

DESERT EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, - OCT. 12, 1904.

PASS THE WORD AROUND!

The registration on Tuesday, we are
told, was not so heavy as was expected.The wet weather on Wednesday doubt-
less has hindered many people from ac-
cording to the registration offices.The next day on which citizens may regis-
ter so as to be able to vote at the
November election, will be October 15,that is, next Tuesday. A note should
be made of this, so that it shall not be
forgotten by those who have failed to
register.We are of the opinion that there
are many persons who think that
as their names are on the old registra-
tion lists, and because they voted at
the last election, they are eligible to
vote this year and need not trouble
themselves further.Others may imagine
that the former house-to-house regis-
tration will be made, and so neglect
to go to the office of the registrar for
their district.There are some people
who do not take a newspaper, or if they
do, fail to pay attention to what they
read, and thus they remain in ignorance
about many important matters.The word ought to be passed around that
a new registration in 1904 is required
by law; that unless a citizen is thus
registered this year he will lose his
vote; that it is a duty every man and
woman owe to their country and to
their party if they have one, to secure
the right to take part in the affairs of
the nation and of the state in which
they reside.This should be impressed
upon the public mind, and the neces-
sity of the registration should be made
clear to everyone.Without new registra-
tion, the right of suffrage cannot be
exercised by any man or woman in
Utah. No registration, no vote!

FOR THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

It is gratifying to learn that the ad-
vice of the Desert News, given several
weeks ago, in relation to a convention
of the health officers of the different
counties in this state, has been follow-
ed extensively.Not only have many
gentlemen engaged in the good work of
watching over and protecting the public
health attended the convention in this
city, and aided by their presence and
experience in forwarding the purpose
of the gathering, but in a number of
instances, the county commissioners,
as we advised, have exercised their law-
ful powers in providing, out of county
funds, for the legitimate expenses of
the health officers incurred by their at-
tendance at the convention.Where this has not been done, the good exam-
ple set by other county officers should
be followed by the rest.Indeed, there
should be liberal appropriations for the
preservation of the public health, the
prevention of the spread of contagion,
and the stamping out of disease in ev-
ery county of Utah.The health officers, at the close
of their assembly, organized for
future co-operative action and adopted
the title of "The Associated Health
Authorities of Utah." Much credit is
due to Dr. T. B. Beatty for his services
in this direction. He has been active
and interested in working up this con-
vention, and we believe that the asso-
ciation that has been formed will re-
sult in great good to the state.The papers and discussions that formed
the chief features of the meetings were
of a character that must lead to inves-
tigations and the adoption of measures
and methods beneficial to the public,
and we hope the interest thus aroused
will not be permitted to subside, but
will be increased and result in the dif-
fusion of knowledge concerning disease
and health, protective and remedial
measures, and the prevalence of health
and vigorous life throughout all the
valleys of our mountain state.

THE DIVORCE QUESTION.

One of the great questions before the
general convention of the Protestant
Episcopal church, now in session in
triennial convocation in Boston, is that
relating to divorce and remarriage.The matter has been considered by a special
committee, since the convention in San
Francisco three years ago.Most ministers realize that the di-
vorce evil has assumed very alarming
proportions, and that it must be check-
ed. Statisticians tell us that no less
than 224,716 divorces were granted in
the United States in the period be-
tween 1867 and 1891, and that in one state,
Ohio, there were in 1902 one divorce to
every eight marriages. If there is any
doubt as to the claim that the home is
the foundation of the state, no one will
deny that the foundations need close
inspection just now. Something is
wrong.This is all the more evident from the
fact that the conditions in Canada are
so entirely different. There, we are
told, only sixty-nine divorces were
granted in the thirty-four years be-
tween 1867 and 1901. To obtain divorce
the application must go to the Domin-
ion parliament. No court and no judge
can dissolve the marriage tie. There
are but two things which can dissolve
marriage—death and infidelity. Pub-licity is an absolute essential, and there
is no such thing as securing divorce
on the quiet. Before the application
goes to the divorce committee of parlia-
ment notice of the intended application
must be published for six months in two
newspapers in the town where the ap-
plicant resided at the time of separa-
tion, and a similar notice must also be
printed in the Canada Gazette, the offi-
cial organ of the government. Many
other safeguards against illegal divorce
are prescribed, and a most searching
investigation is made before a decree
is granted.

This, probably, suggests one remedy.

No one should be permitted to cast
away his or her partner for trivial
causes; much less for criminal infatu-
ation for others. Were it not so easy to
obtain divorce, young folks would, per-
haps, consider marriage more seriously,
and there would be less trouble.But the world needs more divine light
on the entire question, than it has. That
is very evident from the impossibility
of agreeing on a remedy, though all
admit the existence of the evil.

FORMOSA AND PHILIPPINES.

A correspondent of the London Times
gives some interesting information con-
cerning the progress the Japanese have
made in Formosa, since that island was
transferred to them, after the war with
China. At the time of the annexation,
the island was at the mercy of pirates
along the coast, and savages in the
interior. The Japanese had to carry
on military operations there for years.The Chinese officials, who were dis-
placed by the change of government,
continued stirring up revolts, and not
until six years after the annexation,
were order and tranquility established.Japan's course in Formosa has been
that of a thoroughly civilized power.According to the correspondent of the
London paper, the Japanese have pro-
cured good drinking water, to promote
sanitation. In the Taihoku district, he
says, where about one-tenth of the peo-
ple live, more than 800 wells have been
sunk. Eight large hospitals have been
opened at the leading towns, many
branches have been established, and
about 200 trained physicians are now
working where but a few years ago the
wild doctors held sway. The effect is
shown in the number of deaths from
plague, which have decreased from 2-
619 in the first half of 1901 to 866 in
the first half of 1903.In the matter of education, Japan is
said to have done almost wonders. They
have established sixty schools for the
Japanese, with sixty teachers and 2,000
pupils, and 120 schools for natives, with
more than 18,000 children and 520 teach-
ers.Besides this, there is a medical
school, a teachers' training school and a
school of Japanese language.They have built roads and fostered
the agricultural interests. They have
introduced scientific methods and the
rice crops have increased 10 per cent
and the tea crop 60 per cent, and large
increases are shown in the production
of sugar, jute, potatoes and other agri-
cultural products. Other branches of
industry have been similarly stimulat-
ed. It took a great deal of money to
place the islanders in the midst of the
blessings of civilization; but the in-
vestment, we are told, is a paying one.The general revenue
principally derived from government
works and taxes, has expanded from
\$211,822 yen in 1896 to 12,738,587 yen in
1903. The ordinary local revenue, which
is chiefly composed of taxes on land,
houses, businesses, &c., has risen from
747,850 yen in 1898 to 1,952,220 yen in
1902.The wise methods of the Japanese in
dealing with the natives, is illustrated
in their laws for the regulation of the
opium traffic. For the Chinese and ab-
originals, the old laws and customs have
been allowed to remain in force as far
as possible. For the Japanese in the is-
land and to use the drug is a crime, as in
Japan, but the Formosans are not pun-
ished for consuming it. The government
has established a monopoly in the trade
and has sought to wean the people from
the habit. The confirmed smokers only
can buy the drug. Licensed agents dole
it out to licensed smokers, and the po-
lice use every effort to keep the circle
of smokers from being enlarged. In the
schools the teachers warn the children
against the habit and the physicians
constantly point out its dangers. In a
population of 2,000,000 in 1900 there were
109,964 opium smokers. In March, 1902,
this number had fallen off 37,920, or to
132,944. The opium imported into the
island decreased in the same period from
3,392,692 yen in value to 1,121,465. This
reform work, it will be noticed, is be-
ing carried out with apparent financial
loss to the government. But the Japa-
nese are clear-sighted enough to know
that this apparent loss will, in the
long run, prove a gain.The picture of Japanese success as
colonizers is not without interest to
this country, upon which the responsi-
bility for the education of the Filipinos
has fallen. It will not be denied that
no people can civilize itself. For progress
every nation must, until it arrives
at a mature age, depend upon the civil-
izing influences of others. Not all na-
tions are worthy of a position as
tutors and educators. Some nations
treat others only as slaves; they have no
desire to lift them up. Our country is
not in that category. Its influence in
the Philippines should be still more
benevolent than that of Japan in
Formosa.It is a matter of congratulation that
the Filipinos are making rapid progress.The electoral franchise has been given
to all persons who held municipal of-
fices previous to the American advent,
on all who speak and write English or
Spanish, and all who pay a property
tax of not less than \$15 per annum. The
qualified voters choose all municipal
officers. It is estimated that from 10
to 15 per cent of the male population
fills these requirements.Governor Taft, in a recent article on
the subject, stated that out of a cen-
tral government revenue in the Philip-
pines of between \$9,000,000 and \$10,000,000
about \$2,000,000 is expended on edu-
cation. Besides this the local expendi-
ture for education required of the mu-
nicipalities must be taken into account.
First and last, fully \$3,000,000 a year
is spent on public schools. There are
about 263,000 pupils enrolled out of apopulation of 8,000,000. And thus the
blessings of civilization are slowly
spreading in the earth, through the
instrumentality of nations who have
reached the highest plane. It is the
way of Providence. Without such "in-
terference" with the affairs of the less
fortunate races, these would sink lower
and lower in barbarism. For civiliza-
tion has not come, and cannot come, to
any individual, or any nation, except
through outside aid.General Kuropatkin has taken the
initiative, which is much.The pace that kills is the favorite
one with the automobilists.Dry farming will have reached per-
fection when it produces rain.Eye glass insurance has been started
in New York. The eyes have it.Senator Fairbanks' idea of the Iowa
idea is to leave the Iowa idea alone.Oyama is saying nothing but un-
doubtedly he is busy sawing wood.If the Panama canal were prob-
ably it would cut more figure in the
campaign.The Baltic fleet seems to be averse
from having anything to do with the
tug of war.Tom Watson is scoring both the
great political parties, but can he score
victory?Candidate Davis gets around on his
campaigning tour as lively as a spring
lamb.If you don't register now you will
likely register a kick on election day
when you can't vote.The receptive candidate proceeds on
the theory that all things come to those
who know how to wait.Mr. Bryan is making a "whirlwind
campaign." What does a man who
sows the whirlwind reap?No slysterships will be allowed in
Prussian cities. The modern towers of
Babel are not things of beauty.A New York doctor says that laziness
is a disease. How the lazy will
thank science for this knowledge.General Funston is in favor of rais-
ing the pay of the soldiers thirty per
cent. This should insure him the sol-
dier vote."Polley King" Al Adams has just
been released from Sing Sing. His
policy in future will probably be to
obey the law.Ex-Attorney-General Harmon is com-
ing back to the United States to take
a hand in the campaign. Will he write
a little poem?The good missionary who said that
"the yellow peril is a golden opportu-
nity," should go up higher, among the
paragaphers, for example.It is an old saying that whisky has
killed more men than war has. The
way it has been killing them, in New
York lately looks as though the saying
were true.Henry James says that it is a mistake
for writers of fiction to put real per-
sons in their stories. It is a mistake
that few of them make. Most of them
use mere figureheads that are neither
fish, fowl nor good red herring.Addressing Harvard students the
other day and urging them all to be
gentlemen, President Eliot said that
among the requisites for a gentleman
are quiet tastes, studious regard for
the rights of others, and a disposition
to discern superlatives in others and
to associate with superiors. A gentle-
man should be generous, a thing which
is not incompatible with being poor in
money. His life should conform to his
resources. A real gentleman will al-
ways be considerate of those whom he
employs, and above all he will never
do anything injurious to a creature
weaker than himself. As a democratic
gentleman he will be effective, efficient,
of power in the world as a worker and
organizer. He will be deferential to
age, to excellencies, and to all things
worthy of deference.

PAYNE AND HIS SUCCESSOR.

Springfield Republican.

President Roosevelt's appointment for
the succession to Postmaster-General
Henry C. Payne will be the fourth man
to hold that position within the eight
years of the McKinley and Roosevelt
administrations. Only one other cabi-
net place has had so many changes in
the same time—the attorney-general-
ship, which is held by Mr. Moody, fol-
lowing Knox, Griggs and McKenna.

Kansas City Star.

In view of the cabinet vacancy cre-
ated by the death of Postmaster-General
Payne there will be general satisfac-
tion in the knowledge that Mr.
George B. Cortelyou, former secretary
of commerce and labor, will return to
President Roosevelt's official family as
Mr. Payne's successor. That the vacan-
cy will be filled by Mr. Cortelyou
seems a foregone conclusion, since it
was announced some time ago that Mr.
Payne would resign soon after the elec-
tion on account of ill health and that
Mr. Cortelyou would succeed him.

Binghamton Press.

The late Postmaster General Payne
is to be succeeded by Secretary Cor-
telyou, formerly of the department of
commerce and labor, but who is now
chairman of the Republican National
committee. Mr. Cortelyou's advance-
ment is purely personal, and not due at
all to political services.

Boston Herald.

The late Postmaster-General Payne
was a physical wreck long before he
became a member of the cabinet. More
than a year before that we saw him
carried on board a Mediterranean
steamship, a deathly pale and helpless
invalid, and it was feared that he
would die on the voyage. He came
very near realizing that expectation.
His trouble was with his heart then, as
it was since then. It was only his re-
markable pluck that kept him on his
feet and enabled him to live as long as
he did. To a fellow-passenger on the
voyage he said that he had been givenup for dead several times, and that his
physician had told him that he would
never come back to America alive. "I
shall come back all right, just the same.
They can't kill me just yet," said he.
And so it was.

WAS IT AN ANCIENT CITY?

The Washington Star.

Was Washington once the site of a
great city, long forgotten, unknown to
the modern archaeologists? Did there
live and thrive on the North American
continent a race prior to the Aztecs?
Are there treasures of art buried under
the soil of this capital? Wherefore,
then, the mysteries of stone just un-
earthed in the digging for the founda-
tions of the new building for the house
of representatives? Far below the
foundations of the houses destroyed to
make room for the new edifice these
fragments have appeared, and the
memory of man today runs not back to
the time when such structures were
there as to call for these despoiled bases.
Nor do the oldest inhabitants know of
any one who remembers having seen
or heard of such. Washington was
built upon virgin soil, so far as city
creation was concerned. In the judg-
ment of its founders. Here were farms
and small dwellings, a minor house or
two, and an unbroken record of free-
dom from the inroads of the city-mak-
ers. The North American Indians did
not build cities. They did not dig into
the soil to found their structures. Here,
then, is a problem for the historians and
the archaeologists to solve.

A LARGE SCHOOL BUILDING.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

In a day of big things large school
buildings are naturally to be expected,
but a plan under consideration by the
New York school authorities raises the
question whether size may not be car-
ried to a ridiculous and dangerous ex-
treme. The plan contemplates the erec-
tion of a school building "ten or more
stories in height" and intended to ac-
commodate no less than 8,000 children.
It will have about fifteen class rooms on
each floor, or 150 in all. The structure
will be fireproof, only desks and doors
being inflammable, and if it should
break out in one room it could be closed
until the flames had burned themselves
out. Transportation from floor to floor
will be furnished by elevators.

THE WORTH OF THE MAN.

Success.

People do not put their confidence in
property, or in position; they put it in
the man. That man only is rich who
has the confidence of his fellow men,
who has never betrayed his trust, who
has never gone back on his word, or
smirched his honor, and who can look
his conscience squarely in the face
without flinching. There is only one
thing that persists through all history,
and through all changes, which not only
is not tarnished or dimmed by time,
but will grow brighter through all eter-
nity, and that is character. Nothing can
annihilate it; nothing can stop its on-
ward march and its increasing power.
It is a living principle, as indestructible
as the laws of mathematics.

TEA

Schilling's Best is sold as
you like to buy everything.You can't buy everything
so; it wouldn't pay to sell
everything so.Your green returns your money if you don't like
Schilling's line.SALT LAKE THEATRE GEO. D. MYER,
LAKE THEATRE MANAGER.
TONIGHT LAST TIME.Finished, Faultless and First in Favor.
W. E. NANKVILLE'SHaverly's
Minstrel'sNOW THE REPRESENTATIVE SHOW
Modern Minstrelsy presented on a scale
of scenic and electrical grandeur never
attempted by any similar organization.
A company numbering nearly

HALF A HUNDRED STARS.

—INCLUDING—
The Famous Billy Van
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JIMMY WALL.—NEXT ATTRACTION—
Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Saturday
Matinee.
George Ade's Quaint Comedy,
"THE COUNTY CHAIRMAN."
Prices—25c to \$1.50. Matinee, 25c to \$1.GRAND THEATRE
ONE OF THE LARGEST
PRICES: Night—25c, 50c, 75c.
Matinee—25c.

Matinee Saturday at 2:15 p. m.

Tonight! AND ALL
WEEK.GALLAGHER & BARRETT, in the Ever
Green Success.

"Finnigan's Ball."

Some Singing. Some Dancing. Some Nonsense.

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BRUSHES!
BRUSHES!
BRUSHES!We have just received a fine
new line of Hair-Bath-Nail-
and Cloth Brushes and the
prices you will be surprised at.
Give us a call should you need
one.

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WILLES-HORNE
DRUG CO.,No. 8 Main Street,
Deseret News Building.
Both Phones 374.

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A \$5 shoe that will wear four times
as long as a \$2.50 shoe is as much
cheaper as \$5 is less than \$10.We can supply you with almost any grade of shoe that's reliable, and can give you better value
for \$2.50 or \$3.00 or \$3.50 than you can obtain elsewhere, but if you want our honest opinion
in regard to shoes, based on thirty-five years' experience, you have it above, and we have the
\$5.00 shoe that will give four times the service that can be had from the
cheaper shoe.

Among the fresh arrivals from the great

GLASS and CHINA

markets of the world, there are no more pleasing designs than those embodied in the immense
stock we are now showing. Careful attention was given to the securing of the broadest range
of novelties and table pieces, and articles especially adapted for wedding and other presents.
Pleased to have you examine the line whether or not you wish to purchase.FREE Demonstration of KNEIPP Malt Coffee, each day. The perfect Coffee substi-
tute made from pure barley, malted and roasted. A beverage for sensible,
thinking people, who desire to enjoy life and preserve health.Z. C. M. I.
UTAH'S GREATEST DEPARTMENT STORE.Beautiful 22-k Gold
Crowns for \$5

UNTIL OCTOBER 15TH.

We will make our regular
\$15.00 teeth for \$8.00.

Our \$8.00 for \$5.00.

Gold fillings, \$1.00.

Silver fillings, 50c to \$1.00.

Guaranteed PAINLESS ex-
traction, 50c.All work done by operator of
experience and ability.IF YOU WANT THE BEST
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prices, YOU ARE LOOKING
FOR US.BOSTON
DENTAL
PARLORS

126 Main Street.

Hours, 8:30 to 6:30; Sunday,
10 to 2.

We did pretty well
at conference time
not to have any worse
weather.

Suppose we'll have
to pay for it some of
these days, soon.

Better get your coal
house full.

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161 Malign St.,
U. S. A.

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TRUNKS

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Largest stock, best prices, 125 Main St.

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JOHN C. CUTLER, JR.,
Established 1893.
Investment
Bank and Sugar Stocks,
Commercial Stocks and Bonds,
Bought and Sold.
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MAY WIN**

The cordial approval of
your chief business rival
by curtailing your adver-
tising expenditure. You
make him really enthusi-
astic about you if you
fall to advertise at all for
a day or so now and then.

GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS.

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more and more Mer-
chant Tailor Men
every day.Among them many
with whom price is
no consideration.Tho' it is true we
save them from 50 to
75 per cent.We are pleasing
their fancies for style,
fabric and a perfect
fit, besides assuring
durability.And that's all that's
necessary.Our Suits from \$20 to \$35 and Overcoats from \$20
to \$50 will make you desert your tailor.ONE
PRICE **J. P. GARDNER,** 125-127
MAIN ST.
THE QUALITY STORE.

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YOUR mills are more or less heavily
stocked with grain this time of the year.
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the possibility of utter ruin? Remem-
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good sound policy at reasonable rates which
will reimburse you against any loss. Drop us
a line and we will take pleasure in quoting you
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