

LIPPMAN STEPS DOWN AND OUT.

Levers His Connection With Salt Lake Tribune as Business Manager.

REASONS GIVEN FOR CHANGE.

Promised to Retract Certain Statements, but Owner and Editor Strongly Objected to It.

Joseph Lippman, manager of the Salt Lake Tribune, has stepped down and out. The why and wherefore of the change are not stated, but it is understood that his resignation is the result of an endeavor by the aforesaid manager to have the Tribune retract certain statements made concerning "Commissioner" Richards of the general and office prior to and at the time of the opening of the Uintah Indian reservation. It is known, that for some time past Manager Lippman and Eddie Cannon have been at swords' points as to the policy of the paper and the change would indicate that the doughty editor has the upper hand of the situation and is conducting the paper along lines that are pleasing to Thomas Kearns and his business associates. An announcement of the change was made yesterday morning as follows:

"With this issue of the Tribune, Joseph Lippman, who has been identified with the management for the past 15 months, retires as general manager, by mutual choice."

"The duties devolving upon him as the controlling officer of the Tribune management require more attention than he feels can be given from his office as a territorial district attorney for the district of Utah."

"In retiring he has the confidence and good-will of both the stockholders of the paper and its employees."

Mr. Lippman was averse to discussing the matter yesterday, but to a Herald reporter made the following statement:

"My resignation was voluntary and bona fide, I have sold all my stock and have nothing more to do with the paper. That is all I care to say on the subject."

CAUSE OF RESIGNATION.

As to the cause of the resignation the Herald says it is learned that friction with former Senator Frank J. Cannon, editor of the paper, and complications with the department of justice in Washington led up to it. The trouble at Washington grew out of the fact that while Mr. Lippman, United States district attorney, the part of which he was general manager, made violent attacks on Land Commissioner W. A. Richards. The following light on the situation comes to the Herald from Washington:

"An official of the department of justice is authority for the statement that District Attorney Joseph Lippman of Salt Lake was called on by the department to answer three charges when he was in Washington a short time ago. The charges were understood to have emanated from the land office."

First—that he had refused to prosecute certain cases of coal land frauds submitted to him.

"Second—that he was retaining the position of general manager of the Salt Lake Tribune while district attorney."

"Third—that the paper of which he was general manager had made vicious attacks on the commissioner of the general land office."

MR. LIPPMAN'S EXPLANATION.

"In reply to the first charge Mr. Lippman showed that he had submitted the evidence to the federal judge in that district, and had been told it was insufficient. He outlined the case to the attorney and was agreed that he would not have been justified in going ahead without more evidence."

"In answer to the second Mr. Lippman produced a letter from Attorney General W. H. Moody, written in 1904, stating there were no objections to his becoming manager of the Tribune.

"In the third case the district attorney did not escape so easily. He was asked if he had written the editorials, and he replied that he had not, but that he had not even seen them before they were published, but that he was responsible for everything that went into the Tribune, and that he would accept full responsibility for these editorials. There was some discussion on the point, and Mr. Lippman finally agreed to make an editorial explanation amounting to a retraction. The editorial agreed on was submitted to President Roosevelt, and he got his approval."

NEWSWOMEN OBJECTED.

The Herald also says that, although the parties to the affair will not admit it, refund on the part of former Senator Kearns, principal owner of the paper, to allow the publication of the editorial, is said to be the direct cause of the edit. Mr. Lippman had given his word that the editorial would be printed. He found himself in a position where he

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Bread Food

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy

to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR BILIOUSNESS,

FOR TORPID LIVER,

FOR CONSTIPATION,

FOR SLOW SKIN,

FOR THE COMPLEXION,

GENUINE MUSK-MARSHALIC VEGETABLE, *Patent* Powder.

FOR CURE SICK HEADACHE,

was unable to keep his promise, and consequently he resigned from the Tribune. Matters are said to have come to a head Saturday night, when the break came. It is said that as part of the final deal Mr. Lippman was able to turn his stock back at a handsome profit over the price he paid for it a little over a year ago.

Messrs. Lippman and Kearns have been closely identified in politics ever since 1904. In that year Mr. Lippman took the management of the Kearns campaign for the United States senate, and was elected in January, 1905. Ever since that time Mr. Lippman has been Senator Kearns' political manager. He received the appointment as United States district attorney on the expiration of the term of G. O. Whittemore. In June, 1904, he purchased an interest in the Salt Lake Tribune, controlled by Keith and Kearns, and became its manager, succeeding Perry S. Heath. These relations continued until they were severed yesterday.

A boon to travelers. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, Cures dysentery, diarrhea, scurvy, measles. Pleasant to take. Acts promptly.

CHURCH NOTICES.

The general semi-annual conference of the Relief society will be held in the Salt Lake Assembly Hall in this city on Thursday, Oct. 5, 1905, meetings commencing at 10 a. m., adjourn at 3 p. m., and again, and there will be another session of the conference on Monday, Oct. 9, at the same place at 3 p. m.

It is hoped there will be a representative from every stake organization and a large attendance of the members.

The First Presidency of the Church, Apostles, Patriarchs, Council of Seventy, Bishops and other brethren, and the stakes of the Y. L. M. I. A. and Primary organizations are cordially invited to attend the conference.

(Notice of officers' meeting will be given later.)

The general board of the Relief society will give a reception to presidents of stakes and missions or their representatives at the Bee Hive House on Thursday evening, Oct. 5, from 7 to 11 o'clock. General officers of the Y. L. M. I. A. and Primary associations are invited to attend the same.

BATHSHEERA V. SMITH, General President; ANNIE TAYLOR HYDE, IDA SMOOTH DUSENBERRY, Counselors.

The regular annual business meeting of the National Women's Relief Society will be held in the Salt Lake Assembly Hall, Monday, Oct. 2, 1905, at 3 p. m. It is hoped that all the members of the society that can make it convenient will attend this meeting.

The regular semi-annual meeting of the board of directors of the National Woman's Relief society will be held on Tuesday, Oct. 3, 1905, at 3 p. m. in the secretary's office, room 509, Templeton building.

BATHSHEERA V. SMITH, General President; EMMELINE B. WELLS, General Secretary.

The general conference of Religion classes will be held in Barratt Hall, 4:30 p. m., Saturday, Oct. 9. All stake officers and Religion class workers are expected to be present.

ANTHON H. LUND, RUDGER CLAWSON, JOSEPH M. TANNER, General Superintendence.

There will be a meeting of the general, stake and local officers of the Mutual Improvement associations, Salt Lake Monday, Oct. 9, 1905, in the Fourteenth ward assembly hall at 10 a. m. All interested in M. I. A. work are cordially invited.

MARTHA H. TINGEY, President; ANN M. CANNON, Secretary.

It is an interesting fact that the Southern States Missionary society has compiled a list of the names and addresses of over 200 Elders who have labored in that field. The third annual reunion is to be held on the 12th inst. and an invitation has been mailed to each of the Elders, and all indications promise a very large attendance. Every one who attends will be sure to meet many old friends and companions and feel again the holy joy of missionary life.

The south has been a peculiarly fruitful field for the Gospel message and the great number of Elders who have labored there and the many thousands of converts they have made are indeed a mighty host. It is proposed through these annual reunions to keep in touch with as many as possible of the southern Elders and Saints and keep them enthused with the same warm-hearted self-sacrificing spirit that has always characterized the southern mission. The united sympathy and moral support of such a large number of earnest workers can not but be beneficial to the good cause. Come brethren, attend the reunion and be renewed with your desire to help in the work along.

For some time past the general board of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement associations has been discussing the advisability of organizing a class for the study of the Manual, believing that the Manual is well suited for Salt Lake City and vicinity who were desirous to avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded. With this end in view a meeting has been called for Monday, Oct. 2, at 7:30 p. m., in room 21, B. Y. Memorial building, to which stake superintendents, their assistants, ward presidents, their counselors and class leaders are earnestly invited. At this meeting the matter will be discussed in a general way, and if justified by the demand, work will be done to organize the class. Bishops in the stake and adjacent to Salt Lake City are kindly asked to make this announcement in their ward meetings.

JOSEPH W. MCMURRIN, BRIANT S. HINCKLEY, Committees.

A meeting of the general, stake and local officers of the Primary associations will be held in the Salt Lake Assembly Hall, Saturday, Oct. 7, at 4 p. m. All interested are cordially invited.

LOUIE B. FETZ, President; MAY ANDERSON, Secy.

The regular meeting of the Relief society officers of Liberty stake has been postponed for one month on account of conference.

Monday, Oct. 2.—Conference of Elders, Priests, Teachers and Deacons of Granite Stake, in the lake tabernacle, 7:30 a. m. Priesthood meeting, Pioneer Stake in the stake house, 7:30 p. m. High Priests' quorum, Ensign Stake, room 21, B. Y. Memorial building, 7:30 p. m. High Priests' quorum, Liberty Stake, Second Ward meeting-house, 7:30 p. m.

Friday, Oct. 6.—Reunion of Northern States Missionary society, Pioneer Stake hall, commencing at 5 p. m.; reunion of Girls' Aid, Primary society, Fourteenth Ward hall, 8:15 p. m. Reunion of Hawaiian Missionary society, Twenty-second Ward meeting-house, Third North, between Third and Fourth Ward, 7:30 p. m. Norwich conference reunion, Twelfth Ward hall, 8 p. m. Newcastle conference reunion, Barratt hall, 8 p. m.

Saturday, Oct. 7.—Reunion of Stockholm Missionary Society, Fourteenth Ward hall, 8 p. m.; reunion of Colorado Missionary Society, Nottingham conference reunion, Room 21, B. Y. Memorial building, 8 p. m.; general stake and local officers of the Primary associations, in the Salt Lake Assembly hall, at 4 p. m. All interested are cordially invited; Manchester Conference reunion, Ninth Ward annex, Fourth South, and Fifth East, 8 p. m.

SHAPING OF OUR EARLY HISTORY.

Six Noble Volumes That Contain Diplomatic Correspondence of The Revolution.

INTERESTING STORY TOLD.

New Light Thrown on Various Episodes in the Formation of the United States Government.

Special Correspondence.

Washington, Sept. 29.—Facts partially stated can be understood only partially. The life of the Christ could not be comprehended without the four Gospels because each writer gives his synopsis; his partial side of the story; or the whole story, as seen from his standpoint. Only when reasons are given for the movements of the prominent actors on the world's stage, can the facts of history be understood.

The history which gives us only the movements of the armies during the Revolutionary war, is incomplete history. That only can be a perfect narrative which gives to us the reasons why Washington, Gates and the other leaders of the revolution did the things they did. This article tells us the movements of the French soldiers in 1778, to supersede Washington by Marshal Broglie, the movement of the American politicians in 1787 to induce Washington's withdrawal, and to have Franklin recalled from Paris; the atrocities of British troops, and of refugees in the United States put forward by our diplomats, as a claim against Great Britain and a set-off against British claims for indemnity to Americans, as well as the movement of the French soldiers prior to the Revolution; and what is still more important, how general was the understanding between the negotiators, that the treaty of 1783 was not a treaty by concession by Great Britain, but of partition under which the United States retained all the territorial rights previously possessed by them in North America, when part of the British empire.

WHAT COMMITTEE SAYS.

The report of the committee on printing, says: "The knowledge of revolutionary diplomatic correspondence is essential to a proper understanding of our revolutionary history, and of the treaties executed during, and at the close of the Revolution, which form, in a large measure, the basis of our international law." This correspondence shows the movement of the French soldiers in 1778, to supersede Washington by Marshal Broglie, the movement of the American politicians in 1787 to induce Washington's withdrawal, and to have Franklin recalled from Paris; the atrocities of British troops, and of refugees in the United States put forward by our diplomats, as a claim against Great Britain and a set-off against British claims for indemnity to Americans, as well as the movement of the French soldiers prior to the Revolution; and what is still more important, how general was the understanding between the negotiators, that the treaty of 1783 was not a treaty by concession by Great Britain, but of partition under which the United States retained all the territorial rights previously possessed by them in North America, when part of the British empire.

SHOWS THE INTRIGUES.

It also shows the intrigues against Washington, and sets forth the unique majority of Washington, which compelled those who intrigued against him, when they came into his presence and saw him in the solitude of his grandeur, if not to become, as was the case with Dr. Ruth, loyal adherents, at least sufficiently acquiescent in the supremacy which they forced to concede.

This further shows the intrigues of George III for falsehood and disimulation, and gives that letter of Franklin's, in which he says of Arnold: "He seems to mix as naturally with that polluted court (England) as pitch with water."

Careful perusal of these interesting, as well as valuable volumes makes it very clear that our diplomacy was in great measure financial economy. We required funds which would inspire confidence in our friends and Great Britain with dread. By the use of arguments drawn from finance and war, our diplomats sustained themselves in the discussions with neutral powers. Franklin, at Paris, was a sub-secretary of the treasury, negotiating loans, and not merely our diplomatic agent.

SILAS DEANE WROTE.

For example, under date of Nov. 27, 1776, Silas Deane wrote to the committee on secret correspondence: "Let me by every means urge on you the sending of quality tobacco, rice, flour and wheat. Twenty thousand bushels of tobacco are this instant wanted in France, besides the demands in other kingdoms." And, in another letter he says:

"A loan of six or eight millions will probably enable you to finish the war. This, I am confident, may be negotiated on the terms which I will propose. The present contest has engaged the attention of Europe in favor of the United States. The Russians on the north and Portugal on the south accepted; I make no consideration of mercenary little electorates in my calculation. You may smile, and recollect the tale of the bearskin in the fable, but, at the same time, you must be sensible that your wants are real, and if others can be induced to relieve them, it is indifferent to you whether they have the consideration in hand, or in prospect.

MUCH IN EARNEST.

It seems absurd today, but Mr. Deane was very much in earnest when he wrote: "I trace the war, river from its head to its head; to Lake Erie, Fort Detroit; thence west to the Mississippi; and return to the place of departure. These three lines of near a thousand miles each, include an immense territory, in a fine climate, well watered, and, by accounts, exceedingly fertile; it is not inhabited by any European nations of consequence, and the tribes of Indians are inconsiderable, and will decrease faster than the lands can possibly be called for cultivation."

VAST EMPIRE DISCOVERED.

The vast empire is thus well described, and then he proceeds to give it away; to give away Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, three magnificent states! "To this I ask your attention as a resource amply adequate, under proper regulations, for defraying the expenses of the war." Then he tells how a company should be formed, that congress retain one-fifth interest in the scheme. He says:

"These are the outlines of a proposed grant, which, you see, contains more than 25,000,000 acres of land, the one-fifth of which, if a settlement is carried on vigorously, will soon be of prodigious value. At this time a company might be formed in France, Germany, etc., who would form a stock of £100,000 to defray the expense of this settlement. You want money, and by holding up thus early to view, a certain fund on which to base it, even the most ignorant of the world, that of land security, you may obtain the loan, and engage the monied interests of Europe in your favor. I have spoken with many persons of good sense on this subject, which makes me the more sanguine."

OFFERED TO SELL.

Just think of it! He proposed to sell three sovereign states for \$500,000. In Chicago, or in any one of a score of cities now flourishing in that domain, there are hundreds of men who can buy these lands for a small amount of money any day, and there are several now who would cheerfully give that amount to their country if it were needed. But, honest old Silas Deane could not foresee, nor even imagine, what tremendous probabilities there were in that 25,000,000 acres.

STOLEN PAPERS.

Arthur Lee, while at Berlin, June 26, 1776, wrote that his bureau had been broken up and some papers stolen. He fixes the crime upon the English ambassador.

The scoundrel did not dare to look an American citizen in the face. Two years later, Paul Jones wrote to Lafayette: "I must tell you that Mr. Elliott, the English ambassador, has been here for some time, and that he is a scoundrel, and that I have been ill-treated by him." Elliott made an apology; he shut himself up for more than a month, and then left town.

These very interesting excerpts from the diplomatic history of the Revolution but slightly set forth the value of the publication, and the volumes can only

TEA.

It is absurd to tell you over and over again to go to your grocer for money; it is your money.

Your grocer returns your money if you don't like

Something.

be secured by congressional enactment for additional printing. They should be accessible to readers and students everywhere.

Saved His Life.

J. W. Davenport, Winslow, Ky., writes, June 11, 1902: "I want to tell you that Ballard's Snow Liniment saved my life. One day when I was sick, I was in bed, and the doctor said that I must have a bloodletting, and