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MEMORIAL DAY.

Today a grateful nation remembers with feelings of tender reverence the heroes who fell to maintain the principle of the unity of the American nation. Their graves are covered with fragrant offerings, and their sacrifices are recalled and impressed upon young and old. But this is also a day upon which the living veterans, as well as their departed comrades, are remembered. It is brought home to the people that it is now enjoying the fruits of their labors, that their ranks are rapidly being thinned out, and that the sweetest offering that can be made, consists in kindness to the survivors who may need aid and consideration during the few years that are still left to them.

But Decoration day has assumed a wider meaning than a "memorial day" in remembrance of the war veterans. It has come to be a day dedicated to the memory of the millions who sleep silently in their graves until the morning of resurrection. This is well. For thereby tender memories are retained. Loved ones are brought to life, as it were. Their virtues are remembered. Their acts of kindness are recalled. Their work is again reviewed. It is made clear that not only soldiers are heroes. Not in the military camps alone are to be found the deeds that build up the country and glorify the flag. In this sense memorial day will never die in this country, as long as the living are inspired by love and gratitude to honor the memory of their departed ones. They will always go to the silent city on that day, and perhaps shed a tear, while tenderly laying a wreath on a sacred resting place, or offering a silent prayer for a happy re-union in the land beyond the grave.

Memorial day comes with its sad reminders of war and death, but it will finally become a messenger of peace. As years roll by, the cause of peace will prevail. The sound of musketry and cannon will be heard no more. Stilled will be forever the groans of wounded and dying, and the cry of orphans and widows. The tramp, tramp of endless armies will no longer resound throughout the centuries. The earth will be wrapped in the glorious mantle of peace, and governments will rule under the aegis of Him who is the foundation of love and truth and infallible justice. But even then "memorial day" will be kept; for to the labors of the noble dead, the world will owe the fact that the long, sweet dream of universal peace became a reality.

MAY 30, 1854.

Fifty years ago this day, Franklin Pierce, President of the United States, affixed his signature to the Kansas-Nebraska bill. It was one of the most momentous pieces of legislation ever enacted by the American Congress; nor was any act ever fraught with more serious consequences. Many and mighty changes have taken place in our country since that day fifty years ago. So long ago it is yet so little while it seems. This fiftieth anniversary of the enactment of this measure into law may well be emphasized by reciting its origin and history.

In the first session of the Thirty-second Congress a bill for the organization of the territory of Nebraska had been passed by the House and reported to the Senate, being, in the usual form. Slavery was the great question of the day, but this bill made no reference to the subject. In the Senate it failed. In December, 1853, the same bill was introduced in the Senate, and was referred to the committee on territories, of which Stephen A. Douglas was chairman. On January 4, 1854, Douglas made a report on it. It was in this report that he promulgated his famous "squatter sovereignty" doctrine. It was Douglas's own measure and not that of Toombs and Stephens, as some have charged.

On January 16, Senator Dixon of Kentucky, a Whig, offered an amendment providing in terms for the repeal of the anti-slavery restriction of the Missouri compromise. The amendment was a surprise to the entire Senate, to none more so than to Douglas himself. He went over to Dixon's seat and remonstrated against the amendment, urging that the bill was in almost the same language as that employed in the Utah and New Mexico acts. The protest had no effect and Dixon adhered to his amendment. After a day or two's reflection Douglas came to Dixon's view and told him he would take charge of the amendment and make it part of his Nebraska bill. From this time matters moved rapidly. The Nebraska bill was abandoned, for on January 23 Douglas offered a substitute.

Its chief feature was that it proposed to divide his proposed territory of Nebraska into two, the northern part to be called Nebraska, the southern Kansas. Kansas' boundaries were the same as now except that on the west the limit was the Rocky mountains. The new bill distinctly repudiated the Missouri compromise, declaring that the slavery restriction clause of that measure "was superseded by the principles of the legislation of 1850, commonly called the compromise measure and is hereby declared inoperative."

The debate on the bill was opened by Douglas on the morning of January 30. He was wrought up almost to the pitch of anger owing largely to the action of Chase and Sumner. To them and their course he devoted the first part of his speech. Then he took up his bill. He gave a history of the Missouri compromise and also an exposition of its meaning. The gist of his argument so far as the legal effect of his bill was concerned was summed up in these words: "The legal effect of this bill is neither to legislate slavery into these territories nor out of them but to leave them to do as they please. If they wish slavery, they have a right to it. If they do not want it, they will not have it, and you should not force it upon them."

As soon as he had finished Chase arose and made a reply, but Chase's great speech was made February 3, when he spoke at length and against the Kansas-Nebraska bill. He spoke for the sacredness of the principles of the compromise, and denounced the perfidy of the assault on that measure. Wade, Seward, and Sumner also spoke against the bill and along the same lines, as did Everett. The debate was closed by Douglas who made a masterly speech from his point of view. He finished just as the day was breaking. After an explanation by Senator Houston why he could not consent to a violation of the Missouri compromise, the vote was taken. Thirty-seven voted in favor of the bill and fourteen against it, ten senators being absent.

The bill then went to the House, where on March 21 it came up in order. The first action on it there was really a defeat. A motion to refer it to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union was carried by a vote of 110 to 95. Douglas beset himself and enlisted the influence of the administration, and it had its effect. On May 8 Richardson, who was Douglas's right hand man in the House, got the floor as soon as the journal had been read, and moved that the House go into committee of the whole on the state of the Union. He was frank in the avowal of his purpose. He carried his point. Again on the 11th he got the floor after the journal had been read and moved that debate be closed on the following day. This raised a storm of protest. The session was continuous all that day and night, and all the next day. There were stirring times in the House until May 22, when the bill was finally passed by a vote of 113 yeas to 100 nays. It then went back to the Senate because a certain amendment had been left out. There it was debated for two days. It was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 15 to 13, and passed the Senate May 25. Five days later it received the President's signature.

From the time of the introduction of the Nebraska bill till the enactment into law of the Kansas-Nebraska bill the whole country was in a ferment of excitement. At various times meetings for the purpose of protesting against the measure were held in different parts of the country, but they had no effect in staying the progress of this revolutionary legislation, legislation that repealed the compromise of 1820 and unsettled conditions that had prevailed for more than a third of a century. The repeal of the Missouri compromise startled and shocked the north as nothing ever had startled and shocked it and was not to again until Fort Sumter was fired upon.

It has been argued that there would have been no Civil War had there been no Kansas-Nebraska act. It is a mooted question that can never be decided. There was such an act and there was such a war. As that war and its causes are looked back upon it seems to have been inevitable. And if ever there was a righteous war, that was one. Associated with it as one of its causes will always be this act that repealed the Missouri compromise, for it made plain that the irrepressible conflict was inevitable.

On this Memorial day it is well to look back into our history and pass in review some of the causes that created it. Among them stands clear and bold the Kansas-Nebraska act with its clause repealing the Missouri compromise, a measure that was once thought to be a wall of adamant against the spread of slavery, but which proved to be but as a rope of sand.

A QUESTION OF MORALS.

Are American morals deteriorating? Is one of the questions that are always discussed but never settled. The answers depend very much on the point of view taken. Some argue that there must be a moral decline, since so many men neglect to go to church, but to this it is replied that that may be a sign of progress instead of decline. It is said that the American people have the highest average education and intelligence of any large nation of the world, and as a result of this condition, they are no longer willing to accept principles and precepts upon the authority of others, but demand and exercise the right of individual judgment.

Then the optimists point to the vast sums of money that are given for educational, charitable, and religious purposes, and they argue that this generosity shows moral progress. But that does not follow. Man is so curiously complicated that it would be unsafe to judge of his actual moral status from a single act or tendency. A clergyman who founded a church in a criminal district of London had some curious experiences, illustrating this fact. He says his entire congregation were generally made up of criminals of the most determined and dangerous kind. He had to be diplomatic in the extreme. If, for example, he had ven-

tured to touch upon so delicate a subject as the repentant thief of the New Testament, he would have been mobbed. But there was no lack of liberality among them. Whenever they had made a successful raid, it was noticed in the contribution box. The minister says he was very much embarrassed once by the presence of a \$50 note in the collection plate one Sunday morning. He well knew this to be the proceeds of a robbery contributed by some too grateful member of the congregation. He had much trouble in ascertaining its real owner. So it is evident the question of the moral progress, or retrogression, cannot be decided by the pile in the contribution box. Some people even think they can bribe the Lord by offering Him part of the proceeds of their transactions.

We believe there need be no anxiety for the final outcome of the moral education of mankind, but at the same time, severe correction seems to be called for, for the eradication of many evils that are peculiar to our own age. Think of the sacrilegious practices that threaten the American home with disruption! Consider the power of hypocrisy and falsehood in private and public life! Think of the overwhelming tide of crime, which has almost ceased to inspire horror! Only a short time ago a woman created a sensation in a court by seeking to kiss a man who was accused of an atrocious murder and on trial for his life. With such symptoms it is to be feared that the moral condition is not as healthy as it should be. There are reasons for pessimism. And it is, perhaps, safer to incline to that side than to the opposite.

AMERICAN MANHOOD.

A British commission has inspected the American schools and arrived at the conclusion that our youth are becoming "effeminate." Dr. James M. Green, an eminent New Jersey educator, takes issue with this conclusion. He says he is not ready to admit that we are becoming more effeminate. It is possible, he suggests, to mistake refinement for effeminacy. Anyhow, there is no evidence that women teachers are responsible for whatever degree of effeminacy the American man is afflicted with, as the Britons assume. Possibly the British investigators have not studied the American boys when they strip off their little jackets and go to it with all their might, and get bloody noses and black eyes, in spite of both school teachers and parents. The nature of the boys have not changed from what it used to be. The American manhood was shown in the late scrap with Spain, as far as fighting quality goes to prove manhood, and it will be shown again, should ever occasion arise.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

Dr. J. F. A. Adams of Pittsfield, recently read a paper on the Nation's great holiday, and the mode of celebrating it, prevalent in this country. He argued for a more civilized and rational observance of that day, and his views are identical with those several times expressed in these columns. As quoted in the Springfield Republican, the lecturer said, in part:

"And now, in conclusion, comes the question, 'Could our prevailing method of celebrating the Fourth be improved upon?' In my opinion, it could. By many people, it is certainly celebrated in a very sensible manner; but that which is generally recognized as the real thing, the burning of gunpowder, with the noise, the blaze and the smell, the night of horrid dirt and the day of terror, beginning when the first clang and explosion wake the sick from sleep, and never ending until the last spent conical drops with a dull thud upon some patriotic head—this is not a civilized celebration; it is a relic of barbarism; it appeals to the savage element which still survives in human nature and transforms our almost civilized boys, for the nonce, into howling young savages. If it teaches any lesson, it is that liberty means license. The day could be made a better one by providing amusements for the young which convey some lesson of patriotism, by giving them something better to do than snapping pistols, and by reminding them that our forefathers set apart the day chiefly for the purpose of giving thanks to Him who put the love of liberty into the human heart, and led our people out of bondage into the land of promise. If we can devise some plan for making of our great and glorious holiday a school of patriotism and civilization, without destroying its gladness and enthusiasm, we will do our country a service. For the furtherance of this most desirable reform, the members of this club are invited to other suggestions. I will set the example with these three:

"First—Abolish toy pistols and cannon crackers, for the sake of the boys.
"Second—Begin the day at sunrise instead of midnight, for the sake of the sick.
"Third—Put more meaning into the day, for the sake of our country."

The nation's birthday would inspire patriotism, loyalty to the Almighty, through whom the American government was created, and love of virtue and righteousness, if its significance were not lost sight of. We receive yearly thousands of strangers from all parts of the world. What an opportunity of instructing them in the principles of liberty and self-government the Fourth of July would afford, if the day were celebrated as it should be! As it is, with din and noise, and the breaking of all rules of civilized behavior, what idea can the stranger be expected to form, except that we, as a nation, have come to consider our own government a screaming farce? There should be no excuse for such a false impression.

It often takes a long wait to get a short weight.

A strike breaker is more than likely to be broke.

The Russians seem to be taking nothing but their time.

The charge at Nan Shan hill equals that at San Juan hill.

A beson of destruction was used to sweep the Russians from Kin Chou.

The Japanese are attacking the Russian forts on the route que route theory.

Up to the time of going to press Lincoln's Gettysburg speech had not been surpassed.

Only one day more of the merry

month of May. Then come June roses and June brides.

Is non-resistance to the Japanese advance the forerunner to the inauguration of the Czar's peace policy?

Harvard will make Senator Lodge a doctor of laws. Long practice in the Senate entitles him to the degree.

Pardicaris was expected to come high but the state department thinks it doesn't want him at the kidnappers' price.

"Cleveland is fast forging to the front as the Democratic candidate," says the Chicago Public. Not so fast, dear Public.

A morning contemporary continues to make attacks upon City Physician Wilcox. But he doesn't care for he is immune from venomous attacks.

A New York widow is suing the Standard Oil company for fifty million dollars. It behooves John D. to heed old Man Weller's advice to Sam.

The Russians will offer no further resistance to the advance of the Japanese until the latter reach the outer fortifications at Port Arthur. Is that the last ditch where they expect to die?

At the last cabinet meeting Secretary of Agriculture Wilson reported the discovery of an ant in Guatemala with which it is hoped to eradicate the boll weevil. Very well and good, but "The river Rhine, it is well known, Doth wash your city of Cologne; But tell me, nymphs! what power divine Shall henceforth wash the river Rhine?"

Commander Peary, the explorer, is said to have consented to take a party of consumptives to the far North on his next trip, on the suggestion of a Washington physician who accompanied him to the Arctic zone a few years ago, and who believes that the extreme northern air will cure the patients. Among the flocks of Greenland, he points out, are constant sunshine, and a dustless and germless atmosphere. There the consumptives will be stationed to fight it out. That experiment is one which will be followed with intense interest.

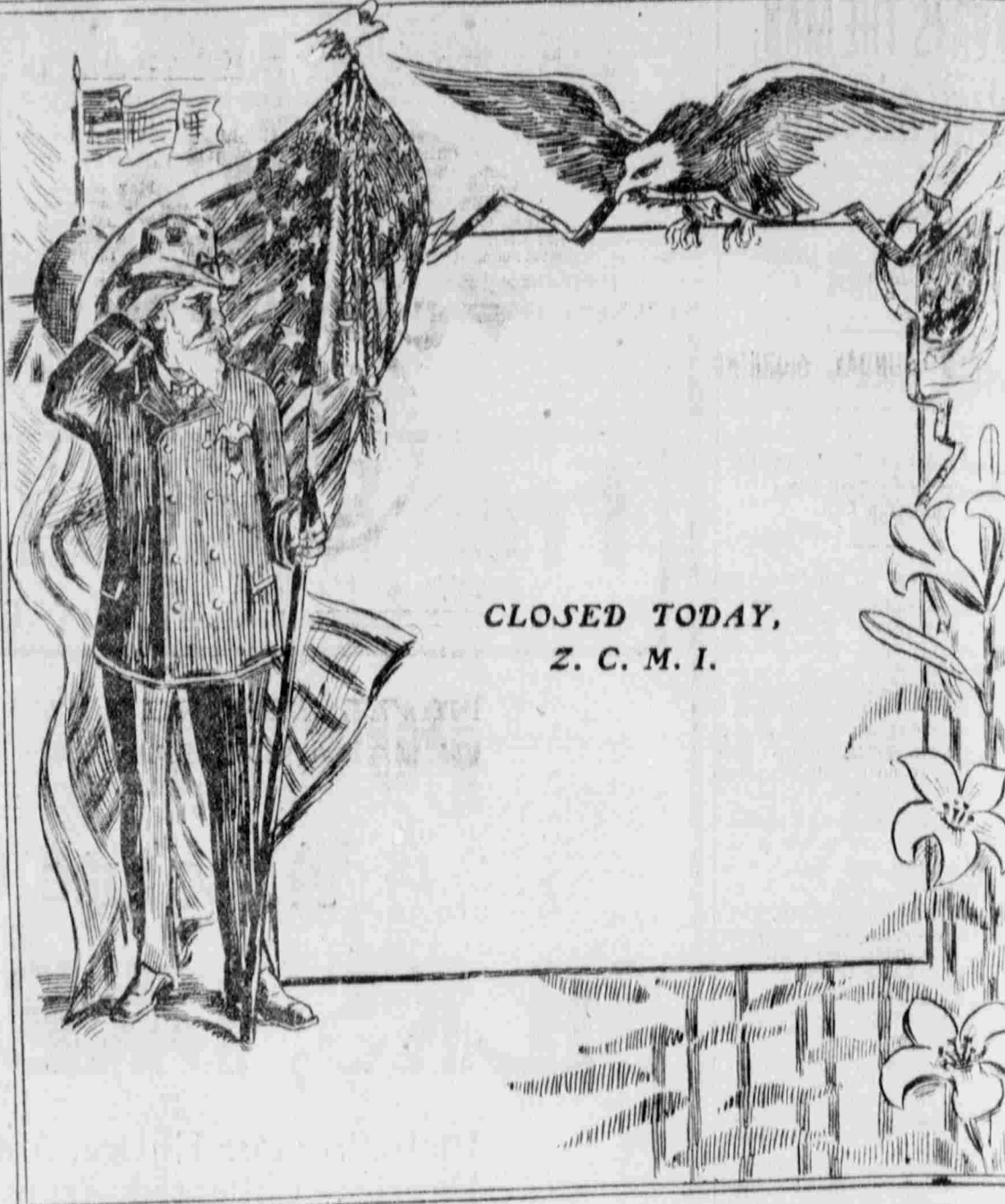
RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Red Book for June has a number of short stories, all very readable. Among the authors are, William Schomfield, Edouard Phillips, Bouchon Brandenburg, Isola L. Forrester, Henry C. Rowland, Owen Oliver, Hugh Pendexter, Leigh Gordon Gilmer, Lizzie M. Page, Frank N. Stratton, Grace G. Bostwick, and others. The photographic art studio by Beatrice Tonnison, Chicago, and Schloss, New York, form a pleasing feature of this Magazine.—The Red Book Co., 164 State St., Chicago.

Harper's Bazar for June has the following contents: "A Social Fiction," Alice Meynell; "Sister Estelle to the Rescue," a story, Elizabeth Jordan; "Jack-in-the-Box and Baby," a poem, Francis Barlow; "The Masquerader," a novel, Katherine Cecil Thurston; "The Rising Bell," a poem, Elaine McLandburgh Wilson; "Two on a tour," Helen Ray; "Consummation," a poem, Zona Gale; "Gwynn's Street West," Jane Evening Gwynn; "Simple Fashion," A. T. Ashmore; "The Army Relief Society," Abby G. Barker; "Seasonable Receipts," Rosa E. Payne; "Concerning Baby's Food," Marianna Wheeler, and other timely articles of general interest.—Harper & Brothers, New York.

The June number of the Four-Track News opens with an article entitled "Training a Tenderfoot," by J. Torrey Connor. "Railways in the Holy Land," by W. H. Bullock, is an interesting account of how twentieth century enterprise is penetrating that region. "In Foreign America," by E. Louise Liddell, is a unique description of a visit to Santa Fe. "The Kingdom of the White Elephant," by Michael White; "The Erosions at the Grand Canyon," by George Wharton James; "The Rose," by Ellory B. Ellis; "Rough and Ready's Victory," by George E. Paul, and "An Open Canyon in the Adirondacks" are other subjects that are entertainingly treated. The pictures are attractive, and every department is profusely illustrated.—7 East 42d street, New York.

The June number of the Century is called a "Western Number." But not less than five United States presidents figure in it, as follows: Washington, in Dr. Mitchell's "autobiographical" narrative; Jefferson, in a portrait by Kosciuszko, and an autograph letter, now first published, giving a forecast of the value of the Louisiana purchase; Lincoln, in an article on his first interview with autograph documents; Mr. Cleveland, in a short contribution by himself, "A Word for Forestry," and Mr. Roosevelt, in an article by Gifford Pinchot. "The New Hope for the West," Other features of interest are: "Attractive Features of the St. Louis Exposition," by its president, David R. Francis; "The Conclusion of the Louisiana Purchase Treaty," two pictures by Andre Castaigne; "The Asiatic Trade of Our Pacific States," by Harvey W. Scott; and "A Curious Minnesota Romance," by Archer Butler Hulbert of Ohio, giving fully and authoritatively the facts relating to a supposed heir to the Serbian throne now living in Minnesota. An article on "The Vitality of Mormonism" shows the common lack of understanding of that subject, as well as a desire to strengthen popular prejudices.—Union Square, New York.



CLOSED TODAY,
Z. C. M. I.

SALT LAKE THEATRE
Last Attraction of the Season.
Thursday, Friday, Saturday,
June 2, 3, 4.
SATURDAY MATINEE.
E. H. Sothorn.
Management DANIEL FROHMAN in the
Miracle Play
The Proud Prince
By Justin Huntly McCarthy Author of
"IF I WERE KING."

Lagoon
TIME TABLE.
In effect May 30, 1904.
Leave Salt Lake 6:30 a. m.
Leave Lagoon 7:30 a. m.
6:30 a. m. 10:00 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.
5:30 p. m. 6:30 p. m.
6:30 p. m. 8:30 p. m.
7:30 p. m. 10:30 p. m.
Fare for round trip 25 cents.
A. D. PIERSON, Pass. & Ticket Agt.
J. B. BEAN, Excursion Agt.
Office, 161 Main St.

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It is only five miles and it costs but five
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The Utah State Band and Orchestra will
furnish the music for the season. Condon
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World's Fair Day, June 10th. Two round
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25c.
Round Trip to
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This Year,
Open for the Season,
Monday, May 30th,
DECORATION DAY.
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Special
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Anthracite Coal during month of June.
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\$15 SUITS
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Merchants' Protective Association
SCIENTIFIC COLLECTORS OF BAD DEBTS.
118-119-124-125 Commercial block.

FRANCIS G. LUKE, General Manager,
"Some people don't like us."

GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS



Look over your underwear stock today. Then come and look over ours tomorrow. We have what is lacking in your supply. Whether it's cotton, linen or wool, Whether it's plain color or fancy.

Whether it's 25c a garment or any price between that and \$5.00 a garment. It's here. Come and see.

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