty will linger long in the memories of those who behold it.

Pueblo Chieftain.

But while the great St. Louis fair is a most notable demonstration of the world's industrial progress, its own particular and greatest wonder is the exhibition of what has been accomplished in that part of the national domain that was acquired by purchase from France in 1803, and which in the course of a single century has been developed out of an untracked wilderness into one of the richest, most prosperous and most progressive regions of the entire civilized world. All that portion of the United States lying between the Mississippi river and Texas, including nearly all of Colorado and Wyoming and all of Montana, was a part of the Louisiana purchase.

San Francisco Chronicle.

Apart from the magnificence of the fair buildings and grounds, the greatest interest in the exposition is the center in the demonstration it makes of the world's industrial progress and the wonderful development which has taken place in the territory which is so often commemorated. It opens under the most favorable auspices, and the best wishes of the whole country go out to the managers for its financial success, which depends, of course, upon the patronage of visitors who are flocking to it from all parts of the world.

UTAH'S GREATEST DEPARTMENT STORE

Boy's Clothing

WE'VE said so little as to the merits of our Boys' Clothing that we feel we owe you an apology, but the reason is we've been so busy in completing all the different styles belonging to this department; and now that we are ready, we kindly ask a visit to the Boys' Clothing Department, on the second floor—two elevators—and are sure we can please you in every detail.

GRAND THEATRE
JONES & HAMMER, Mgrs.

PRICES: Night—25c, 50c, 75c. Matinee—25c.

ELLEFFORD STOCK CO.

TONIGHT And Tomorrow Night
"Toll Gate Inn"

Followed by—
CINDERELLA and KIDNAPPED.

OWEN GLASS BLOWERS
Direct from Liberty Glass Works, Altoona, Pa.

Unique Exhibition for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children

Illustrating how all articles in glass are manufactured, glass spinning, glass working, glass blowing, glass weaving, the glass steam engine in full operation.

253 SO. MAIN ST.
Admission 20c, Children 15c.

Every visitor receives a valuable present in glass made by the company, free of charge. Presents on exhibition in the window. Doors open 2 to 5; evening, 7 to 10, continuous.

DO YOU WEAR A TRUSS?

If you do, does it fit, and is it comfortable? We have all kinds of good trusses, fitted by experienced people, and if you are in misery from a poorly adjusted truss we can make you happy. We're sole State agents for the **AMERICAN SILVER TRUSS**, the light, cool, easy truss that never moves.

SCHRAMM'S
WHERE THE CARS STOP.

It pays you well
To paint your home,
From cellar step
To topmost dome.

In buying paint
Select the best.
"New Era" brand
Will stand the test.

G. F. Culmer & Bro.,
20 E. First South.

Brokerage House of
JOHN C. CUTLER, JR.,
(Established 1893)
Investment

Bank and Sugar Stocks,
Commercial Stocks and Bonds,
Bought and Sold.

TEL. 127-8. 36 MAIN ST.

EDWARD L. BURTON
11 E. First South St. Phone 217.

BANK STOCKS, SUGAR STOCKS
And Other High Grade Investments Bought and Sold.

LADIES' WHITE WAIST SALE.

Ladies' fancy White Shirt Waists, worth \$1.50	75c
Ladies' fancy White Shirt Waists, worth \$2.00	\$1.00
Ladies' fancy White Shirt Waists, worth \$2.25	\$1.15
Ladies' fancy White Shirt Waists, worth \$2.50	\$1.25
Ladies' fancy White Shirt Waists, worth \$3.00	\$1.50
Ladies' Silkoline Black Shirt Waists, worth \$1.50	90c

Approved Knitted Garments..... \$1.00
All kinds of Underwear, Hosiery and Furnishings at bed rock prices.

CUTLER BROS. CO., 36 Main St., Salt Lake City.

SALT LAKE THEATRE GEO. D. PYPHER, MANAGER.
LAKE THEATRE CURTAIN & IS.

TWO NIGHTS BEGINNING **FRIDAY, MAY 6,** AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

F. ZIEGFELD JR. PRESENTS.
ANNA HELD

IN HER GREATEST MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS.

MAM'SELLE NAPOLEON

Adapted by JOSEPH HERBERT. Music by GUSTAV LUDERS, Composer of "Prince of Pilsen," "King Dodo," etc.

SEAT SALE
WILL OPEN TODAY
MAY 4, 10 A. M.

Evenings, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 50c.
Matinee, \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 50c and 25c.

100 PEOPLE Including the Handsomest and Best Dressed Chorus on Any Stage.

The new spring suits now on show
AT
Barton's Store

are great sellers. They are elegantly tailored, and are cut in single or double breasted styles. The new fancy worsteds are great favorites—where the fancy chevrons, the cassimeres, and homespuns are all in action.

\$10, \$11, \$12
will get an unusually good suit

\$13.00, \$14.00, \$15.00 up to \$30.00
better of course.

YOU will make no mistake if you come here for your next suit.

BARTON & CO., 45-47 Main Street.

One Price Clothiers.

ADVERTISERS

Should Use the SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS if they desire to reach the people of the Western States and Territories in their homes.

CIRCULATION BOOKS OPEN TO ADVERTISERS.