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SALT LAKE CITY, - NOV. 16, 1900.

MORE POLLING PLACES WANTED

The committee on school work and finance, of the city Board of Education, at its meeting on Thursday evening, gave instructions to the building superintendent to provide one central and convenient place in each municipal ward, for the polling place of voters at the school election, to take place on Wednesday, December 6. That is the day designated by law.

We hope the full board will take this matter into further consideration. It is a matter which that body, and not merely a committee thereof, should determine. One polling place, at least, in each municipal ward is required by law. Experience has shown that it is not sufficient in the larger city wards. There should be at least two in the Second precinct, and also in the First and Third. If there is no great interest taken in the election, one each might do for the Fourth and Fifth, but if there should be a rush of voters at the general election, one polling place would not be enough for any municipal ward in the city.

It will be a great injustice to many citizens, if similar conditions exist at some former school elections. Not only were hundreds of voters prevented from casting their ballots, but hundreds more were kept out in the snow and slush, unable for a long time to gain ingress to the building where the voting was being conducted. It was an outrage we hope never to see repeated. There was no necessity for it.

Added to the inconvenience and positive suffering of the miserable and mean arrangement, was the wrong of locating the polling place at one corner of the First precinct, remote from the residences of most of the voters. We see that this time the polling places are to be at some "central and convenient spot." That is all right, and should be carried out to the letter.

We suggest to the Board of Education that provision should be made, in time, for ample opportunities to the registered citizens to cast their ballots, freely and without hindrance or delay on December 5. Let the polling places, sufficient in number to accommodate the voters, be selected in "central and convenient spots," and double or treble sets of judges be chosen ready to act, if occasion requires, in every municipal ward. Take time by the forelock, and don't leave the matter until the day of election, and then muddle things as on some previous occasions.

We hope the board will take up this question at once. Also that the qualified voters who turned out in such numbers at the general election, will exhibit similar interest on the important occasion of a school election, which, though it should be unpartisan in character, will be of moment to all parents who have children to send to school, and also to every citizen concerned in the proper conduct of our public school system and, as a consequence, the general welfare of society.

SERICULTURE IN UTAH.

Utah has demonstrated her ability to produce fine silk as a "raw material," and also to manufacture it into the mercantile article fit for handkerchiefs, neckties, shawls, ribbons and dress goods, which have been made up in this State from materials wholly produced therein, from the egg of the worm to the fabric from the loom.

Many years ago President Brigham Young, who led the way in numerous enterprises for the public benefit, advised the extensive planting of mulberry trees and the employment of children and aged persons, in the raising of silk-worms and the production of cocoons for the market, and also for home-spinning and manufacture. He predicted that Utah would become famous for sericulture, and explained that her climate, soil and surroundings were of the most favorable kind for the industry. He showed his faith by his works, started a cocoonery and invested considerable means in that enterprise.

For some time cocoons were produced here in considerable quantities. Mulberry trees were planted on the sidewalks and the fruit therefrom became a nuisance. They were also raised along the lines of farms, a more suitable place for their growth. The silk industry gave promise of great success. But amateur experiments in any line are not likely to give much satisfaction if they do not develop into systematic and extensive business arrangements. Gradually the interest in the work declined. But it has not entirely died out, and a few active spirits have preserved it from dissolution.

The practicability of President Young's plans and counsels has been demonstrated. All that is needed to show that sericulture can be made profitable in Utah, is the investment of sufficient capital to place it on a substantial basis. Attention is being drawn to this industry in many parts of the land. Success has been achieved in raising cocoons. But the spinning of the silk has not been conducted in a way to compete with European labor. Utah may show the country how this can be accomplished.

A representative of the United States department of agriculture is in this city investigating the silk industry in this State, and it is probable that much good may come from the report he will be able to make. The Utah silk commission is a State organization, of which Mrs. Margaret A. Caine is secretary, who is well posted in all its affairs and will give information to the government expert that will not doubt be of benefit to the industry in this country. A meeting between them was held this morning.

The encouragement of the silk industry by the Legislature should be supplemented by the aid of some of our enterprising men of means. It can be made to provide light labor for young persons, and for other individuals unable to do heavy work but who could engage in this occupation, and also for artisans from the old world who are familiar with silk spinning and weaving, but who have had to turn their attention to less congenial work from lack of opportunity to follow this means of gaining a livelihood. The revival of sericulture in Utah and its growth into a great enterprise, would mean wealth to investors and great benefit to the State.

OUR SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The "News" takes pleasure in calling the attention of its readers to a handsome volume just issued by the Deseret Sunday School Union, and entitled "Jubilee History of Latter-day Saints' Sunday Schools." The object of this book, as stated by the publishers, is to furnish a faithful record of the development of the Sunday schools, from their beginning in the humble school house in the Fourteenth ward of this city, Dec. 9, 1849, to the jubilee demonstration in the great Tabernacle, Oct. 8, 1899, fifty years later.

A glance at the table of contents gives a good idea of the comprehensiveness of the work. Under the heading: "The General Sunday School Movement," we find chapters devoted to the "First Sunday School in the Rocky Mountains," "Other Early Sunday Schools," "Establishment of a Sunday School Union," "Growth of the Union," "Attainments of the Union," "First Public Celebration," "Uniformity in School Government," "The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper in the Sunday School," "Encouragement of Musical Talent," "Missionary Work," "Inauguration of 'Nickel Day,'" "Sunday School Children at the Salt Lake Temple," "State Sunday School Conferences," "Humanity Day," "Special Sunday Schools Established by the Union," "Sunday School Convention," "Publications of the Union," "Sunday School Statistics," "Finances," and "Officers of the Deseret Sunday School Union."

Other parts of the book are devoted to State and ward Sunday school organizations, mission Sunday schools and jubilee celebrations. Among the numerous illustrations are splendid portraits of the Sunday School Union Board and aids; the home where the first Sunday school was held; members of the first Sunday school, and representatives of nations and peoples.

But an enumeration of the contents gives no adequate idea of the vast amount of labor that has been expended in gathering facts and data from the numerous organizations. The book must be read, to appreciate this. It is the work of a committee consisting of Elders Joseph W. Summerhays, Thomas C. Griggs, Levi W. Richards, John M. Mills and George D. Pyper, with Horace S. Ensign as secretary. Typographically the work is in every respect first class. It would be a most valuable addition to any library, and especially to the Sunday school libraries.

Latter-day Saints Sunday school work is the object of admiration by all who have taken pains to study it, even superficially. Many very reluctant to admit that anything good can "come out of Nazareth," freely acknowledge the superiority of "Mormon" Sunday schools. This volume should be welcome to all such, as giving in a historical form the key to the success of this noble effort. With prejudice cast aside, our "Christian" friends of all denominations have much to learn from the Latter-day Saints on the subject of imparting religious instruction to children, and the Jubilee History can be recommended to them as giving an object lesson of what, under divine guidance and blessing, can be done in this line, with often frail instruments.

We again call attention to this interesting volume, and hope that its value as a record will be duly appreciated by the public generally.

DOWIE'S ZION.

Dowie, who in late years has made himself notorious through his eccentric religious propaganda, and whose followers often are subjected to violence at the hands of mobs, contemplates the building of a "city of Zion" in the neighborhood of Chicago. A tract of land of about 6,400 acres was secured before the head of the enterprise went to England, and in all probability Dowie is there in the interest of the proposed settlement, as much as in the furtherance of any religious aims and purposes.

According to the plans of the new "Zion," that city will have splendid water-works in one corner of the tract of land. Then is to come a large lake front park. A harbor is planned with 20 feet of water and a 300 feet wide entrance. Between the lake front and the railroad will be the site for manufacturing establishments. Then will come the residence section. A boulevard will run along the top of the bluff, and back of this there will be the Shiloh park, containing 200 acres, and forming the center of the city. There is also to be erected "a temple." From the park, four boulevards, each 300 feet wide, will radiate to the four points of the compass, and four diagonal avenues, 150 feet wide each, besides other streets, will be laid out. Work is now, it is said, being done upon the territory which includes the location of the lace

industries, lace workers' homes, railroad depot and freight station, power plant and printing office.

The chief peculiarity of Dowie's doctrine is, the leader claims the power of healing the sick by laying on of hands, and if reports are true, he has, contrary to the teachings of Scripture, made this healing a remunerative business. His building of a "Zion" in Illinois seems to be an afterthought, and in all probability it will cost his followers bitter disappointment and financial loss, as has been the result of all enterprises of that kind, undertaken without divine guidance.

The general fate of such colonies is that the members, after a short time of enthusiasm, commence looking at the defects of the system in its practical workings. Then there is dissatisfaction, and a multitude of reform suggestions, one destructive of the other. As the impossibility of their realization appears, dissension follows, and where there is no recognized supreme authority, dissolution ends it all.

This has been the history of such colonies, since the days of Robert Owen, who found it impossible to maintain his settlement in Ohio beyond the brief period of one year. He had about 800 inhabitants in his New Harmony. They were all "free" and "equal," and led a life of meritism. But this did not avail. "Harmony" soon became disharmony, and that broke up the colony. Dowie's experiment will end in the same manner, if it is true that every plant not planted by the divine Master of the vineyard shall be "rooted up."

A QUESTION OF "HEAD."

A judicial decision has recently been rendered by the United States circuit court of appeals at Richmond, Va., which is of general interest as bearing upon the question whether, under certain circumstances, a married woman is not the head of a family, legally as well as actually. The view has hitherto been quite general that the husband, being the head of the household ever so humble, is from the point of view of the law, the responsible head. The decision referred to regards this as erroneous.

The case was that of one Mrs. Richardson, who conducted a store in a Virginia village, and also acted as postmistress. She employed her husband at a reasonable salary, but she conducted the business. At length she failed, made an assignment and asked to be declared bankrupt. The laws of Virginia allow "the head of a household" a homestead exemption of \$2,000, and Mrs. Richardson claimed this benefit. Her petition was contested on the ground that her husband was "the head of the family," and Judge Waddell sustained the objection. The case was then taken to the circuit court of appeals, and the decree of the lower court was reversed. Judge Purnell, in his opinion, said in part:

"When an intelligent, active, industrious, frugal woman finds she has married a man who, instead of coming up to the standard of a husband, is a mere dependent, who acknowledges that he is only a helpmate to his wife, obeys her instructions, pours his little earnings into her lap, acknowledges her to be and always to have been the head of the family, and leaves to her its support, it would be contradictory of fact and an absurd construction of law to say he, and not she, is the head of the family, and deny to her the benefits intended for the family, and of the separate estate she has accumulated, because the title is in her and she lives with him."

Possibly the case may be appealed to the Supreme court, and if the decision of the circuit court is upheld, the principle will be established that the question of the "family head" is not, as far as the law takes cognizance of the matter, dependent on sex. The one that conducts the business and earns the bread and directs the household is the "head."

The old notions are easily traced back to a time when physical strength was absolutely necessary in the family head. When the "head" had to battle, often singlehanded, for his own existence and that of those depending on him, against the forces of nature, wild beasts and savage men, the direction of affairs naturally fell upon him, as to the choice of locality in which to live and other matters relating to the safety and comfort of the household. The chief duty of the others was submission to his arrangements. When life was one continual battle, obedience to one head was as much a necessary virtue as it is today in armies on the field. The ideas thus formed were carried along into the tribal and national relations into which society developed. It was a most natural division of labor, suggested by the physical and mental constitution of the two sexes.

Time, however, has now brought about wonderful changes in the modes of living. Existence is no longer dependent on physical strength. In fact, manual labor is, as a rule, the most poorly paid. With the possibility of earning a livelihood through intellectual labor, the positions of breadwinners have gradually been divided up between the sexes. Whether right or wrong, whether for the best interests of society or not, the fact is that woman in the modern social structure is occupying a position which, to her, was a physical and moral impossibility at the previous stages of civilization. It is not strange that the law should recognize a fact already established.

The next step in this development will be the assumption by woman of the full responsibilities of the new position. From the mystic past there has come down to the present age the sense of chivalry, which is perhaps nowhere so much in evidence as in this country. It is the sense of duty on the part of man to "protect" woman, even against her own possible weaknesses and follies. A notable change is coming, even in this regard. The "head of the family" who is given recognition as such when there is a chance of saving \$2,000 from a financial wreck, will, as a natural consequence, also be asked to carry the full responsibility before the law in its most forbidding aspects. Times change and we with them.

Long hair is not so essential to football players as it has been.

The cup that cheers—That captured by the Lowell football team.

Expansion is all right, but if merchants and speculators would some

times contract a little there would be fewer failures.

New York has a divorce mill scandal. Most divorce mills grind out scandals.

That additional twenty-five cents a ton to the sugar beet growers will make life sweeter.

Smallpox has broken out in Paris. That city always has been famous for its eruptions.

Reorganization of political parties usually means the making of a more perfect machine.

It is particularly true of the Czar and King Oscar, both of whom are ill, that uneasy lies the head that wears a crown.

The aristocratic tendencies of the American people are proven by the vast number of counts, there always are after a presidential election.

The Dewey arch in New York has been torn down. Its demolition shows how puny and frail are all human monuments to true greatness.

General Weyler says that in his conduct of the war in Cuba he only did his duty as a soldier. A very monstrous idea of the duty of a soldier must be his.

Stanford University is enjoying a free-speech controversy. In institutions of learning free-speech episodes are about on a plane with heresy trials in orthodox congregations.

The Secretary of State advertises for bids for legislative supplies, and among them we notice one for 8,000 voting lists. This would indicate an anticipated long senatorial contest.

Tammany Hall is going to enter upon a crusade against Vice in New York. Is there not a saying to this effect: "When the Devil was sick the Devil a saint would be, but when the Devil was well, devil a saint was he?"

And now comes a story from Mexico how China discovered America. The best authenticated record of her discovery of America is Secretary Hay's note demanding to be put in communication with Minister Conger.

Scouts from South Africa who fought with the Boers say that the war in the Transvaal is not over. In view of this statement can it be considered impertinent to ask why they themselves are back?

Field Marshal Count von Waldersee and Li Hung Chang may have an interview. Could the thoughts and reflections of each at this memorable meeting be recorded in writing, how interesting such a document would be.

Taxpayers should not forget that their taxes are now delinquent and unless they rush in the cash their names will be placed on the delinquent list and they will have to pay for the cost of advertising their shortcomings.

But a little while ago and the political heavens were filled with bright, passing meteors, but all have passed from sight and most from memory. And now in the silent hours of the late night the heavens are filled with bright passing meteors, brilliant in their passage but sinking into the unknown. Truly this world is but a fleeting show.

Mark Twain is back among his own people after an absence of seven years, but his humor has as rich a flavor as ever and he puts some irony into it occasionally, as witness what he said, at the Lotus club dinner in his honor, of Senator Chauncey M. Depew: "We have taken him out of a useful and active life and have made a senator of him—embalmed him—coined him up. Palsied be the hand that draws that cork."

FUN AT THE EXPENSE OF A COUNT
Sacramento Bee.

The father of Count Castellane is said to have strongly objected to the conduct of the Goulds having a "trustee" appointed to care for the estate of the countess, remarking that henceforth there will be small inducement for Frenchmen of position to marry American girls. This is, indeed, a great pity, but America must try hard to bear up under the deprivation.

Boston Herald.

Ah, now we know how Count Boni managed to run through so much money in such a short time. He undertook to run a newspaper without any previous experience. This explains all.

Chicago News.

It is rumored Countess de Castellane may leave Boni to shift for himself and will come back to America. If Boni should come also he might be able to get a job in the insurance business at \$15 per week on trial.

Chicago Times-Herald.

Count Boni de Castellane's cousin has decided not to come to this country just now for the purpose of marrying an heiress. This is sensible in Count Boni's cousin. Still, if he is really in want he might find this a good country to come to. We have no doubt that he could find a job as auctioneer or sandwich man, or something of that kind.

San Francisco Chronicle.

How widely the people of the French and American republics differ in their ideas of the proper functions of government is well illustrated in the Castellane incident. The Count Boni de Castellane married Anna Gould for her money. He appears to be a good-natured fool, ready to be plundered by anybody, and was in a way to squander the last penny of his wife's fortune. In America he would have been permitted to do this—if his wife did not prefer that. Nobody would interfere or care what they did. In France, however, the courts step in and take the money out of his hands, placing it in the control of trustees, who will administer it prudently. This would have been done on application if the money had been his own.

Kansas City Star.

The folly of Count Castellane, in plunging into extravagancies which threatened to absorb his wife's enormous patrimony, his fabulous debts which have caused him to become notorious and made his affairs the theme of gossip in Europe and America, and finally the humiliation of having the fortune of the countess placed in the hands of custodians for protection, should all contribute to the contentment of self-respecting young men who are earning a livelihood and who are not familiar with the enervating influences of idle luxury.

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RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

In Cram's Magazine for November are interestingly discussed: "The Passion of Politics," by George F. Cram; "The Renaissance of the Twentieth Century," by Rev. S. M. Johnson; "Hawaiian Historical Tales," by Rev. W. D. Westervelt; "Shakespeare's Knowledge of Law," by "Is Here Imperialism?" Joe Mitchell Chapple; "American Capital in Jamaica," by Foreign Trade and Its Possibilities," by C. E. Allen, A. M.; "Before the Dawn of History," Austin Bierbower, and "The Great Crisis in China." The magazine is of value to all interested in the preservation in a convenient form of a record of current history.—Fulton St., New York.

An interesting feature of the current number of Harper's Bazar is "My Experiments With the Kymograph," by Frances A. Keller, L.L.B., an instrument that records with precision the various sensations and emotions of which human beings are capable. Other special features are Mme. Marchesi's singing lesson, Late Fashions from Paris, Neckwear as Christmas Gifts, and Talks on Friendship.—Harper Bros., Franklin Square, New York.

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