

# DESEERT EVENING NEWS

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

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)

Center of South Temple and East Temple Streets Salt Lake City, Utah

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124-126 Times Building, New York City, N. Y.  
In charge of B. F. Cummings, Manager Foreign Advertising, from our Home Office

Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the Editor, THE DESEERT NEWS, Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, OCT. 23, 1901.

## OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

To the Officers and Members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints:

Dear Brethren and Sisters—Agreeable with the decision of the Council of Apostles at their regular meeting Thursday, Oct. 11, we hereby call a general conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints to be held in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, on Sunday, the 10th of November, next, at 10 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of voting upon the Church authorities.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,  
JOHN R. WINDER,  
ANTHONY H. LUND,  
First Presidency.

## THE PEOPLE ARE IN EARNEST.

It appears that public sentiment in Ogden City, in regard to the enforcement of laws and ordinances against the sale of liquor on Sundays and other regulations for the promotion of social order, is in harmony with that prevailing in Salt Lake City. Of course, in both places there are persons who are not in sympathy with this public sentiment. They will do all that lies in their power to defeat the object in view. But we believe it will be effected, not only in appearance but in reality. The dissenters may make all the fuss of it that they please, and candidates for public office may endeavor to carry water on both shoulders, and while winking at the supporters of the evils complained of may pretend to be in accord with the reformers, but all these pretensions will not avail before the determined and united efforts of the law-abiding majority.

The promoters of the law-enforcing movement in Ogden really took the lead in it, having been in the field before the matter was taken up with vigor in this city. We believe they will be successful in the Junction city, and we hope that equal success will attend the labors of our friends in this city.

The idea is being set afoot among the elements that favor the non-enforcement of the civic regulations which interfere with wide-open saloons and gambling houses, that the agitation for the execution of all the city ordinances is a mere flurry, that if certain persons are elected to municipal offices, as soon as the election is over, the bars will be let down again, and Sundays in Salt Lake City will be as free from the regulations recently imposed as they were a short time ago.

It is possible that this will be attempted under the auspices of officials who do not want the restrictions which it has been found necessary to impose for the time being. But it should be understood that the majority of the people of Salt Lake, and also of Ogden city, of different religious faiths and political parties, are determined that the laws shall be upheld, and that the conditions existing here in past times, when these cities were looked upon as model municipalities, shall be restored.

The notion that has been put forth that the demand for Sunday closing of saloons and the suppression of gambling, of selling liquor and tobacco to minors, and the restriction of other evils is something new, is entirely fallacious and absurd in view of the history of Utah. Police records of former years show very clearly that the Sunday ordinances were rigidly enforced, and that persons who violated them were arrested and heavily fined. Travelers reported, when giving accounts of their visits here, that Sunday was really observed as a day of rest, and that it was impossible to obtain those liquid refreshments on that day which some people regard as a necessity.

Be that as it may, the laws and ordinances forbidding the sale of liquor on Sundays have been in existence for many decades, and should be either enforced or taken from the statute books by legislation. Their repeal is not at all to be expected; their enforcement will be required. The people are in earnest, and candidates for public office must, as well face the situation honestly and squarely and govern themselves accordingly.

## ON TO DEEP CREEK.

The subject of a branch railroad to the Deep Creek region is again before the public. It is stated in railroad circles that such a line will be extended before long, either from this city, or from the San Pedro line to Salt Lake, or from the Southern Pacific road, which it is expected will come into this city by the southern route round the Lake. None of these propositions may come immediately into materialization, but it is a good sign that it is in consideration. The necessity for it and the practicability and profit of such a venture appear to be in the air. That the enterprise will at some time come down to solid earth, we certainly believe.

There is a rich mining region at Deep Creek and the country round about, which cannot be profitably developed until railroad communication with this city, or with some great railway line, is established. The area that have been brought forth are chiefly of low grade, and the cost of transportation to smel-

ters by team is too great, to give such returns to labor and capital as will warrant any very great expenditure of either. With the building of a railroad to that point would come a transformation.

The mines that have been worked to some extent would be operated, by the means of those improvements in machinery and methods that have been employed so profitably in other parts of this State. Wealth would be rolled out of the hills and the earth. A new town would spring up like magic. There would be a market for much of our produce, and the line running thitherward would soon pay for itself in the traffic which would be thus created.

We are glad to see that this subject is mooted once more among railroad people. It ought not to be allowed to slumber. It is a wide awake proposition. The road will be built some day, and then it will be a matter of marvel that the undertaking was not commenced at an earlier date. The Deep Creek road is one of the developments in Utah that cannot remain very much longer as a mere matter of verbal speculation.

## EMIGRATION CANYON ROAD.

The announcement by Land and Water Commissioner Westerfield, that the new stock road through Emigration canyon is practically completed, will give much satisfaction to the general public. The closing of Parley's canyon to sheep men and stock men driving animals eastward, occasioned a great deal of ill-feeling and some litigation. It was a necessary step to protect the stream from befouling, and the benefit of excluding that kind of traffic from the canyon, coupled with the clearing away of the nuisances that exist therein, before purchases were made of farms and water rights in that canyon, is shown in the improvement of the water supply, which both in quantity and quality has very much increased. The creek has been in very much better condition since those steps were taken, and its purity is now a matter of congratulation to the people of this city.

The opening of Emigration canyon, which, however, has had a roadway almost from the beginning of the settlement of Utah, but is now in such a condition that sheep and stock may be driven over it without impediment, does away with the objections which have been raised to the closing of Parley's canyon. A good work has been accomplished in the preservation of Parley's creek, and in the improvement of the Emigration canyon highway. It will take but a comparatively small expenditure of labor from time to time to keep the road passable all the year round. We believe that even the stock men and sheep men will be gratified with the change when they have become accustomed to the new route. The commissioner is to be commended for the work that has been done.

## FOR HOME INDUSTRY.

The chief of police of Paris has announced that he will organize a competition for the best new toy to be sold on the streets for Christmas and New Year's presents. The competition is open to all Frenchmen, and prizes will be awarded for originality and ingenuity in the devices. But the competing toys must not cost over 60 cents, and they must be made in France and by French workmen. The plan is to exclude from the market a number of objectionable toys, generally made in Germany, and the Parisians are said to be delighted with the idea, and to look forward to the result of the announcement with a great deal of interest.

One requirement in toys should be durability and simplicity. A great number of playthings are made nowadays of which former generations of boys and girls did not even dream. They are so elegant and so costly. But they are at the same time so frail, that children cannot play with them, without destroying them in a short time. It is a question whether they find half the pleasure in these expensive toys that their grandparents, when they were youngsters, found in the more simple contrivances they could do with as they pleased. Judges of toys should not forget that one feature of merit is that they are so made as to endure rough handling. What is the good of a plaything that can only be looked at, or that breaks and goes to pieces the first day it is bought? Many toys because of their frailty, have brought as much sorrow as joy to the childish heart.

## BOER APPEAL TO ROOSEVELT.

A copy of the Algemeen Handelsblad, for Wednesday, Oct. 9,—a paper published in Amsterdam—has been received at this office. It contains "An Open Letter to President Roosevelt of the United States," on the law of nations and the law of humanity. The letter is signed by Charles Dörfsevain, the managing editor, and is an appeal to the chief executive of this country to stop, on account of the methods of warfare adopted by the British commanders in South Africa. The letter covers more than two pages. In it the writer says in part:

"America's name will speak up when they become aware of the clear and burning issue before them."

"They will try to induce the British government to offer honorable terms of peace and to send to South Africa fair and reasonable men to deal with Mr. Schalk Burger, after having withdrawn Mr. Chamberlain's lawless and barbarous proclamation which lies outside the limits of civilized warfare."

"An appeal of yours will move the heart of that great British nation in which we still want to believe."

"For I argue not from the misconduct of the British government against the honor of a whole nation. When the people of Great Britain, awakened from one of these attacks of Berserker-madness to which it is liable, discovers how it has been misled by adventurers, better times will come."

"But first the awakening must come from outside. The voice of John Morley and Frederic Harrison finds them deaf. The clamor voice of America is wanted!"

"Afterwards England will bless your name if you succeed in awakening the nation's conscience, thus preventing the deterioration of the national character."

In all probability this is a fair representation of common sentiment both in Holland and elsewhere in Europe, regarding the effect an appeal to Great Britain from America would have upon the fortunes of the struggling Boers. But we fear the impression is not correct. The government of Great Britain would undoubtedly listen to anything a friendly government would suggest, but the answer would naturally be a polite reminder that the South African campaign is a British affair entirely. The British government must be reached through public opinion, which is so potent in that country.

It is not impossible that the present time would be favorable for a complete reconsideration of the African question. The war there has entered upon a new phase, inasmuch as Great Britain seems to be confronted with a quite general rebellion in the Cape Colony. That fact suggests a different basis of compromise from any formerly existing. The Boers are now fighting, we suppose, for a greater measure of home rule, and that demand the British people could, without loss of dignity or honor, take up for serious consideration. Perhaps most of the Boers would cease hostilities, if they had a prospect of the formation of a pan-Afrikaner colony, enjoying autonomy under British suzerainty. Such an arrangement should not be impossible. But the initiative must be taken by the British people. Intervention by foreign governments might do the Boers more harm than good.

A crematory is a subject that naturally tends to bring on a hot debate.

In the coming election the best ticket may win and again it may be bested.

In politics you make your choice and then pay your money. And the payment is often very high.

Since he rounded the Eiffel tower M. Santos-Dumont feels so light hearted and happy that he walks on air.

Chicago has had a postoffice robbery, and as was to have been expected it is the biggest in the history of the postal service. There is nothing small about Chicago.

General Sir Redvers Buller has succeeded in talking himself out of the command of the First army corps, which, for a military man, is equivalent to talking himself to death.

Yale University is so proud of its bi-centennial celebration as if it were a millenary. And well she may be. It is a great institution of learning and has left its mark on American history for all time.

The coming year the department of agriculture will distribute 37,000,000 packets of seeds, comprising both vegetables and flowers. Secretary Wilson should just double the number so that every man, woman and child in the United States of America might have his, her and its individual packet.

Mark Twain has been taking part in the New York municipal campaign, addressing audiences of three hundred in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel. This is a pleasant, ideal way of campaigning, but it isn't "business" and carried on for a century would never effect any change in the government of a great city. It is nothing more than dilettanteism.

There is something new in politics if not under the sun. The chairman of the Republican state central committee of Maryland has purchased five thousand pairs of spectacles for the use of Republican voters on election day. The object is to furnish voters with poor eyesight spectacles so that they can read their tickets, thereby avoiding mistakes. It seems a rather strange provision though it is in reality a very sensible one.

War at its best is bad but when it degenerates into a war of reprisals it becomes execrable. And that is what the war in South Africa has almost degenerated into, and may yet if the Boer envoys in Europe have their way. It is said at a recent council of war they all, save and except Mr. Kruger, favored the execution of a British officer for every Boer executed by the English. His objection prevailed and for the present at least there is to be no policy of reprisal. But he may not always be able to control his confederates in such a matter as this. Already South Africa has become the scene of the most shocking of reprisals shall prevail there it will become the scene of the most shocking and revolting war in all history.

As regularly as the fall season comes round, the Colorado game wardens make complaints against the Indians on the Utah reservations, charging that they are violating the game laws of our sister state. If they are guilty as charged of course they should be made to cease their illegal doings, but these complaints seem to be more chronic than profitable. Investigations in the past have shown that the Indians are not nearly as culpable as charged. A year or two ago a Colorado game warden killed a Utah Indian, and while he was declared innocent of any crime, still the opinion has always been that he at least acted with undue haste. It is also the opinion in this state that the Colorado game wardens are entirely too ready to pick a quarrel.

A very neat map of Idaho has been issued by J. S. Barrett, commissioner of the bureau of immigration, labor and statistics, at Boise, Idaho. It has been compiled from the records of the United States land office, the office of the surveyor-general of Idaho, and data furnished by the state engineer. It shows by different colors the irrigable or irrigated lands, timber lands, mineral lands; places where the rainfall is sufficient without irrigation, summer and winter ranges, Indian reservations and forest reserves. It is designed to give information particularly to prospective settlers, and is exceedingly useful for that purpose, and being published in the shape of a folder it can be carried in the pocket conveniently. On the back is an official report giving the names of all the State officers. It shows enterprise on the part of the publisher and of the State, and contains many items of information valuable for reference.

## MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

Boston Transcript.

The entertainment of Booker T. Washington as the President's guest at a White House dinner, seems a very harmless, natural and proper incident in the life of a man of his kind, but it has apparently been productive of considerable violent hysteria among some of our Southern brethren, and has given a couple of Memphis editors a chance to agitate their ears with a violence to match the astonishing amount of noise they have been making. They have been carried away to the extent of spelling colored man with two "s's" once more, a loss of self-control of which they would hardly have been guilty had they had been as sane as the man that lifts up his voice in southern city streets to the astonishment of Northern tourists, to the very center of the city. We trust that the shock will not prove fatal, but that after a little further reflection they will settle down to the conclusion that life is still worth living, and that if the country does go to pieces it will be owing to some mightier cause than the fact that a gifted, interesting and attractive colored Christian gentleman has broken bread and eaten salt at the President's table.

Chicago Record-Herald.

It does, however, almost seem a compensation that with the change that time and prosperity have wrought in the South there should still linger the uncontrollable spirit of race animosity that applies the term "most damnable outrage" to a simple act of personal courtesy to an American citizen so universally esteemed as Professor Washington. The choice of his skin cannot rob Professor Washington of the esteem, honor and admiration of all men who recognize what he has had to overcome in achieving the position that has made him a welcome guest in the company of the leaders of his time. His life, his works, his writings have obliterated the leaven of race animosity, drew across his forehead at his birth.

San Francisco Chronicle.

The cleanly public dislikes to ride in public conveyances with dirty or brutal human beings, and there is no doubt that many of the Southern negroes are undesirable traveling companions, but there is no reason whatever for regarding a respectable, and especially a distinguished, negro as a mulatto otherwise than as a regard to persons of similar qualities. The act of President Roosevelt in inviting Mr. Washington to dine with him is no more notice than his invitations to other people. He doubtless would not have asked him to dine with him as he would ask anybody else, and the quicker the public comes to take the same view the better it will be for all concerned. A man's social position is properly determined by his social qualities. His color does not properly enter into the question.

St. Paul Globe.

The President dined with Booker T. Washington. Think of that! The President of the United States actually eating the same table with a man of color! What effect will this act have on the dissolution of the solid South?

## THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Boston Transcript.

The triennial Episcopal convention at San Francisco discussed in a broad and forceful way many questions affecting church and state, society and industrial interests, and it displayed admirable judgment in the appointments to the committee on labor and capital, whose duty it is to investigate questions having to do with these closely allied interests, and report to each general convention. Massachusetts fares well in these appointments, the selections being Bishop Lawrence and Rev. George Hodges, gentlemen who have already shown their zeal in the cause of reconciling forces that should be harmonious but are too often antagonistic. New York will be represented by Bishop Potter and Seth Low, the Fusion candidate for mayor of the metropolis.

St. Paul Globe.

The Episcopalians who have been contemplating divorce proceedings with a view to a more congenial alliance in the future breathe easier since the bishops were turned down.

New York Mail and Express.

Lay sentiment in the Episcopal church, as evidenced by the vote in the house of deputies of the general convention, favors the permission of remarriage to innocent parties in divorces. On the final vote, by orders and dioceses, this sentiment was able to defeat the canon on the subject sent down by the bishops. If current legislation reflects common opinion, the sentiment of the country quite overwhelmingly favors this permission, and the bishops in seeking to withhold the sanction of the church from, although not to set its ban upon, such marriages are in the eyes of the laity, the clerical position and the practice of this country. The result does not, however, express any approval of the general laxity of divorce legislation which prevails in this country. There can be no doubt that the overwhelming sentiment in the Episcopal church, and probably all others, is against that.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The November number of Harper's Bazar is an exceptionally fine issue of solid quality. The following references to its list of contents indicates its character: "The Girl in Love," Lilian Bell; "The Last Conquest of Mrs. Boyd," Henry, Octavia, Thackeray; "Boyd's Daughter," a novel, Besse and Marie van Vorst. Then there are articles devoted to "Holiday Fashions," "Fashions in Millinery," "The Thanksgiving Dinner," "Halloween," "Suppers," "Books and Writers," and similar topics.—Harper Bros., Franklin Square, New York.

In the October number of New England Conservatory Magazine, "Musical Culture for All," "The Possibilities of Public School Music," "Musical Pedagogy," and similar topics are interesting and instructively discussed. "Life in the Conservatory" is well described.—Franklin Square, Boston, Mass.

In the Universal Brotherhood Path for October, F. M. Pierce discusses "Theosophy and Christianity," and Col. H. N. Hooper, "Theosophy, the Religion of the Heart." Of general interest are the papers on "Indians of New Hampshire," "Butterfly Culture," and others.—Point Loma, Cal.

The November number of Pearson's Magazine is early at hand, with an excellent list of contents. It opens with an ode to McKinley, by William J. Lampton. This is followed by a profusely illustrated article on "The National Calendar," "The Art of the Age" is another article with a number of striking illustrations. There are a number of stories and novels by well known contributors to American Magazine, as well as reading of a more serious character. A very interesting paper is that of Ray Stannard Baker on "Where the World's Standards of Measurement Are Set." "Driving Fast from Fruit" an article by Marcus Finkel, should be of special interest to fruit growers.—Pearson Publishing Co., New York.

The opening story in the Halloween number of the Saturday Evening Post, October 26, is entitled, "Sensational Trail" and is by Owen Wister, and illustrated by Remington. Other features are a new episode in "The Love of a Patriotic" and a poem by Holman F. Day. Mr. Day's "Hallelujah, Night of the White Review" tells a tale current among Gloucester fishermen.—Philadelphia.

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