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SALT LAKE CITY, AUGUST 18, 1903.

WILL BE AT THE CONGRESS.

The presence in the city of Director Charles D. Walcott of the United States Geological Survey, who will visit several places in Utah and inspect the formations there, and also investigate the water supply, indicates that the expedition mentioned in the Deseret News, that the gentleman will honor with his presence the irrigation Congress at Ogden will be fulfilled. Mr. Walcott is notable in his station and profession, and is in company with Chief Hydrographer Newell and other experts in irrigation matters. They are all welcome to Utah and will be gladly received at the Congress. Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot is also one of the eminent officials whose attendance at the congress is anticipated. He has been with Mr. Walcott investigating the country at the headwaters of the Snake river, and will be here in a few days. So we may look for him also at the irrigation Congress. There is every prospect of a large attendance of important men and celebrities in Ogden on September 15, and of a most profitable and pleasant time spent in the consideration of important subjects.

YOU'D BETTER COMPLY.

Superintendent Hines is doing right in taking measures to detect and prosecute people who will persist in sprinkling lawns and sidewalks during forbidden hours, in spite of all the warnings given to the contrary. During the daytime the water is needed for street sprinkling, and pressure and service in the business district. Each household having sprinkling privileges is furnished with a printed notice as to the time allotted for the purpose. Yet the regulations are defied or neglected, and it is necessary to enforce the ordinance. The law-abiding citizens of Salt Lake will support Superintendent Hines in the movement to stop the improper use of water, and punish those who persist in their unlawful conduct. Let every person who uses a lawn sprinkler pay attention to the notice served and comply with it strictly. No law sprinkling be done from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m., or it may cost a great deal more than its worth. Be fair to your neighbors and to the general public. Remember that besides you "there are others."

A METHODIST RESOLUTION.

One of the regular topics of a sectarian convention in Utah is the subject of "Mormonism and Polygamy," terms which are usually treated as synonymous, or at least as interchangeable. A Methodist conference here, minus such a feature, would be like the portrait of one of its preachers with the face left out. Assaults upon "Mormonism" appear to figure as the principal tactics of Methodist evangelism. Therefore the resolution, unanimously adopted at the conference of that body on Monday, may be considered as part of its regular procedure.

The declaration made is similar to those and hackneyed statements with which we are nearly all familiar. The patent falsehood is repeated that "Polygamy still abounds," and prominent men are mentioned by way of illustration to the lie. The fact is, that a grand jury, empaneled for the very purpose of eliciting the substantiation of just such statements as the Methodist preachers indulge in, officially reported the entire absence of proof that any polygamous marriage had been solemnized since Utah became a State of the Union. Did any of the preachers who have promulgated this charge appear before that body and offer evidence to support it?

They all know the meaning of the term "polygamy" as an offense against the law, and that it was defined by Act of Congress and that the definition has been reproduced in the statutes of this State. They do not speak in ignorance of its meaning, nor of the effect their words are likely to produce in the popular mind. That the accusation is made for the purpose of deceiving the public, is evident to every well-informed person in Utah who notices it. That it is poor work for professing Christian ministers to be engaged in will be the general verdict.

It was commonly expected that the Methodist preacher who made oath in Washington to a false charge against the junior Senator from Utah, and whose reputation among his fellow-laborers is exceedingly unenviable, would be removed from his post as presiding elder and sent elsewhere. But no. That kind of punishment seems to be in demand, and this is not to be wondered at, in the light of the libel contained in the conference resolution. The falsifier is retained, the ministers who opposed him are removed.

The resolution which was published in Monday evening's "News" is peculiarly worded. It affirms that "The Mormon pioneer is a ruined proselyte." What is meant by that may be clear to the framers of the declaration, but it has a foggy appearance to the ordinary reader. The "Mormon" pioneer is usually regarded as a venerated citizen among all classes of this community, and by no means as "ruined" in any respect,

temporal or spiritual. As a reliable and trustworthy member of society he will not suffer in comparison with any Methodist exhorter that ever drew a salary for maligning the "Mormons." And as a firm believer in the divinity and atonement of the Savior of the world, even according to Methodist doctrine, he is at least on as good salvific ground as any of his detractors. He believes and therefore he is redeemed, not ruined, if his own creed is correct.

The glee exhibited over the assumption that there is contention among the "Mormons," and that "the boasted unity of Mormonism is broken," does not indicate a Christian spirit. The statement is not true, to begin with.

There was never more union among the Latter-day Saints as a whole body than today. The sect spoken of as having "brought schism," is not and never was a part of the Church attacked by the resolution. It might be as rationally said that Methodism had "brought schism," as that the entirely separate organization mentioned is a sign of contention in this Church.

Unity is one of the distinctive features of a Christian body, and when men posing as Christian preachers rejoice over supposed disunion, and contention, and schism among a body of believers, it does not hold up those pretenders in a very favorable light.

Perhaps we have spent too much time and space in pointing the effusion of those unimportant persons, and their puerile efforts against a system impregnable to their assaults. We suppose they have to say something to arouse a little interest in their deliberations, and to form an excuse for the demands they make on Methodist funds, and the contributions they petition for among the benevolent wherewith to teach or fight the benighted "Mormons." We wonder if they ever pay any attention to that commandment, revealed from heaven and in force upon all the world, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor."

WOMAN AGAINST WOMAN.

The brutal treatment accorded a white woman in a Georgia prison, has aroused general indignation; and threats of lynching the official concerned in the outrage, have been made. The woman was in prison for forgery. The story goes that she was made hospital stewardess but was removed, and complained to the wife of the warden, and that she told her husband to have her whipped, which was done. The brutality is bitterly denounced, as it ought to be, but the depth of depravity in which such acts of savagery have their origin, can only be measured when it is considered that they often, as in this instance, are committed at the recommendation of a member of the "gentler sex." Fancy one woman asking for the brutal whipping of another! No wonder that mobs triumph over law!

THE CUP RACES.

On the 26th of this month the first of the cup races will be sailed this year, between the Reliance and the new Shamrock. It is said that Sir Lipton has spent millions of dollars, in order to get the cup back to England. No doubt, this year's race will be most exciting. The two boats are thought to be better than any ever engaged in the competition. Everybody on this side expects that the American boat will gain the victory, but if the cup is to be lifted, Sir Lipton will be heartily congratulated, if he succeeds. For he is considered a true prince of sportsmen, and whatever good luck attends him, will not be marred by envy. It might be well, if the cup were lifted this time, for that would give new life to boat building in both countries. There is nothing in the America's cup races, of more importance than any other races, except the history of the cup. A great many Americans may feel that the glory of the nation would depart with the departure of the cup. There would be no peace until the trophy were restored, and the battle royal for it would be worth watching.

PASSING VETERANS.

The Grand Army men who passed through our city on the way to the coast were generally, we believe, well pleased with their visit to the City of the Saints. Those who came this way in 1886, were led to believe, by local agitators, that this place was a veritable cyclone center, and in fiery speeches, some of them threatened to sweep down upon Utah with fire and sword. At the instigation of local disturbers of the peace, the flames of patriotism were made to burn and flare wonderfully, at that time. This time, the honored veterans were left to enjoy their visit to the city, without any such scandalous attempts at bamboozling them. They were permitted to enjoy the balmy breezes from the canyons, the sweet strains of music in the Tabernacle, the refreshing dip in the brine at Saltair, and the society of friends and acquaintances. We hope their brief stay here has been pleasant to them. For they are worthy of all that can be done for them, during their declining years. We are aware that a few individuals here, beneath contempt even, endeavored to give the veterans the impression that the "Mormons" have been, and are now, unfriendly to the members of the Grand Army. This is as false as any other false rumor that has obtained currency against this people. The Army saved the Republic from dissolution, at the cost of much blood and treasure. It was an instrument in the hand of God to do that, and the survivors who fought bravely for the great cause are worthy of all honor and praise. This is the sentiment of the people of Utah, as of all right-minded people of this Republic. We hope many of the veterans will be permitted to linger among us for years to come, to be an inspiring example to a growing generation. Those who have done their life's work well are precious to the nation, whether living or dead.

COLOMBIA REJECTS TREATY.

The news that the Panama canal treaty has been unanimously rejected by the Colombian senate, is unexpected, although rumor has had it, that it would meet with serious difficulties. A unanimous vote for rejection was not looked for. It has frequently been in-

timated that Colombian statements were making a show of resistance to the project, merely to secure a larger cash consideration from the United States. It has also been intimated that large railroad interests are influencing Colombian statements to withhold their sanction of the treaty. But whatever the influences are that have been at work, they are potent enough to cause delay.

It is hardly conceivable that the action taken is final, or that its purpose is anything but to secure more favorable terms to Colombia. For, should this country conclude to abandon that route in favor of another across Nicaragua or Darien, the loss would be enormous to Colombia. If this opportunity is lost by that country, it will in all probability never have another.

This government has concluded to construct a canal, and it will, no doubt, be built, as soon as practicable. It is not dependent on Colombia either, for right of way. Colombia has been offered a fair price for its concessions. If this is refused, the money can be spent elsewhere. But, notwithstanding the reported action of the Colombian senate, it seems incredible that that country can have concluded to throw away the opportunity of prosperity that is offered in this gigantic undertaking. The Colombians, we suspect, hope to obtain more money, and therefore pretend to refuse the first offer. In the end, we believe, they will be glad to accept what is offered, and save the country from ruin and oblivion.

NO DEFENSE OF CRIME.

A Southern orator, John Temple Graves of Georgia, in an address before the Chautauqua society, the other day, lifted up his voice in the defense of lynching law. He admitted that lynching is a crime, but it is here to stay, he said, and he hoped it would, for it was a bulwark between womanhood and crime.

It is perhaps no wonder that the crime of lynching finds defenders. Even cannibalism has found a defender, it seems, at a modern college. And there is no crime in the entire gamut, that has not found its defenders at one time or another. Murder, incendiarism, lust, all have had their advocates. It would be strange, should not lynchers find more or less eloquent defenders.

But both the crime and the defense of it is nevertheless wrong, and the defense is as dangerous as the crime. No one cares for the criminal that deserves to be blotted out from the land of the living. No sympathy is due him, but he has a right to be tried, and society has a right to see that the trial is impartial and just. These rights cannot be violated without peril to the nation. Mobs must be suppressed, to save the nation, not the criminal. Will the apologists for lynchers not understand this? Or are they so blind as not to see where they are heading for?

Speaking of the remedy for the evil, a writer in the Review of Reviews points out that both lynchings and the crimes that are supposed to have provoked it, are the result of lack of education. The negro offenders upon whom the violence of mobs is visited, come, as a rule, from the most ignorant and degraded class. It is not true, as is often asserted, that the criminal class of negroes is largely recruited from the better instructed half of the race. It is the ignorant class, white and black, that chiefly supplies the violent criminal element, and it is the ignorant class, white and black, that is most easily incited to mob violence. The right kind of education would do much to abate this horrible evil.

The writer in the Review is not alarmed by the increasing number of lynchings. He believes that the general trend is toward law and order. He says:

"The statistics of lynching for a period of twenty years show that there has been an average decline, and that last year's record was the best of all in point of the actual number of lynchings. In 1893, there were 200 reported in the United States, and in 1894 there were 180. The decline has not been regular, since 187 were reported for 1897, as against 107 in 1899; but the number for 1902 dropped to 95. The five months of the present year promised an even more favorable record. It may well turn out that 1903 will not show more than 100 actual lynchings. But the disposition to invoke the mob spirit upon slight provocation has shown itself with unusual recklessness this summer, and it must be sternly suppressed."

This is a rather comforting view. We hope it will turn out correct, but we fear the facts are all against it. Certain it is that the right kind of education is an eminent remedy against many evils, also that a proper improvement in the machinery of justice would aid the orderly element in suppressing disorders.

There don't seem to be any flies on Professor Langley's airship.

Yesterday was the hottest of the year. No encore is called for.

It would be very strange if King Peter were not terrorized.

What is it that the Macedonians want? Liberty, death or disaster?

Whistler led a simple life. But he led his critics and adversaries a merry dance.

When a "prize-fight" ends in a draw, it is plain one object was to draw money.

The annual session of the Utah Methodist mission is over. Praise God from whom all blessings flow.

Johnson and Herrick are both campaigning in Ohio in autos. At this stage of the race both expect to ride to victory.

Mr. Schwab emphatically denies that he is trying to bring about a combination of fallers. Truth is, he is not that Saviour man.

One difference between regular and national guardsmen is that the former march to their summer encampment while the latter ride to it.

The Colombian senate has rejected the Panama canal treaty. Very likely the case of another stone that was rejected.

Edward Markham is doing a little gardening this summer. Otherwise "The Man with the Hoe" is hoeing his own row.

Nothing is more tantalizing than to see storm clouds hanging around the horizon, going and coming, coming and going, but never vouching a single shower.

General Miles doesn't want to be commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. He will be content with "something equally good," or better.

It is annoying at times when a street car will not stop when hailed but still we must condemn stopping them with pistols as a St. Louis man did, and who was discharged by the police judge.

Judge Rogers in the United States court at St. Louis, has decided that a telegraph company may discharge its employees. It would have been a most remarkable decision had he held that it had not that right.

The President and a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States have denounced, in print, lynching in strong terms. Now if the officers of the law will only do their duty, the law will be vindicated and a check put upon lynching that will be most salutary.

No end of fun is being poked at Senator Tillman because of the loss of his railroad case. When he informed the conductor of the fact and also that his wallet was gone, the latter asked him to identify himself. Then the conductor telegraphed headquarters in Chicago, saying:

"Man says he's Senator Tillman. No money, no ticket. What must I do?"

The Chicago office answered:

"Ask him what he thinks is the most important bit of legislation that could be enacted."

The reply came:

"Man who says he's Senator Tillman says the most important legislation that could be enacted would be to repeal the fifteenth amendment."

This was convincing. The order went:

"That's him, all right. Let him ride."

THE CASE OF GENERAL MILES.

New York Times.

What retire from the service by a cold, formal announcement from the pen of a department clerk that splendid soldier Gen. Miles, who has literally fought his way to the highest rank, and almost simultaneously raised to the rank next to the highest, over the heads of a multitude of seasoned and experienced officers of intervening grades, Gen. Miles really a civilian, who has been almost no fighting at all? No, Mr. President, no, Mr. Secretary, that will never do.

Boston Herald.

One of the most brilliant and distinguished soldiers who ever wore the uniform of the United States ceased his active service the other day, and was suffered to breathe his sword without a word of commendation from the President or the secretary of war. This is an action which will always dim their reputations for magnanimity, but it does not detract from the high rank which he has won by the gratitude and admiration of the nation he has long served with unexcelled patriotism and heroic devotion.

New York Sun.

We earnestly hope it is true that Secretary Root did what he could do to break the effect of the official treatment of Lieut. Gen. Miles on the occasion of his retirement by sending to that veteran a personal message of good-will and appreciation. Otherwise the official record will have to stand on the historical record in unrelieved brutality.

Boston Traveler.

Gen. Miles has done honest, loyal service to his country, and the words applied to Gen. Schofield might have been applied to him with truth. The American people know this, and the administration's discourtesy, almost an insult, will be a boomerang. The American people admire fairness.

Baltimore News.

The lieutenant-general's aggressive, and courage in bringing to light abuses in the Philippines are worthy of high praise, and it is this which filled up the measure of his offenses in the eyes of the war department.

Baltimore Sun.

When Gen. Miles, under the age limitation, retired from active service last Saturday, the administration let him go without one word of commendation. A few lines in the army orders of that day, prepared by a clerk in the war department, stated that he had been retired. The announcement was the same as would have been made on the retirement of a contract surgeon or a second lieutenant. The passing of Gen. Miles was virtually ignored, although for forty-two years he had been in the military service and had risen to the highest rank in the army.

Washington Post.

But of Gen. Miles himself the American people will always retain a grateful and honorable memory. His services to the Union during that interlude of peril which men call by different names, but which is most generally known as the period of the civil war—during a time that tried men's souls and called for the best of their courage, loyalty and manhood—Nelson A. Miles emerged from the darkest tests without the shadow or suggestion of a stain. Out of that tremendous flame he brought the stamp of the patriot's purest gold. It was not only that he set the example of a perfect valor and devotion; it was that he also exhibited the qualities of enthusiasm, skill, intelligence and military aptitude.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The September number of Harper's Bazar contains a story entitled "Number Seventeen: An Episode," by Elizabeth G. Jordan, author of "Tales of Fantasy" and "Tales of the Olden." The central episode of the story arises from the strange experience of a young newspaper woman—Harper & Bros., New York.

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