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SALT LAKE CITY, - SEPT. 5, 1904.

## TWO SAD BEREAVEMENTS.

The unexpected demise of Elder Henry Reiser, whose funeral took place on Sunday the services being conducted in the Assembly Hall, was followed by another shock to the public in the departure of Bishop Nelson A. Empey of the Thirteenth ward of the Ensign Stake of Zion. Particulars of both occurrences will be found on other pages of this issue of the "News."

Brother Henry Reiser was a well known and esteemed citizen of Salt Lake and a prominent Elder in the Church. He figured eminently among the German speaking Saints and was their friend and counselor for many years, acting in the Presidency of the German meetings of this city, devoting much time and means in their interest, and gaining their love and confidence by numerous acts of kindness. The great congregation that met in the Assembly Hall on Sunday testified to his worth, and his universal regret is felt at his demise, both by his own countrymen and by people of every nationality who knew him and noted his nobility of character and his irreproachable career.

The death of Bishop Nelson A. Empey came with a suddenness that was as startling as it was sad. Word circulated on Sunday morning that he was seriously ill, and at once a feeling of sympathy and sadness ran through the community. And when the news came that he had passed away, the sorrow experienced was poignant and universal. Nelson A. Empey was known in every circle of Salt Lake society and loved for his many superb and admirable qualities. In business he stood in the front rank for honesty and integrity. He was recognized as a stalwart and public-spirited man of affairs. He was one of the very best ward Bishops in the city. A friend to the poor, a sympathizer with the afflicted, a careful watcher over all matters under his direction, his ward was a model for efficiency in all its organizations. He had the affection of his people and the regard of the general public.

As an active member of the Old Folks' committee he endeavored himself to the aged and to his associates. As a kind and genial friend he was everywhere welcomed. In early times he was relied upon in emergencies as a minute man, of courage, promptness, fidelity and devotion who never flinched in times of danger. In his later years he was always on hand, ready to perform the duties of his calling. Of pure mind and simple faith, he served his God and his people to the last, and his name will ever be honored in Israel.

We bid both these worthy departed servants of the Lord farewell with grief at their loss. But we have the unshaken assurance that their lot is happier and brighter for the change that has come to them. And we trust that comfort and peace will flow to their loved ones who are bereaved, in the knowledge that their record is clean and white, that they are numbered with the just, and that their rest will be sweet and their reward be sure. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord!"

## THE SMELTER NUISANCE.

The new arsenic refinery at the Washoe smelter in Anaconda, Montana, will soon be ready for work. The arsenic roaster has been in operation for some time and has been treating large quantities of the fine dust taken from the huge smelting stack. The company built the stack solely for the purpose of saving the vegetation in the city and surrounding country from the poisons in the smelter smoke. After it was built the idea of saving the metals from the smoke was conceived, and the result was the building of the new arsenic plant. Sixty tons of fine dust are taken from the chimney every day. This is treated for the arsenic it contains, and considerable of it is saved for the copper in it.

The foregoing paragraph is taken from the American Inventor. It suggests a remedy for the evils complained of in Salt Lake county which are now under consideration. The farmers, gardeners and fruitgrowers are loudly protesting against the ravages of the metallic fumes emitted from the chimneys of the smelters, and it is hoped that some arrangements will be entered into for an amicable adjustment of the difficulty.

We need not enlarge upon the injuries sustained, nor the impossibility of their perpetuation without suits for damages entailing much expense and ill feeling, nor need we dwell on the importance of the industry that is responsible for the havoc. What is needed now is a practical method of meeting the trouble and removing it, as soon and with as little expense as possible. To this end both parties to the dispute should apply themselves with all sincerity and vigor.

Here is the argument presented by means of the paragraph quoted above. If the Anaconda people can find an effectual means of preventing the destruction of vegetation through smelter smoke, so may the managers of the

smelters in Salt Lake county. The metallic demon that blasts and blights vegetation and deposits poisons that kill cattle and horses and endanger human health and life, may be of a somewhat different tribe from the copper-tongued demon of Montana, but similar means to catch it and stifle its breath may be adopted here as there. And possibly, too, some compensation to the smelters for that work may be had, on a similar plan to that in use at Anaconda.

We direct attention to it with the hope that it will be considered and that it may lead to something which will mitigate and, eventually, remove entirely the cause of a great and growing evil, which the law will take hold of if it is not grappled with peaceably yet determinedly by the parties in interest. The agitation now started will not be dropped until something effectual has been accomplished, and the aggrieved and damaged people will not be simply worn out by waiting or discouraged by dilatory tactics. The smelter folks had better come forward in a fair spirit and meet the farmers at least halfway.

## THE PORTLAND EPISODE.

The treatment of the Utah delegation to the Mining congress at Portland has occasioned much unfavorable comment, and the general sentiment is against the course pursued, not only by the adventurer who insulted the Utah delegates, but by his supporters. The Lewiston, Idaho, Tribune gives particulars of the occurrence in a lengthy and forcible editorial, and concludes with the following, which we copy because it contains some attempted explanations of the presentation by the ladies' club at Portland, who seemed to be actuated by the same kind of spirit that prompts some soft-headed women to carry flowers to the vilest criminals. The Tribune says:

"The Utah people have shown very emphatically that they resent the proposed controversy and it is probable the Idaho people will express themselves as along about next November. Mrs. Hoyt, president of the Rose club, in explaining the club's action, said: 'I am sorry that the Utah people feel so badly about it, and I want to say immediately that in what we did there was no intention of upholding whatever Mr. Pence said about the people of Utah or Salt Lake. Indeed, the Mormon question was not thought of in that connection. I hope my meaning is clear. As a matter of fact, I did not approve of some of the remarks of Mr. Pence, but Mormonism was not thought of when we decided to present the flowers.' But there it is, dividing states and peoples, intruding into industrial gatherings, threatening the great exposition, to commemorate, as it were, the natal day of the Pacific northwest, and all for what? If anyone can point out a single tangible result that can come out of the business, except the dismemberment of the Idaho Democratic party, it is about time somebody was doing it."

## FILIPINO INDEPENDENCE.

The question of independence for the Filipinos is discussed again in the press, and the subject seems to command lively interest again. But there is less divergence of opinion between the representatives of the different parties, than one might suppose from the tone of the discussion. Judge Parker, in his speech of acceptance said:

"The accident of war brought the Philippines into our possession, and we are not at liberty to disregard the responsibility which thus came to us, but that responsibility will be best served by preparing the islands as rapidly as possible for self-government and giving to them the assurances that it will come as soon as they are reasonably prepared for it."

President Roosevelt put it this way: "We are governing the Philippines in the interest of the Filipino people themselves. We have already given them a large share in their government, and our purpose is to increase this share as rapidly as they give evidence of increasing fitness for the task. The great majority of the officials of the islands, whether elective or appointive, are already native Filipinos. We are now providing for a legislative assembly. This is the first step to be taken in the future; and it would be eminently unwise to declare what our next step will be until this first step has been taken and the results are manifest."

One favors giving the Filipinos an assurance that they will have self-government, as soon as they are "reasonably" prepared for it; another points out that the Filipinos have already obtained self-government in part, and that they will have more as rapidly as they "give evidence of increasing fitness." If that is not practically the same thing, language fails to convey ideas correctly.

There can be no doubt about it, the Philippines were joined to this country, providentially. If this is not true, the hand of Providence can never be seen in the events of history. For centuries the islands had been under a government that cared but little for their physical and spiritual well-being, as long as they furnished revenue for the crown and remunerative offices for crown proteges. The war brought deliverance from bondage, and united the people with this country. Our plain duty is to bless them with liberty and opportunity. They cannot be cast adrift, without an army and without a navy. They must be helped to take a place among the independent nations of the earth, if that is what is aimed at; or they must be assisted, until they can assume self-government as a state of the American Union, if that is thought best. In either case, the time is still far off for a radical change in the situation in the islands.

## THAT BALLOON RACE.

If much had been expected in the direction of the practical development of air navigation, as a result of the balloon contest at the St. Louis fair, the disappointment would have been great. But the fact is that very little of a real practical nature was looked for, beyond a demonstration that balloons can be guided, to some extent, under favorable circumstances.

A prize of \$5,000 was offered to the aeronaut that should come nearest to reaching the Washington monument. The ascension was made under almost ideal conditions. There were only two contestants. One was George C. Tomlinson, of Syracuse, N. Y., and the other, Carl Meyers, of Frankfort, N. Y. The balloons ascended gracefully, but they were both caught in an east wind and carried west. The numerous spec-

tators, we are told, cheered when they realized that the aeronauts were driven in the opposite direction to that intended. Mr. Meyers came down a few miles from St. Louis. Prof. Tomlinson came as far as Wyoming, Ill., before he descended. And thus ended the "race." Who can say that Santos Dumont was not lucky, or wise, when his balloon was cut to pieces, rendering him hors de combat?

It is evident that air navigation has not yet been developed far enough to make an interesting race possible. Nor will it, until some genius combines the balloon and the aeroplane into one contrivance, as the two principles are combined in the bird. The bird will be the prototype of the successful airship, as the fish is of the ship.

## A SPECIAL MISSION.

Leopold, the king of Belgium, has sent a special envoy to the United States, to represent him at the peace congress to be held at St. Louis on the 7th of this month. The envoy is Minister Francotte, and he is charged with the mission of interviewing President Roosevelt and asking him, in behalf of his king, to use his influence in the interest of the cessation of hostilities in eastern Asia. Mr. Francotte says that the Belgian monarch is very much interested in the subject of peace and arbitration, and he believes that President Roosevelt is in a position to exert a good influence both in Japan and Russia.

Essentially the king is actuated by no other than humane motives in sending this representative on this special mission. It is also possible that he is but giving expression to a general European sentiment, with a view of ascertaining just what would be the attitude of the belligerents on the question of arbitration. Some of the older countries are commencing to feel alarmed at the prospect of complete Japanese success. They think that the capture of Port Arthur and the defeat of Kuropatkin will make Japan the leading nation of the east, and they want the United States to join in and bring the war to a close while some remnant of Russian prestige remains. Possibly King Leopold is but acting for them.

In either case, the time does not seem to have come just yet for peace negotiations. As long as both countries feel convinced of the possibility of carrying this war to a victorious conclusion, neither will listen to conciliatory propositions.

The peace thought will never be fully realized, until the nations of the world agree to meet in a world parliament, where common interests can be disposed of according to generally accepted laws. The peace congresses will do much toward the enlightenment of mankind on the questions of common interest, but the aim must be the union of all nations under one world parliament. It should be just as practicable to bring the nations together on one common ground, as it has been to gather the little states and provinces of which modern republics and kingdoms consist.

The German Consul-General at Barcelona, Spain, reports that economic conditions are greatly improved in that country since the loss of the colonies. The cause assigned is the development of internal enterprise, due to the withdrawal of Spanish capital from the colonies and its profitable employment at home. The war was to Spain a blessing in disguise.

This is decidedly Russian. Father John Cronstadt, asked for advice, told the czar that if he wanted an heir, he would have to canonize a certain "saint." This was done and the heir came, and now the grateful father is said to have sent the priest "a magnificent diamond and sapphire cross." Father John is a modest man; otherwise he might think the reward for an heir to the Russian throne too trifling, and give the wrong advice next time he is consulted in behalf of the boy.

## THE DEATH OF MURAD.

Kansas City Times.  
The death of the deposed sultan, Murad V, in prison, is another reminder of the devious course of oriental politics. Just what series of intrigues put Abdul Aziz out of the way, thrust Murad for a time on the throne, and then ousted him to make way for his brother, the present sultan, has never been satisfactorily detailed in English. The ministers of the police and the old Turkish party were all involved. Murad apparently was a puppet in their hands, as his uncle, Abdul Aziz, had been before. One thing at least is certain. Neither the deposed sultan who died on Monday, nor his predecessor, could side the storm, while Abdul Hamid has at least developed sufficient force and resourcefulness to maintain himself in power under difficulties that would have overwhelmed a less able ruler.

## San Francisco Call.

It should be understood when discussing the domestic affairs of the house of Osman that the tie of brotherhood is very slight. The sons are of different mothers, and each mother, rapidly advancing from youth into age, as in the case of Mohammedan women, becomes an active intriguer for the succession of her son to the Sultanate. Considering the seclusion of the Grand Seraglio, it is astonishing that so many intrigues center there. The ladies are in active rivalry and most of the murders of sultans, or those who may become sultans, are planned in the harem. The risk is understood. When a royal lady is detected in this scheming a low string is adjusted to her neck, tightened to the seclusion of her breath, and when she is good and dead she is sewed up neatly in a sack and cast into the Bosphorus. She usually floats over to Scutari, on the Asiatic side, and the coroner of Scutari refrains from too close inquiry into the accident.

## THE TRADING STAMP.

Pueblo Chieftain.  
The trading stamp purports to be a bonus given to the customer either by way of cash discount or else out of pure generosity. The merchant is supposed to get the value of what the stamp costs him by increased business, and the customer is supposed to get the value of the gifts for which the stamps are redeemable without an actual increased cost to himself. But the practice works quite differently. The merchant pays something like \$5 a thousand for the stamps he gives away. The customer, under the impression that the stamp is worth more than it really is, spends much more directly or indirectly. A large part of the stamps are never presented for redemption, and the trading stamp company gets a big

profit in this way. When the stamps are redeemed they are redeemed for about \$1.50 per thousand.

## A LINGUIST.

Harper's Weekly.  
A prominent Senator, who claims to be rather more cultivated than some of his colleagues, gives himself up to his knowledge of Italian. During a recent visit to New York he patronized a street bootblack stand, and as he got into the seat directed the bootblack, in his best Italian, to make haste, as he was trying to catch the train. The bootblack started at the Senator for a moment in apparent perplexity, then answered briefly: "Me no speak English." A newboy standing on the corner had witnessed the incident with interest. "He ain't no Frenchman," he observed, confidentially as the Senator got down from the stand; "he's a bloomin' Dago. Talk Italian!"

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The September number of the Improvement Era has, as always, an interesting list of contents. Among the well known contributors are, Nephi Anderson, Alfred Lambourn, Edwin F. Parry, Dr. James K. Allen, Dr. J. M. Tanner, and others. On the "Editor's Table" is found an article on "Common Courtesy," by President Joseph F. Smith. A new feature of the Era is a series of brief articles on the St. Louis fair. In the present number Prof. Lambourn speaks about art at the exposition. His paper is to be followed by others, on various parts of the great show. An interesting feature of the Era is "Events of the Month." There are several pieces of good poetry. Templeton Building, Salt Lake City.

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Special Saltair Time Table

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September 5th, 1904.

Leave Salt Lake City.	Arrive Salt Lake City.
10:30 a. m.	2:15 p. m.
1:00 p. m.	3:30 p. m.
1:30 p. m.	3:50 p. m.
2:30 p. m.	4:45 p. m.
3:30 p. m.	5:45 p. m.
4:30 p. m.	6:45 p. m.
5:30 p. m.	7:45 p. m.
6:30 p. m.	8:45 p. m.
7:30 p. m.	9:45 p. m.
8:30 p. m.	10:45 p. m.
9:30 p. m.	11:45 p. m.
10:30 p. m.	12:45 p. m.

J. E. LANGFORD, Lessee.

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OF THE SEASON

## SALTAR!

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## THE TRADING STAMP.

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## WE'VE BEEN DOING LOTS OF WORK

to make the school season easier for the mothers and more pleasant for the boys and girls. Such a complete stock of School Suits and Dresses, Headwear, Shoes, Hosiery, Underwear, Furnishings of all kinds, Fabrics of every variety from which to make Clothing, in fact EVERYTHING to clothe the boy or girl "from head to foot" has never before been shown in Salt Lake City. And the prices will please you equally as well as the goods. You CAN always do best here.

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Rocky Mountain Division.  
Salt Lake City, Utah, Sept. 1, 1904.

To Whom It May Concern:  
Notice is hereby given that property addressed as per list below, remaining on hand unclaimed or otherwise in the office of The Pacific Express Co. at various points in the states of Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Nebraska, Oregon, Utah, Wyoming and Washington, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at the office of the company in Salt Lake City, Utah, on Thursday, Oct. 6, 1904, unless same is called for and charges and costs paid before said date. Sale to begin at 9 o'clock a. m. and continue from day to day till sold.

J. A. SANBORN, Agt. Salt Lake City, Utah. J. W. ROGERS, Superintendent.

Name of Consignee.	Description of Goods.	Name and Address of Consignee, if Known.
Lund, Utah—E. Cox.	1 Box	Paid   Review of Reviews of New York.
Milford, Utah—W. Bead.	1 Box	Paid   World Ry. Pub. Co., Chicago.
Odgen, Utah—P. Courville.	1 Box, 1 Bbl.	\$18.95   Owner.
E. Morganau.	1 Pkg.	.33
Salt Lake, Utah—R. O. Coulan.	1 Chest	20.15
H. J. Morgan.	1 Box	5.35
J. Peterline.	1 Trunk	6.75
S. V. Shep.	1 Box	2.00
Ida Walker.	2 Trunks	Paid

BUTTE, MONT.—Telephones: F. Orloff, L. Williams, Package.  
BAKER CITY, ORE.—E. Roberts, Telescope.  
BOISE, IDA.—D. Jones, Telescope; N. B. Macklin, Package; M. McIntyre, Package; J. Morris, Package; H. P. Woodbury, Package.  
COKEVILLE, WYO.—S. Achunda, Trunk.  
GLENN'S FERRY, IDA.—W. F. Brady, Box.  
HANNA, WYO.—Mary Cooper, Grip.  
HUNTINGTON, ORE.—A. Brown, Grip.  
MOUNTAIN HOME, IDA.—T. Miller, Sack; N. Martin, Bundle.  
PORTLAND, ORE.—C. Bowser, Bale; Lewis Stenger Co., Package; J. W. Walker, Package.  
POCAHELLO, IDA.—J. Yowell, Box; F. Scott, Trunk.  
PENDLETON, ORE.—H. Meyers, Sack; W. Sparks, Box.  
RAWLINS, WYO.—W. Kelly, Box.  
SHOSHONE, WASH.—T. Gibson, Grip; W. E. Marsh, Telescope.  
THE DALLIES, ORE.—J. H. Wood, Package.  
WEISER, IDA.—N. Hartgrove, 5 Boxes.  
AUBURN, NEB.—B. N. Burress, Box.  
BOULDER, COLO.—P. Pierce, Package.

CHEYENNE, WYO.—J. F. Barron, Package; E. Smith, Bicycle.  
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.—Park Hotel, 2 Gripes.  
COLUMBUS, NEB.—J. D. Stiles, Package.  
DENVER, COLO.—F. P. Cook, 1 Pkg.; 1 Bbl.; 1 P. Box, and 1 Sack; Robt. Layden, Trunk; McKannon Bro., 2 Crates; W. B. Cook, Bicycle; H. L. Ware, Package.  
FALLS CITY, NEB.—J. W. Jacobs, Trunk and Grip.  
FREMONT, NEB.—E. Lamotte, Trunk.  
GENOA, WEB.—R. Williams, Roulette Wheel.  
GRAND ISLAND, NEB.—Oriental Remedy Co., Two Boxes.  
GREAT FALLS, COLO.—F. Cook, Telescope; G. Kirley, Package; L. Koenig, Package.  
GOLDEN, COLO.—H. F. Fuller, Bbl.  
LEXINGTON, NEB.—M. Brown, Sewing Machine.  
LINCOLN, NEB.—Herdolmer & Co., 3 Boxes.  
OMAHA, NEB.—Mrs. J. E. Nelson, Baby Crib; Val Black Brewing Co., Case; O. G. Wolfe, Box.  
PUEBLO, COLO.—W. D. C. Myers, Package; I. McIntosh, Telescope.  
SNYDER, COLO.—H. H. Davis, Box.  
SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.—E. G. Carter, Box.  
SUPERIOR, NEB.—J. D. Wallace, Package.  
TALMAGE, NEB.—C. L. Mead, Chart on Rollers.

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MUSIC TEACHERS. All who desire to consult the list of the representative professors and music teachers of Salt Lake should read the "Musicians' Directory" in the Saturday "News."