

DESERET EVENING NEWS
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SALT LAKE CITY, - OCT. 27, 1902

THE LAST DAY.

Every citizen who desires to vote at the election next month, should be sure that his or her name is on the registration list of the district where the voting will take place. Tomorrow, Tuesday, will be the last day of which registration for the election of November 5, 1902, can be had. In order to be entitled to register, a person must be a citizen of the United States, and must have been such for ninety days prior to the election, and also be at least of the age of twenty-one years, a resident of this State one year, and of the county four months, and at the time of registration a resident in the election district at which he or she desires to register.

Persons who are actual residents of the State, county and precinct where they wish to vote, do not lose their residence by absence therefrom in some other state or country. It is held that "that place must be considered and held to be the residence of a person, in which his habitation is fixed, and to which, whenever he is absent, he has the intention of returning."

Citizens who have been duly registered in the district at which they expect to vote, need not be registered anew for this election. But if they have changed their place of residence from another precinct or district, it will be necessary for them to register in the district wherein they now reside. It is important that voters pay attention to these requirements. A registered elector in moving from one district to another in the same precinct, may obtain a certificate of transfer from the registration agent. If he does not wish to re-register, this city is rated as one precinct for this election.

It is the duty of every citizen of the United States who will be twenty-one years of age or upward on the 4th of November, 1902, to become duly qualified by registration to cast a ballot for the candidates who, in his or her opinion, will act for the best interests of the people in the support of good government. Every woman who is a citizen should take sufficient interest in the affairs of the state and the nation, to exercise the right of suffrage conferred upon her by legislation. The disfranchisement and neglect exhibited by the male sex in these public matters, should not argue much intelligence or appreciation of the benefits of the elective franchise.

We advise our readers to use their judgment to secure as complete a registration of all the qualified voters in this State as is practicable, and also for them to go to the polls on November 4th and 5th, and vote according to their best judgment and free and enlightened members of the body politic.

A VOID VETO.

There seems to be a desire on the part of some people to stir up much strife over the erection of the new city jail. It is supposed, and has been published, that the City Council will have to take action on the Mayor's veto of the resolution adopted by that body October 25th, 1902, by a vote of eleven to four, which was as follows:

"Resolved, That the president of the City Council be and he is hereby is authorized to name a special committee of five, one member from each precinct in which the president shall be one, to investigate and report on the question of a site for a new city jail."

The committee thus appointed, after making careful inquiry, returned their report to the council on April 25th, 1902, and here is the text of their report:

"In the matter of the selection of a site for the new city jail, we would recommend that the present site be retained, and that the new city jail be built on the site known as the old city jail. We would further recommend that in building the new city jail, allowance be made for an emergency hospital. We would further ask that this year a special committee be associated with the police and prison committee in the matter of the steps necessary for the building of a new city jail. Signed by E. A. Johnson, Spence, Arnold, Cottrell and Thomas. It was consequently upon a resolution introduced by Mr. Robertson and adopted by the council on February 25th, 1902, which was as follows:

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settlement of the question with the sanction of the whole council and the approval of the Mayor? That remains to be brought to light later on.

On the 6th of October, 1902, that is about five months after the settlement of this question by the Mayor and City Council, the following resolution was presented by Councilman Thomas and adopted.

"Resolved, That the committee on police and prison be and are hereby directed to report next Monday evening, upon the advisability of erecting the new jail in conjunction with a building for the city criminal court and the necessary offices for the use of the police department, upon the lot owned by the city on Fourth South between City street and Second East, and the further advisability of selling the ground upon which the present jail and police offices were located."

The committee thus appointed made the necessary investigations as required, and on October 13th, 1902, made the following report on the resolution:

"In the matter of resolution number 130 by Councilman Thomas, that the committee on police and prison department report upon the advisability of erecting the new city jail on Fourth South, your committee have considered said resolution and recommend that no change of the present jail site be made, as we deem it inadvisable. Signed by Eardley, Fernstrom and Hewlett."

After the matter had been laid over for one week and there had been much discussion concerning it in the papers and by the public, the report of the committee was taken up on October 20th, 1902, and much bitterness of spirit was made manifest and personal accusations were made, altogether improper in that body and strongly resented by the members to whom wrong motives were attributed. The result was that the report of the committee was adopted by a vote of eleven to four.

Now comes the singular and absurd part of the proceedings in this matter. The Mayor vetoed the resolution of the council not to change the site of the jail that had previously been selected with his approval. This astonishing veto was interposed on October 21st, 1902. That is to say, the Mayor vetoed a mere negation. The Thomas resolution was to request the committee on police and fire department to inquire into the advisability of removing the jail site, and a committee reported against the removal. The council adopted the report. What was there for the Mayor to take action upon, anyhow? What does his veto effect? The resolution which he approved five months before, selected the jail site. This one simply decided that there was no need for any change. The City Council, if it so pleases, may take no notice of the Mayor's alleged veto or it may take some action concerning it. The result will be the same.

It is strange that the Mayor's legal advisers would permit him to "put his foot in it" in this ridiculous fashion. It is well known that personally he has not a very wide or deep understanding of legal affairs or of civic procedure, but those who pretend to an acquaintance with such things ought to have advised him as to the folly of this step. It is to be regretted that such exhibitions of a lack of understanding occur in a city of the importance that attaches to Salt Lake.

The veto which accompanied this piece of nothing, disapproving of the action of the council in permitting the Theater people to repair the sidewalk in front of their premises may be technically correct. There will be no harm done that we know of in requiring the work to be done under the direction of the board of public works. But such permissions as that granted by the council have been given heretofore without objection, and it looks very invidious to make this discrimination against the proprietors of the Salt Lake Theater. However, we will let that pass.

We do not know what the City Council proposes to do in reference to the void "veto" by the Mayor of their refusal to adopt a suggestion by one of their members, but in order to carry out the design of the parties who wish to have the jail and court house removed from the site selected by the Mayor and council five or six months ago, something more will have to be done than the singular kind of proceeding which we have herein exposed. The council had better not follow in the footsteps of the Mayor and try to add nothing to nothing.

MRS. STANTON.

The death of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton is announced in a New York dispatch. Mrs. Stanton was almost 77 years of age, and she spent the greater part of her life in the furtherance of woman suffrage. Miss Anthony says of her that she was always "a courageous woman, a leader of thought and new movement." She did not believe in a hereafter, or a special providence. She was satisfied with the present world and desired to stay here as long as possible.

One of Mrs. Stanton's recent newspaper articles was on the place accorded to women in the Bible. In a letter to the New York Sun she insisted that the Bible "degraded" women by teaching absolute subjection in all her relations in the state, the church, and the home. For that reason she thought from the Bible should be taken away from the boys of the present generation. The boys should not be taught disrespect to their mothers. Or else an "expurgated edition" of the book should be got out putting in one volume the grand declarations, moral lessons, poetry, science and philosophy, and in another all the "Christian mythologies" for those who would value it as ancient literature.

This was one of Mrs. Stanton's great ideas. She actually held that a special Bible ought to be published in the interest of woman suffrage—a Bible made up of selections from the scientific and philosophical writings, as well as from the "Christian mythologies." We expect prohibitionists would like a Bible of their own, too; and so would, perhaps, other schools of social reformers.

It seems to us entirely wrong to charge the Bible with teaching disrespect to women. The historical part of the Bible reflects, of course, the social status of men and women at the various times covered by the narratives, but the teachings of the Bible do not tend to the degradation of any of God's children. They all aim at their elevation and salvation. It may be true that the Bible assigns to woman duties in many respects different to those of man. Nature teaches that, too. But both Bible and nature unite in the great doctrine that all God's children are equally concerned in the well being of the human race. It is, in fact, through the teachings of the Bible that the woman suffrage question has become possible.

Mrs. Stanton had many good qualities and her work for woman suffrage will be recognized as one of lasting benefit. But in some things she held decidedly strange views. These will be forgotten, though, while her many good qualities will be long remembered.

THE DANISH ISLANDS.

The Upper House of the Danish parliament has rejected the proposition to sell the Danish West Indies to the United States. The government has consented to the transfer, because the colony is a yearly drain on the treasury, but the people object to the sale, from patriotic motives, we presume.

It is suggested that Denmark cede either St. Thomas or St. John to the United States, on the condition that this country grant certain tariff concessions to St. Croix. By this arrangement the United States would obtain a good harbor and site for a naval station. But such tariff concessions would perhaps in the long run prove a higher price for a harbor than the sum of money once agreed on, but now rejected.

The matter may possibly be reconsidered in the Landthing. If not, the matter is settled for the time being. The islands are not necessary to this country, but it seems to be considered necessary that they shall not be acquired by any of the large foreign powers. And to avoid this, and any dispute that might arise with other powers on the question of possession, it was agreed to buy them. As long as they are retained by Denmark, they are in no sense an obstacle to American political plans or aspirations.

As far back as 1867 Secretary Seward negotiated for the islands, but then the proposition to buy them was finally rejected by our Senate. In 1898 Senator Lodge introduced a bill asking Congress to appropriate \$5,000,000 for the purchase. Then the Spanish war came and negotiations were temporarily interrupted. After the war they were resumed and the treaty was framed which the Landthing has rejected.

Probably the islands will finally come to America, but the proposition ought now to come from the Danish government as an expression of the popular sentiment in the country.

No register, no vote.

And so Senator "Billy" Mason has booted. This is a thunder bolt.

Register tomorrow. The next day will be entirely too late.

There is method in the madness of the Mad Mullah.

How the fight for the Stratton millions would have made Colonel Sellers' eye water.

The result of the first day's labors of the arbitration commission is: We part to meet again.

Even the money that Duke and Robertson lost to the gamblers seems to have taken wings.

People will differ as to whether or no football is brutal, but there is no denying it is frequently fatal.

Butte has got back its own and only Mary MacLane. As "Tennyson" said of Maud: "There is none, none like her."

French aeronauts expect to win the prize at the Louisiana Purchase exposition. Very good. Let them sail in and win it if they can.

If the members of the Anthracite Coal Strike commission cannot agree they might submit their difference to arbitration.

Says Alfred Austin, "Great poetry is the surest antidote to the prevailing virus of materialism." Yes but not poet laureate poetry.

To cholera and pestilence the Philippines have added another attraction—that of locusts. After a while they may get wild honey.

The constitutional right to petition, has become the individual right to kick. And as such is the most precious of all an American's rights.

That man John Mitchell has a wonderful way of keeping his own counsel. In politics it would be worth thousands and tens of thousands of votes to him.

Mr. Carnegie has added to the galaxy or at least one nation. His appeal to Emperor William to form a United States of Europe makes the Germans laugh.

A Frenchman has discovered that Chicago is an art center. This is the greatest discovery in the Western Hemisphere since Columbus made his landfall.

Attorney-General Knox's opinion in the Panama canal case makes it no longer necessary for Uncle Sam to sing: "When I can read my title clear." It is all right. Now let him go ahead.

The laborer's true friend is the man who hires him and pays him good wages and not the party politician who attempts to make him believe that he, the politician, alone is his friend.

President Roosevelt has designated Commissioner of Labor Wright as an additional member of the arbitration commission. That is right. Do what is right and let the consequence follow.

The crown prince of Siam says that American newspapers are the best in the world. Siam being such a great place for newspapers this royal opinion would settle the matter had it not been settled before.

The people have just a week in which to make up their minds which ticket they will vote. The best place to do this is in the quiet and retirement of

the home, far from the hustle and bustle of the hustings.

Germany gives just about as much help to Venezuela's protest against the visit of the Panther to the Orinoco as a strong oak does to the sighing of the wind. And Uncle Sam is not going to injure his heart action by fast running to Little Vene's aid. She has been too upstartish and insolent to America of late years for that.

It is now claimed that there is \$7,722,338 to be applied on the arid regions of the West. The fund represents the net proceeds from the sale of public lands in the semi-arid states during the last two fiscal years, which, under the law, can be applied to the promotion of the national irrigation project.

Mr. Cleveland's address at the installation of President Woodrow Wilson at Princeton university was a most excellent one, and his views were sound and conservative. Thoughtful people will generally agree with him when he says: "We will not be convinced that the human mind has in these latter days become so fundamentally enlarged, that a broad and useful education can be gained, nor that the acuteness of the human intellect has so kept pace with the eager hurry of the time, that with no toll or patient proofing an education worth having can be bought or seized and forced to do service in a vainglorious and trifling pretense of erudition."

FOOD VALUE OF ALCOHOL.

Springfield Republican.

Prof. W. O. Atwater of Wesleyan university, Middletown, is receiving sharp attention from the Methodist brethren respecting his experiments to prove the food value of alcohol. Several speakers took a shot at him yesterday at a Methodist proachers' meeting in New York City. The general position of the clergy present seems to have been summed up in the following by Rev. W. P. Odell of the Calvary Methodist church: "Let us set our faces as a flint against the heresies of this professor. Let us publish as widely as possible the extent of his misstatements. Let us teach the whole truth about this dangerous substance, for whose use as an article of diet he permits himself to be placed in the position of an apologist. Let us proclaim from the house tops that he does not represent the attitude of the Methodist Episcopal church on this question, and that we stand as our fathers before us stood for total abstinence from alcoholic beverages." As to teaching the whole truth, the professor will be at one with his assailants. That is just what he is trying to do.

New York World.

It is unfortunate that the Methodist proachers' meeting in this city yesterday should have had the professor as a guest. Let us teach the whole truth about this dangerous substance, for whose use as an article of diet he permits himself to be placed in the position of an apologist. Let us proclaim from the house tops that he does not represent the attitude of the Methodist Episcopal church on this question, and that we stand as our fathers before us stood for total abstinence from alcoholic beverages." As to teaching the whole truth, the professor will be at one with his assailants. That is just what he is trying to do.

THE MAD MULLAH.

New York Sun.

In the case of the Mad Mullah the English repeated on a small scale their South African blunder. It was only after a reverse that the war office realized that it had fallen into the trap of the task before it. A few thousand British troops had to retreat before 30,000 and 40,000 well armed foes. There generally a lie war in progress, according to the English. But this one, which threatens to spread, may prove important enough to call for the services of Lord Kitchener himself and possibly indefinitely the much talked of reorganization of the army.

Boston Herald.

A number of British columns have operated against him, but evidently they have only been able to drive him from one section of the country to another, and this is far from being a hardship to the wandering tribesman that make up his force of possibly 10,000 men. According to the dispatch, his strength is estimated at from 12,000 to 15,000 men, but such figures generally increase in the telling, so that 10,000 would probably be a better estimate. He is a man of great energy and as well armed as the tribesmen of west Somaliland is no small force to be considered. Of course, the Mad Mullah will finally be conquered and his followers crushed out, but it will evidently cost Great Britain a large amount both in money and men to accomplish this.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

New York Evening Post.

The Russian proposal to establish "non-political relations" between Russia and Afghanistan in regard to all frontier matters can hardly have been received gladly by the British foreign office, which in fact has replied by insisting narrowly into the precise character of these "non-political" relations. It would be interesting to know, for example, if the phrase belongs to the territory of "benevolent assimilation," "non-partisan" tariff reform, or "peaceful incorporation" (used by the Russians of Manchuria). We may imagine that if the fable of the wolf and the lamb were to be done over for modern political, or non-political purposes, the wolf would scorn the crude Esonian pretext for the painless incorporation of the lamb, preferring rather to enter into non-alimentary relations, by way of reassuring the party of the second part.

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50 to 75 Ladies' Dress Skirts. The new Gore and Flare Effects. In browns, tans, castors and blacks. Lined and unlined. A fine assortment. Only in a few days ago. The price range is \$5.00 to \$12.50. Your saving will be 20 cents on every dollar invested in a skirt.

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What's left of our present stock of storm skirts and walking skirts, consisting of but one and two of a kind, but all the styles of the season represented, will be disposed of this week at these reductions:
\$3.50 Skirt for \$2.75 \$0.50 Skirt for \$5.00
\$1.50 " " \$3.50 \$7.50 " " \$6.00
\$5.00 " " \$4.00 \$8.50 " " \$6.75
And so on through the range.

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Another lot of Children's Coats picked from our regular stock. Best assortment of styles and materials. Sizes 6 to 14 years. All new and every coat worth \$6.50, but just for a special they go this week for..... **\$3.95**

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