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

LORENZO SNOW. TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING. (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

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SALT LAKE CITY, - SEPT. 23, 1901.

SEMI-ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

The Seventy-second Semi-annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will commence on Friday, October, 4th at 10 a, m. in the Tabernacle in this city.

LORENZO SNOW, JOSEPH F. SMITH.

First Presidency.

FAST DAY.

As one of the sessions of the General Conference of the Church will be held on Sunday, October 6, 1901, the regular monthly fast will be observed and services attended to on the last Sunday in September instead of the first Sunday in LORENZO SNOW. President.

ARATE THE NUISANCE!

Do the city authorities understand what are the consequences of the insufficiency of street sprinkling? There is no need to argue as to the fact. Everybody and his neighbor are complaining about that. The dust is whirled from the dry streets into the homes of the people, and the universal cry is, where are the sprinkling carts? They are seen occasionally, but their absence is more conspicuous than their presence. The business houses seem to be suffering in a greater degree than the dwelling houses. The dust sifts in and covers goods exposed for sale and badly damages fine articles that are very costly. There is one continuous rumble of complaints from the monument down to Fourth South, and from State to West Temple streets, and the echoes extend from the benches to the Jordan.

Then the doctors are proclaiming the probable results of this circulation of dust, which affects the throats and nostrils of the people and is particularly irritating to delicate folks, predisposed to lung and bronchial and nasal affections. Physicians predict many serious physical ills, as the consequence of the neglect to properly sprinkle the streets. It seems that while the winds are prevalent, the sprinkling is partly suspended, whereas the more the wind blows the more water needs to be scat-

What is the matter with the City-Council that this evil is not remedied? Has that body lost control over the work? Has the committee gone to sleep? Is there a scarcity of carts, or teams or teamsters? Or is there an indifference to the comfort of the citizens and the health and welfare of the public? Gentlemen, if you value the good will of the men and women who have votes in this city, wake up and do something to abate the dust nuis-

MUNIFICENT GIFTS.

It is not right, according to Christian precept, to sound one's own trumpet when bestowing alms. The ostentation which seeks newspaper notoriety for a donation towards some benevolent object, spoils the gift and deprives it of the divine blessing that accompanies deeds of true charity. But it is sometimes beneficial and just for others to record the good deeds of the truly philanthropic, that their example may inspire similar kindness, and that they may receive the credit that is their due.

It is in this spirit that we make specfal mention of the splendld gifts by Gen. Wm. J. Palmer, the former president, and George Foster Peabody, former vice president of the Rio Grande Western railroad, and principal stockholders in the Pleasant Valtey coal mines. The sum of \$50,000 will be distributed in amounts of \$250 each, to the heirs of victims to the explosion at those mines and to employes who were seriously injured by that awful catas-

This is a free gift from the gentlemen, who have no motive but that of pure benevolence, as they have disposed of their Utah property. The same is to be said of their further gift of \$10,000 each to St. Mary's, (Holy Cross) and St. Mark's hospitals, and of \$20,000 for the erection of four emergency kospitals near the mines where the accident oc-

curred. The blessings of thousands will be envoked upon the heads of those generous donors, and they will have the inward satisfaction which attends acts springing from exalted motives. Utah will regard those gentlemen with esteem and gratitude, too great for words and

that will surely abide for ever. YELLOW RESPONSIBILITY.

In every part of the country strong expressions of disapproval of "yellow" journalism has been heard during the last couple of weeks. It is generally believed that that class of the press is very much responsible for the spirit of

lawlessness in this country. Among those who have spoken on the dress, seconding resolutions adopted by the New York chamber of commerce me day last week. He said in part:

"Upon the poor, wretched degenerate who has been impelled to this crime we know the penalty of the law will be imlosed. But what penalty will reach hose who have incited this victim by heir vile and destructive doctrines this deed of blood? Who is responsible for this event? Surely, the cause of i a reckless press that has not hes ated to coin conscience into dollars.

That, we believe, describes the situaion exactly. When papers that claim respectability, and loyalty, devotion to the interests of the common people, and even reverence for religion, day by day, week by week, and month by month, picture men in public office, placed there by the voice of the people, as thieves, robbers, tyrants, slave drivers, etc., it is no great wonder that monomaniacs take up the clue and believe themselves doing their duty by removing such men from the crushed, bleeding

prostrate "common people." Of course the "yellows" know that they are playing with something more dangerous than fire, when they are inflaming human passions, but they do not stop to think about that. They have found that their falsehoods, no matter how coarse, sell. And that is the great consideration. They do not hesitate to 'coin conscience into dollars."

As for the proper remedy, Mr. Hewitt very well remarked that he expected very little from legislation against that kind of enterprise. He said;

The president of this chamber has alluded to future legislation. I do not know what it may accomplish, but I should expect very little from it. From a more earnest public opinion, from a sounder public judgment. I should expect more. And it is from such gen-tlemen as belong to this chamber that the influence must come, the reforma-

"As long as men prominent in public life, or in the walks of business, or in the spheres of society are willing to recognize by social receptions, by sub-scriptions to the papers which we all recognize as at the foundation of this sad development in public opinion, by their advertisements which support these papers—so long as gentlemen in your position shall give your counten-ance, either by social intercourse or otherwise, to these enemies of mankind, to these traiters to humanity, it is idle

to deplore events like this. "Let us see that they are made imossible by raising the standard of the community to a igher plane, where it shall be sible for the assassin to justify him-self by the arguments of a destructive

These are thoughtful words. If it is true, as it is beyond doubt, that a degraded press is a power for evil in a community, it is equally true, that those who sustain such a press in any way have responsibility too. The inexpressibly sad event of the past few weeks has aroused the American people to a greater realization of the evils of licentious publications. This should be followed by an effort to rise to a morally higher literary level, If this is accomplished, there will be less danger from Anarchism.

IS SHE A SPY?

A writer in the Chicago Chronicle that the chief thing that will be develan Anarchist, is in reality a spy in the service of the Russian government. The statement is made on the authority of a Russian, who says she is in constant communication with the Russian consul-general in New York. He further alleges that it was through her instrumentanty that Miss Ginsberg was arrested in front of the Winter palace, while she was walting for a chance to kill the Czar.

That is a strange story. But is may, possibly, have been told by some friend of ners, for the purpose of extricating her from a difficult position. It directly contradicts her own statement at the time of her arrest, when sil declared herself to be an Anarchist, and that she had been one ever since the Chicago Haymarket affair.

The Goldman woman is said to have ome to this country in 1886, after having sown the seeds of Anarchy in Russia, Germany, France and England. In New York she obtained work as a factory girl, and her leisure hours she spent, it is said, in preaching Anarchism. Her companions were mostly of the ignorant classes, among whom she found admiring friends. It is claimed that she planned the attempted assassination of Henry C. Frick, and also the rescue of Berkman, the wouldbe assazsin. These charges have not been proved, but the police are said to be confident they are true.

If so, the Russian who thinks she is a government spy, must be mistaken. For if she were only posing as an Anarchist in order to become the possessor of certain secrets, she would not go se far as to actually lay plans for the removal of persons supposed to be obstacles in the road to reform.

WAR FLAMES STILL BURNING.

The news conveyed in Lord Kitchenr's latest dispatches to the war office, is in strange contrast to previous statements to the effect that the South African war is practically over. The British commander reports what apsears to be a serious engagement, in which the British lost one gun, and everal men, including two officers. True enough, the gun was recaptured, and the prisoners released. The Boers in their present circumstances, have perhaps but little use for artillery, and cannot accommodate prisoners of war But the very fact that they still are strong enough in any one locality to carry off a British gun, is surprising.

The armed Boer forces in the field were some time ago estimated at from 11,000 to 13,000. Since then Lord Kitchener has had thousands of Boers killed, wounded, captured and surrendered One week the total Boer loss reported was 559. Another week it was no less than 681. And thus it has been from week to week. Where do the Boers receive their reinforcements? They are

still estimated at 11,000 in the field. Recent reports from various parts of the field show renewed activity among the patriots. On the 18th of this month Lord Kitchener reported that the Boers the previous day, ambushed three compaples of mounted infantry, with three guns, commanded by Major Gough, in the vicinity of Scheeper's Nek. After sponsible for the abuse of that liberty." severe fighting the British were over. The committee's report eliminates this

and breech blocks of which were first destroyed. Two officers and fourteen men were killed and five officers and ing has been so abused as the power officers and 150 men were made prisoners. The Boers numbered a thousand men, and were commanded by General free peoples and they must be pre-Botha.

General Botha, it seems, was about to invade Natal, and the British forces riding of the rights of the people. so far have not been able to check his progress.

In Cape Colony, too, there is great activity. It is believed that a general rising of the Dutch is about to take place. The war, then, is not over. The probability is strong that the Boers now are to make another grand effort for autonomy, and that military operations will be carried on in a wider area than before. A general rising in Natal and Cape Colony might be very troublesome to the British government. Botha, Delaney, Dewet and Kritzinger are still in the field, determined to do all the mischlef they can. And they are evidently again working according to some common plan of campaign. They seem to have plenty of ammunition, and the summer season is before them. The grass is growing in the veldt, and they may again estonish the world by rapid, mysterious roids.

THE CZAR IN FRANCE.

There the many guesses as to the real I felt fearfully small." neaning of the visit of the Czar to France at the time. One is that the ruler of the northern empire desired to judge for himself of the military power of the republic. Another is that the journey was undertaken merely for the amusement and the diversion of the

But whatever the true significance is, France evidently is anxious to make political capital of it. President Louhet said publicly: "I am happy to come intimating, in this way, that the two have to be reckoned with in any inter- tamination of the people, national move against either.

This has been the French refrain ever since the rapproachment was officially announced. But so far France is not known to have derived any special benefits from her intimacy with her "faithful ally." The fact seems to be that while France very much needs a strong power to lean on, Russia does not need France especially, and therefore, in critical moments the Republic has to fight her own diplomatic battles. As far as Russia is concerned, the friendship for France appears to be of a Platonic nature and hardly justifies the view President Loubet takes of it, that it is "a guaranty of safety and greatness" for

It wasn't a little sprinkling of the streets yesterday that made it a "wet"

The artificial Leg Trust has more than one leg to stand on and is by no means a lame thing.

There are not wanting indications thinks there is good reason to believe oped by the Schley court of inquiry will ses its theories and preaches its doc

Professor Koch still insists that his theory that human and bovine tuberculosis are entirely different is true. So sure is he of this that he may be said to be Koch sure. During his visit to France the czar

did not visit Paris, much to the disappointment of the Parisians. Probably his majesty had heard of the old saying: "See Paris and die." "Types of Naval Officers" will be the

title of Captain A. T. Mahan's forthcoming work. These "types" do not unlertake to tell the story of the Schley-Sampson controversy.

The Ogden Standard has a great deal more to say about the Deseret News and accuses its editor of having "water on the brain." That is a complaint from which the Standard is not likely ever to suffer. It has a great deal of pate If not of hair, but no one as yet has occused it of having any kind of brain, watery or otherwise.

At the forthcoming tricentennial convention of the Episcopal bishops two negroes will sit in the house of bishops. They are Bishop Holly of Hayti and Bishop Ferguson of Liberia. It is to be hoped that other guests at the hotel where they put up may not be so silly as were those Americans in London, who requested the landlord of their hotel to expel the Methodist negro bishops in attendance in the Methodist ecumenical conference.

No one would ever have thought of claiming President Roosevelt as a southern man, yet the Atlanta Journal sets up the claim and is says he "probably comes nearer to being a southern man than any chief executive the nation has had since the civil war.' The basis of this claim is the fact that the President's mother, Martha Bullock, was born in Liberty county, Ga. and was married at Reswell, Ga., 20 miles from Atlanta, in the mansion of her father. Thus the President is a direct descendant of Gen. Archibald Bullock, first state governor of Georgia.

People very seldom give a thought to ex-members of the cabinet, the men who have had so much to do with shaping the country's destiny. If a cabinet of ex-members were to be constructed today, giving them their old places, it would be: Secretary of state, John W. Foster; secretary of the treasury, George S. Boutwell; secrefary of war, John M. Schofield; secretary of the interior, Carl Schurz; secretary of the navy, Nathan Goff, Jr.; postmaster-general, James N. Tyner; attorney-general, George H. Williams; secretary of agriculture, Norman J. Colman, who, by the way, was the first occupant of that position. Incidentally it may be remarked that only one member of Jefferson Davis' cabinet is living, John H. Regan of Texas.

They are making a new constitution down in Virginia and some strange ideas seem to have entered the heads. of the delegates. The present constitution contains this clause: "Any citizen may speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being re-

abused but history teaches that nothtwenty-five men were wounded. Five to regulate and prohibit freedom of speech and the press. They have been the great safeguards of the liberties of served. Not to preserve them would be to invite oppression and the over-

Max O'Rell, the famous and witty French lecturer, tells a good story on himself in his latest volume, and it is not wholly without its moral. "I was announced to give a lecture on 'Women,' to a large ladies' college in North Carolina," he says. "A couple of hours before the lecture three young ladies from the college called on me at the hotel where I was staying. I met them in the parlor. Three charming, bright, most intelligent looking girls they were. After looking at each other for some time, so as to suggest that the other should speak, one at last made up her mind to be the spokeswoman of the little deputation. 'We have called on you,' she said, 'to ask if you would be kind enough to change the subject of your lecture tonight. Our lecture courze is instituted for the instruction and the general improvement of the students, and we thought we should like to hear you talk to us on a subject which you knew something about.' I must say that

DOWN WITH ANARCHISM.

Peoria Journal.

Let us all solemnly swear, by the old clay of the martyred President, that the nation shall take the same means for its preservation that the ordinary individual would take for the preser ation of his own life. Men do not take the wolf as a playmate for their children; they do not install the ous reptile as one of the pets If the household; they do not welcom the hyena as the guardian of the graves here to welcome the faithful ally of of the departed beloved. They do none France." He took the opportunity of of these things. And yet it were beimouthed anarchists, the scum of the countries stand together, and that both | earth to be in our midst for the con-

Every known anarchist of foreign naivity should be driven from our shores. o man, native or foreign, ought to be allowed to remain at large who avows such doctrines. We should not await overt acts of violence

Louisville Courier-Journal. We do not wait to kill a rattlesnake until his deadly fangs have struck; we should not wait to take anarchism by the throat until it has accomplished its openly avowed ends of assassination.

Toledo Times. We cannot longer continue to turn

narchists out of one country to prey on others. Let the world put these people where they can harm no one but themselves in their experimenting. Kansas City Star.

The problem of dealing with anarchy under Republican rule is difficult, it is true, but it is one for which the gov-ernment must find some method of solution and that right early.

Columbus Dispatch. The laws against anarchy ought to St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The people of America owe it to themselves to purge this land of liberty of these reptiles that use the muniments of freedom to strike at the foundations of all government.

Baltimore Herald.

Their presence in this country is cancerous growth upon our republican form of government, and the most drasmeasures used to remove them will Philadelphia Times.

The United States can offer no asy-

lum to those who war against society, and all the forces of civilization must be exerted to stamp out their pernicious Philadelphia Press.

Attempts on the life of the President, wherever committed, should, as much s treason, be made a crime against the United States, triable in the States courts and punished with death. What a farce it is to give a man who attempts the life of the President, but only succeeds in disabling him, a term of years in prison and then set him free to repeat his offense and make good his first partial fallure. The Guiteau lesson was not sufficiently learned. The anarchist Czolgosz has shown the country wherein its laws for the protec-tion of the President are wholly inadequate and must be made good

New York Evening Post. A John Wilkes Booth can hardly be guarded against. A Charles J. Guiteau may not be identified before it is too late. But a Leon Czolgosz represents a class of active enemies of society, the treatment of whom society must seriously consider.

New York Herald.

No law can be 100 drastic or punishment too severe to stamp out an-archy and anarchists. The assassinaion or attempted assassination of a chosen ruler of the people under a bene-ficent government is the most dangerous, as it is the most damnable crime known to the law

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"A Most Lamentable Comedy" is the title of a novelette by Mr. William Allen White, which begins in the Sep-tember 21 issue of The Saturday Even-ing Post. This serial is a study of po-litical hysterics—the story of a state gone mad. The scene of the novelette is a western state laboring under the burdens of a panic year. The central figure is a grocery store demagogue, whose harebrained oratory captu-the state convention.—Philadelphia.

The October number of Harper's Bazar is out early. It tells all about he autumn fashions, and gives hints and suggestions on a great many topics, "Self-Help for Nervous Women" is continued, as is "Bagsby's Daughter," the novel by Bessie and Marie van Vorst, "Children's Parties" is an illustrated article by Josephine Grenier, An. trated article by Josephine Grenier. Another illustrated article is "Stage Pavorites at Home." There are, further, "Bazar Recipes." "Answer to Mothers." "Hints for Home-Makers." etc.—Harper & Bros., Franklin Square, New York.

The Juvenile Instructor for Sept. 15, opens with a brief biographical sketch of Bishop William B. Preston. This is accompanied by an excellent portrait of accompanied by an excellent portrait of the Bishop, which forms the frontis-piece of the publication. Then follows an interesting paper on "The Western Standard," with a reproduction of a photograph of the editorial and mechanical staff of that publication. The photograph was taken in June, 1857. "A Vision of the Past and the Future" is a narrative of the remark-able experience of one who in the early subject is ex-Mayor Hewitt in an ad- powered and lost their guns, the sights from the new instrument. Liberty of days of the British mission opposed the

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Elders there. There are a number of articles of an instructive and entertaining nature, and then comes "Notes on Our Annual Stake Sunday Conferences," "Editorial Thoughts." and "For Our Little Folks." The number closes with a "Sacramental Hymn," words and music.—Salt Lake

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surroundings in general will bring out the better qualities.
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its different faculties to the highest state of perfection."
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part he could not borrow."

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Advanced Children's Class. From 6 to 10 years of age. Wednesday afternoons, 4:30 to 5:20. First term commences October 2nd.

Children's Class. Beginners, 6 to 10 years of age. Friday afternoons, 4:30 to 5:30. First term commences October 4th.

Ladies' Class for Beginners. Mondays and Thursdays, 4:30 to 5:30 p. m. First term commences October 10th.

Gentleman's Class for Beginners. Mondays and Thursdays, 7:30 to 8:30 p. m. First term commences Getober 10th.

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