

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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DESERET NEWS 'PHONES.

Persons desiring to communicate by
telephone with any department of the
Deseret News, will save themselves and
this establishment a great deal of annoyance
if they will take time to notice these numbers:For the Chief Editor's office No. 74,
3 rings.For Deseret News Book Store, 74, 2
rings.For City Editor and Reporters, 359, 2
rings.

For Business Manager, 389, 3 rings.

For Business Office, 389, 2 rings.

A PRESENT DUTY.

This evening the primary meetings,
Republican and Democratic, will be
held in this city, for the nomination of
delegates to the Conventions of the
respective parties, at which nominations
will be made of candidates for the
offices to be filled at the municipal election
in November. At these primaries
the preliminary steps are supposed to
be taken towards the chief object in
view; that is, the selection of fit and
able men to occupy the important civic
places which will be vacant at the close
of this year.Experience has shown, however, that
the real initiatory movements are frequently
made in private offices, where
cliques are formed and tickets framed
and bargains entered into by political
workers and wire-pullers, and the masses
of the citizens are left in the dark
concerning those schemes. The
consequence is, that when they attend
the public primaries, they find measures
"cut and dried" and tickets formulated
and combinations formed, and they are
"out in the cold" or comparatively
helpless in the hands of the
manipulators. Thus the "primaries"
become mere formalities to perfect the
plots of the prime-movers.This has caused a great many citizens,
male and female, to stay at home,
and make no attempt to utter a voice
in the moulding of political affairs. We
hope this will not be the case this evening.
All our citizens are interested in
the choice of proper men to serve the
city, and the primaries are the means
provided for the manifestation of that
interest. If the best people will take
advantage of the means thus provided,
and attend in sufficient numbers, they
can assert their rights and take such
measures as will secure the appointment
of delegates who will work for the
public welfare instead of private
purposes, and for the election of respectable
and qualified persons for public
office instead of the candidates of ward
heelers and peanut politicians.The municipal election of 1903 ought
to culminate in the choice of men of
high grade and business ability to
manage our city affairs. Strong
partisans will desire the election of members
of their own party exclusively, and
in this perhaps they may be justified,
reasoning from their own premises. But
we are concerned only in the proper
conduct and advancement of the city's
interests, and therefore wish simply
that good and wise and capable men
shall be chosen, who will not scheme for
personal ends or to provide places for
pets and dependants, but who will labor
for the general interests of the city,
and study its needs and opportunities.There is no necessity for the tricks
and traps of low-down partisanship,
nor the abuse and misrepresentation of
opponents that have been resorted to
of late. They are beneath contempt.
They but exhibit the unwisdom of those
who practise them for any office in the
gift of the people. Why cannot the
contest go on in a fair and decent
manner, excluding all improper and
undignified distinction as to religion or
non-religion, personal and private matters,
and everything irrelevant to the one
purpose—the elevation of competent
and honorable men to public station?This is what is needed, and the better
class of citizens should determine
that they will not support candidates
or measures seeking to promote strife
and foster ill-feeling, or to play into
the hands of the breeders of hate and
plots for evil. Let us have a fair,
free and peaceful election, and put
none but honest and reliable men in
office, without regard to their creed or
unbelief or social rank, so long as they
are taxpaying, capable citizens who can
be trusted and respected. All hands
to the primaries!

JONATHAN EDWARDS.

Last week the 200th anniversary of
the birth of Jonathan Edwards was
observed in some churches. He certainly
was one of the most influential theologians
this country ever brought forth.His views were peculiar, if viewed in
the light of modern thought. Human
depravity and eternal hell fire furnished
many subjects for his discourses. And
such topics sound strange in this age
of colorless, insipid theology, but who
ever succeeded in influencing the world
for good, except by standing on a plane
different from the multitude? All great
reformers were "peculiar;" generally so
much so that the world felt uneasy, until
it had raised monuments on their
tombs, and was annoyed no more by
their presence. Jonathan Edwards, too,
was little appreciated by his contemporaries.
It has been given to later
generations, to understand his worth in
shaping the religious thought of this
country.Jonathan Edwards is also referred to
today, as a remarkable illustration of
the influence of heredity, and the value
of a righteous man to his country.
What he bequeathed to this country in
the form of useful descendants is truly
remarkable. It is pointed out that the
Dwight family of Yale descend from
his daughter Mary. Timothy Dwight
was president of Yale from 1794 to 1817;
Theodore Dwight Woolsey held that
office 1846-71, and Timothy Dwight 1858-
97.Other educational institutions which
have taken their presidents from the
Edwards family are Princeton, Hamilton,
Union, Amherst, Johns Hopkins,
the Litchfield (Connecticut) law school,
Andover theological seminary, the University
of Tennessee, and the University
of California; and one could count
a hundred and more college professors
who trace their ancestry to Jonathan
Edwards.The clergymen who are descended
from Jonathan Edwards have made
prominent many churches in Portland,
Boston, New Haven, and other New
England cities, and in the middle and
western states. They have been missionaries
to Asia Minor, Africa, India,
China, and Hawaii.From this family have, further, come
twenty-five officers in the army and
navy, and other members have served
in our wars as chaplains and surgeons.
Other descendants have established
periodicals, edited magazines, and written
books of merit. They have been
superintendents of hospitals and insane
asylums; and sixty of the family have
been eminent physicians in our large
cities. More than a hundred lawyers,
thirty judges, and prominent city
attorneys of New York, Philadelphia, and
Chicago, have given evidence of the
grand intellectual legacy left by their
great progenitor.The records are said to show that
if his descendants included Aaron Burr,
the 1,500 Americans come of his line
number among them 285 college graduates,
65 college professors, and 13 college
presidents. They have been from the
very dawn of the revolution governors,
congressmen, lawyers, physicians,
clergymen, and in all fields distinguished.
Their activities have been
widespread in thirty-three different
states and in many foreign countries.
They have had an influential part in
the management of fifteen American
railway systems and the Pacific Mail
steamship line, of banks, and insurance
companies; they have owned and
worked coal mines in Pennsylvania and
West Virginia, and silver mines in
Nevada, also large iron plants and oil
interests in Pennsylvania. Some eighty
men of the family have held high public
offices, including those of ambassadors
to foreign countries.
That is a remarkable record. It illustrates
the value of righteousness to the
country. That is an asset, valuable for
many generations.

IS THE WORLD BETTER?

At a recent conference of Unitarians
at Atlantic City, one of the speakers
expressed his belief that the world is
growing better all the time. The public
conscience, he said, is more sensitive
than ever. The spirit of conciliation is
among men, and there is a "new patriotism,"
born of a religious spirit. For
these and similar reasons, he argued,
we must conclude that the world is
improving.This, certainly, is a comfortable view
to take. But the point is, is it true?
For it is as necessary, not to cry
"peace!" where there is none, as it is
not to indulge in unreasonable pessimism.
Is there, we may ask, more
righteousness, more honesty, more
kindness in the world today than in
former ages, considering the increase
in population, and the greater light
now given to mankind? Is virtue held
more sacred? Is man inclined to do
more others according to the "golden rule,"
more now than formerly?It is undoubtedly true that wars and
duels, piracy, feuds, and similar evils
of human depravity are now
recognized more generally than ever for
what they really are. But on the other
hand, dishonesty in office, divorces,
"race suicide," contempt for authority,
and similar evils, are unquestionably on
the increase. Lynchings and labor riots
are but an evidence of the existing
contempt of law and order, and the
increase in lynchings particularly is
formidable. During the five years, 1898-
1903 no less than 635 persons were killed
in this country by mobs, and a very
small percentage of these outbursts of
fury were provoked by "the usual
cause." Among the reasons given were
"slapping a child," "giving evidence,"
"writing insulting letter," "bad reputation,"
"violating of contract," "unpopularity"
and "insult." Where is public
conscience, when mobs can be
mustered for murder for such causes
as these?Then again, does it not appear as if
the powers of evil were encompassing
the gentler sex with a firmer grip than
ever before, considering the opportunities
now given to all, for education and
refinement. A short time ago The London
World said that the drinking of
liquor, especially of the kind of
grog, has grown to a grievous extent by the
club women. At these clubs one sees,
on the table at luncheon than one sees
at men's clubs. The club managers of
course deny these allegations, but they
are known to be the less true. And
that is not all. Embellishment,
murder and other crimes are now frequently
recorded against women. And
this is perhaps, the most serious phase
of the subject.For with women abandoning their
homes and engaging in masculine
pursuits, which necessarily means the
lowering of the highest ethical standards,
there is but little hope of progress.
Apart from the influence of the Gospel
of Christ, the world is not growing
better. It is growing worse. Its experience
of former dispensations is being
repeated. One ended in the flood,
another in the Babylonian exile, and
still another in the overthrow of the
Jewish polity by the Romans, all because
the means of moral, social, temporal
and eternal salvation, offered by
the Almighty, were rejected. It is the
same now. Outside the reach of the
Gospel, the world is not growing better.
The moral status of today proves
positively the necessity of a new revelation
of the plan of salvation. That
is what the world needs now, as much
as ever.

THE MOHAMMEDAN WORLD.

A story comes from Constantinople,
to the effect that Mohammedan fanaticism
is being stirred up, all over the
Turkish empire. It is claimed that a
rumor has gained credence among the
"faithful," according to which Mohammed
has been seen issuing from his tomb,
and that he cried with a loud voice:
"God will save His people." Some of
the guardians of the tomb are said to
have been frightened to death, at the
apparition. The story, it is said, has
created great stir, even in Constantinople.
Meetings have been held in the
Madrasahs (seminaries) and the Mullahs
have demanded of the sultan that the
great flag of the prophet be unfurled.
If this report is true, it shows that
the leaders of the Mohammedan horde
are taking the proper steps to fire them
with fanaticism, as a preparation for a
war. It is not likely that such a story
would incite the Turks to an attack
upon any of the European powers, but
it is certain that if they were attacked,
they would fight as lions, placing their
faith in the alleged promise of divine
interference in their behalf. If the
people give credence to such a report,
they will be prepared to enlist in a
"holy war," and make it as terrible as
possible.Haworth was caught just in the Nick
of time.Indian summer is here, but where is
Lo, the poor Indian?An improved water supply means an
improved milk supply.Guard Driggs is now in the same
class with Policeman Heath.The hoghishness of trusts is proven
by the formation of a lard trust.These are the kind of days that
make it safe to predict good weather."Break away for liberty," Dayton
cried. "Broke away for liberty and died."By sounding a general alarm Convict
Robertson did the State a signal service.General Miles is going to engage in
the oil business. The general is pretty
smooth already.It is a pity that in the great flood at
Paterson, N. J., the Anarchists were
not all drowned out.The new secretary of the British
admiralty is a Prettypman. But after all,
"pretty is as pretty does."Turkey has just settled two American
claims. It is unprecedented and will
probably be unique.New York may need all the water
sent down by the great flood to wash
the dirty linen of the coming campaign
in.When next the state prison authorities
advertise for bids for shoes they
should make the order contain a large
number of Oregon boots.Russia and Japan are both carrying
chips around on their shoulders. It is
to be hoped that the chips are well
balanced and that no one will have the
temerity to touch them.All the "trusts" at the pen, who
aided in thwarting the plot to escape
and in protecting the guards from
death, are entitled to favorable consideration
by the Board of Pardons."Some books are to be tasted, others
to be swallowed and some to be
chewed and digested," said Bacon. And
had the great lord chancellor lived in
these days of trashy novels he might
have added, "And many are to be
eschewed."We wish success to Attorney George
C. Buckle, son of our esteemed friend
Mr. George Buckle foreman of the
"News" hindery department, on passing
an excellent examination and being
admitted to the bar in the Supreme Court
of Utah today.Convict Robertson is not an exemplary
citizen by any means but in sending
in an alarm, at the imminent peril
of his life, at the time of the outbreak
at the Penitentiary Friday night, he
did the State a great and valuable
service, and its due recognition by the
State would be in the interest of good
government.

THE WALL STREET PANIC.

New York World.
Prof. Johnson, the new dean of the
New York University School of Commerce,
was doubtless justified when he
told his students that the depression
in Wall street has little relation to the
real industry of the country. Says Prof.
Johnson: "If we could know all the
facts I do not believe that we should
pronounce the present slump of prices a
matter of degeneration or regret. I imagine
we should declare it the outcome of
a battle between industry and speculation,
and that industry has got triumphant
possession of the field, bringing
under its banner many of the forces
which formerly had been looking for
gain in Wall street. If this be true,
the plain people, the men who are
content with the profits they earn bythe sweat of their brow and the men
who have paid for the stocks and
bonds which they have in their strong
boxes, can look with complacency on
any upward that may come in the stock
markets, for their earnings and their
incomes will not be reduced."Baltimore Sun.
The present flurry in Wall street is
called "the rich man's panic" because
it affects chiefly financial magnates
who, as promoters, underwriters in syndicates
and speculators, have loaded
themselves up with "securities" which
they cannot unload upon the public at
the desired figures, but must now part
with at a sacrifice. The public stomach
would not "digest" the billions of stock
that were put upon it, the dose having
too large a proportion of "water" to be
palatable. This water is now being
squeezed out. The trouble is that in
their decline the bad stocks carry down
the good, and even sound bonds suffer
severely. Strange to say, London suffers
in the same way and largely from the
same cause. Rates for money are
high and consols fall to figures unparalleled
since 1856. The British market
has been congested with new municipal
bonds due to the recent great extension
of municipal enterprises, to say
nothing of the large issue of government
securities consequent upon the Boer war.

Springfield Republican.

It is reported from Washington that
one of the president's closest advisers
has received a letter from a "prominent
New York banker" that the slump in
Wall street is the deliberate and arbitrary
work of large capitalists, and the
purpose of bringing the Roosevelt administration
into general disfavor. The
letter quotes Thomas F. Ryan, deep in
the transaction and other street money
interests in New York, as saying that
"This is a good time to let the stock
market go to pieces and frighten the
country, as this will defeat Mayor Low
for re-election and thus give a hard
blow to the president." All of which
may safely be described as the most
arrant nonsense. Men of money have
altogether too great an interest in maintaining
the markets to knock them
down with malice aforethought. There
is exactly as much reason to suppose
that the panic of 1893 was deliberately
brought on to discredit the Cleveland
administration as that the present liquidation
is forced to discredit Roosevelt.

Los Angeles Times.

Hoi polloi of the United States, as
well as those between and between,
decline to be drawn into the rich man's
panic, which is causing about the most
distressful season of floor-walking that
has been known in this country in a
month or black Fridays. The financial
digestion out in the "trooly rooly"
districts was never better. We
can only wish that Wall street had
the provinces' appetite for everything
that is set on the table.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.

The general business of the country
is sound. Some of the stocks which
are hanging on bottom in Wall street
represent excellent properties, and are
bumping not because of any inherent
weakness of the corporations which
issued them, but because their holders
became deeply committed in other
enterprises and were obliged to throw
their good stocks on the market to obtain
money for meeting obligations which
they had incurred by involvement
in foolish ventures. The harvest
has produced results that will do much
to set matters to rights. The year 1903
has been a trying year to capitalists, as
1894 was a trying year. The crash of
1894 was hard on those whom it affected,
but it affected only the crowd in the
center of the speculative whirl; it did
not affect the mass of men engaged
in legitimate trade. Such it seems
evident, will be the outcome of the
crash of 1903.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Reader for October has a striking
article by Josiah Flynt, on "The Under
World in Books." "By Way of Dis-
tinction" by Sewell Ford and "In the Brete
Harte Country" by Winifred Black are
other noteworthy contributions. There
are also stories, poems and sketches by
Bliss Carman, John J. A. Decker, Arthur
Stringer, Carolyn Wells, Edgar Ravens-
cott, William J. Lampton and others.
The cover is a portrait of General Lee
Wallace, author of "Ben Hur," by
John Cecil Clay.—New York.Sunset Magazine for October opens
with "The Story and Glory of Santa,"
Joachim Miller; other features are: "Up
Mount Whitney with the Sierra Club,"
Victor Henderson; "Boy Blue Jackets
of the Mountains," Douglas White; "The
Story of Yerba Buena," H. A. Wells;
"Passing of the Nations," S. E. A. Higgin-
s; "Under the Eye of the Sphinx,"
story Elizabeth Vore, and "Cecil
Rhodes—the Man," Adam Hefner. Of
special interest is "Course of Empire,"
which contains: Results of the
Trans-Mississippi Congress at Seattle—
National Irrigation Congress—Observa-
tion on Mount Whitney—California's
greatest Mare—Removing Alkali from
Soil—The First Government Canal—Cap-
ers and Cops, etc. The special depart-
ment is filled with good things,
and the illustrations are excellent.—
Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal.The Forum for October-December
begins its review of the quarter with
articles on "American Politics" and
"Foreign Affairs," by Henry Litchfield
and A. Maurice Low, respectively.
"The Nation" during the summer season,
has provided scarcely less sensational
topics of study than politics, and these
are treated by Alexander D. Noyes.
Henry Harrison Spiller traces
progress during the same period in "Ap-
plied Science." Herbert W. Horwill
writes of recent publications under the
heading, "Literature: The Making and
Remaking of Nations." Prof. F. H.
Giddings deals with "Sociological Questions"
affecting our national life. "The
Educational Outlook" is described by
Oscar H. Lang, and Dr. J. M. Rice
continues his work in "Educational Re-
search" by giving "The Results of a
Test in Language." In addition to these
review articles, the Forum publishes
several special contributions.—Fifth
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