

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, AUG. 30, 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 annoyance  
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, 352, 2  
rings.

For Business Manager, 352, 3 rings.

For Business Office, 352, 2 rings.

AN UNBEARABLE NUISANCE.

A meeting has been called of the  
farmers and others interested, to  
protest against the nuisance and damages  
resulting from the fumes of the smelters,  
which are injuring the crops and  
fruits and trees in the central part of  
Salt Lake county. The extent of the  
trouble cannot be understood nor the  
losses arising be estimated, except by  
a personal examination of the fields and  
foliage in the neighborhood of those  
smelters and the path of the smoke  
emitted from their chimneys. They are  
something surprising and deplorable.At a recent visit to Murray we came  
to a sharp sense of the evil complained  
of, by breathing and tasting the at-  
mosphere there, strongly impregnated  
with a sulphurous acid, that affects the  
throat and nostrils perceptibly and in-  
deed powerfully. Inspection of the  
grass and foliage in the vicinity, and  
further northward to a considerable dis-  
tance within the city limits, demon-  
strated the injurious effects of the va-  
pors emitted from the smoke-stacks.  
Leaves and grass-blades turn yellow  
from its effects, and blight settles upon  
them to their destruction.This is particularly the case when  
rain, or moisture from dew or other  
causes renders the plants, or crops, or  
leaves more susceptible than ordinarily  
to the effects of the acid conveyed in  
the vapors. Damages result that are  
grievous to be borne by the tillers of  
the soil, whose labors are to a great  
extent rendered void and their property  
is thus largely depreciated in value.No wonder they cry out in vigorous  
protest and call for organization to  
bring about compensation and remedy.  
We hope they will be able to formulate  
some definite plan of proceedings  
which will have the desired effect.It must not be lost sight of, however,  
that there is a great and valuable in-  
dustry established, the interests of  
which should be taken into account  
when the matter is considered. The  
smelters furnish employment to a large  
number of workmen, and they render  
possible the conduct of mining opera-  
tions that would probably languish or  
die, if ores had to be transported for  
reduction to places at long distances.  
We do not believe there is any disposi-  
tion to break down the smelting in-  
dustry, but simply a determination to  
protect, if possible, the rights and prop-  
erty of the farming and fruit-growing  
industries, and this is only fair and  
reasonable.It appears to us that with a real dis-  
position to be just, the smelting man-  
agers might take a course to remove  
the cause of the complaints which are now  
revived and which have been heard for  
many years. Surely there can be con-  
sidered some method of consuming or  
neutralizing the fumes from the metals  
treated at those establishments. That  
they are detrimental to human health  
and injurious to vegetation is beyond  
question or doubt. That the wrong done  
is no small grievance can be proved, by  
going a short distance westward and  
viewing the trend of the smelters' smoke,  
and how it hugs the ground  
along the lines where it is carried by  
the breeze. And then when its ravages  
are beheld, and its acid taste is experi-  
enced, with its effects on the lungs  
when breathed inwardly, there can be  
left no doubt as to its actual injuri-  
ous effects. So it is of no use to at-  
tempt to poison the nuisance, it is a  
demerit of the evil and it must be  
suppressed. The Laws of Utah of 1893,  
page 66, provide that:"Whatever is dangerous to human  
life or health, and whatever renders  
soil, air, water or food impure or un-  
wholesome, are declared to be nuisances,  
and every person, either owner, agent or occupant, having aid  
in creating or contributing to the same,  
or who may support, continue or  
retain any of them, shall be deemed  
guilty of a misdemeanor."It is made obligatory on the Board  
of Health by the same statute, when a  
complaint of a nuisance is made in  
writing, to investigate the matter, and  
if necessary order and direct the abate-  
ment of the nuisance, and on failure of  
compliance to employ all the force nec-  
essary to abate and remove it. But, un-  
der the Compiled Laws, Sec. 3506, "any  
person whose property is injuriously  
affected or whose personal enjoyment  
is lessened by the nuisance," may bring  
action and recover damages therefor  
as well as secure its abatement.Now, we are of the opinion that this  
difficulty may be met without recourse  
to litigation, either civil or criminal.  
Let the aggrieved people appoint anIntelligent, conservative and yet deter-  
mined committee, not so large as to be  
unwieldy or divided, and confer with  
the managers of the smelting works,  
with a view to settlement both for  
damages incurred and the removal of  
the nuisance. There seems to be no  
good reason why the trouble cannot be  
amicably and satisfactorily settled,  
without hampering the smelting indus-  
try or the maintenance of the nuisance  
that undoubtedly is detrimental to  
health and property, and against the  
personal enjoyment of the people in the  
neighborhood of the works that are re-  
sponsible for it. If this does not work  
right, stringent legislation may become  
necessary.

## WEALTH NOT STRENGTH.

A prominent French savant, M.  
Hanotaux, in a Russian journal writes  
about the power and greatness of the  
United States. His article has, it seems,  
commanded almost universal attention.Hanotaux reminds his readers of the  
fact that the United States is as large  
as Europe and has 50,000,000 inhabi-  
tants. It touches, he says, the world's  
two great oceans. All kinds of miner-  
als, from gold to coal, are found in  
its mines, along its rivers and in allu-  
vial deposits. All kinds of plants, from  
the cedar to the hyssop, are there; so,  
too, are all kinds of animal wealth,  
from the whale to the bird of paradise.The article of primary importance,"  
he continues, "iron, coal, cotton, cere-  
als, all kinds of machines, from those  
harnessed to Niagara falls to those  
which dress a hog in five minutes, are  
there. Above and over all, permeating  
the life of the people, is an active and  
fertile genius, a spirit of enterprise  
and assiduity of labor, perfect liberty  
and equality of all the citizens. If  
these are not the elements of a people's  
progress and prosperity, what are?Here there is a vast army armed to the  
teeth for the arts of peace, and even  
for the arts of war, lifting itself beyond  
the oceans, not a month from the ports  
of the Old World, but a week. If one  
considers the question of freight, the  
United States is nearer to the Mediter-  
ranean than Liverpool is to Marseilles.  
Tomorrow this colossal empire, master  
of the Panama canal, will interfere in  
some way between Europe and Asia.  
It will control the commerce of the  
West and the East, for it will hold the  
principal way."It is true that the United States has  
every prospect of growing in power and  
influence. The resources that can be  
converted into wealth and power are  
here in marvelous abundance. And yet,  
material wealth is not the only con-  
dition of power. Unless moral strength  
is enjoyed, the body politic will soon  
become weak. Nations that had no  
lack of material resources, have disap-  
peared because they were morally rotten.  
Wealth is no secure foundation  
for national strength.Rome, too, at one time had territory,  
and wealth. The Romans ruled the  
entire world around the Mediterranean.  
They were rich with the accumulated  
treasures of centuries and controlled  
the trade and commerce of the world.  
But luxury grew with the increase of  
wealth. Palaces, castles, villas, parks,  
game preserves, etc., became the con-  
cern of the money kings. Finally, the  
government became a plutocracy. The  
masses became slaves, and the country  
was ripe for disaster.The fate of ancient Rome has been  
that of every nation that has neglected  
its moral status. No matter if the  
image is made of the most precious  
metals, when, in the execution of the  
judgment of heaven, it is struck by  
the little stone, it will fall, and the  
fragments will be scattered to the four  
winds. This country cannot hope to  
form an exception. Should  
mobs be permitted to crucify justice;  
should the instrument of  
liberty be soiled in the channels of  
corruption, and those entrusted with  
power close their ears and hearts to the  
almost prophetic warnings that are  
heard from time to time, the career of  
the country will end abruptly. Wealth  
is an instrument by which to obtain  
and hold power, but the greater the  
wealth is, the greater must be the moral  
strength to handle it. It takes gigantic  
strength to wield the sword of a giant.  
The sword will not help a pygmy, un-  
able to handle it. The best manhood  
and womanhood is needed, to do what  
is right when a nation becomes power-  
ful and wealthy. Moral strength is of  
more importance than wealth. For  
where there is such strength, a small  
weapon man suffice. Samson conquers  
a host with a jaw bone, and David a  
giant, with his sling. In the same way,  
sound nations with small resources  
have conquered, while mighty con-  
querors have fallen because of their moral  
corruption. That is the message of his-  
tory to the great nations of today.

## THE CURSE OF IT.

According to the dispatches the Ar-  
menians intend appealing to the United  
States, and ask this country to plead  
with the Sultan in their behalf. The  
Armenians naturally turn to this coun-  
try, hoping that its influence will be  
exercised in behalf of humanity, and  
liberty. But, if our government should  
act on the suggestion, the Sultan would  
be justified in asking Washington to  
commence the reform work at home.  
It is true that the Sultan's troops have  
massacred Armenians, burned their  
houses, and otherwise acted like sav-  
ages; but it is also true that American  
"respectable citizens" have burned  
negroes at the stake, for no other re-  
ason than bloodthirst. It is true that  
American soldiers have been made par-  
ties to such outrages by being sent on  
duty with unloaded guns and evident-  
ly ordered to suffer the mob to un-  
arm them. If the Sultan is approach-  
ed in behalf of the Armenians, he may  
properly reply by some pointed ques-  
tions about the American negroes.  
Were he a practical joker, he would  
intervene and remonstrate in behalf of  
our victims of race hatred. And what  
could we consistently say? As long as  
our own soil is stained with the most  
cruel acts of savagery, we cannot very  
well protest against the savagery of  
other nations. And this is one curse  
of Lynch law. It makes American ef-  
forts in behalf of humanity seem ridicu-luous, or insincere. It retards progress  
everywhere.

## PREMIUM FOR BABIES.

The numerous sermons on "race sui-  
cide" must not have been entirely with-  
out effect, judging from the fact that  
a Harlem owner of an apartment house  
announces that babies will be made  
welcome in his house. Landlords gen-  
erally refuse to rent houses to families  
with children, but this gentleman says  
he will give a month's free rent to the  
parents of every new baby born under  
his roof; two months' rent when  
twins appear, and three months for  
triplets. This unique landlord goes  
further than that. He proposes to  
have a playground for the little ones  
on the top floor of his building, and  
swings and things in the back yard.Now, how many landlords in this broad  
land are willing to follow that exam-  
ple, remembering that babies are a na-  
tional sine qua non? A bad example  
is generally speedily followed. Why  
should not a good example be as  
"catching" as a bad one generally is?A boiler bath no honor in his own  
party.Kuropatkin seems to be the McClel-  
lan of the Russian army.The fall of Port Arthur isn't so im-  
portant as the fall of the year.Senator Hoar was seventy-eight  
years old yesterday. Many happy re-  
turns of the day.Ajax defying the lightning isn't a  
circumstance to President Castro defying  
Uncle Sam.General Kuropatkin is drawing in his  
forces. He has been drawing in his  
horns for a long time.The fate of the outcasts of Poker  
Flat was pleasant compared with that  
of the deportees from Cripple Creek.Both President Roosevelt and Judge  
Parker are at present engaged in a pro-  
found study of "The Complete Letter-  
writer."The greatest feat yet accomplished  
by Kuroki and Oku is the successful  
putting of a quiescent on the war corre-  
spondents.It is no use to tell those Russian sol-  
diers not to be like "dumb, drivers cattle"  
so long as the Japanese are in their rear.The British cruisers sent in pursuit  
of the Smolenak and the St. Petersburg  
have finally overtaken them. The sen-  
sation must have been quite new to the  
Russian volunteer vessels.Captain Hitch has learned that the  
order, "Load guns," doesn't scare a  
southern mob bent on lynching even a  
little bit. Such gatherings need some-  
thing more than "bluff" to overawe  
them.Down in Newport chauffeurs having  
profound contempt for fines imposed  
for breaking the law against fast driv-  
ing, the justices have begun to sentence  
them to jail. This should, and doubt-  
less will, have a most salutary effect on  
them.Russell Sage says that he does not  
believe that any man can make \$50,-  
000,000 a year honestly. We agree with  
Uncle Russell, and will go further and  
say we don't believe a man can make  
that much a year, honestly or dishonestly.The folly of suicide is splendidly ex-  
emplified in the case of Kamimura who  
was advised to commit it for letting  
the Russian ships escape from Port  
Arthur, but who did not follow that  
advice, and has since won the most  
brilliant sea victory yet achieved by  
the Japanese.Albert, the reigning prince of Thurn  
and Taxis, is an ardent sportsman and  
puts on a new suit of clothes every  
day. To his critical eye a coat once  
worn is in rags. Each of these gar-  
ments is perfumed with attar of roses  
that cost not less than \$90 a ounce.  
In a year he wears about 1,000 suits.  
Albert evidently believes that clothes  
make the prince.We notice from the Nampa (Ida.)  
Herald, that H. C. Brownlee has sold  
out his interest in that paper to C. W.  
Hill, and the firm name is now changed  
to Harte and Hill. The reason for the  
transfer is not given, but the paper  
seems to be prospering and probably  
friend Brownlee prefers to return to  
Zion, which certainly is a more invit-  
ing field than given the rapidly grow-  
ing town where the Herald is published.Colorado, one would think, would be  
the last state in the Union to throw  
rocks at any other state, for Colorado  
has indeed, lately, acquired a reputa-  
tion for something besides its mining  
industry. In certain parts of Colorado  
local government has been utterly de-  
stroyed, and mob rule has prevailed.  
Citizens have been rounded up and  
kept in "bull pens," without trial, in  
utter disregard of their civil rights.  
Others have been arbitrarily deported.  
The military, under instructions, have  
undertaken to depopulate certain dis-  
tricts because a few were supposed to  
have done wrong. Union men were  
prosecuted simply because they were  
union men. And an alleged spokesman  
for a state guilty of such chaos dares  
to hurl insinuations against another  
state!

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Popular Science Monthly for  
September opens with an article on the  
theory of electrolytic dissociation, by  
Professor Svante Arrhenius of Stock-  
holm. The author's work on this sub-  
ject is said to be one of the most  
epoch making contributions  
to modern science. Professor Arrhenius  
is at present in the United States, hav-  
ing been invited to give a course of lec-  
tures at the University of California  
and to take part in the International  
Congress of Arts and Sciences at St.  
Louis. Dr. J. Madison Taylor explains  
how energy and beauty may be pre-  
served by those of advancing years,  
treating the subject from a scientific  
point of view. Dr. Allan McLaughlin  
of the Public Health and Marine Hos-pital Service, continues his series of  
articles on immigration. Mr. R. L.  
Sandwich discusses the question of the  
lack of men in the public schools, and  
Professor Robert MacDonnell of New  
York university considers the signifi-  
cance of the evolution of the human  
hand.The following list of contents will  
give a good idea of Anslee's Magazine  
for September: "Her Brother's Tutor,"  
novellette, Caroline Dyer; "Presidence,"  
poem, Arthur Stringer; "Philander-  
ings," short story, Margaret Sutton  
Briscoe; "Song," poem, Robert Love-  
man; "The Seal," short story, Philadel-  
phia; "A Risk," poem, Lowell G. Reese; "The  
Booby Man," short story, Joseph G.  
Lincoln; "Bella-Isle-en-Mer," poem,  
Richard Burton; "The Heart of Lady  
Anna," novellette, Agnes and Eileen  
Castle; "Garden Song After," poem,  
Roger Miles; "The Heart of Lady  
Anna," poem, Thomas Walsh; "Letters  
of an Outsider," short story, Felicia  
Goddard; "The Winged Harp," short  
story, Kate Mastererson; "The Little  
Elsh-Rose," short story, Edith Mac-  
Vane; "A farewell," poem, Charlotte  
Becker; "The Duffer," short story,  
Frank Saville; "The Hidden Land,"  
poem, Arthur Ketchum; "When a Girl  
Is in Love," essay, Dorothy Dix; "The  
Plea," poem, Emma A. Opper; "Mrs.  
Lawrence's New Maid," short story,  
Eugene O'Meara; "The Four Winds,"  
poem, William H. Hazen; "For the  
Hand of the Widow Judson," short  
story, Holman F. Day; "The Green  
Tree Swing," poem John Vance Cheney;  
"When Willie Johnson Swore," poem,  
W. D. Nesbit; "The Metamorphosis of  
Colin," short story, Rafael Sabatini;  
"London Dramatic Novelletts," Alan  
Dale; "The Lesson," poem, Theodore  
Roberts; and "The Book Lovers,"—154  
Fifth Ave., New York.Minister Witte Platt, and the late G.  
F. Watts—are the subjects of three in-  
teresting articles in the September num-  
ber of the Booklovers' Magazine. Mr.  
N. T. Bacon's estimate of "Russia's  
Ablest Statesman" is a well-balanced  
and well-informed resume of the state  
of Russia's internal affairs. Mr. Joseph  
M. Rogers has done for Platt what he  
recently did for Quay—painted him to  
the life. The illustrated article on "A  
Painter of Men and Ideas" is an ap-  
preciation of the life-work of George  
Frederick Watts. Mrs. Charlotte Per-  
kins Gilman's paper on "The Growing  
Power of Woman," records her impres-  
sions of the International congress of  
Women recently held at Berlin. The art  
features are singularly rich. Mrs. Mar-  
tina Oakes Woodbury's four pictures of  
little "Dutch Children," reproduced in  
color, are quaint and charming. The  
photographs of "Artistic Bridges and  
Gateways," taken by Mrs. Phoebe West-  
cott Humphreys, illustrate a most com-  
prehensible phase of what might be called  
the idealization of the commonplace.  
Mr. A. G. Learned presents in "Some  
Types of American Beauty," four draw-  
ings that are notable in their way.—  
Library Publishing Co., Philadelphia.


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100 dozen at One-half Price  
It will pay you to miss a car and see the bargains we are offering in Soap.

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Both Phones No. 140.

## SALT LAKE TIME TABLE

Salt Lake & Los Angeles Railway  
Time 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, 3:30 p.m.
No. 6, 4:00 p.m.	No. 5, 5:30 p.m.
No. 8, 5:00 p.m.	No. 7, 6:30 p.m.
No. 10, 6:00 p.m.	No. 9, 7:30 p.m.
No. 12, 7:00 p.m.	No. 11, 8:30 p.m.
No. 14, 8:00 p.m.	No. 13, 10:00 p.m.
No. 16, 9:00 p.m.	No. 15, 11:45 p.m.

FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP 25 CENTS.  
\*Sunday, last train leaves Salt Lake at 9:30.  
J. E. LANGFORD, Lessee.

## Lagoon

TIME TABLE.

In effect May 30, 1904.

Leave Salt Lake	Leave Lagoon
6:30 a.m.	7:30 a.m.
8:00 a.m.	9:00 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.
4:30 p.m.	5:30 p.m.
6:30 p.m.	7:30 p.m.
7:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m.

Extra trains on Sundays and holidays at 2:30 and 4:30 p.m.  
Last train leaves Lagoon Sundays, 9:30 p.m.  
Fare for round trip 25cents.  
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J. B. BEAN, Excursion Agt.  
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**\$3.98**

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## GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS.



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