

# DESEET EVENING NEWS

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

Lorenzo Snow, Trustee-in-Trust

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SALT LAKE CITY, OCT. 7, 1901.

## MAKE WISE SELECTIONS.

The primary meetings of the two great political parties, preliminary to the municipal election, will be held in the various districts of this city tonight. These should be attended by all citizens who have any desire for the public welfare.

Delegates ought to be chosen to the conventions of the respective parties, who will have judgment enough to make a ticket composed of the right kind of men to fill the city offices. If care is not taken in the selection of delegates tonight, if rings of scheming politicians are permitted to run the primaries in the interest of their class, then we may look for dissatisfaction and discontent as to the action that will be taken in the conventions.

We have no party views or personal choice to express in this connection. We want a set of city officers that will study the best interests of the municipality regardless of party, that will carry out good regulations, that will enforce wise ordinances and improve or repeal those that are wrong, and who will command the respect and esteem of the people.

To insure this, the conventions must be composed of good and wise citizens, and that class will not be chosen, unless the best people meet at the primaries and help to select them. Let all citizens do their duty, at the primaries tonight, and each party will put up a ticket worthy of the consideration of the voters of this city. Then they can take their choice and cast their ballots with wisdom and good judgment shall direct. Citizens, do your duty!

## THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

"The last conference is always the best." This is a common saying among the Latter-day Saints. It is certainly true in reference to the general conference which has just closed. The attendance was never greater. The meetings were immense from the beginning. On Sunday the Tabernacle could not hold all the people who tried to gain admittance in the morning, and in the afternoon the Assembly Hall was crowded, the seats in both buildings were standing along the walls and in the aisles of the Tabernacle, while a great crowd remained outside. The interest manifested by the people was simply intense.

The discourses delivered during the conference were remarkable not only for the practical nature of the instructions imparted and the force with which they were delivered, but because of the powerful and enlightening spirit which attended their utterance. The opening address by President Joseph F. Smith was really a series of texts suitable for the speakers to touch upon, as adapted to the present conditions among the Latter-day Saints and suited to the requirements of the Church for its growth and advancement. The discourse will be published in full, and will then be recognized by all who read it for its forcefulness, complete grasp of the situation and wise counsel to the whole Church. All the addresses delivered, although in great variety as to topics and manner of delivery, were imbued with the one spirit which guides all truth and inspires mankind to do good and serve God and keep His commandments.

The conference was blessed on Sunday afternoon in answer to the prayers of the Saints, with the presence and admonitions of President Lorenzo Snow, who, although suffering from the effects of a severe cold, was able to address the immense multitude with a clear voice and great force of expression. When his discourse appears in full it will commend itself to all the people, and especially to the presiding officers of the different stakes and wards to whom it was particularly addressed, with the injunction to remember it and act upon the counsel imparted, in reference to the responsibility hereafter to be shouldered by them instead of leaving it to the Apostles whose work would be largely among the nations.

The appointment of Apostle Rudger Clawson as second counselor in the First Presidency, President Joseph F. Smith being appointed first counselor, though somewhat of a surprise to the vast congregation received their hearty support, and it is gratifying to know that the First Presidency is once more fully organized with tried and true servants of God, holding the fullness of the Melchizedek Priesthood on earth and thoroughly qualified for the great work of the oversight and charge of the Church of Jesus Christ in all the world.

The unanimity exhibited in the conference was exceedingly gratifying. The authorities of the Church were in complete harmony and this feeling and influence were felt by the entire body. Notwithstanding the immense audience crowded together in the huge building, many standing for hours although extra chairs were introduced wherever practicable, it was a quiet, listening assembly and most of the teachings imparted were heard throughout the vast

congregation, and everybody appeared to be perfectly satisfied and full of rejoicing at the great success of this semi-annual gathering.

The intimation that new missions will shortly be opened up by the Apostles and those who will be called to their aid, in parts of the world which have seemed heretofore almost inaccessible, gives pleasure and joyful anticipation to the great body of the Latter-day Saints. They know that one of the essentials to prepare for the coming of Christ as King of kings and Lord of lords, is the publication of the Gospel of the kingdom to all nations as a witness of His approaching advent. The mission of the Twelve Apostles to the world is no new doctrine or movement in this Church. The Twelve are special witnesses of the Lord, holding the keys to open the door of the kingdom to all the nations of the world, the Seventies, acting under their direction in aid of this gigantic work. They are also to set in order the various departments of the Church everywhere under the direction of the First Presidency. Their presence and counsel have been necessary among the stakes of Zion at home until everything could be set in proper order. Now the President rolls this full responsibility upon the standing local authorities, to give wider opportunity for the Apostles to carry and send the Gospel to the remotest parts of the earth.

The conference just concluded was a great exhibition of the vital force and progress of what the world calls "Mormonism." It is unmistakably a power in the earth. Nothing that has ever been done against it has hindered its onward march. It is the Church and Kingdom of the living God. It does not depend upon man, except as he is an instrument in the hands of the Lord. The members of the Church are required to observe the commandments and counsel of the Almighty as revealed through His servants. If they do this in faithfulness and singleness of heart they will be abundantly blessed in adding to accomplish the purpose of the Eternal Father. In any event the work will go forward. The world will be warned, Zion will be built up, the kingdom of God will be established, evil will be overcome, Satan will be bound and the kingdoms of this world will become the kingdom of our God and of His Christ, and they will reign forever and forever. Amen!

## TO SECURE HER RELEASE.

If there is no other way of securing the prompt release of Miss Stone from captivity among Turkish brigands, than by raising the excessive ransom demanded—\$10,000—by public subscription, this should be done, and the movement set afoot for its accomplishment seems to meet with so much support that it no doubt will be done in a short time. The objection that by paying the ransom a dangerous precedent will be established, though dictated by cold prudence, cannot be given much weight. The first question is to extricate an American lady from an exceedingly unpleasant, perhaps dangerous, situation, no matter how. Brigands who dared to abduct her and her companion, cannot be counted on to treat the two ladies gently, if by cruelty they hope to extort from their friends the sum demanded. It would be a serious mistake to regard their threats as a bluff, and it would be inhuman to sacrifice them in order not to establish a dangerous precedent.

It is not improbable that the ransom demanded can be considerably scaled down, though. Orientals, in all business transactions, ask several times more than they expect to receive, and brigands do probably not form an exception to this quite general rule. But that is a matter of detail. If the liberty of the two captives can be secured for \$50,000, or \$25,000, instead of \$10,000, this is all the better. But when the ladies are once more among their friends, it should be the business of our government to see to it that the money is repaid with interest. The authorities at Constantinople have been lax in cleaning the empire of its lawless element, because the powers inspired by feelings of mutual jealousy, have been reluctant to enforce any claims against them. The sultan has enjoyed immunity to a great extent, and the lawlessness has been overlooked. It is time to make the Ottoman government feel that they have international responsibilities which must be met, and that failure to do so means serious consequences, and not only lengthy negotiations with more or less prevarications. Let the sultan find the money for the ransom, and something besides for the ladies against whom the outrage has been committed. They certainly are entitled to compensation for the mental and physical sufferings to which they have been subjected.

Miss Stone's fearful predicament has excited general sympathy in the country. We believe the use to a very large extent of the powers at the command of our government, to ensure a speedy settlement of this case, would meet with general approval, even if it should be necessary to emphasize diplomatic representations by the presence in Turkish waters of a squadron.

## AN "EAGLE'S" SUGGESTION.

The Brooklyn Eagle thinks this country ought to have a more spectacular army than it has; that there ought to be "a trifle more burrah about it," and that our love for military pageants ought to be gratified more than it is.

To emphasize this sentiment the Eagle refers to the state of affairs in Europe. It is different there, says the Brooklyn paper. The Europeans make much of their armies. The officer is kept in uniform, whether he will or no, and is encouraged to show himself among men, at the theaters, in the clubs, in the restaurants, on the street, so that he shall not be a curiosity, and so that the people shall realize that their defenders exist tangibly, and not theoretically.

The desire for a more spectacular army may be natural, but reference to European army conditions is calculated to dampen all ardor for the introduction of that kind of show in a country with free institutions. In some countries of Europe militarism has become almost a curse. No matter where people

live, in theaters, restaurants, public parks, or on the streets, they are reminded of the presence of a power that has not always been used for patriotic purposes. And the arrogance and insolence of the uniformed soldier are well known. In this country they would not be tolerated. What would happen here, if an officer should kill on the spot, a laborer taking his meal at a restaurant, for no cause whatever except the ridiculously trivial one, that the laborer had unintentionally brushed against the sword of the officer, as the latter passed by? And yet, such are some of the natural fruits of European militarism under the protection of "war lords."

Any movement for the copying of European militarism should be stopped before it can gain much headway. It is foreign to American institutions. Kings and autocrats may need large, spectacular armies to support their thrones, but a sovereign people will find its best support in its free institutions guarded by love of liberty and patriotism. And when, unfortunately, armies are really needed, they will be forthcoming in the future, as they have been in the past, strong and invincible.

## CHINA NOT CALM.

Reports from China show that calm has not quite settled down over the people, after the last storm. The hatred of foreigners is not less than formerly. New outbreaks of violence are reported. Rebels are said to have sacked a German mission at Peking and an attack is reported on the city of Hsinan, while another was attempted on the city of Shantung.

All this was to be expected. In a country where there is no peace, new ideas are slow to spread, and in its winding course from place to place it is liable to assume all kinds of distorted forms. Millions in China have not yet heard of the invasion by the foreigners, and perhaps never will. Others who have heard of it, have undoubtedly an idea that the imperial government came out victorious. Even the expropriation mission of Prince Chun to Germany will be construed as a triumph for the Chinese, and the attack on the German mission is an evidence of the contempt in which the rebellious boxers hold that power.

The Chinese government is said to have taken steps for the suppression of the riots, but is there any assurance that the authorities are not acting with them, as they were once before? The insincerity of the government in carrying out reforms on compulsion cannot be greatly wondered at.

The situation in China seems to remain, on the whole, as it was before the invasion which was to set everything right. That costly undertaking did not have the effect aimed at. In all probability another settlement of the Chinese question will be called for at some time, but then the experience now so dearly gained should be of the greatest practical value.

## FOUR GREAT NATIONS.

In an address recently delivered before the British association by Sir Robert Gifford, the lecturer pointed out that the while population of the world had increased remarkably during the past century, while the colored races had remained practically stationary. His conclusion from the statistics presented was that the so-called "yellow peril" had been too much exaggerated. An invasion from Asia would not, he thought, be possible any longer.

According to his figures, Europe and the United States had a population of 170,000,000 at the beginning of the nineteenth century and 310,000,000 at its close. The increase of the United States was from 2,000,000 to 75,000,000, and of the Europeans of the British empire from 15,000,000 to 25,000,000. Germany went up from 20,000,000 to 55,000,000 and Russia from 40,000,000 to 125,000,000. The increase in France was slow by comparison, from 25,000,000 to 40,000,000.

The lecturer claimed the United States, Great Britain, Russia and Germany as the four great powers of the world. France he left out of this class, owing to her relatively slow increase of population. She is still a first-class power, the speaker admitted, owing to her financial resources and her alliance with Russia, but if that alliance were disrupted, she would fall to the position of second-class.

Sir Robert further stated that the United States is bound to gain in influence and importance at the expense of the other nations. And this is probably true. The world is gradually becoming more and more dependent upon this country for food and various manufactures, and the country that can supply these is sure to become clothed with the power and influence that spring from wealth. And if in addition to these, there is intellectual superiority, the first place is secured.

It is well to remember, though, that power and influence mean responsibility, and that unless this is met in the right spirit, such influence will be forfeited and given to others. That is the great lesson a mighty nation should always be impressed with, as it is reflected from the page of history.

## Primaries in all the election districts of the city tonight.

The members of the Schley court of inquiry are getting very tired. So are the public.

The New York Yacht club feels that it is invulnerable. It is armed cup a pile to meet all challengers.

The war department is not opening the war college for the purpose of making war on yellow fever.

The Cubans are said to be anxious for annexation. They should understand that Uncle Sam's latch string always hangs out.

Berlin papers say that the war in South America is all imagination. They must admit that if it is it is heated imagination.

If we mistake not his character, much of the fulsome praise now being bestowed on President Roosevelt must be very distasteful to him.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"Early Conversions" is the title of a little book, the author of which is Rev. E. Payson Hammond. It takes the view that evangelized work among children is sadly neglected, notwithstanding the interest manifested for Sunday

plant the spirit of medievalism that pervades and permeates her. Here is a sign of its coming.

The right to the writ of habeas corpus does not run in the Philippines, and when it attempts to run it runs up against the military authorities.

Mr. Lawson, of Boston, has not expressed himself on the result of the America's cup races. He has too much independence to show any interest as to who won the cup.

It isn't so much the planks that are put in a platform that carry a party safely across as the men who lead. Swine and cattle can stand on planks as well as men.

General Alger has published his long looked for book. As he was "roasted" for the roast beef he supplied the army so he is now apt to be "roasted" for the book he has supplied the public.

Sir Thomas Lipton intimates that he may issue another challenge for the America's cup. Evidently Sir Thomas has been a great reader of the story of Sir Robert Bruce and the spider.

King Edward's coronation is to be a very brilliant affair. The participants are to be dressed in medieval costumes and all the ceremonies are to be of medieval splendor. This is as it should be for kings are medieval institutions.

President N. A. Emery and Secretary S. W. Sears are to be highly congratulated on the success of the State Fair. The directors are also entitled to their meed of praise, and a big portion is due to the new director, J. G. McDonald of candy fame, who was an important factor in the sum of the Fair's success.

Maj. M. C. Foote, of the United States infantry who was in Balangiga the day before the disaster to Company C, says that Capt. Connell had been fully warned, and had taken what he (Maj. Foote) considered every necessary precaution. It was a terrible disaster and the whole country mourns the death of the brave men who perished there, but there could have been no such disaster had ordinary precautions been taken. When a company of eighty men is surprised and almost annihilated it is folly to talk of any precautions having been taken.

Some people are very particular. Here is a man in Somerville, Mass., objecting to a bill incurred while he was a smallpox patient. The board of health of that city rendered a bill against him for medical attendance amounting to \$77. He did not object to paying any legitimate expense, but he did object to being charged \$100 a week for a physician assigned to him by the board of health when he could have had the physician of his own choice for \$40 a week. Most people will say that his objection was valid and that to the eye of the laity the board of health's action looked exceedingly like a "gouge."

## COMMENTS ON THE BOERS.

San Francisco Chronicle. One of the remarkable changes that has taken place lately in the South African situation is that the more disturbed districts are now in Cape Colony and near the Natal border. The Transvaal and Orange river colonies are practically quiet. There have been no collisions between Boer and Briton reported in either for several weeks. There are said to be nine commandos in Cape Colony, and their aim is to combine with the view of attacking Cape Town. But such a movement was said to be incubating several months ago, and it is probably as hopeless a success, if really intended, as any yet made by the burgher commandos still in the field, although Cape Colony is full of disaffected Dutch farmers.

Boston Herald. The official report of the death rate among the occupants of concentration camps in South Africa—reconcentration, we called those similarly collected by the Spanish army under Weyler operating in Cuba—is frightful. The official report made by the general commanding to the war office last week is that during the month of August the total number of these camps was 137,619, and that, during the same time, 2,345 prisoners died, of whom 1,578 were children. This is a death rate of 1.71 per cent for the month, or about 20 per cent a year—that is, 200 in each 1,000—a rate that would exterminate the whole body in five years.

## Boston Transcript.

One of the most remarkable things in connection with the South African war is the steadily sanguine attitude of Mr. Cruger. This may, of course, be partly attributed to mere policy, but policy has its limits, and it is improbable that if the famous old Boer really felt that the cause which he has so long represented were practically lost, and that British supremacy throughout South Africa were now only a question of time, he would continue to sanction and to stimulate resistance.

## Chicago Inter-Ocean.

A proclamation declaring that such officers as Roth and De Wet, with whom the British government has sought to negotiate a peace, are to be treated as outlaws unless they surrender will be laughed out of court in any nation in Europe. Organized armies under able and regularly commissioned commanders cannot be driven from the field by proclamations. The only way to invade British territory cannot be treated as guerrillas. The war must be fought to the end under the rules of war.

## New York Evening Sun.

The Boer leaders are wise in deciding not to send a deputation to Washington to ask for intervention. The President sympathizes as much as his countrymen with a people rightly struggling to be free. But there is to be no new policy as far as this country is concerned. We shall keep our hands off now for the same reason that we did before.

## Washington Star.

The new President's personal views on the Boer war are not necessarily known. There has been little reason why he should take a pronounced attitude on the subject. He knows the limitations of the American power in the premises. He appreciates the fact that this country can not remain neutral throughout the contest out of regard for its own safety and self-interest. He has an intimate acquaintance with history, and presumably a fair understanding of international law. Although he fought in the war to which Cuba has been probably drawn the line of logical and just distinction between that intervention and the case of the African republics.

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schools, and he believes this is a great defect of present church work. In his book he urges more work among the children, for their early conversion. He shows that such work would be most fruitful of good results.—Ogilvie Publishing company, 57 Rose street, New York.

"The New Method in Health Culture," by W. E. Forest, B. S., M. D., is a brochure of over 200 pages, which is offered to the public as "a guide to home treatment of the sick." It contains a great amount of information in popular form on subjects of universal interest, and it can be studied with profit by the intelligent reader.—Health Culture Co., Fifth avenue, New York.

The Juvenile Instructor for October 1 has for frontispiece a fine portrait of Bishop Robert T. Burton, of the presiding Bishopric, accompanied by a brief sketch of his career. This is followed by a brief paper in which M. W. Merrill relates how "An Inspired Promise" has been fulfilled. Seymour B. Young describes "A Sacred Meeting in the Detroit Penitentiary." Dr. J. M. Tanner contributes an article on a trip from Honolulu to the Lale plantation. There are further "Answers to Questions," a paper on "Alfred the Great" and a couple of pages "For Our Little Folks," edited by Louis L. Greene Richards. The Instructor is indeed what its name implies.—Salt Lake City, Utah.

Among the literary articles in Current Literature for October are a comprehensive review of the literary activity the past year in Europe; translations of brief extracts from Count Tolstoy's latest book; extracts from an essay on Shakespeare (unpublished until last month), by Victor Hugo; a discussion by Justin McCarthy and others of the Irish literary revival; an English view of Walt Whitman; and an article by Gerald Stanley Lee on literary passion and the attempt to analyze it. Several scientific topics are discussed, and in addition there is an assortment of excellent miscellaneous writings, comprising stories, sketches, etc.—Library St., New York.

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