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SALT LAKE CITY, OCT. 29, 1902.

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS.

The regular registration of voters for the election to take place November 4th, 1902, closed on Tuesday. Electors cannot vote in any other district than that in which they reside. But it should be understood that voters who are registered in any district of Salt Lake City, which stands as one precinct, but now reside in another district in this city, may obtain a transfer so as to entitle them to vote next Tuesday if they attend to this on any day during the present week. This is in pursuance of an act of the Legislature approved February 23, 1901.

Any voter desiring to obtain this transfer will have to apply to the registry agent of the district where his name is registered, for a registry certificate showing that he had been duly registered in that district at a certain date, and on presentation of that certificate to the registry agent of the district wherein the voter resides, his name will be duly registered by the latter. Of course his name will be expunged from the official register of the district from which he obtains the transfer.

The forms of the different tickets to be voted upon next Tuesday, were published in the Deseret Evening News last Monday. A voter who desires to cast a ballot for a straight party ticket, after receiving and passing into the booth prepared for the occasion, should mark a cross at the top of the ticket, under the emblem of the party whose candidates he desires to support. If he wants to vote a straight Republican ticket, he will put his cross under the eagle. If the Democratic ticket, under the rooster. If the Socialist, under the globe. Or he may fill up a ticket of his own on the blank paper placed last on the printed ballot.

If he desires to vote a mixed ticket, he should draw a line through the name of the candidate he does not wish to support, and put a cross opposite the name on the other ticket, of the candidate for the same office whom he wishes to vote for. Where this "scratching" occurs but in a few instances, he may put his cross under the party emblem at the top of the ticket, the majority of whose candidates he intends to vote for, being sure to draw the lines and make the crosses already explained. But if he desires to do a great deal of "scratching" he had better omit putting the cross at the top of the ticket, and make it opposite every name which he desires to vote for.

This matter may appear at first sight a little complicated, but careful examination of the form of the ticket and application of these instructions will make it very plain. We suggest to voters who do not fully understand the Australian ballot, that they obtain a copy of the form as published in the "News," go over it, name by name, and make out the ballot as they wish to vote it. They can take this into the booth with them on the day of election, and copy it on to the official ballot which will be presented to them by the judge of election. They will thus avoid mistakes. Of course this will be unnecessary if the intention is to vote either ticket without "scratching."

It is to be hoped that registered voters will go to the polls on election day, and cast their ballots according to their own individual choice. This is a duty resting upon every citizen qualified to take part in the election. Under American institutions it is the fault of the people if had or unfit men are placed in public office. The power to establish good government is in the hands of the majority of the people. Those who neglect to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded them of taking part in public affairs, have no right to find fault at the results of elections. Every man and woman, holding the elective franchise should use it according to the best judgment with which they are endowed. Let a full vote be polled at the election of 1902.

A REFORMATION NEEDED.

A great many accidents might be avoided if there was some regulation established, or understanding arrived at, concerning the passing of people in the roadways, particularly at street crossings in the business parts of the city. Drivers are required to bring teams or horses to a walk at those points, and that is very proper. But it is sometimes quite difficult for people in buggies and carriages to pass around a corner, on Main and First and Second South streets particularly, without colliding with some individual who will not move out of the way.

People will congregate so as to fill up these crossways, and will stop and talk and gossip, apparently oblivious to everything but themselves and their conversation. Sometimes they will stop right on the street-car tracks, and have almost to be pulled off to get them out of the way of the moving cars. It would be better if they would line up on

the sidewalks if waiting for a car, or at any rate get out of the way of vehicles of all kinds.

Grown people as well as children will walk or run right across the pathway of teams, and thus thrust themselves into danger. Pedestrians ought to be protected in their right-of-way, but people in vehicles have some rights also, and there should be mutual accommodation and regard. Crowds ought not to be allowed at these points of juncture, nor permitted to stand in groups so as to block the way of other people or of vehicles in passing.

Another thing, great annoyance is felt by persons who desire to tie up their horses for a little while, in front of business houses where posts are put or rings are fastened to the sidewalks for this express purpose, in consequence of the way being blocked by bicycles, which are sometimes piled up two or three deep right in the way of the animals, often preventing the use of the rings and hitching posts for the purpose designed. Owners of wheels should select some other spots to put them instead of piling them up in the manner described. If there was some little regard for the rights, privileges and conveniences of other people on the part of a good many individuals, it would be more conducive to personal and the public welfare.

If these gentle hints are not taken and put into practice, it will become necessary for the police department to interfere and interpose such regulations as will remedy the evils complained of, or an ordinance will have to be drafted and passed by the City Council, so as to do away with these obstacles which are inimical to the safety of our citizens. Life and limb are in jeopardy at street crossings, and horses are often in danger of injury or fright from becoming entangled in the wheels lined up on the sidewalks. Let us have a reformation in these respects.

A DESERVED HONOR.

We see by the Seattle Sunday Times that Hon. Frank B. Cole is put forward and strongly advocated for the position of a Representative in Congress for the State of Washington. We do not know what his chances may be for election, but we congratulate the gentleman on the mark of confidence in his ability and integrity, expressed by his friends and admirers in his nomination for this important position. For some time he has been identified with the timber resources and lumber industry of Tacoma, and is counted among its most enterprising and energetic citizens. We believe he was born in Wisconsin, but in his youth moved with his parents to Missouri, and was educated at Westminster College in Fulton. He subsequently traveled westward and finally landed on Puget Sound. In the city of Tacoma he has long been associated with the lumber interest, which is carried on there on a vast and important scale. He has also been identified with newspaper work and now publishes the West Coast and Puget Sound Lumberman. We made his acquaintance while on a tour of the Pacific coast, and recognized him as a fine specimen of physical manhood and a broadminded and intelligent gentleman. Whatever may be his politics, we believe he will serve his State and nation with honor and renown, if he should be successful in gaining the distinction of a representative in Congress.

COMPARATIVE ILLITERACY.

The census office at Washington has just issued a statement giving a comparison of figures regarding illiteracy among the children of immigrants and children of natives. The statement says: "Confining the comparison to children between the ages of 10 and 14 years in the United States, 95.96 per cent of the native white children of native parents and 99.1 per cent of the native white children of foreign born parents are able to read and write." This is rather remarkable and the explanation that "this surprising difference in favor of the children of the foreign-born population is due largely to the fact that the children of foreign born immigrants live mainly in the northern and western states, where the public school system has already reached a high degree of efficiency, while great numbers of white native children of native parents live in the southern states and in that region about 10 per cent of such children are illiterate," does not quite explain. The figures plainly show that the foreign born parents are a little more solicitous for the educational welfare of their children than the native born ones are. Let the rivalry go on until illiteracy is wiped out.

DISTRESS IN ENGLAND.

According to reports from England, the common people there are facing a hard winter. Wages are falling. The cost of food and fuel is rising. Work is becoming scarce. As a consequence, the immediate future does not look as bright and cheerful as one would like it to be.

The Birmingham Daily Mail in a recent number said, it is becoming difficult for the housewife of the workingmen to make both ends meet. The price of provisions is advancing without a corresponding advance in the wages. As a result, luxuries cannot be procured, and all the ingenuity of the wife is taxed to make the allowance cover the bare necessities of existence. And, according to the paper quoted, it is by no means the poor alone that are feeling the pinch. "The advances of recent years have been so considerable that they have been felt by many families in better circumstances. This season—for various reasons—another twist of the screw is being applied, and the already distressed housewife will have to face the fact that provisions will be from 10 to 20 per cent dearer than they were a year ago. So, at any rate, said the secretary to the federation of grocers' associations of Great Britain and Ireland late reporter."

Mr. Carnegie has recently advised Europe to form a great union for trade purposes, abolish the tariffs between the nations, and reduce the armies and navies. Only so, he thinks, can Europe stand against American competition. The distress, actual or prospective, alarming to observers of the trend of events, is proof enough of the necessity,

on the part of the European countries, of doing something to better the conditions. But it is not probable that the sensible advice of Carnegie will be heard. It is sound, though. Armies and navies were needed in the mode of warfare that raged formerly, but in the modern warfare, consisting of industrial competition, those engines of destruction are entirely useless. An army cannot prevent foreign manufacturers from capturing the home market, provided the goods are better and prices low enough. Nor can a navy prevent an invasion of this kind. Wars in which armies and navies are the deciding factors, will, it is to be hoped, become less frequent than ever, while the industrial "warfare" is going on constantly. Mr. Carnegie therefore advises well, when he suggests the reduction of the expensive engines of destruction, and a combination for industrial purposes. Something of that nature must be done, if the old world would avoid hard times and distress among those who bear the heavy part of the nation's burdens.

THE MAD MULLAH.

The British forces in Somaliland seem to have a war on hand again, that may cost a great deal of trouble. The Mad Mullah, as the leader of the Dervishes is called, escaped from Khartoum with a number of followers. They fled to Somaliland, and from there they are making raids upon Abyssinians and British indiscriminately. Last year a British force drove the Dervish to the wilds of the country he inhabits, but recently he returned and handled the British troops quite roughly. Accordingly Indian troops have been sent for. They will go to the scene of trouble, and if these do not appear to be equal to the situation, the probability is that regular British troops will have to take a hand in the fight.

The Mad Mullah is one of the Mohammedan fanatics who believe that Islam will be made triumphant upon the ruins of all the powers that have not accepted it, and that this is to be accomplished through a deliverer that will appear. Even a slight victory on the part of the fanatic would fan the enthusiasm of Mohammedans into flame in wide circles, and hence the necessity of putting down the rebellion with firm hand, before it assumes too large proportions.

Hurrah for John Mitchell day!

Home missionary meeting tonight. Don't forget.

Hayti is the most revolting republic in the world.

The footballists are doing a rushing business this fall.

The man who never changes his mind usually hasn't enough to change.

When made, the report of the coal strike commission will be a study in black.

The ballot is not to the strong alone but to the active, the vigilant and the brave.

"The Last Word" is the title of the novel just out. The author, of course, is a woman.

"Hotel thieves at work," says a contemporary. They should be at work in the state prison.

General Uribe Uribe should have given up his idem-name along with other things when he surrendered.

Work on Shamrock III has begun. Evidently Sir Thomas believes that it is the early bird that gets the worm.

It is rather pleasant to read of a volcanic eruption in Central or South America. It is such a relief from reading about political eruptions.

The Missouri Valley Homeopathic association has declared kissing to be unsanitary. It may be in homeopathic doses but not in allopathic ones.

Trusts are a misnomer, says a Massachusetts professor. Possibly, but what is the proper name of the great facts that go by the name of trusts?

The University of Chicago has decided to abandon coeducation during the first two years of college life. What an abandoned place the university must be.

President Palma has returned, unapproved, the reciprocity treaty drawn up by the state department. If one refusal is no rebuff neither is one return.

Mr. Bryan was in a railroad wreck in Colorado yesterday, this being his first experience of that kind, although he has been in two presidential election wrecks.

It isn't all funny that Professor J. J. McCellan should have been selected to write the music for a Denver libretto's comic opera, for he is really a grand musician.

Something must be wrong. Colonel Henry Watterson has not denounced Mr. Cleveland for several weeks, and Mr. Carnegie has not given away a library for several months.

"After all, the biggest difference between New York and Chicago is dirt," says the Record-Herald. And Chicago has much the most dirt. Dirt is also one of the great distinguishing differences between civilization and barbarism.

Commenting on the Lansing skull, the New York World says it may have belonged to Adam and that Kansas may have been Eden. No matter to whom the skull may have belonged, Kansas never was and never will be Eden.

THE AMERICANIST CONGRESS.

Boston Transcript.
The subjects to be considered are the native races of America, their origin, distribution, history, physical characteristics, languages, inventions, customs and religions; also the history of early contacts between this hemisphere and the old world. The field of investigation is almost exhaustless, in fact so near it that there is no danger that the limit of new discovery concerning the antiquity and evolution of these interesting peoples will be reached for, as though the proper place to pursue these investigations was the hemisphere in which the objects of investigation were to be found, but the international character of the congress shows that this is regarded as an extra-

ordinarily fascinating historic field to work in at the present time. There may be more wonders for the Americanist to bring to light than for the Egyptologist.

New York Mail and Express.
The purpose of the Americanists is mainly to study the pre-Columbian American. For the most part its study has heretofore been directed toward the most highly developed states of society existing on the American continent at the date of Columbus' discovery. The record of the early American peoples does not rest, however, any more upon the existing traditions of the states than the Incas than it does upon the history of the Aztecs, the Mayas, or the Olmecs. The "original American," indeed, was a more primitive man than the civilized subjects of Montezuma or the sovereigns of Peru.

New York World.
When the Congress of Americanists met in this city on Monday Prof. Morse of the Frobisher Academy, Salem, essayed to apologize for New York to the visiting scientists. He asked them to make allowance for ignorance and brutality toward them, and then that the restaurant waiter would "bring the soup at them" and despite them because he expected some day to be an Alderman; he begged them to forgive us if they could. We expressed the delicacy of this suburban Bostonian in apologizing for New York; but where can he have been dining?

Baltimore Sun.
Among the topics discussed was the skull of the "Lansing man." This relic of past generations of Americans was found recently in Kansas by a farmer who was digging an excavation for the storage of vegetables. Of the genuineness of the skull there seemed to be no doubt on the part of the scientists. Professor Putnam said that the skull evidently belonged to the Pleistocene period. Professor Chamberlain, the geologist, was "not willing to allow that it could go back more than a period of 10,000 years." Professor Holmes of the United States National museum sounded a warning note. He told his brother Americanists that "we are not justified in carrying its date beyond the last glacial period in the Mississippi Valley."

NOT A JOKE.

Boston Herald.
The "little war" in Somaliland is principally interesting because of the possibility that if the British do not this time and forever put down the mad Mullah, there may be a revival of Mahdism which will work trouble in the recently subdued Sudan. Mohammed Abdullah Ashur, the Mad Mullah, is one of the Dervish leaders that survived the fall of Khartoum and escaped to Somaliland with quite a number of his followers. Somaliland is a British protectorate which touches the southern shore of the Gulf of Aden and is a region of British North East Africa contiguous to Abyssinia.

Some men's ideas of jokes are rather strange. According to a dispatch from London all this testimony in regard to the condition of the British troops in Somaliland is a fake—a joke perpetrated by a London barrister. In this way he fooled not only the newspapers, but the British war office itself, and it was not discovered that the story was entirely false until it was carefully investigated by a London newspaper. Then the barrister admitted "I am heartily ashamed of the whole thing. I had no idea the letters would create such a stir, and I have nothing but regret for my part in this stupid business." It was a stupid business, and it seems as though there ought to be some way of making this practical joker suffer more than he does for his lack of judgment.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The complete novel of Lippincott's magazine for November is "The Other Man," by Frederic Remond. It is a story that comes in the diamond fields in Africa and is continued into high life in England. Among the shorter stories there is one by Alice Brown, entitled "The State House Painter." It is a pathetic one of western life. A deliciously unique story is that called "Her Spirit Husband," by Dorothy Richardson. A young girl seeking a position answers an advertisement and learns that she is wanted to keep house in a New York apartment for a "spirit husband" while the flighty Spiritualist wife rapidly disports herself at the Waldorf hotel. There is a startle in the mind of Charles Morris contributes a sketch entitled "Jack Sheppard, of Newgate." There is a story by Caroline Lockhart, called "Straight as a String," and a pathetic one of western life. There are a number of other features which add interest to the magazine—Philadelphia.

Everybody's Magazine for November is a brimful of interesting reading. It begins with the first installment of Justus Miles Forman's novelette, "Jury Duty." Mrs. Bosse Van Vorst in "The Woman That Tolls," tells of life in the knitting mills at Perry. "The Round Table of Dodge City" is an exciting recital of the deeds of the band of outlaws during the pioneer period of western life. An intelligent and penetrating study of the career of David B. Hill, by David Graham Phillips, is a feature of timely interest, in which he tells about the intrigues and desperadoes, who in early days infested the great West. In strong contrast is Mary Mann's description of the life of an athletic girl at Newport. There is another story by Booker T. Washington on "Working with the Hands."—New York.

In the November number of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly Anna Katherine Green has a detective story, interesting in which is awakened by the offer of a reward of \$100 for the first solution of the mystery sent to the office of the publication before the final installment of the story appears. Dr. Henry van Dyke has one of his characteristic stories in this number of the magazine. There is besides another story of Glenary School Days, by Ralph Connor, which brings out in Connor's quaint and humorous way all the worries of an old-time examination. William Winter the dramatic critic, contributes an authoritative criticism on Richard Mansfield. Another theatrical article on "The Making of a Play," from the stage manager's point of view, is illustrated by a unique series of photographs by Byron. Ames C. Laut has an article in this number, the greatest of far company of the world.—New York.

GRAND THEATRE

JONES & HAMMER, Mgrs.

PRICES: Night, 50c, 75c, 1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M.
LAST TIME.

Elmer Walter's Tremendous Success.
A Thoroughbred Tramp

A Favorite Forever. A Company of Unusual Merit. Special Scenery and Effects.

NEXT ATTRACTION.
Three Nights Starting Thursday, October 30th, Matinee Saturday, 2:15 P.M. Miss Elsa Ryan in "NEVADA". A Stirring Story of the Silver State. Seats now on sale.

SALT LAKE THEATRE

MANAGER, CURTAIN & ETC.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, October 30-31, 1902.

The Only Musical Comedy that Has Proved a Success in all Parts of the Globe.

THE BELLE OF NEW YORK.

From the Casino Theater, New York City, With

MR. NED NYE

And a Company of

50 Selected Artists.

TWO CARLOADS OF SCENERY.

Prices, 25c to \$10.00.

Seats now on sale.

NEXT ATTRACTION.

SATURDAY MATINEE.

THE BIG MUSICAL EXTRA-GANZA.

By C. Herbert Kerr.

"OVER THE FENCE."

4th Year of This Big Fun Show

A JINGLING RHYME OF MIRTH, MUSIC AND SONG.

A SCORE OF PRETTY GIRLS, STARTLING SENSATIONS, REAL NOVELTIES, GORGEOUS COSTUMES, ELABORATE SCENERY.

A METROPOLITAN CAST AND BEAUTY CHORUS.

Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

SPECIAL Popular Price Matinee, 25c and 50c, No Higher.

SAVE YOUR MONEY

And when you get a dollar, deposit it with Zion's Savings Bank and Trust Co., No. 1 Main St., the largest and oldest Savings Bank in Utah. Four per cent interest paid on any amount from \$1 to \$500. Call or write for any information desired.

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Deseret National BANK.

Salt Lake City, Utah.

CAPITAL, \$500,000.

SURPLUS, \$500,000.

Safety Deposit Boxes For Rent.

B. H. SCHEITLER,

BANKER,

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Five Per Cent Interest paid on time deposits.

30 Main Street, Opposite Cap.

McCORMICK & CO.,

BANKERS.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Established 1878.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

U. S. DEPOSITORY.

Frank Knox, President; Geo. A. Love, Vice-President; W. F. Adams, Cashier.

Capital Paid in, \$500,000.

Banking in all its branches transacted. Exchange drawn on the principal cities of Europe. Interest paid on time deposits.

The Deseret Savings BANK.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Established 1878.

W. W. RITER, President.
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Cashier.

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W. F. James.

Four Per Cent Interest paid on Savings.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK.

Capital Paid in, \$500,000.

General Banking in all its branches.

Dr. Theodore Meyer, John J. Day, O. J. Salisbury,
Morgan C. Fox, Thomas Marshall, F. N. Nolle, Geo. H. Downey, John Donnellan, & F. Eldredge.

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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Established 1888.

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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Established 1865.

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Solely for Utah, Idaho and Wyoming.

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Office in Progress Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

The Underwood Typewriter

VISIBLE WRITER.

You Must Have the Best.

Breedon Office Supply Co., 62 West 2nd North.

Z. C. M. I.

Special Offerings for Monday and Week.

TAILOR MADE SUITS.

100 Ladies' Tailor Made Suits. Various styles and materials. Every one a rare value. Looking at the tickets you'll find them marked this way: A

\$55.00 Suit for \$25.00 \$25.00 Suit for \$15.00
\$40.00 " " \$22.50 \$30.00 " " \$17.50
\$27.50 " " \$16.50 \$20.00 " " \$12.50

And many other similar values.

DRESS SKIRT INDUCEMENTS.

50 to 75 Ladies' Dress Skirts. The new Gore and Flare Effects. In browns, tans, castors and blacks. Lined and unlined. A fine assortment. Only in a few days ago. The price range is \$5.00 to \$13.50. Your saving will be 20 cents on every dollar invested in a skirt.

A CLEAN UP OF STORM SKIRTS AND WALKING SKIRTS

What's left of our present stock of storm skirts and walking skirts, consisting of but one and two of a kind, but all the styles of the season represented, will be disposed of this week at these reductions:

\$3.50 Skirts for \$2.75 \$6.50 Skirts for \$5.00
\$4.50 " " \$3.50 \$7.50 " " \$6.00
\$5.00 " " \$4.00 \$8.50 " " \$7.00

And so on through the range.

\$6.50 CHILDREN'S COATS FOR \$3.95.

Another lot of Children's Coats picked from our regular stock. Best assortment of styles and materials. Sizes 6 to 14 years. All new and every coat worth \$6.50, but just for a special they cost this week for..... \$3.95

SOFA PILLOWS, PILLOW TOPS AND DOWN QUILTS.

See the Window Display. Another supply just in; the second shipment already this season. Must be the right goods—and priced right too, or we wouldn't be selling so many. But that