

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, DEC. 7, 1903

## DESERET NEWS' PHONES.

Persons desiring to communicate by  
telephone with any department of the  
Deseret News will save themselves and  
this establishment a great deal of an-  
noyance if they will take time to notice  
these numbers:For the Chief Editor's office No. 74,  
3 rings.For Deseret News Book Store, 74, 2  
rings.For City Editor and Reporters, 359, 2  
rings.

For Business Manager, 359, 2 rings.

For Business Office, 359, 2 rings.

## TWO GREAT CONVENTIONS

Two important conventions will meet  
in Portland, Oregon, during the first  
month of the new year. The National  
Woodgrowers' Association has issued  
a call for a convention at that place,  
on Monday and Tuesday, Jan. 11 and  
12, 1904. And the National Livestock  
Association announces that its annual  
meeting will take place there on Jan.  
12, 1904, and continue as many days  
as will be found necessary. Special  
rates for delegates have been arranged  
for with the railroads, and it is ex-  
pected that there will be a large at-  
tendance at both gatherings. We give  
this brief announcement now, so that  
persons interested may make their  
preparations in good time, and we will  
make further explanations later on.  
The subjects that will be discussed are  
of a nature that should interest all  
stockmen and wool producers and de-  
alers, and every section of the country  
where these industries are carried on  
ought to be well represented at the  
conventions.

## WHAT'S THE USE?

Our bright and agile contemporary,  
the Utah State Journal, keeps up its  
chatter and "footwork" in its voluntary  
encounter with the Deseret News on  
the Panama question. It assumes now  
that the "News" has "two griefs." Only  
two? Well, that is cheering. But really  
we have none, if the Journal's explana-  
tions be received, for we entertain  
neither of them in that sense. They  
are really not worth mentioning, in as-  
sociation with the subject that started  
the controversy, and are introduced by  
the Journal simply by way of diversion.The real points of dispute are evaded  
by the Journal and therefore it shifts  
its ground with each attempt at argu-  
ment. It repeats the assertion that the  
"News" contended that "criticism of  
our government is foolishness." As the  
"News" did not so contend, but that  
merely characterized as "foolishness"  
certain "home criticisms of our govern-  
ment," (those of the Journal may be  
cited as examples) the sensible reader  
will perceive the Journal's tactics and  
properly estimate its "logic."The "News" referred to the laudation  
of the American policy as to Panama  
of many foreign journals, in contrast  
to those "home criticisms," and the  
State Journal cheerfully takes them as  
the views and ethics of the "News,"  
which shows a certain sort of "crite-  
rion" if not of exactly fair argument.In its latest effort the Journal asserts  
as one of the "facts" in the case:  
"Consolidators acting in concert with  
our government set up a republic in  
Panama." This is a wide jump from  
its first statement of "facts," which  
was that: "The United States guaran-  
teed the unity of Colombia by treaty,  
and we have divided Colombia by set-  
ting up the Republic of Panama." The  
"News" showed that both statements  
were incorrect. Now the Journal says  
it was "consolidators acting in concert  
with our government," who "set up a  
republic in Panama." But even this is  
an assumption, and no proof of such  
"concert" has been offered. Talk  
about "inconsistency!" The Jewel that  
is lauded as invaluable, does not shine  
conspicuously on the editorial page of  
our Ogden contemporary.The whole exhibition of desire to  
work up a "sparing contest" with the  
"News" shows the same kind of shift-  
ing and dodging without squarely meet-  
ing the issue, and it is not profitable to  
keep up a contention with an adversary  
that evidently strives to place one's  
position in a false light, and sets up  
a theory of its own and proceeds to  
demolish it by persiflage and flights of  
fancy. Cannot the breezy State Jour-  
nal fill up double column led space to  
better advantage?

## HON. J. HOWELL'S OPINION.

The Logan Republican of Dec. 5, has  
a report of an interview with Hon. Jo-  
seph Howell, Representative in Con-gress from Utah, from which we make  
the following extract conveying that  
gentleman's views of the controversy  
that has arisen over the senatorial  
question, involving the retention by  
Senator Reed Smoot of his seat in the  
upper House of Congress, Mr. Howell  
said to the representative of the Repub-  
lican:"The fight against Mr. Smoot will be  
a strenuous one, even more active than  
that against Mr. Roberts, but as yet  
few Senators or Representatives know  
the trend the opposition will take. The  
Senate will consider the matter in a ju-  
dicial way, and personally I have per-  
fect confidence in the honesty and in-  
tegrity of the men who will have the  
decision, or that he is anything but a  
safe, conservative business man.""The petitions which are pouring in  
really mean little or nothing. They  
merely ask for an investigation of the  
charges against Mr. Smoot, and neither  
the signers nor even many of the Con-  
gressional body know what those  
charges are as yet. It isn't hard to get  
signers to any petition and I know that  
in many instances these petitions are  
signed as a result of misrepresentation."A certain woman in the East in a let-  
ter made the statement that Mr.  
Smoot is the possessor of five wives.  
"The Congressmen with whom I have  
come into contact are unanimous in  
their expression that to unseat Senator  
Smoot would be a direct violation of the  
Constitution. I believe that to unseat  
him means that it is useless for any  
man in high ecclesiastical standing in  
the Mormon Church to aspire to gov-  
ernment office. The Congressmen be-  
lieve that this nation is too big, and its  
citizens too broad of mind for the Sen-  
ate to permit religious opposition to in-  
fluence its actions.""The effect politically would be very  
bad for the Republican party. Even  
though the people believe in the great  
object lesson of prosperity as now fur-  
nished by that party, they would forget  
that, if they were forced to believe that  
their personal rights and privileges  
were being trampled upon. Mormons in  
Utah, Idaho and everywhere would re-  
sist adverse action very forcibly, for  
as we all see it, the constitution gives  
to all people the right to worship a God  
as they see Him—and there are no  
charges against Mr. Smoot personally.""The matter is now in the hands of  
the committee on Privileges and Elec-  
tions, and will be called up immediately  
after the Senate convenes. Senator  
Smoot desires this and no doubt the  
opposition is ready. The anti-Smoot  
people have retained a law firm to pre-  
sent their side of the argument, and  
no doubt Mr. Smoot will also be capably  
represented."

## PROPHESYING EVIL.

The National Zoltung represents a  
German view of this country, when it  
takes occasion to suggest that the Cen-  
tral American states will sooner or lat-  
er fall under our dominion, and that  
Mexico and South America may not es-  
cape. The same paper is quoted as say-  
ing that "Yankeeedom" would "reach  
the limit of its possibilities when it had  
usurped the sovereignty of the Ameri-  
can continent." By that censor we are  
further told that "the imperialist idea  
necessarily involves a reconstruction of  
the Union. A federation of states is  
not capable of an unlimited extension,  
nor can it exercise dominion over ter-  
ritories the extent of which exceeds its  
own. The United States henceforth  
will need legions and ships of war in  
both oceans. With militarism a new el-  
ement will be introduced in the repub-  
lic, which has hitherto been exclusively  
civilian. The imperialists now see only  
the obverse of the medal; it is hoped  
that the reverse may not show them too  
late that all human things have limita-  
tions."Prophecies of this nature have been  
made almost daily, since the Louisiana  
purchase, without any apparent reason.  
Abroad, many are watching the pro-  
gress of the United States with jealousy  
because they see in this progress a bar  
to the furtherance of European schemes  
in this hemisphere similar to those car-  
ried out in Africa and Asia. At home,  
a number of persons feel an irresistible  
calling to act as the saviors of the  
country; and they must, consequently,  
not be able to convince their fellow  
citizens that it is rapidly going to the  
bad. Hence the unique spectacle of  
calamity prophets at home and abroad  
uniting in, figuratively speaking, pull-  
ing at the halcyons of the national  
banner, in order to jigger it, some in the  
hope of never seeing it aloft again, and  
others only with the expectation of be-  
ing able to say one day, behold, we  
raised it! But the nation goes on. And  
its march will be onward, as long as it  
is not deviating too far from the course  
laid out by the framers of the Constitu-  
tion. Outside the range of that docu-  
ment, there is no safety.

## A CURIOUS CASE.

For some time it has been known that  
descendants of citizens of New Haven  
have been figuring on the possibility of  
recovering some millions of dollars' worth  
of real estate, now part of the city of  
New York. At a meeting recently  
held, the leader of that movement  
explained that he had been led by  
revelation in the matter, and that he  
could not fail. His legal argument is  
that the statute of limitations does not  
apply to a corporation in the matter  
of the ownership of real estate, and that  
the long silence of the Corporation of  
Haven does not affect the legality of its  
present claim to the land.The leader is Mr. Toler, who for two  
years has been working on the prelimi-  
nary arrangements. The first meeting  
of "townspeople of the town of New  
Haven" in this century was held last  
Monday, as the "first legal step in the  
redemption of the Haven lands and  
properties granted to the freeholders  
about 18,000 members had been no-  
tified, and 2,500 were present."Mr. Toler, in his address related the  
story of Haven and then said he referred  
the undertaking to God. He looked  
to God in prayer for guidance. When,  
if a human voice had spoken, it could  
not have been more distinct than the  
word which said "Go to the Bible for  
your answer." He did so. He opened  
and read at the tenth chapter of Deu-  
teronomy, eleventh verse. "And the  
Lord said unto me, Arise, take thy  
journey before the people, that they  
may go in and possess the land, which  
I swear unto their fathers to give unto  
them," and from that moment, Septem-  
ber 15, 1901, until December 25, of the  
same year, revelation after revelation  
kept pouring in upon him.Mr. Toler said that twelve distinct  
times the call of God came to him, eachtime urging him on and promising that  
all obstacles would be overcome. "On  
the twelfth time," he said, "I opened  
the Word of God and read from the  
tenth chapter of Judges, the first verse,  
"And after Abimelech there arose to de-  
fend Israel, Tola."— In fact, upon  
closer study of the Bible it was found  
that from cover to cover the prophecy  
spoke of this Haven movement—"the  
revelation of the new Jerusalem."Mr. Toler took special pains to explain  
that his motive was not a mercenary  
one, but he was willing to accept one-  
fourth of any property recovered, and  
leave three-fourths to the remaining  
15,000 fellow-townsmen. An organiza-  
tion was, consequently, effected for the  
furtherance of the cause, and the ques-  
tion is, whether this is another Dowle-  
scheme to obtain the money of those  
willing to risk something on an ingen-  
ious scheme. Is the story about revela-  
tion put in for a purpose?

## MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

In this age of speed, it is perhaps  
natural that marriage should follow  
divorce so closely as to tread upon its  
heels, like woe is said to do to each  
other. But the following story of high  
life is, nevertheless, remarkable,  
if the hypocritical agitation for ideal  
homes is considered.It appears that a short time ago a  
"fashionable" wedding took place in  
Newport, R. I. The bride, last year,  
it is said, went to Old Point "for her  
health," and took her children with  
her. On her return home she found  
the servants discharged and the house  
closed. She then sued for divorce on  
the ground of non-support, and ob-  
tained a decree, since no one contested  
the case. As soon as the woman was  
advised of this over the telephone, she  
and her new husband-eldest drove to the  
city hall for a marriage license. One  
hour and 20 minutes after the decree  
of divorce was signed the wedding took  
place. No time was lost, for as soon  
as the judge had signed the decree of  
divorce he hurried to the residence of  
the lady and there married her to her  
new husband. The accounts say that  
11 persons were present to sanction it,  
all of them members of the most ex-  
clusive of the four hundred. The news-  
paper accounts further say:"The charming bride looked well and  
was in fine spirits. She wore a rich  
white silk gown, brought to her from  
Paris by her sister, Mrs. ——. Her  
only ornament was a diamond pendant,  
the bridegroom's gift. She carried a  
bouquet of lilacs of the valley. Her  
uncle, gave her in marriage. She was  
attended by Mrs. ——, her most in-  
timate friend."The question that somewhat puzzles a  
reader of such a romance in real life is,  
what is the use of the ceremony of di-  
vorce and marriage at all? This lady  
was evidently engaged to her new hus-  
band before the old ties were severed.  
For there was no time for courtship  
between the divorce and the marriage.  
The divorce was obtained under the  
false pretense of non-support, and the  
law, was made an instrument for the  
furtherance of immorality, while the  
friends of the couple, and public re-  
ports of the wedding gave sanction to  
the proceedings. It is no use to clamor  
for the "sanctity of the home," as long  
as such practices are tolerated and up-  
held.In New York Governor Odell proposes  
to stand P(ott)at.If Colombia's case is not enough it is  
at least a Pan(ama) cake.In the Cripple Creek district the bull-  
pen is mightier than the editor's pen.If the Moccasin had been a water  
moccasin it would have had no trouble.No man is justified in being double  
faced because he may have his double.The calling off of the coal strike  
seems to have been delayed in transit.Governor-General Taft's Venetian fet-  
te was after all nothing more than a Ve-  
netian blind.California has a fruit ring. The mem-  
bers think it more beautiful and more  
desirable than bay leaves.Mr. Heath does not propose to re-  
sign. Undoubtedly it is the result of  
habit contracted when he was in office.The outrages on natives in the Congo  
Free State almost rival those upon the  
blacks in some of the southern states.Some of the soldier boys at the coal  
camps are reported to be sick. No one  
can blame them for being sick of their  
job.Princess Marie, who shot an actress  
whom she found in her husband's  
apartments with the Prince, is not the  
Sweet Marie of song.Five of the Grand Rapids ex-city  
fathers have confessed to taking bribes.  
Confession is good for the soul, and the  
state prison at Jackson will be good for  
their bodies.First Mr. Bristow's report to the  
President making charges, and then  
Mr. Tynner's letter to the President de-  
saying them. This is piling Pelion upon  
Ossa.Ministers of various denominations  
went to go to Zion City and convert  
the Dowdites. What Dowdies want is  
to convert their goods and chattels into  
cash to pay off debts and get rid of re-  
ceivers.M. Monnet-Sully wants to be en-  
rolled among the forty immortals.  
Strange ambition! Every one knows  
that he is the first of French actors  
while few if any know who the im-  
mortals are.

## CLEVELAND DECLINES.

The New York Times.

This, of course, a definite refusal.  
It is evident that the mind of the ex-  
clusion is fully made up. The con-  
clusion he has reached he declares to be  
unalterable. Read the letter as we  
may, and such letters are always dili-  
gently scanned by the incredulous  
seeking the expected loophole, it leavesto Mr. Cleveland's friends, to the demo-  
cratic party and to the country no  
ground for the belief that under appeal  
and persuasion he might be induced to  
recapitulate his determination. It would  
appear that no one has now the right  
to make further use of his name in  
connection with the democratic nomi-  
nation. Mr. Cleveland's resolute will  
evokes expressions of sincere regret the  
country over—first, because what a  
year ago was merely an opinion has  
now ripened into the definite belief  
that he is the strongest candidate the  
party could present; second, because  
Mr. Cleveland holds so high a place  
in the esteem and confidence of the  
American people.

## The New York Daily News.

However much his many admirers  
may regret Mr. Cleveland's final with-  
drawal from the political field, all  
democrats will be grateful to him for  
making his position known so long in  
advance of the active campaign. He  
not only offered an outright refutation  
of the charge that he was covertly  
seeking nomination, but by announc-  
ing a justifiable ambition he has helped  
immensely, as it will prove, to restore  
peace and unity to the party which he  
has twice led to victory. We have  
no doubt that, aside from any personal  
motive, it was the desire to contribute  
to the harmony of his party, so far  
as in his power lay, that impelled him  
to speak his mind so plainly.

## The Baltimore Sun.

For a good many years Mr. Clevel-  
and's position has been unique. He  
has been three times a candidate for  
the presidency and twice elected, a  
record which no other man but Andrew  
Jackson has ever had. He is the only  
man the democrats have elected to the  
presidency except Tilden, who did not  
get the official sanction of the electors.  
James Buchanan, in 1856, nearly half a  
century ago. For a long time Mr.  
Cleveland has been the only living ex-  
president. As such he has been con-  
stantly in the public gaze and no re-  
tirement has been sufficient to conceal  
him. In all that time his conduct, his  
bearing, his manner of life has been  
dignified, as his position has demand-  
ed, and free from reproach. His life  
at Princeton and his work there have  
been in entire harmony with good taste  
and propriety.

## The New York Sun.

Mr. Cleveland, however, like the late  
Sam Patch, has shown that some things  
can be done as well as others. He has  
shown that it is not impossible for a  
democrat to carry, in a presidential  
year not only Illinois, but also Cali-  
fornia, Connecticut, Indiana, New Jer-  
sey, West Virginia, and Wisconsin, to  
say nothing of New York.

## The Boston Herald.

That Mr. Cleveland's resolution not  
to be a candidate is a more important  
fact than the withdrawal of any other  
name mentioned for the democratic  
nomination is plain to those who look  
over the field without partisan bias.  
Mr. Bryan was already out, if his ut-  
terances in the Commons may be taken  
on to be the sincere expression of his  
purpose. The democratic party, there-  
fore, is now free to get the best can-  
didate available from among those  
who have made no record in a presi-  
dential race.

## Springfield Republican.

The devotion which the New York  
World has shown to Mr. Cleveland  
was never more touching than when  
Mr. Cleveland chose the Brooklyn Eagle  
as the medium for his announcement  
that he would not again be a candidate  
for the presidency. It is certain that  
the Eagle stole the World's thunder,  
for the World has been agitating for  
several months in favor of another  
Cleveland candidacy before the Eagle  
suddenly swooped into the World's pre-  
serve and made the World's boom look  
like a mere puff of wind. Mr. Clevel-  
and was not altogether kind to Mr. Pulitzer  
in writing, as he did Mr. McKelway, that the dis-  
cussion of his name had been due to  
the Brooklyn editor's "initiative."  
But these little ironies must be  
borne with patience—and the World  
does it gracefully, if somewhat sadly.  
Yesterday it exposed very pleasantly  
the hollowiness of the Eagle's "initia-  
tive," and then, in a leading article,  
argued that while Mr. Cleveland may  
decline to be a candidate, the fates  
may yet compel him to run. Mr.  
Cleveland really ought to do something  
in recognition of the World's invinc-  
ible loyalty to him.

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dred things which will be  
appropriate and accepta-  
ble.

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wagons roll.  
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thou burnest,  
When elsewhere you get  
your coal.

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sleeves, sold at \$1.25.

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with yoke and plaited effects,

plain stock collar and large

sleeves, all sizes, worth fully

\$3.00.

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back, trimmed with large metal

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at \$3.75.

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tire front with fancy hem stitching</