

# DESEET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

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SALT LAKE CITY, - OCT. 18, 1901.

## OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

To the Officers and Members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints:

Dear Brethren and Sisters—Agreeable with the decision of the Council of Apostles at their regular meeting Thursday, Oct. 17, we hereby call a general conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints to be held in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, on Sunday, the 19th of November, next, at 10 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of voting upon the Church authorities.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,  
JOHN R. WINDER,  
ANTHONY H. LUND,  
First Presidency.

## THE CHURCH PRESIDENCY.

The reorganization of the First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, which was effected at the meeting of the Council of the Apostles on Thursday, is very gratifying to the body of the Church. Although the Quorum of the Twelve hold authority equal to that of the First Presidency in the absence of the latter, it requires the existence, action and influence of all the presiding authorities placed in the Church by revelation, to make up that perfection of organization which characterizes the Church of Christ in the last dispensation.

In consequence of the lapse of time between the martyrdom of the first President of the Church and the appointment of his successor to that position, a period of about three years and a half, and the interim between the death of President Brigham Young and the appointment of President John Taylor to succeed him, which was a little over three years, the idea was entertained that these delays formed a precedent to be followed as a matter of course. This was partly confirmed by a lapse of nearly two years, between the death of President John Taylor and the accession of President Wilford Woodruff. But circumstances arose which rendered necessary a different policy, and therefore at the death of President Woodruff, the Council of the Apostles remained but eleven days as the presiding quorum of the Church, President Lorenzo Snow being then sustained by that body as the President of the Church. There are property holdings and considerations attached to the office of Trustee-in-Trust, and also to the First Presidency, which require immediate attention and official action, and there being no good reason for extended delay, the reorganization of the presiding Quorum of the Church has been wisely effected.

As all things in this Church are to be done "by common consent" it will be necessary to ratify the action of the Apostles at a Church conference. It is therefore announced that a special conference will meet on November 10 for this purpose, when doubtless there will be representatives present from the various Stakes of Zion to attend to that business. Coming so soon after the general conference, it will not probably draw or require so large a gathering of the Saints as is usual in April and October.

Although these prompt proceedings occasioned some surprise they have been met, so far, with general satisfaction. Everybody who mentions the matter speaks in terms of approval, not only of the immediate reorganization of the First Presidency, but also of the choice which has been made. It was fully expected that President Joseph F. Smith would succeed President Lorenzo Snow. This accession came in regular order as provided by revelation. It also fulfills a prediction made many years ago in the Tabernacle in Ogden city by Apostle Wilford Woodruff. In a public meeting, that venerable Church leader prophesied that Joseph F. Smith would one day occupy the position formerly held by his uncle the Prophet Joseph. We were present on that occasion and made a mental note of the prediction, which was very forcible and impressed itself strongly upon the minds of many persons in the congregation, and particularly of prominent men who were on the stand at the time.

The qualifications of President Joseph F. Smith for the position which he has been called to occupy are well known to the Latter-day Saints, who have long looked forward to the time when he would stand at the head of the Church. His life from his boyhood has been devoted to the latter-day work. His earnestness, sincerity and thorough conviction of its divinity, have been exhibited in his entire career, and have been stamped upon his personality and have influenced his course at home and abroad as a missionary, an Apostle, a presiding officer, a counselor, a legislator, a man of affairs, a citizen, a patriot, a husband, a father and a worker for the elevation of humanity. No one doubts his conscientiousness or his devotion to the Church in which he was born and reared, and which has commanded all the energies of his being up to the present moment. A feeling of intense satisfaction is felt that he now stands at the Prophet, Seer and Revelator to and Pres-

dent of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in all the world.

The First Counselor in the Presidency, John R. Winder, is a most admirable selection. Unexpected to him and to the public, it is yet endorsed by everybody who has heard from him. It has been the custom for so many years to appoint one of the Twelve Apostles to this position, that the minds of the people were turned to that body with the expectation of a choice of two of its members. But the history of the Church shows that selections have been made of men for the place outside of the Council of the Apostles, both in the days of the Prophet Joseph and of his successor President Young. And it is consonant with the revelation on the presiding offices "growing out of" the Melchizedek Priesthood.

Bishop Winder, as he is popularly known, having been one of the presiding Bishops for many years, is thoroughly familiar with all the affairs of the Church, particularly in its business relations and connections. He has been prominent in the various industrial and commercial organizations in which the Church is interested, and his business standing is first class in this community and in the world. When the Church property was under litigation and escheated to the government by the operations of congressional law, it was rented to him for several years, and he was appointed receiver of the property by the Supreme Court of Utah until it was turned over to the Presidency of the Church by him as authorized by law. As assistant president of the Salt Lake Temple he has been closely associated with spiritual affairs of the most important character, and everybody has learned to love as well as respect him. His services in this new capacity will be most valuable.

The choice of Apostle Anthony H. Lund, as Second Counselor in the First Presidency, was not entirely unexpected by members of the Church who know his character and abilities and fitness for that position. As a boy preacher in his native land, as an honest, indefatigable worker in every secular calling which he filled after coming to Utah, as a presiding officer in foreign missions, as assistant and president of the Mantle Temple, as an Apostle, a historian, a theologian, a wise and thoughtful adviser, a kind and affable gentleman and scholar, he has obtained a wide influence among the Latter-day Saints, and his appointment is received with universal approbation. Both "Mormons" and non-"Mormons" regard him as a sincere, honorable and reliable citizen and churchman, who can be depended upon when calm and just judgment are required to be exercised in important affairs, whether of a temporal or ecclesiastical nature. He will add strength to the Presiding Quorum.

Apostle Brigham Young succeeds to the Presidency of the Twelve Apostles by seniority of ordination into that quorum. He has had long experience in the ministry and has been associated with all the important affairs of the Church since his early manhood, has traveled extensively abroad in its interest and has visited every Stake of Zion not only in Utah but in the States and Territories adjacent. He is inspirational in his nature, and possesses in an eminent degree the spirit of his office and calling. His invincible faith in the divine nature of the work in which he has been so prominently engaged; his unswerving integrity to its principles and welfare; his readiness to respond to every call made upon him, no matter where or under what circumstances or distances it required him to travel; his qualifications as a forcible public speaker and his pleasant manners and address, combine to fit him for the position which he now occupies, and in which he will certainly receive the cordial support of his colleagues and of the Saints generally.

The Church is to be congratulated on the strength, ability and intelligence of its presiding quorums. The quiet and easy movement by which they have grown out of the authorities established in it "for the work of the ministry, the perfecting of the Saints and the edifying of the body of Christ," is one of the characteristics which distinguish this magnificent organization and stamp it as divine. There is in it no possibility of those "contests" for supremacy, which some people who do not understand its genius and operations talk about, when changes occur through the death of prominent officers or otherwise. It is ordained of God to "stand forever," no matter what may occur to impede its progress. It will march forward ready for every emergency and equipped to meet every foe. It makes war upon no other organization, secular or religious. But it has a mission to perform in the earth which it will certainly accomplish, and the result will be the redemption of mankind from sin and darkness and sorrow and death. It was established by the Almighty, and under His direction and inspiration it will grow and flourish and conquer and prevail.

## IS ARBITRATION TOO LATE?

Appeals are being made, it seems, to President Roosevelt to do something in behalf of the Boers. One suggestion is that our government in some mild way protest against the manner in which the war is conducted by Lord Kitchener. It should be evident, however, that the methods of warfare are beyond official criticism, whatever private opinion may hold as to that. The experience of the allied nations during the Chinese campaign, shows that warfare is barbarous, and every recent war has had its peculiar features before which civilization must blush. When a war is admitted to be justified, the world must of necessity close its eyes to a great many horrors that are unavoidable.

But there is one thing neutral governments with sufficient influence could do in the present conflict, if they chose to be governed by the agreements of the Hague convention. They could sound the British government as to the possibility of submitting the unfortunate controversy, even at this late date, to arbitration. The Hague convention enjoins this as one of the duties of the signatory powers. Sec. 2, article 2, of that convention, says "the powers not concerned in the conflict have the right of offering their good offices or their

mediation even during the course of hostilities. The exercise of this right can never be considered by either of the disputing parties as an unfriendly act." Under this agreement, the United States, either alone, or conjointly with other powers could very properly broach the subject of arbitration without giving offense and without finding itself in any way in an embarrassed position.

It is true Great Britain has from the first claimed suzerainty over the Transvaal and might properly point out that the Hague convention never was intended to cover disputes between sovereign states and dependencies, but that objection does not hold good as to what was, at the beginning of the conflict, the Orange Free State. Of course that principality has now by proclamation been declared a British colony, but as long as it has not been generally recognized as such, and as long as it has armies in the field and a government of its own, such as it is, that point could be waived in the interest of civilization and peace, particularly as it takes more than a proclamation to actually annex an independent state.

We believe an effort at the establishment of peace on honorable terms would meet with the approval of a large part of the British people too. And an easy way of approaching that goal would be through the discreet suggestions of a friendly neutral power. Great Britain cannot be expected to take the initiative. But she might be willing to change policy whenever that can be done without humiliation or loss of prestige.

## FOUGHT TRUST AND WON.

In a letter to the Omaha Bee from Solomon, Kansas, the story is told of how by the co-operation of the farmers an elevator syndicate was made to vacate the field. For two years the syndicate had kept the price of wheat in that locality 14 cents below that at Kansas City. In vain the farmers attempted relief through legislation, and then they organized their co-operative association, and put competent men in charge of their common interests.

As soon as the farmers' elevator opened, 90 per cent of the wheat marketed at Solomon was deposited there, while the syndicate elevators received less than 10 per cent. The farmers' elevator paid 52 cents a bushel, four cents more than the syndicate. Then the trust offered 55 cents a bushel. The co-operating farmers, however, had an agreement that they should be at liberty to sell their wheat wherever they wanted, provided they contributed one cent a bushel to their own elevator, on wheat sold elsewhere. The effect of this was decisive. The farmers went to the syndicate and received 55 cents for their wheat. They paid one cent to their own association, and still netted a good price above the actual market value. For several days the syndicate not only bought wheat at a loss, but virtually paid a profit to the people's institution, which it was trying to drive from the field. In less than three weeks the syndicate gave up the fight, locked its elevator and withdrew its agent from that field. Is there not in this story a hint to the people everywhere, that intelligent co-operation is the best remedy against obnoxious combinations against popular interests?

## A SUDDEN CHANGE.

The news of the transfer of the Salt Lake Tribune to other hands than those that have manipulated it for so many years, will cause the public to exclaim, "This is so sudden!" The old proprietors are to be congratulated on the profitable conclusion of their financial enterprise, and the new management on the prospects of wielding much influence in this region, through the medium of an up-to-date popular journal. It will be a matter of much regret to the many admirers of the venerable editor of the Tribune, that his columns will no longer be graced by the brilliant sentences that flowed from his fertile pen. And the friends of the vigorous manager will wonder what new field he will find for his ever active energies. The "News" wishes rest and prosperity to the departing workers, and profit and success to the new hands, that will take up the responsibility of ushering in what we regard as a new era for the Salt Lake Tribune.

A good public servant's vindication is his record; he needs no other.

England fears General Buller more than the Boers did. He threatens to make another speech.

None of those opposed to the rule of Tammany look upon its candidate for mayor as the Good Shepard.

American combinations have carried the tobacco war into England. Soon all will be enveloped in the smoke of battle.

Sir Thomas Lipton is in Chicago looking after his bacon. In the America's cup races he was wholly unable to save his bacon.

Senator Hoar resembles the late Mr. Gladstone in one particular. He has begun the practice of writing commendatory notices of new novels.

It should be an easy matter to get in touch with those Bulgarian brigands, they having "touched" Miss Stone for a hundred thousand dollars.

In London everything in South Africa is considered to be "going well so far." That's what the man said as he passed each window as he fell to the sidewalk from the top story of the hotel.

Armed robbers attacked the Berlin Heights, Ohio, bank this morning, but got nothing. This is about the first time Berlin Heights has come into notice since the days when Artemus Ward made it famous for its affinities.

When the charge is made that "yellow journalism" is responsible for Anarchy, particular journals should be named that the responsibility may be fixed. Making general charges of responsibility for a bad state of things, and with no specification, is of itself a bad thing. The chief merit of general charges is that they require no particular thought and exactitude regarding them.

A Boston paper says that President Eliot's remark that he does not believe there is any period of human life between birth and death which should not be characterized by a process of drill, and that an adult is infinitely more capable of advantageous drill than a child, recalls the late William Morris Hunt's answer to an inquiry from one of his pupils as to the age at which a person ought to undertake the study of art. "Not under 4 or 5, nor over 90 or 95," said he. Which recalls the fact that Gilded began to study Latin when seventy years old.

Editor Paz, of La Prensa, Buenos Ayres, who has been in this country in the interest of better communication between this country and his own, has just sailed for home via Cherbourg and the reason for not going direct from New York was that he could save several days and have much superior accommodation. The reason is a most excellent one and cannot but appeal to the common sense of Americans as a good one. But what a commentary on the state of our commercial relations with the countries of South America! It should be much easier and much quicker to get to Buenos Ayres or any of the South American countries from New York than from any European port, and some day will be. This one incident shows as nothing else could how Europe has encompassed a trade that should naturally come to the United States. It makes plain a state of things that should be remedied forthwith.

In all American history there is no more famous spot than Valley Forge. It is only a few years since that terrible winter ceased to be private property, and it has never been marked by any monument to the dead. All this is to be changed. Tomorrow the General Society of the Daughters of the Revolution will dedicate the first monument to the heroic dead who lie there. The monument is a handsome obelisk of granite, fifty feet in height. At its base appear two bronze panels, one containing the seal of the society, and the other representing a scene of camp life at Valley Forge. Above these, the original colonial flag, with thirteen stars, has been carved in the shaft. The inscription will read, "To the memory of the soldiers of Washington's army, who slept in Valley Forge, 1777-78." Miss Adaline Weelock Sterling, the president general, and Mrs. Alexander M. Ferris of Massachusetts, chairman of the Valley Forge fund, and librarian general, will take part in the exercises. This great work has been achieved by the society in two years' time. President McKinley was heartily in favor of this work of the Daughters of the Revolution, and had signified his intention of being present at the dedicatory ceremonies.

## BUSINESS OF THE STEEL TRUST.

New York Times.

The large volume and remarkable steadiness of earnings through the past six months shown by the steel corporation's statement indicate a condition in the iron trade which is not only without precedent but without explanation. It was believed that by the end of the year the "boom" would have passed and a period of reaction set in which might curtail the pendulum the full length of its swing in the opposite direction. Well, the year is in its last quarter and none of these predictions have been realized. Indeed, there is now talk in business circles of a new "boom" in iron and steel which will be more surprising than that through which we are now passing.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

The company has not gone as far in the matter of publicity as would be desirable. It has taken the public into its confidence to the extent of making a statement that on its face invites investment. But it has given neither the public nor its stockholders any information that might enable them to form an independent estimate of its future earning capacity. It is a good sign, of course, that the managers of this huge combination are sensitive enough to public opinion to make any sort of advance over the customary corporate methods. But until the English plan of giving full details of the business, and the privilege of voting dividends, to the stockholders is adopted, there will be something left to be desired.

Brooklyn Eagle.

The statement issued by the board of directors of the United States steel corporation does not contain so much as the public would like to know about the business of the concern. Indeed, it does not contain so much as the public has a moral right to know. About all that we are told is that the company has been able to meet all its obligations without using all its earnings. If it did \$500,000,000 worth of business in the past six months, its earnings have not been large. But if it produced steel worth only \$10,000,000, everyone will say that its profits have been unreasonable. The company will be wise if it takes the public more fully into its confidence.

## ON THE SAMAR INCIDENT.

Boston Post.

Such an affair as this has no bearing, of course, upon the success of the general campaign of subjugation. It is one of those incidents inseparable from such work as we have undertaken in the Philippines. It is what the British in South Africa are experiencing, only more frequently and with far greater losses, in the endeavor to crush out the resistance of the Boers. It is what we must expect from time to time as the work of conquest goes on. The real and perhaps the only importance attaching to this affair is the indication which it gives of the existence of a strong force of determined men bent upon maintaining armed resistance to our authority even in those provinces where so-called civil government has been established.

Syracuse Post-Standard.

The attack upon the ninth regiment should not for an instant be construed as indicating a general state of insurrection in the islands. We presume that it simply proves the existence of swarms of banditti who need the same sort of treatment as the chicken thieves of the province of Santiago in Cuba, who were "rounded up" a few weeks ago. The ninth regiment, in which the people of this part of the country have a special interest, bore the brunt of this disaster. Northern New York will grieve over the loss of these brave men and extend its sympathy to their fellow-soldiers in one of the bravest and hardest working regiments of regulars in the service.

Rochester Post-Express.

The disaster is not to be taken as indicative of the general condition of all the islands. With few exceptions the news from Luzon, the largest island,

## 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.

has been favorable. The same is true of the other islands. Whether the upward event is especially significant or not, it will not change the determination of the American people to restore order.

Philadelphia Press.

The event has no relation to the opening or closing of "war." It simply emphasizes and illuminates a situation where savages need law backed by force to bring the peace, order, and civilization which it is the duty of the United States to create and maintain wherever its flag flies.

**SALT LAKE THEATRE,**  
Geo. D. Pyper, Manager.

## EXTRA!

By special request and owing to the number of patrons who were unable to obtain seats at Saturday's performance,

**THE WEDDING DAY.** WILL BE REPEATED BY THE SALT LAKE OPERA CO.

SATURDAY  
Afternoon and Evening  
**Oct. 19th.**

Positively final performance.  
Seat Sale now on.

**Special SALE SATURDAY**  
From 2 to 6 p.m.

**OUR FAMOUS KLONDIKE NUGGETS,**  
25 cents a Box.

Fine Butter Scotch Wafers,  
15 cents Pound.

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**THE SANITARIUM ANNOUNCES**

MEN'S TURKISH, WOMEN'S TURKISH, HAIR DRESSING AND MANICURING DEPARTMENTS  
uninjured by fire and open for business.  
TUB BATHS and PRIVATE PLUNGES READY FOR BUSINESS tomorrow, (Friday) and the front pool open Saturday until the rear pool is ready. Bathers will be supplied with suits and admitted to the front pool at the nominal price of

**25 Cents. 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.

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271 S. West Temple.

**J. Auerbach & Bro.**

IT'S A COMBINATION OF THE THREE THAT MAKES THIS AN ALWAYS BUSY STORE! MORE EXTRAORDINARY BUYING OPPORTUNITIES—NOTHING CAN STOP THE TIDE.  
JUST A FEW HINTS OF WHAT YOU MAY EXPECT THIS WEEK IN OUR

**Boys' Clothing Department.**

A FEW ITEMS ONLY BUT EVERY ONE A BARGAIN.

For the 3 to 14-year old boys we are in receipt of a fine line of Corduroy Pants in tan and seal brown, they are made extra strong and their value is 75c a pair, but just to keep on in our great sale of bargains they will go for, per pair at

**50c**

For the little chaps from 3 to 8 years of age, we have a line of vested suits in navy blue, brown and mixed chevrons that are well worth \$4.25 per suit, but just to keep in line with our other bargains they go for per suit at—

**\$3.00**

For the 9 to 15-year old boys we have just received a fine gray cheviot 2-piece suit, the coat is double breasted and the pants double seat and knees; they are just the thing for boys that are rough on suits, and the regular price should be \$3.75, but just to keep in touch with our other bargains, they go for—

**\$2.50**

For school children we have the navy blue serge golf cap, the usual 50c kind. To keep up with our other bargains, they go for—

**25c**

**J. Auerbach and Bro.**

**TO DRESS THE BOYS**

**MADAME:**  
Kindly bear in mind the word "CRESCENT."  
When next you buy clothes for the boy, recall it. Your artistic sense, your pride, your purse, and your boy will all be pleased. Cheap? Oh, No! Crescent Clothes are the finest made.

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