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SALT LAKE CITY, OCT. 22, 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. 17, 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 19th 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.

CYCLISTS AND THE PUBLIC.

The letter addressed to the candidates for municipal office by the Wheelmen's Protective Association, will be found in another part of this issue of the "News." It is much more moderate than we expected. During the controversy which arose some time ago over the respective rights of bicycle riders and pedestrians on the public streets, it appeared to us that the wheelmen were rather extravagant in their demands. But they appear now to have become more conservative and are much more likely to obtain what they seek for, than when they put forth claims which seemed to encroach upon the rights of the general public.

They do not ask, now, to occupy the sidewalks in the business and other restricted districts. They appear to be willing to leave them as they are at present. But they do expect to be protected in their rights on the streets of the city, wherein they will not intrude upon those that are reserved. It cannot be fairly denied that the people who choose the bicycle for locomotion should be permitted to use the streets, in such a way that they will not interfere with the walking public or with vehicles of any other kind. It is a fact that there is danger to the cyclist in running in close proximity to street cars. We have noticed that boys are tempted to reach out and lay hold of rapidly moving cars, and are liable to be thrown under the wheels. It would seem that some other portion of the business streets could be devoted to the use of the cyclists, and it ought to be kept in such condition that it can be used at any time, except when snow or rain renders it impassable for that kind of travel.

It must be conceded that the large number of citizens who use the wheel, whether for business or for pleasure, should receive consideration as well as the rest of the people of this city, and it is reasonable that they should demand of the candidates for public office some expression of their views and intentions in relation to this subject.

We sympathize with them in their opposition to what they call "the sprinkling nuisance." If the streets were simply sprinkled, there would be no nuisance to complain of. But they are frequently drenched instead of sprinkled, particularly in spots, and thus pools and puddles are formed and thick mud is made, to the detriment not only of bicycles but of carriages and buggies, which are splashed and bedaubed without any real occasion for the nuisance. Whatever can be done ought to be done to remove all cause for this complaint. The sprinkling problem has not been properly solved as yet, but we hope that a more efficient system will be established here, so that while the dust is laid on the frequented streets, the work will be done as evenly and fairly as possible, and that bicycles and other vehicles may be used upon them without being daubed up in some localities and smothered with dust in others.

We are glad to note that the wheelmen's association deprecates the searing nuisance as much as the sprinkling nuisance. The scorcher within the city limits should be suppressed. This cannot be effected by the police with the limited number of officers engaged. It would require patrolmen on every street to accomplish the end in view; but every rational and law-abiding cyclist can aid in the regulation of this matter, by proceeding against violators of the ordinance, or at least by giving such information as will lead to their detection.

The Deseret News has used its influence in favor of its walking populace, and their right to the use of the sidewalks without danger of being run down or colliding with people on wheels. We hold the same ground today. The sidewalks are for the general public. This must be kept in view. At the same time the convenience and benefits of bicycle riding should not be interfered with when kept within reasonable bounds. And as it appears from the address of the Wheelmen's Association, that the cyclists are disposed to recognize the rights of pedestrians, we should all manifest a similar disposition, and be willing to concede to them that which they rationally desire. We have no doubt that most of the nominees for city offices will accede to the wishes of the association, and will answer "yes" to the questions which have been propounded.

BE CONSISTENT.

The kidnapping of Miss Stone, the American missionary, by brigands, supposed to be Bulgarians, has occasioned a great deal of comment throughout the United States. Every paper of prominence has had something to say in relation to the occurrence, with opinions as to the proper course to be taken for her rescue and the punishment of the offenders. The Washington Post, however, takes a sharp turn on the press of the country, and asks them not to forget the treatment accorded to "Mormon" missionaries by the "Christian" people of this land, while animadverted so strongly against the Turkish authorities for permitting such outrages as the capture of Miss Stone.

There may not be an exact parallel between the two cases. But the Post certainly has good ground for the position it has taken on this subject. The mobbing and maltreating of "Mormon" Elders while peaceably engaged in preaching the doctrines of the New Testament, is so foreign, not only to the true spirit of Christianity but to the genius of American liberty, that the press of the United States ought to be just as vehement in opposing that mobocratic influence at home as it is in denouncing attacks upon American missionaries abroad.

Some of the influential journals in different places express the strongest disapprobation of the violence which "Mormon" missionaries have frequently to meet. But there are others which, if they do not openly advocate that treatment, tacitly approve of it, and invite hostility by recommending steps leading to lawlessness in fighting what they call "Mormonism."

If our Elders were really engaged in promulgating those peculiar ideas concerning the marriage relation which many editors and preachers imagine to be the subject of their teachings, there would still be no justification in the kind of opposition which is thus encouraged. But when the fact is, as may be very easily ascertained if the truth is desired, that no such doctrine is taught or even introduced by our missionaries, no excuse is left for the venom and bitterness displayed by some of those preachers and papers, culminating in covert advice to drive the Elders from the cities and towns where they are sent to preach the pure Gospel of Jesus Christ.

Every American citizen, and especially every minister and writer who addresses the public, should heed the reminder of the Washington Post, and while demanding liberty for American missionaries abroad, should uphold and advocate and strive to preserve at home that liberty of thought and speech and worship, which the Constitution of our country guarantees to all people who do not violate the law. Consistency is one of the rarest of shining jewels.

YALE'S CELEBRATION.

The celebration of the bicentennial of the University of Yale commenced yesterday with grave speeches and imposing ceremonies. Delegates were present from numerous American seats of learning and from foreign institutions. It must have been an inspiring sight to see all those doctors of divinity, of law, of medicine, of philosophy, all those distinguished scholars and students of arts and sciences, gathered as a brotherhood in which there are no separating lines drawn on account of birth, country or creed. On such occasions, the prospect of a universal brotherhood in the future of mankind becomes clear and distinct. For what is being done on a small scale among those who earnestly study the mysteries and problems of existence, will certainly become more and more universal, as the hunger and thirst for righteousness and intelligence extend to ever widening circles.

Yale College was established 200 years ago, by orthodox ministers of Connecticut as a defense against heterodox tendencies credited to Harvard. It was distinctly a church school, and it is said to be identified with Congregationalism, though at times it has shown symptoms of inclining toward Anglican episcopacy.

The institute is now a modern university in the full sense of that word. Its influence upon its students is strengthening, both morally and intellectually, and it would be impossible to estimate the part it has had during the past two centuries in moulding and forming American character, since the influence of such a school necessarily reaches far beyond those who actually study and graduate within its walls. Among the delegates is a personal representative of King Oscar II, the venerable Bishop of Vistula, Von Scheele. The university at Petersburg is also represented. We hope the world may receive much additional light through the conjunction of all those brilliant stars on the intellectual firmament. All gatherings of that kind ought to be of universal benefit.

COMPARING CUPS.

The enormous revenue the world derives from taxation on alcoholic drinks does not speak encouragingly for the progress of the temperance cause. According to recently published reports on this subject, the United States in one year receives from that source almost \$200,000,000; Great Britain \$150,000,000; France \$110,000,000, and Germany \$85,000,000. Thus, these four great countries receive a revenue of over \$560,000,000 from the taxes on alcoholic beverages alone.

Our country is, however, not at the head of the list of consumers of intoxicants. Bavaria is said to be the greatest beer drinking country in the world, the annual consumption being estimated at 54 gallons per capita. The second place is given to the Belgians, with 47 gallons per head, while the figures for the United Kingdom are 31.7, Germany 27.5, the United States 13.3, and France 6.2.

When the consumption of wine is considered, the figures give a somewhat different result. In France the annual wine drinking is estimated at 25.4 gallons per capita. In Germany at 1.6, England 0.33, and the United States 0.33. In 1895 the consumption of spirits in England was just one gallon per head. This has now grown to 1.13 gallons per head. In the same time

France reports an increase from 1.78 gallons to 2.02 gallons, Germany from 1.39 to 1.94, and America from 0.84 to 1.06.

Neither in beer nor wine consumption does the United States take a prominent place, but there is much room for reform, much work for temperance people, and others interested in public morals.

IS RUSSIA BENT ON TROUBLE?

It was noted as a remarkable exception to the rule, that the change in the government of Afghanistan passed off without any disturbances. Generally the death of a ruler in that country means a sanguinary struggle between the different factions—the opposing political parties—for the control of the throne and the offices at the disposition of the king among his supporters. But the late amir passed away and his son ascended the vacant throne, it was said, without the usual light for power and ennoblements.

But now it is asserted in London that there are prospects of disturbances in Turkistan, on the Afghan side, and that the Russian government has ordered the mobilization without delay of all the Cossack regiments in the Turkestan and a couple of other districts, and that the troops in the Caucasus have also been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for mobilization. It is also given out that the Russian minister of war intends visiting all the forts on the Afghan frontier, to ascertain their condition and find out what is needed for an effective defense. If these statements are true, the status of tranquillity in Afghanistan must be too secure. There must at least be some chance for stirring up a disturbance, should it be thought desirable to do so.

There is little doubt that the rivals of Great Britain would gladly embrace an opportunity of displacing that country at the court of Kabul. But at the same time, they will proceed slowly. Great Britain has not lost prestige on account of her operations in South Africa, to the extent that some would like the world to believe. Her rivals know that her financial resources are practically unlimited. They know that a billion dollars, supposing the African campaign to cost that much, is not much of a figure as compared to the actual wealth of the empire. They know that her naval strength equals almost that of two other European countries, while she now has a quarter of a million soldiers, trained on numerous battlefields. After looking at these facts, Russia will be slow in provoking hostilities, either with or without the aid of France. Russian troops may be mobilized on the Afghan frontier, but the affairs of that country are likely to be permitted to run on as before. Russia cannot be looking for trouble with Great Britain, at least if it is true that Japan is only waiting for a favorable opportunity of getting in a little work of her own.

The independent candidate is usually the most dependent of all candidates. Paradoxical as it may seem, people who lead double lives usually have short careers.

The Boers have reached the sea. No matter what she may do inland Britannia rules the waves.

M. Santos-Dumont has successfully encircled the Eiffel tower, but owing to a technicality he has not encompassed the Deutsch prize.

Pat Crowe says if he can't have ball fixed in the sun he demands, he will not surrender himself, but will remain in hiding. The best interests of society demand that his terms be not acceded to.

By the time the Schley court of inquiry shall have adjourned, the most prominent date in American history in the minds of American children will be July 3, 1898, and not October 12, 1892, as heretofore.

The dowager empress of China is about to appoint a new heir to the throne. She will probably upset him before he has got well seated, for she sets up and removes heirs to the throne as chess players set up and remove pawns.

We notice a marked improvement in the columns of the Mant Messenger. They show clearness of thought and vigor of expression that distinguish them greatly from former conditions. We say this without endorsing all the views it presents. The cause, we presume, is in the accession of N. W. McLeod to the editorship, as we find his name at the head of the paper. We hope he will continue on the steady lines marked recently in the utterances of the Messenger.

Sir Thomas Lipton says that the yachts should be something more than mere racing machines, that the present yachts are not safe, and should the cup ever cross to the other side, the challenger would have to be built according to British ideas of stability. There is something in the criticism, and it is by no means certain that the true interest of yachting would not be subserved if the racing yachts were built on more substantial lines that they might be used for pleasure as well as racing.

The southern press is terribly wrought up over the fact that President Roosevelt invited Mr. Booker T. Washington to luncheon. Says the Memphis Scimitar: "The most damnable outrage which has ever been perpetrated by any citizen of the United States was committed yesterday by the President, when he invited a nigger to dine with him at the White House. It would not be worth more than a passing notice if Theodore Roosevelt had sat down to dinner in his own home with a Pullman Palace car porter. But Roosevelt the individual and Roosevelt the President are not to be viewed in the same light." Surely the Scimitar has lost its temper if not its keen edge.

Long before President Roosevelt became governor of New York he was known throughout the land as a strong advocate of civil service reform. Since he became President he has given ample proof of the sincerity of his professions. He has announced the whole some and common sense theory that in

making appointments to office that where he cannot find a fit Republican and he can find a fit Democrat, he will appoint the latter. And he has just carried this declaration into effect in the appointment of a Democrat as collector of internal revenue for South Carolina. In the matter of building up a party such appointments are of much importance, but to the people at large, to those who have to transact business with the collector of internal revenue, it is a matter of supreme indifference what his politics are. What are his business qualifications? Is the important question. By his independence in this matter of appointments the President is doing more for genuine civil service reform and good government than he could in almost any other way.

President Roosevelt has returned to the use of "White House" in preference to "Executive Mansion." But the practice in this regard has been by no means uniform. President Grant and every President since him have used the term "Executive Mansion," as did Lincoln. But Johnson, who came in between, employed at least three designations for the place from which his public papers came—"Executive Chamber," "Executive Mansion," and "Executive Office." On May 1, 1865, he transmitted a message to the Senate and House bearing the heading "Executive Chamber, Washington, City." Three days later he wrote under the heading "Executive Mansion, Washington," in announcing the funeral of the late President Lincoln at Springfield, Ill., and ordering the various departments closed at noon. On November 11 he used the term "Executive Office" in an official communication. Fillmore, in some of his official documents, wrote from the "Executive Chamber," while Monroe in a message in 1824, called his official home the "Executive Chamber." But in the minds of the people the term "White House" identifies the President's official home as nothing else does.

THE SENTENCE OF MOST.

New York Mail and Express.

John Most has a year in prison in which to meditate over an unfortunate conjunction of circumstances—the assassination of President McKinley and the republication by Most of Carl Heinzen's fifty-year-old and British-born article couched in the killing of heads of states. Most's republication of the article was clearly malicious and meant to be mischievous. The original article expressly excepted the rulers of republics and free constitutional monarchies like England. Most cut the exception out. That made it apply to the President of the United States as much as to any foreign potentate. If it had been originally published without the qualification, Most might have pleaded that he did not mean to include the President. As he omitted the qualification, he could maintain no such plea.

Boston Herald.

Johann Most's lodgment in duration ville at Blackwell's island will not come so hard on him as would be the case if he were not more or less accustomed to this sort of hospitality. He began getting into jail when he was a small boy in his native country of Germany. When he was 24 years old he was arrested, tried and found guilty of high treason for connection with a Socialist agitation. He was released from jail soon after that and then went to Chemnitz, where he was arrested several times. In 1875 he was expelled from the country. He went to Paris and made a speech which got him into jail for two years. When he got out he went to England and started a paper. When Alexander II. of Russia was slain by nihilists, Most printed a red ink article, in which the wish was expressed that all tyrants might be served in a like manner, for which Most got sixteen months in prison. He came to this country about twenty years ago, and has been in jail several times, emerging each time quite as anarchistic as ever.

Springfield Republican.

The conviction of John Most, and his sentence to one year in prison, is based upon an article which he published, entitled "Murder vs. Murder," written, so he says, by one Hersman at least 50 years ago. The article contained this doctrine of assassination: "As despots permit themselves everything, betrayal, poison, murder, etc., in the same way all this is to be employed against them. Yes, crime directed against them is not only right, but it is the duty of every one who has an opportunity to commit it, and it would be a glory to him if it was successful. Murder as a necessary defense is not only permissible, but it is sometimes a duty toward society when it is directed against a professional murderer. We say murder for murderers: save humanity through blood and iron, poison and dynamite."

Worcester Spy.

Johann Most, who has occupied the center of the stage as the leading anarchist, has been punished in New York for publishing an article advocating assassination in his newspaper. He has been sent to prison for a year. His defense in court was first, that the article was published 50 years ago, reprinted by him 15 years ago, and was printed and ready for distribution before the President was shot. The court held that the doctrines of the article were malicious.

New York Evening Post.

The judge held, and the position cannot be successfully attacked, that the advocacy of violence and murder does seriously endanger public peace and health. The judge, however, made a very clear distinction, by which he shows that the penal code cannot be invoked to restrict reasonable freedom of speech: "A person may advocate any change of our government by lawful and peaceful means, or may criticize the conduct of its affairs and get as many people to agree with him as he can so long as he does not advocate the commission of crime as the means through which he is to attain his end." Here is where the line must be drawn in the United States.

St. Paul Globe.

That was a Most unexpected sentence that Johann received. A year in the pen "at best or most is not so light a thing to boast."

Chicago Record-Herald.

At the prospect of total abstinence from declamation and beer during the long procession of 365 days Herr Most came rich to weeping. His spirit was broken by the hardness of his prison sentence. He explained that he meant no harm when he advised that rulers should be "murdered" and destroyed "through blood and iron, poison and dynamite" and when he published the advice in his paper under the captivating title "Murder Versus Murder." That he is an ardent coward was well known before, but though he has served his term in the prisons of Austria and England he seems utterly incapable of realizing his responsibility for the articles he writes and the words he speaks.

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