

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
Herbert G. Whitney, Business ManagerSUBSCRIPTION PRICES.
In Advance.
Six Months, \$3.00
Three Months, \$1.50
One Month, .50
One Week, .25
Semi-weekly, .20
Daily, .15EASTERN OFFICE.
104-106 Times Building, New York City.
In charge of B. F. Cummings, Manager Foreign
Advertizing, from our Home Office.Correspondence and other reading matter
for publication should be addressed to the
EDITOR.
Address all business communications:
THE DESERET NEWS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, - OCT 15, 1901.

THE CAMPAIGN IS ON.

The Republican convention has completed its labors, and formulated a ticket to be presented for the consideration of the voters of this city. The public will, no doubt, compare it with the ticket of the opposite party, and while many will move strictly on party lines, we believe a great many of our citizens will make selections, according to their opinions of the ability and fitness of the respective candidates, for the positions to be filled at the municipal election in November.

The "News" takes pleasure in noticing that both parties have come out squarely in favor of the enforcement of laws and ordinances for the preservation of public morals. This action is, without question, due in some measure to the influence of the Deseret News, in voicing the sentiments of the best people of all shades of political and religious opinion in this city. The platform adopted on Monday evening does not appear so specific on the point of the suppression of the Sunday liquor traffic, as that adopted on October 9th. The latter demands the "Sunday closing of saloons." The former approves the action of the present administration in suppressing gambling houses and in closing saloons on Sunday, which is rather ludicrous from the fact that gambling houses are not "suppressed," and the saloons have been closed for one Sunday only. However, both platforms pledge the nominees to "the enforcement of the laws and ordinances for the preservation of public morals."

There are some good men on the ticket formulated on Monday evening. It will be for the public to determine which is the stronger array of names presented. In our opinion there will be a pretty close run for victory, and a great deal of scratching on both tickets. What we should all aim for is a sound city government, with a sure conviction that the ordinances of the city will be wisely yet thoroughly enforced, and that such improvements as are necessary will be made, and the finances of the municipality be wisely handled, while the burdens upon the taxpayers shall not be increased but lightened as far as possible, considering the conditions and requirements of public affairs.

We hope that the contest, which will, no doubt, be vigorous, will not be smothered by personal attacks and defamation of private character. Such methods are inexcusable from any source. We do not believe they will be encouraged by the heads of the tickets, and certainly will not be approved by the decent and respectable supporters of either party. Let us have a clean campaign, with the desire that the most capable and suitable men shall be placed or continued in charge of our public affairs, so that we may be proud of our civic representatives and that Salt Lake City may grow in wealth, in prosperity and in the estimation of good people in every part of our common country.

A WORTHY EPISCOPAL BISHOP.

The San Francisco Examiner has an extended article giving the views of Rt. Rev. Abiel Leonard, Bishop of Utah and Nevada in the Episcopal Church, on the much agitated subject of "Mormonism." The Bishop does not seem to share the feeling of alarm which some religious agitators are endeavoring to spread throughout this nation. He does not regard "the Mormon situation" as presenting any "menace" to the country. He thinks that "Mormonism is simply taking its place as one of many religious denominations." He speaks highly of the progress of education in Utah and says the "Mormons are trying to maintain their church schools as a great many other religious bodies are doing, and at the same time they are greatly interested in the developing of public school education."

In connection with this subject the Bishop explodes another common anti-Mormon error. It is diligently published that the "Mormons" are in control of the public schools, and therefore that "Mormon" doctrines are there instilled into the minds of the pupils. Bishop Leonard truthfully asserts:

"From the public schools all religious teaching of all kinds has been eliminated."

On the one question which persons who are peculiarly interested are agitating, that is "polygamy," the Bishop says he is "not at all disturbed." There are individuals who are making a living out of the public ignorance of the facts in relation to this matter, and the deep-rooted prejudice that prevails against what they are led to believe prevails in Utah, and they are just now particularly active and mendacious. Bishop Leonard says:

"The Mormons number only about 200,000 people in the United States. I should be very sorry to think that the presence of any considerable number of them in any State is a menace to institutions of any kind. I presume that people who are so disturbed have an idea that this means the increase of polygamy. I am absolutely sure that people in these adjacent States will be simply able to take care of all violations of law on this subject. As a matter of fact, polygamy has received its death blow, even in Utah. . . . The Mor-

mon Church itself has solemnly declared that it is not now encouraging or teaching polygamy; and if there are some few sporadic cases here and there I am satisfied that in due time these will pass away."

Another untruth which finds its way into sermons and essays and newspaper articles, is that all the offices in this State are filled with "Mormons," and that therefore the laws which affect the Church cannot be enforced. Bishop Leonard disposes of that falsehood in the following language:

"Gentiles are of the opinion that the Mormons dictate to their people politically more than any other religious body. So far as I am personally concerned, I am not greatly disturbed by that. It seems to me to be perfectly natural that they should control political places because they are so largely in the majority. We have a good share of the offices; the two Senators and one Congressman are non-Mormons; the Judges of the Supreme Court are all non-Mormon; and several members of the district courts are non-Mormons, one-half of the professors of the University of Utah are non-Mormon, and there is not a bit of religious influence brought to bear in that institution; and in other State institutions a fair number of Gentiles are represented. So that I feel that we are very well treated."

It is refreshing to hear such expressions from the lips of one whose position, belief and influence are necessarily on the non-"Mormon" side of the questions. They remind us of the stalwart and frank utterances of his predecessor, Bishop Tuttle, now of St. Louis, who though opposed to our doctrines, has always had the manhood to disabuse the public mind of the gross mistakes entertained concerning Utah and its people.

This is in marked contrast to the course of dissenting preachers of different sects who have lived for a while in this State, that it shines out brilliantly and pleasantly, and creates a respect for those who are ready to speak the truth, which will ever abide in the hearts of the just. We commend the statements of the resident Episcopal bishop, who has been attending the ecclesiastical convention at San Francisco, to the candid people of the United States and especially to the press of this country. That is now being appealed to by mistaken but worthy persons, urged on by malignant pretenses, to make a new crusade against the Latter-day Saints, which would result simply in lining the pockets of the manipulators but would accomplish nothing for the benefit of humanity.

DEATH PREDICTED.

A dispatch from Louisville, Ky., of recent date, tells a curious story to the effect that the death of one Dr. Lemberger was predicted by a mysterious woman, whose name is not given. The oracular dictum is given as follows:

"Within nine days that fine mare will die, that coat that you value will die, your last hunting dog will disappear and then you will die."

And this, the dispatch says, came literally to pass. Dr. Lemberger fell over dead from heart failure on the evening of the ninth day. The horse died and the dog disappeared, and the remaining pup died. When the evening of the ninth day came the doctor appeared at his club as usual and played "auction pitch." He was deeply interested in his game, when he fell forward on the table, dead.

The story goes on to say that detectives, police officers and reporters are endeavoring to find the mysterious woman. Physicians think she caused his death "by her psychic effect upon him." But admitting such a thing to be possible, how could she cause the death of the animals by "psychic effect?" And their death was predicted at the same time.

Provided the story is true—and equally strange incidents are well authenticated—a more reasonable explanation would be, that Providence actually permitted the lifting of the veil that covers the future, long enough to enable a friend of the deceased to see his approaching end in prophetic vision, and to announce it as a solemn warning to him to set his house in order—a warning that seems to have been much needed in his case, judging by the way he spent his time. That the animals of which he undoubtedly was very fond were taken off one by one, also according to the warning, ought to have convinced him of the truth of the prediction, and caused him to prepare for his entrance into the great beyond.

We do not know whether the story is true in all its details, but it is certain that many people have premonitions of death. Often they are not heeded, but when they do come, they are certainly given for a wise and good purpose.

GEN. BULLER CRITICIZED.

It seems to be the fate of men entrusted with armies or navies in times of great crises, to have to run the gauntlet among their fellow-citizens afterwards for what they have said and done while in the discharge of their duties. Now General Buller has raised a storm of indignation against himself in England, by admitting that, after his reverses at Colenso, he thought of resigning Gen. White to surrender Ladysmith, and had prepared a message to him to that effect.

London papers are but voicing public sentiment in advising him to resign his position in the army. They say the surrender of Ladysmith would have been a humiliation "compared with which all other reverses of the war would have been trivial."

And yet the progress of the war proved pretty conclusively that it was the direct march of a sufficient British force toward Pretoria, that finally brought relief to Ladysmith. General Buller may not be much of a speaker; he may not understand how to give his ideas a form palatable to the public, but the events that followed the appearance of Lord Roberts upon the scene, suggest that if the British had not at the outset scattered their forces, in attempts at holding unimportant positions, they would sooner have become the masters of the field.

At any rate, it is idle now to condemn the generals who were sent to South Africa under the impression that they, with a few thousand soldiers, could triumphantly march to Pretoria. The impression was wrong. The public had been deceived, and many of the first disasters were due to this mistake. The strength of the enemy was underestimated, and Great Britain paid lib-

erally in time, money, and blood, to find out the truth on this point.

And yet, after this expensive lesson, the situation is peculiar. Even today the Boer commandoes are, according to a correspondent of the London Times, perfectly able to destroy the trains on which Lord Kitchener relies for supplies for his army.

That they do not do so, seems to depend on a tacit understanding between the Boers and the British, so extraordinary that it is difficult to credit though in the London Times. The correspondent says:

"The Boers know perfectly well that a permanent damage to the railway communication would mean starvation for their wives and families. They also know that the inmates of the concentration camps would be allowed to starve first, the army afterwards. There have been many cases during the last months of the war, when train-wrecking commandoes, while deliberately destroying the line in order to secure supplies of arms and ammunition for themselves, have allowed the supply trains for the concentration camps to pass unharmed. In fact, certain sections of the line have been kept open by an arrangement of course without official sanction—with the train-wrecking commandoes. It has been an understood condition between drivers and guards and the train-wreckers that as long as certain supplies, such as coffee, sugar, and flour, were dropped at a certain convenient spot on the line, that particular section of the line should not be tampered with. And these burghers have never once broken faith when the conditions have been complied with."

If this is true now, after the war has been declared ended, it is evident that at the beginning of the contest the British faced a force of which they had almost no comprehension. If blunders and errors were the result, no wonder. But the campaign has been carried on with success. Old man Kruger, who knew whereof he was speaking, said the war would be waged at a cost "to stagger humanity," and no one should be surprised if that comes true. The better way would be to look for an honorable exit from the sanguinary stage, before the price yet to be paid becomes still more staggering, from the standpoint of humane civilization.

ETHER IS MATTER.

At a recent meeting of the British Association, Lord Kelvin, it is stated, expressed the very remarkable opinion that ether, though matter, is not subject to the law of gravitation. His lordship's reasoning on this is as follows:

"If ether extends through all space, then it is certain that ether could not be subject to the law of mutual gravitation between its parts, because if it were subject to mutual attraction between its parts, its equilibrium would be unstable; and if that occurred in the slightest degree the force of gravity would be so great that there would be an enormous containing pressure. While admitting, either not to have any atomic structure, it is postulated as a matter which performs certain functions, and which might have properties which we call matter and ether functions. If it had rigidity enough for the vibration of light we have no right to say that it is absolutely incompressible, if ether is not infinitely incompressible, that explains the phenomena of light, electricity and magnetism. On the other hand, ether extending through space is incompressible, and we must therefore admit that there is something which we call matter and ether functions. The pockets of his capacious universe is a very small affair after all—occupying a small portion of space—of which latter astronomers know very little. If it extends to 3000 million millions of kilometers. In our universe the amount of matter could not be more than a thousand million times the size of the sun. It has been calculated by Newton that there are 100 million stars visible, but I calculate that there are 1,000 millions, equal in mass to 1,000 millions of our sun. It seems probable that there was a time when the whole matter of the universe was atoms—not a fiery cloud or a luminous mist. The time came when the atoms became denser, until that density of gas was reached, and that was followed by the density of a liquid, and next followed that of meteoric stones and fragments."

How many people there are in politics who have eyes but see not.

All the evidence goes to show that the Brooklyn's loop was a slip loop.

One closing does not make dry Sundays any more than one swallow makes a summer.

When Pat Crowe returns to Omaha he will be Nebraska's most notorious if not most noted citizen.

The millennium hasn't come, but in New York the Tiger and the Shepard have lain down together.

Tammany is sure that when the votes are all counted its mayoralty candidate will not be the Low man.

Admiral Dewey carries his lunch to the Schley investigation. This is to supplement the food for reflection that he gets in the shape of facts.

The government has rested in the Schley investigation. When the applicant has presented his side the public will take a much needed rest.

And now another English torpedo boat destroyer has "bucked" as the Cobra did. It might strengthen these frail fast craft if they would buckle on their armor.

More Java coffee is sold in the United States than is raised in all the Dutch East Indies. Which fact simply shows how enterprising our grocers are.

The municipal tickets are in the field, and the voters, like the little boy at the circus who asked which was the elephant and which the Kangaroo, pay their money and take their choice.

M. Santos-Dumont has experienced more trouble with his balloon, this time the steering apparatus giving him trouble. As an experiment he might put himself in the hands of a steering committee.

A new novel is called "King Midas." It may have the touch of gold (its publishers must certainly hope so) or its distinguishing feature may be the burden of the old saying, slogged through the corn fields by the evening breeze, "King Midas has ass's ears."

President Roosevelt has publicly pledged himself to carry out the late President McKinley's policies, but he is not carrying out all of his ideas. Under President McKinley the presidential stationery always bore over the date line the official designation, "Ex-

ecutive Mansion," President Roosevelt has changed it to "The White House."

Sir Thomas Lipton is truly "a jolly good fellow." Addressing the sailors of the Lipton fleet at a dinner given them by him, he said, among other things: "You have heard that this is a great country for trusts, and they cornered the wind; that is the reason why we could not get it. The Shamrock is as good as any boat afloat. Designer Watson deserves all credit for the thought and the skill he has laid down in its construction. Two years, eight and day, he worked at his task without let up. But the best of boats needs a little luck, and while there was plenty of luck about that day, we did not seem to get any of it."

President Roosevelt is a strong advocate of civil service reform and he is as determined to make the best selections for appointment to office as he ever was. His appointment of ex-Governor Jones to a United States judgeship was a signal case of making fitness the first requisite for office. On this subject he defined his position to Senator Mason the other day, saying: "I wish to say, senator, that I want to stand well with the organization and all that, but I wish it distinctly understood that I will appoint no man to office, even if recommended by the organization, unless he is wholly qualified for the position he seeks and is a man of integrity."

Professor Virchow celebrated his eightieth birthday last Sunday and it was the occasion of many congratulations from his friends in the learned world. In connection with the celebration it was mentioned that the professor, with his advancing years, required more sleep, now taking four or five hours each night. This recalls what Max Muller, in his "Auld Lang Syne," says about Alexander von Humboldt: When the great savant was well advanced in years, he, too, complained that he needed more sleep and that now he took four hours while all during his life he had found two hours amply sufficient. These are rare cases and it is doubtful if such men as Humboldt and Virchow could ever appreciate Sancho Panza's famous remark, "God bless the man who invented sleep."

DEATH OF THE AMER.

St. Paul Globe.

That England regards a Russian movement to the south as more than a possibility is clearly shown by the notes of warning in the London press. The late Amer, fearing Russian aggression, saw his best interests in an apparent neutrality, but a neutrality which relied upon English arms in case of necessity. He saw that the interest of England lay not to the north. British India had reached the limit of its expansion. It was infinitely better for England to sustain the power of the Amer that he might act as a bumper between India and the Russian advance from the north. But he is dead and the Anglo-Russian crisis in the East is at hand.

Boston Herald.

The late lamented Amer Abdur Rahman Khan of Afghanistan has been reported dead a great many times, but there seems to be no doubt that his obituary is not premature this time. He was a very good sort of a man for an oriental potentate, and he generally managed to keep himself in great fighting trim. The pockets of his capacious coats and trousers were always filled with loaded revolvers, and several guns surrounded his bed when he took a nap. In the midst of the tribal discords that always confronted him he managed to conduct the affairs of his realm with a rigid regard for the proprieties, and one of the laws he enforced was that pertaining to dirty laces and imprisonment any of his masculine subjects caught in the act of kissing anybody. He leaves five widows to mourn his taking off.

New York Evening Sun.

Not only was Amer Abdur Rahman Khan, of Afghanistan, a good fighter, a foreseeing statesman and a witty diplomatist, but he was one of the few real literary men among sovereigns. His "Autobiography" showed him to be the possessor of unusual gifts. And the fact that his kingdom was in the unpleasant position of being a buffer state between England and Russia, with that that involved, did not prevent him from enjoying the serenity of mind that is necessary for the social philosopher. One of the most interesting things written by the Amer was the letter of instruction to his son, recently published, in which the younger was told how to behave when he visited England and other barbarous states. This document proved that the Asiatic potentate united many of the accomplishments of Lord Chesterfield to some of the virtues of our own Benjamin Franklin.

Chicago News.

It is with the knowledge of the fact that Russia's road to India and the sea lies through Afghanistan that both the interested powers have watched so carefully over the Amer's health. It is true that the terms of the Franco-Russian alliance, as well as the czar's known antipathy to war, indicate that no aggressive movement in Afghanistan is at all likely. Yet a good excuse for interfering in that country at a time when Great Britain is preoccupied in South Africa introduces into the situation an element which must be considered.

San Francisco Chronicle.

The eldest son of the late Amer is Habibulla Khan. He had been designated to the succession, but it does not seem to be known whether he will be able to maintain his rights, or what sort of a man he is. He has had a share in the government for a long time. Russia is said to favor a representative of another branch of the family. If this be true, precedents show that it would not be difficult, by intriguing with the chiefs, to excite a civil war. In that case it would be almost essential for Great Britain to interfere, as she has done before, and yet, with the Indian army depleted for service in the Transvaal, and all her energies directed to the prosecution of that unhappy war, the question is how she could effectually act in Central Asia. It is the possibility of such a contingency which is now disturbing the slumbers of British statesmen.

New York Sun.

The quiet succession of the new Amer of Afghanistan is another example of the way the long expected doesn't happen. It is the rule, not the exception, for the death of a ruler of that country to be followed by a civil war. But apparently the contrary is to be the case in this instance. So to the English will be able to give all their attention to the South African mess, which they thought would be a trifle, till the Afghan succession, which was looked forward to with apprehension, turns out to be of no account.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"Pressed Flowers from the Holy Land" is the title of a little herbaceous work, everybody will like to add to his collection of curiosities. The flowers

LADIES OF GOOD TASTE

Were not slow in finding out that Z. C. M. I. Cloak Department is equipped this season with the very choicest stock of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Goods ever shown in the West. This is seen by the way the Cloak Department has been crowded ever since our announcement last week. Our trade has been magnificent, and the rush still continues. We are prepared for it, too, for our purchases this season have been much larger than ever before, and new shipments of goods are arriving daily. Do you want the very choicest styles and best materials in

FUR NOVELTIES?

You will get them at Z. C. M. I. Cloak Department, as at no other place in the city.

Are you in need of

LADIES' OUTER GARMENTS

In the most superb lines of materials and fashions? Z. C. M. I. Cloak Department is the only place that can suit you thoroughly. Whether it be in

CAPE, COATS, AUTOS, NEWMARKETS, RAGLANS, SILK WAISTS, FRENCH FLANNEL WAISTS, SILK SKIRTS, WALKING SKIRTS,

Or anything else in attractive Ready-to-wear goods, we will more than please you—we will delight and satisfy you. One visit will convince you that we have the best selected and most extensive assortment of any Cloak Department in the city.

Z. C. M. I., T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

were gathered and pressed in Palestine, by Rev. Harvey B. Greene, and of their genuineness, no one who has traveled in that country can be in doubt. Each flower is accompanied by its English and Latin name, and an appropriate text. The little collection is exquisitely beautiful. It is a vast improvement upon the flower collections that are sold by relic vendors in Jerusalem, Bethlehem and other places in Palestine.—H. B. Greene, Lowell, Mass.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

GEO. D. PYPER, Manager

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

Wednesday, Oct. 16th,

The Famous American and European Musical Comedy

THE BELLE OF NEW YORK,

WITH

Mr. Edward J. Connelly

AND

50 — OTHERS — 50

50 — OTHERS — 50

Seats now on sale. Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50.

Prof. A. Lamoureux, B.S., L.L.B.

Recently of Paris, France, has opened his school of the

French Language and Literature in the Templeton building, room 517, and is ready for the reception of pupils. Apply for terms from 11 to 12 a. m. and 4 to 5 p. m.

FILLING PRESCRIPTIONS

Receives the greatest of care here.

First, we buy the very purest and best drugs that are made.

We employ the most competent pharmacists to fill them.

And we fill them just as your physician orders. Substitution is unknown here.

If your physician writes a prescription for you just ask him if Schramm can fill it.

F. C. SCHRAMM,

PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST.

Where the cars stop, McCormick Building.

Still at 64 West 2nd South.

ELLIS, THE PHOTOGRAPHER.

BEST WORK. LOWEST PRICES. ENLARGEMENTS AND FRAMES.

ALL UP-TO-DATE.

Portrait Frames

Special sale this week. Bring your portrait down and have it framed right.

Bring your order in now for a Christmas present.

My work took first prize at Utah State Fair 1901.

See show window.

SUCCESSOR TO

I. BEUTLICH, Agent Portrait Co.

271 S. West Temple.

Brokers House of

JOHN C. CUTLER, JR.,

Investment

STOCKS & BONDS

Bought and Sold.

Bank and Commercial Stocks Securities

55 Main St. Tel. 127

When You See a Man



wearing a PERFECT-FITTING SUIT OF THE VERY NEWEST CUT you at once form the conclusion that he had it made to order, at a Merchant Tailor's. That's the case with many of them. But the man who wears a SIEGEL HIGH ART SUIT HAS THAT SAME DRESSY APPEARANCE. And it only costs about HALF WHAT THE TAILOR CHARGES FOR THE SAME ARTICLE. Then, another advantage over the made-to-order man. When you come here and put on a suit it is easy to tell whether it fits right and looks right without waiting for it to be made up.

As to fit and style—No tailor can give you more than these HIGH-CLASS GOODS OF OURS POSSESS.

For an opinion of your own, come and see these.

SUITS from \$15.00 to \$30.00.

AND OVERCOATS from \$12.50 to \$25.00.

There's not a new style out, in either Suit or Overcoat that cannot be found in this store.

THE SIEGEL CLOTHING CO. 61, 63 65, MAIN ST.

J. Auerbach & Bro

There is no halt to our onward strides! More extraordinary buying opportunities. Nothing can stop the tide.

HOUSEHOLD ESSENTIALS

A collection of most brilliant bargains, proving our bargain supremacy.

PILLOW CASES—Hemstitched—50 dozen, good grade of muslin, well made; sizes 45x36, regular price 15c, at...

TOWELS—50 dozen extra size cotton towels, measure 22x50 inches, full fringed; value 15c, a brilliant bargain at...

TURKISH BATH TOWELS—50 dozen large size, heavy double yarn unbleached Turkish towels, measure 22x40 inches; value 22c, this week each...

TABLE DAMASK—10 pieces, 58 inches wide, each half bleached all choice patterns, value 15c; this week per yard...

BLANKETS—Gray and tan, fancy striped borders, soft and heavy; value 75c—this week, a pair...

HEMSTITCHED BED SHEETS—The best quality, full bleached and ironed, 2 1/2 yards long and 2 1/4 yards wide, \$1.25 value, this week...

WHITE PRINGED QUILTS—Full bed size, measure 56x34 inches, choice patterns; value \$1.65, this week, each...

J. Auerbach & Bro