

## 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  
Morace G. Whitney, Business ManagerSUBSCRIPTION PRICES  
(In Advance):One Year, \$5.00  
Six Months, \$2.50  
Three Months, \$1.25  
One Month, \$0.50Semi-weekly, per Year, \$2.00  
Semi-weekly, per Year, \$2.00NEW YORK OFFICE:  
In charge of B. F. Cummings, Manager  
Foreign Advertising, from our Home  
Office, 117 Park Row Building, New York.SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE:  
In charge of P. J. Cooper, 25 Grady St.Correspondence and other reading mat-  
ter for publication should be addressed to  
the EDITOR.Address all business communications  
and all remittances to  
THE DESERET NEWS,  
Salt Lake City, Utah.Entered at the Postoffice of Salt Lake  
City as second class matter according to  
the Act of Congress March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, SEPT. 10, 1903.

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 an-  
noyance 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, 359, 3 rings.

For Business Office, 359, 2 rings.

NO TYPHOID IN PARLEY'S!

The Salt Lake papers that have set  
the city in a ferment over the alleged  
beheading of the waters in Parley's  
canyon, which supplies a very large pro-  
portion of our citizens with water for  
domestic purposes, have received a body  
blow from the investigation made by  
Dr. Odell and Commissioner Standish.  
And their alarms have certainly been  
pierced to the center by the scientific  
examinations of the stream by City  
Chemist Harms.As we have stated repeatedly, there  
has been no reliable evidence of a case  
of typhoid fever in Parley's canyon.  
Nor has it been proved that if there had  
been such a case, any excreta or other  
foul matter resulting must necessarily  
go into the creek. The report of the al-  
leged case arose from rumor. First,  
it was stated, positively, that Mrs.  
Roach had been afflicted with typhoid  
and that the "epidemic" in this city was  
caused by drainage from the Roach  
ranch, a place away up beyond the ten-  
mile limit of the city's jurisdiction, into  
Parley's creek. This made a terrible  
furore, and the parties said to be  
responsible were raked over the hot  
coals of newspaper displeasure.The lady indignantly denied the story,  
admitted that she had been sick for a  
few days but not seriously so, and  
mentioned, casually, that one of the  
Bullock family, residing in Lamb's can-  
yon, had been similarly afflicted, but for  
a longer period. Then the scene of the  
typhoid furore, portrayed as a tragedy,  
was transferred to the Bullock ranch,  
several miles still further from the city,  
and the family, the city authorities and  
the physicians, supposed to have had  
the case (there was none however)  
were roasted to several turns, and the  
filthy condition of the Bullock place was  
depicted and fiercely condemned.By this time the community here was  
aroused to indignation, and the public  
stomach was seized with nausea over  
the alleged presence of swarms of ty-  
phoid and other noxious germs, said to  
float in the water supplied by the city.  
And all that with little else but rumor  
and rash conclusions to base the alarms  
upon. The Deseret News pointed out  
the folly of going off on a rampage  
with so little fact and so much of  
supposition to start with. And it now  
appears that the whole of the rhodo-  
montade sprang from insufficient prem-  
ises.There is no proof that there has been  
a case of typhoid in Parley's or Lamb's  
canyon, or that the water from Parley's  
creek has been infected. So far as we  
can learn, not a single typhoid bac-  
illus has been detected in that stream.  
It is true that some impurities, frequent  
in water, have been found therein, but  
these were in samples from away up the  
canyon.Analyses should be made, repeatedly,  
of water taken from the point of in-  
take to the conduit, and also from the  
reservoir at the head of Thirteenth East  
street and other points of delivery into  
the city pipes, as well as from taps  
where the water is received. These,  
made by our skillful city chemist, would  
determine whether the water supplied  
by the city is impregnated with the bac-  
cilli that cause typhoid. It is admitted  
that those germs can be microscopically  
detected on the legs of flies. If so,  
why can they not be discovered by re-  
peated examinations of waters said to  
carry them? so that widespread sick-  
ness is caused thereby?The trouble is that a theory is for-  
med, accepted and dogmatically as-  
serted. Alleged facts are jumped at  
and fitted into the theory. The multi-  
tude knows no better than to follow  
such a lead, until the truth is made so  
apparent that it cannot be mistaken,  
and then the crowd usually fly to the  
other extreme and irrationally say "the  
doctors don't know anything." It is  
better to be right than notorious, and  
to be sure before one goes ahead.While the actual source or sources of  
the present prevalence of typhoid are  
in debate, the proper course for our  
citizens to take is to follow the in-  
structions of the Board of Health; be  
careful as to diet, preserve cleanliness  
in every respect, remove all foul and  
decaying matter, beware of urine and  
overripe fruit and vegetables, discard  
tainted meat no matter how it may be  
disguised, ventilate all apartments, be  
temperate in all things, sprinkle dry  
earth on all excreta that cannot be car-  
ried away by sewers or buried in theground, and don't be frightened by ev-  
ery rumor set afloat, even if published  
in the newspapers.It is asserted that typhoid germs do  
not originate in filth. But we believe  
it is conceded that they find in filth con-  
genial pabulum and a suitable breeding  
place. Leaving the origin of the bacil-  
lus to scientific inquiry, let us remove  
as far as we can out of sight and smell  
material, animal or vegetable, and air in  
promoting purity and pleasure which  
result from hygienic and sanitary ob-  
servances.Since the foregoing was put in type,  
we have seen the official report made  
by City Chemist Harms, which will be  
found on another page of this paper.It should remove all alarm of the kind  
that has agitated the public through  
baseless rumors. But at the same time  
it should not cause any relaxing of the  
precautions against disease that have  
been officially recommended to the pub-  
lic.

IMPRESSIONS AMONG MORMONS.

The editors who visited this city a  
short time ago, are giving their re-  
spective readers the benefit of the im-  
pressions they received while here. The  
editor of the Sumner, Bromer Co., Iowa,  
Gazette, of Sept. 3, has this to say:"Mormonism as an institution and  
in its impress upon a frontier civiliza-  
tion, and especially in its enduring  
monuments of bronze and stone to the  
industry, sacrifice, zeal, and devotion of  
the followers of this strange religion,  
has placed Salt Lake pre-eminent  
among the cities of the world, both the  
old and the new, in its claim upon the  
interest and attention of the sight-seer  
and the student of history and material  
progress."

Later on, in the same letter he says:

"The Mormons are a clean, intelli-  
gent, industrious, good-looking, and  
we believe honest and virtuous people,  
barring polygamy, which they religio-  
usly believe in, but for fear of the  
law of the land and the power of Uncle  
Sam's arm, do not practice. A Mormon  
in good standing must be a total ab-  
stainer from all intoxicants and stimu-  
lants, including tobacco, tea, and coffee;  
hold Sunday sacred, must not swear,  
and must practice the golden rule, even  
toward 'gentiles.' We believe partly  
from the teachings of the Church and  
partly from the force of circumstance  
that a Mormon measures up close to  
the standard of a true man and a true  
woman. In their Church work no sal-  
aries are paid, all are preachers in more  
or less degree, and are free, a collection  
or subscription is never taken, yet they  
rival all other churches in the richness,  
beauty, and commodiousness of their  
edifices, in their benevolences, and in  
their world-wide missionary  
spirit and undertakings. It would seem  
that the Mormon people make the near-  
est approach in all time to Christ's vi-  
sible kingdom on earth, and that Salt  
Lake is the most ideal illustration of  
"Eternal City" this world will ever see."Miss Katie M. Cashman writes in the  
Visions, Miss, Post:"Too much cannot be said in praise  
of the Mormons and their clever treat-  
ment of the N. E. A. They were in fact  
the only ones who interested  
themselves in the visiting newspaper  
people and each and every one of  
these 'Latter-day Saints' are they  
term themselves made a pleasing im-  
pression upon all who came in contact  
with them. The Mormons are intelli-  
gent, well-meaning and charitable,  
and there exists a unity between  
them so striking as to be admitted  
by those most prejudiced against  
them, and in every way in decided con-  
trast to the wrangling and dissension  
among so many other denominations  
and religious sects."The editor of the White Lake, South  
Dakota Wave, of Sept. 4, says:"With one single exception this was  
the first visit of any of the party had  
made to the city of Zion—the wealthiest  
and apparently the most prosperous city  
upon the western continent. In one  
respect at least this is unquestionably  
true—there is less poverty here in pro-  
portion to the population than in any  
other commercial center. Indeed there  
doesn't seem to be any of the really  
poor among Zion's population. Of  
course they are not all wealthy, nor  
even what might be called well-to-do,  
but it is the almost universal rule that  
the people own their own homes, and  
where this is the case you will not  
need to be told that the residences are  
all homelike."Others write in a similar vein. The  
prejudices against the Latter-day  
Saints, their doctrines, and institutions,  
are artificial, worked up by parties in-  
terested in strife because benefited  
thereby. "Mormons" and "Mormonism,"  
when viewed in their true light, and  
without partiality, always appear to  
advantage. Many, when their eyes are  
opened so that they can see for them-  
selves, wonder that they have per-  
mitted themselves to be deceived, as to  
a subject with which every American  
ought to be familiar, because it is so  
intimately connected with American  
history.

IN THE MOHAMMEDAN WORLD.

An Odessa correspondent of the Lon-  
don Times quotes a letter from a Rus-  
sian in Teheran, who says that the re-  
ligious head of the Shah sect recently  
wrote to the Shah strongly reprobat-  
ing his system of government and his  
system of handling over to the country  
to foreigners and declaring that if this  
were not altered the whole of Persia  
would combine to overthrow the Shah.  
The Shah's reply was not satisfactory  
to the religious head of the Shahs and  
the latter's friends have replied that  
they will feel compelled to ask the sul-  
tan of Turkey to take the country un-  
der his protection.If this is true, it signifies that a move-  
ment is on foot in the Mohammedan  
world, which may have some influence  
upon the present crisis in Turkey. It  
means that eight million Persians are  
about to acknowledge the ecclesiastical  
authority of the Sultan; it means that,  
in case a "holy war" should be pro-  
claimed, they would join hands with  
the Turks, for the defense of Islam.The Mohammedans are divided into  
two great sects, which again are sub-  
divided into numerous factions. The  
Sunni are so called because they be-  
lieve in the traditions about Moham-  
med, handed down through the friends,  
wives, and the first three successors of  
the prophet, namely Abu Bekr, Omar,  
and Othman. The Shi'ahs, on the other  
hand, reject tradition. They are the fol-  
lowers of the fourth Khalif, or suc-  
cessor, Ali, the son-in-law of Mohammed,  
and consider him as the true successor.  
They almost worship Ali and his sons  
Hassan and Hussein. The Sunni are  
the more numerous. They accept the  
Sultan in Constantinople as their ec-  
clesiastical head, while the Shi'ahs con-sider the Shah of Persia as the true  
leader of the faithful.It is evident, if the Shi'ahs now  
threaten to go over to the Sultan of  
Turkey, some mighty influence for uni-  
ty is at work in the Mohammedan  
world. Such a movement is likely to  
kindle a new enthusiasm in the leaders  
and, perhaps, make them less careful  
than they otherwise would be, in the  
fanatical conviction that the time has  
come to conquer the world for their Al-  
lah. The religious movement in Persia  
is worth while watching. It is as if  
Protestants and Catholics should unite  
and acknowledge one ecclesiastical head  
with great political power and influ-  
ence.Oregon announces that competition  
for the various prizes offered at the ir-  
rigation congress in Ogden next week  
will come from that state. That means  
that Utahns must don their best ex-  
hibition clothes, in other words, send  
in their very best exhibition fruit.The morning sheet that has not sense  
enough to stop talking on subjects it  
knows nothing about, nor honesty  
enough to abstain from falsehood, needs  
some leaching to purge its alkalying  
condition, both by undertilling and sur-  
face washing.Now there are British experts who  
say that Mexico is a way superior to  
South Africa as a gold field and prom-  
ises to be the world's greatest producer  
of the yellow metal. Soon there will  
be such a glut of money that it will  
become almost valueless, or so easy  
of access that the poor will be made  
rich.Prof. Samuel Jackson Barnett has  
discovered an abundance of magnetic  
rock near Skagway, Alaska, accounting  
for the almost total uselessness of the  
compass in that vicinity. Although we  
sometimes think men are learning na-  
ture pretty thoroughly, the truth is we  
have only just approached a peep in-  
side.Mrs. Maybrick gained considerable  
notoriety and spent 15 years in an En-  
glish prison upon conviction of poisoning  
her husband. It is quite likely, though,  
that her struggle to recover some  
wealth which she says belongs to her  
will cause her more trouble, stretched  
over a longer period, than have her  
previous trying adventures.In New York there seems to be a  
regular revolution factory. An effort is  
now being made to form a new govern-  
ment in Panama opposed to that at  
Bogota, the incentive to expressed dis-  
satisfaction being the failure of the  
canal treaty. The idea is to have the  
new republic negotiate a new treaty  
with our government. The making or  
unmaking of little republics such as ex-  
ist in Central and South America would  
be but an appetizer for luncheon for a  
Yankee millionaire.On account of the discharge of a  
member of the G. A. R. from the gov-  
ernment construction department in  
the navy yard, some of the veterans  
are promising things to the Republican  
party. Intervention in the case was  
denied by President Roosevelt. It is  
quite probable that the great bulk of  
the G. A. R. will take no interest in  
these disaster-promises or their fulfill-  
ment.Not content with coming out here and  
shooting all the wild game they may be  
able to hit, our eastern friends are ship-  
ping carloads of elk to their homes for  
the purpose of stocking their public  
and private forests. Well, the more  
sturdy western stock there is trans-  
planted in the east the more vigorous  
and progressive will that section be-  
come. What we want now is a western  
president or two.Somebody has been figuring on what it  
has cost to defend the America's cup,  
and has published the following figures:  
The total cost in 1885, when the Puritan  
won, was \$36,200. A year later the May-  
flower cost \$44,000, and the Volunteer,  
in 1887, \$53,000. In 1893 came a tremen-  
dous jump, the first Herreshoff defend-  
er, the Vigilant, costing no less than  
\$375,000. Then came Defender, in 1895,  
\$225,000; Columbia, in 1899, \$335,000; Co-  
lumbia, in 1901, \$405,000, and Reliance,  
in 1903, \$320,000.This is said to be a suggestion for  
schools for everywhere: "Prof. Lind-  
say, commissioner of school in Porto  
Rico, is putting two teachers in every  
school, one to teach inside and the  
other outside. One-half the time is  
spent by the children in every school in  
the school itself working with books,  
the other half in the garden working  
with tools." But what about the winter,  
when garden work is out of season?  
In some latitudes a teacher would have  
to be kept to teach the children to  
shovel snow.It is claimed that German residents  
in Buenos Ayres are planning a union  
of Germans, Swiss, Dutch, Austrians,  
and Scandinavians living in that re-  
public. A similar league is to be formed  
in Brazil also, with the object of re-  
viving the feeling of solidarity among the  
Germans, of preserving friendship with  
the mother country and especially of  
keeping up German schools. The danger  
of such societies is that they aid agita-  
tors in creating bad feelings out of  
wrong that do not exist, or difficulties  
that would not be noticed, but for the  
efforts of promoters of strife. Organiza-  
tions on national lines have never been  
found to be desirable.The German government has compiled  
statistics to ascertain the number of  
persons engaged in the principal occu-  
pations in various countries. According  
to these figures, in the United States,  
36 per cent of the total self-supporting  
population are engaged in agriculture,  
as against 64 per cent in Hungary; 57  
per cent in Italy; 44 per cent in France;  
44 per cent in Ireland; 37 per cent in  
Switzerland, 38 per cent in Austria; 15  
per cent in Great Britain; 14 per cent  
in Scotland, and 10 per cent in England  
and Wales. In the United States 24 per  
cent are engaged in industries (manu-  
facture and mining); in Scotland 38 per  
cent; in England and Wales 57 per cent;  
in Switzerland 41 per cent; in Great  
Britain 54 per cent; in Austria 27 per  
cent; in Italy 28 per cent; in France 34  
per cent; and in Ireland 31 per cent. The  
United States, with 18 per cent leads in  
the percentage of population engaged in  
commerce. The nearest competitors areAustria, Switzerland, England and  
Wales each with 11 per cent.

THE CUP REMAINS.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.

There is one good thing in the defeat  
of Sir Thomas, and that is it will end  
the efforts of England to regain the cup.  
We doubt whether we shall hear of any  
more contests in the next fifty years.  
There are few such fanatics as Sir  
Thomas Lipton has proved himself to  
be, and very few persons have three  
millions to throw away in a vain en-  
deavor. Sir Thomas had expended  
his \$2,000,000 in founding a hospital for  
the poor in London, that would have  
been much more to his honor and the  
good of mankind.

Los Angeles Times.

The no-race for the America's cup is  
becoming positively painful to all con-  
cerned, and particularly so to our dis-  
tinguished visitor, the gentleman who  
carries about the best assortment of  
carefully selected teas in the business.

Portland Oregonian.

Too bad! Not that Sir Thomas Lipton  
did not win the America's cup, but that  
Shamrock III did not taste at least  
one race. All Americans could have been  
glad, without abating one iota of his  
loyalty to the American yacht, her  
builder and skipper, if Shamrock had  
taken two out of five races in the late  
contest. As before, however, the plucky  
Sir Thomas will have to content him-  
self with compliments and good dinners  
and return to his native hearth more  
fully convinced than ever in the su-  
perior skill of the American yacht-  
builders.

San Francisco Chronicle.

The America cup remains in the cus-  
tody of the New York Yacht club, the  
third of the series having been won by  
the Reliance, with a wide margin to the  
good. The shouting on this side of the  
Atlantic is, however, feeble, and there  
need be no tear-shedding in the United  
Kingdom, for the conditions under  
which the races of this season have been  
sailed, like the majority of those  
conducted in previous years, add little  
if any, to the fame of the winner and  
deduct nothing from that of the loser.  
The exasperating calms and gentle  
zephyrs which prevail off Sandy Hook  
during the racing season put no element  
of real yachting to serious test.

Indianapolis News.

It may not be generally known that  
the word "yacht"—the Reliance and the  
Shamrock III are yachts—comes from  
the old Viking word, "Jagt," a chase.  
The races for the America's cup so far,  
with Sir Thomas's boat far astern at the  
finish line, show how marvelously  
late racing of the English language  
are. It reminds one of Dickens's  
collector of water rates who asking  
Nicholas Nickleby the French word for  
water, was told "L'eau." "Low," he  
exclaimed, "T'ch. I don't think much  
of that language."

Providence Journal.

It would much relieve the monotony  
of international yacht racing if the next  
challenge for the America's cup should  
come from elsewhere than from the  
British Isles—say, from Germany, and  
preferably from the Kaiser himself. To  
send him or his representative home de-  
feated would be really worth while. It  
would even contribute not a little to the  
general gaiety of nations.

San Francisco Call.

The suggestion that Lipton raised  
the stakes for the America's cup of re-  
couping his losses on his paching ven-  
tures in natural, but is hardly well  
founded. Lipton is a true sportsman.  
He took to yachting for joy and for glory,  
for the delight of meeting American  
sports on the deep, blue sea and sailing  
a swift race over the ocean wild when  
the salt wind whistles free and the jolly,  
jolly mariners lead a strenuous life  
of song and plum duff. He did not take  
to yachting to raise the price of jam.  
Doubtless he looks with sincere sorrow  
upon the coincidence that has brought  
the rise in jam just at the moment when  
his yacht was defeated and the Jam  
Britons should sympathize with him  
rather than to swear at him from  
jamless jaws.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Character Reading is the title of a  
little book, just issued by the Saalfeld  
Publishing company. It is a treatise  
on the theory of physiognomy, which  
believes in that theory or not. The  
various characteristics of man are also  
alphabetically arranged, and the fea-  
tures described by which they can be  
recognized.—Akron, Ohio.The September number of the Nation-  
al Geographic Magazine opens with an  
article on "The United States: Her  
Mineral Resources," by C. Kirkhoff,  
editor of the Iron Age. Then follows  
"Expedition Into Texas of Fernando  
del Bosque," translated from an old un-  
published Spanish manuscript, by Bel-  
ty B. Brewster. Other articles are:  
"The Hardy Catalpa," "Explorations in  
Thibet," "Gathering in Northern Alas-  
ka," by Middleton Smith; "Excava-  
tions at Abydos," "Foreign Commerce  
of the United States in 1902," and  
"White Foundation of the Chief British  
Colonies."—National Geographic Society,  
Washington, D. C.The following is the list of contents  
of Gorton's Magazine for September:  
"Race Social Equality," "Mr. S. H.  
Hobson and English Farm Wages,"  
"Leo XIII as Statesman and Reformer,"  
"Passing of Temporal Power with  
Leo XIII," "Ann Daxley," "The Georgia  
State Industrial College for Negroes,"  
Leonora Beck Ellis; "The Political Sit-  
uation in Germany," Edwin Maxey;  
"Shakespeare and the French style of  
writing," "The Art of the Letter-  
Writing," Robert Alder Brown;  
"Permanent Good City Government,"  
"Editorial Crucible," "Question Box,"  
"Book Reviews," and "Current Com-  
ment."—Union Square, New York.

RETURNED MISSIONARIES.

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in your former field of labor, to whom  
you would like to send a copy of the  
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