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

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SALT LAKE CITY, - AUGUST 28, 1903.

STAMP IT OUT!

The spread of typhoid fever in this city is alarming the press and the public. The Board of Health appears to be doing all that can be expected, by way of instructing the public as to disinfection, sanitation, and caution in the use of drinking water and improper food. Inspectors are notifying householders to remove waste and filthy accumulations. Doctors are advising people to boil water before it is used for drinking, and a general interest is being aroused over the preservation of the public health.

The Desert News commenced in the spring to caution the public as to diseases likely to prevail in the heated season, and advised repeatedly a general clean-up, also the burning or burial of all decaying and offensive matter. That advice is still good. We unite, with others, in the belief that the present outbreak of typhoid is not altogether due to impurities in water, or even in milk. The germs of the disease may be taken into the system by way of food, and possibly by inhalation, although, we believe, the latest theory is not to that effect.

It is safe to adopt the very best known means of disinfection, such as are recommended by the Board of Health. Excreta from typhoid patients, solid or fluid, should be buried in the ground. Filth should be destroyed. Dry earth should be sprinkled in out-houses and upon excrement. Foul and decaying matter, animal or vegetable, should not be allowed to accumulate, but be removed as soon as possible. Cleanliness should be strictly maintained in the house and its surroundings.

Great care should be taken that every article of food is unadulterated and is cleaned before cooking or eating it. But while due caution is observed, fear ought not to prevail, for mental conditions certainly produce physical effects, and cheerfulness and faith will often ward off disease. Let general efforts be made to promote sanitation, ventilation and disinfection and typhoid will soon disappear.

DISORDERLY SOLDIERS.

The misbehavior of some of the soldiers quartered at Fort Douglas, when on visits to the business parts of the city and returning to camp, has become unendurable. Something radical will have to be done to correct this evil, and we believe it devolves upon the military authorities at the fort to take a prominent part in the necessary work.

The details of the assault made upon a citizen, for which one soldier is committed under bonds for trial in the district court, afford a specimen of the brutality and quarrelsome disposition frequently manifested by some of the country's defenders. Many of them, however, are gentlemen in deportment. Even when exhilarated by stimulants they are disposed to gaiety rather than turbulence.

The character of the regiment ought not to be damaged by the acts of the rowdies in the ranks. The remedy rests largely with the officers, and it will redound to their credit if they institute measures to punish the disorderly and aid in protecting the public from violence.

The disturbances on the late cars from Main street to the fort are often disgraceful in the extreme, caused by semi-drunk soldiers who try to run the car men and terrify the passengers. Rigid measures will have to be adopted to abate this nuisance. The police cannot accompany each car and enforce order, and if other measures are not instituted, civilians will have to take steps to preserve ladies from insult and men from brutality.

Bloodshed may be avoided if necessary regulations are enforced from the fort. The officers in command are gentlemen with whom the most pleasant relations are enjoyed by our best people, and we throw out this hint in a spirit of friendship and good will that those relations may be cordially maintained.

AN EXHIBITION OF FOLLY.

The Tribune keeps up its senseless attacks upon the State Board of Horticulture, but will not quote one provision of law in support of its assertions concerning the duty of the board, the funds which that paper asserts are at the board's disposal, or anything else to substantiate its groundless charges. In direct contradiction of its falsehoods, comes a dispatch to the "News" from Ogden, to be found in its proper place in this paper, the substance of which also appears in the Herald, and which shows that the Board of Horticulture, as we have stated repeatedly, is doing all that can be legally undertaken to aid in the fruit exhibition at the Irrigation Congress.

The board is endeavoring to co-operate with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition committee of this State, whereby collections of fruit made by that body as authorized by law, can be used for

competition at the Irrigation Congress, and in every other way that is lawful to further the work in view. Yet the Tribune declares:

"Such an abandonment of the field as this by the State Board of Horticulture is a disgrace to the State and will inflict intense humiliation on every Utah who attends the Irrigation convention."

Our contemporary has started wrong in this matter, and had better cease to be guided by the vagaries of the disappointed authority (?) by whose errors it has been misled. It is only making an exhibition of folly in its attacks on a board that is doing its best to aid in the fruit exhibition at Ogden.

CONSUL MAGELSEN'S MURDER.

When the Russian consul at Constantinople was assassinated the American people were astonished. The murder of their own vice-consul at Beirut stupifies them. Political reasons for the former could be found, but none can for the latter. It is the first time that an American consular agent has ever been murdered. The action to be taken in the present case will be so prompt and energetic that it will scarcely occur again. For weeks the country was in a fever of excitement over the fate of Mr. Conger at Pekin, but terrible as was the situation there no harm came to him. Had he been killed no one would have been surprised. How different the case of Mr. Magelsen! Our relations with Turkey have been of the friendliest. That harm could come to the American vice-consul at Beirut had it been predicted, no one would have believed.

The government at Washington is proceeding promptly and such measures will be taken as will insure the full and adequate punishment of the person or persons who assassinated the vice-consul. Already Minister Lelshman at Constantinople has been instructed to demand a thorough investigation, while Admiral Cotton, in command of the European squadron, has been ordered to sail at once for the scene of the murder. Here is a case where the usual parleying and palaver of the Porte will be of no effect. It must act without delay, and in accordance with American demands. This country has no ax to grind in the eastern question, nor is it hampered by traditions that kill resolution and stay action. It is free to act in accordance with its interests and honor. Whatever restraint is put upon it will be self-imposed.

Very naturally the President is deeply interested in the case. He will move cautiously but swiftly, making no demand that will not be enforced. Turkey will be held responsible no matter what the circumstances of the case, and there is little reason to doubt that she will be so prompt to comply with our demands as she was with those of Russia. But prompt or slow, willing or unwilling, she will have to comply.

LESSONS FROM BORNEO.

General Leonard Wood has been down in Borneo studying British methods of dependency government. It is said that his journey has been profitable and he has learned much that is of value. The benefit of his observation is to be given the Philippines. May his highest hopes be realized!

The government of the Philippines thus far has been purely military, with some modifications here and there. This was but natural for while the islands came to us by treaty with Spain, with them there came a great rebellion, one that had been going on for a number of years and which Spain was powerless to put down. The consequence was that the United States had to conquer the island, and after the conquest govern them as such. There was nothing else to be done. But military government is naturally repugnant to the American people, and the great task of those administering affairs in the islands has been to find a substitute for such government. There is now a commission and civil government, back of all of which stands the military. Without the military, insurrection and rebellion would very soon supplant whatever of civil government there is in the islands. To change all this and make the Philippines truly peaceful and satisfied is the task of American officials in the Philippines. To aid him in this matter General Wood went to Borneo.

No nation in modern times has been so successful in the administration of colonies and dependencies as the English. Where British subjects have gone as colonists, as in the case of Australia and New Zealand, there has been no problem, the colonists governing themselves. But not so in India and the Straits settlements. There British rulers and administrators came in contact with a vast population who had their own civilization and government, and who have never shown any desire to adopt and assimilate British ideas of civilization and government. Yet they have been, on the whole, successful. And why? Very largely because they have left matters practically as they found them, not seeking to make radical changes, turning things upside down; they have not sought to change human nature but have proceeded somewhat on the theory that where ignorance is bliss it is folly to be wise. They have guided not driven, but always within the velvet glove was the iron hand.

Can Americans do in the Philippines what the English have done in India and elsewhere? That they can learn many valuable lessons from English experience is undoubtedly true. That they will be most probable. That they will be equally successful remains to be proven. Our aims are different from what those of the British have been, and this is an important factor in the case. The English have been content to govern their dependencies; benefiting their inhabitants materially, but having no solicitude for their political advancement. Not so with the Americans in the case of the Philippines. Their great desire is to fit them for self-government, to implant in them American ideals of citizenship. No harder task did any people ever set itself. It is a noble one, but its accomplishment must take years, perhaps generations, while those who think this great aim should already have been accomplished, or be in a fair way to its very near realization, know not the lessons of his-

tory and how slow is the progress of man in any direction.

Wherever lessons in the government of dependencies may be had, in Borneo or on the Congo, there should we go to learn them. General Wood has done a very sensible thing.

WRITE TO DISTANT FRIENDS.

We have received a letter from an Elder in England, who desires to urge upon members of the Church who have left their homes in that country to live in Utah, and also Elders returning from missions, to write to the friends whom they have left in the Old World, and let them know of their safety and liberty. He says the old nonsense is still told about this city being "surrounded with a high wall, so that no one can escape without permission;" that "all letters are opened before being allowed to go out;" that "when married women reach here their husbands are killed and they are given to other men," and the rest of it. He suggests that if the Elders and others would keep their promises, and write occasionally, explaining conditions in Utah, much prejudice would be allayed and much falsehood be refuted.

If people are too busy to write long letters, Elder R. H. Clayton says, "A post card would let people here know that the writer still lives. We have some very beautiful post cards of Utah scenery which would be very interesting and instructive to strangers." These, with a few words to relatives and friends would do a great deal of good, no doubt. The "News" has repeatedly urged the duty of corresponding with people abroad, and the Elder now writing acknowledges this and the good work of the "News" in finding the whereabouts of persons about whom information is wanted, by relatives who have lost sight and sound of them.

One Elder, who sends several items of "information wanted" concerning persons who have emigrated from England, also asks a number of questions on doctrine, concerning which he may obtain definite explanations from the presiding authorities there, and for that reason and because it is impossible for us to write letters in response to all inquiries, for we are employed every day in constant work, we refer him to those who reside over him. At the same time, we may say that the views he expresses as his own we understand to be correct, and that perhaps will cover the ground as well as would a long dissertation, in private correspondence; that we have not time to undertake.

"THE MORMON DELEGATION."

Under that heading the following favorable notice of the delegation from Utah to the Trans-Mississippi congress at Seattle, appears in The Patriot, published weekly at that place, and which has for its motto: "Those people who populate the earth, shall inherit the earth, and rule the earth! Thus the fittest shall survive!"

"We enjoyed the pleasure this week of meeting U. S. Senator Smoot, of Utah, and his charming wife, at the Washington-in fact, we met the whole delegation from Utah, consisting of fifteen members, as follows: John Henry Smith, W. W. Riter, George Romney, John C. Cutler, Henry Dinwiddie, Geo. H. Taylor, of Salt Lake City; John R. Barnes, Kayville; Peter Barton, Kayville; P. A. Nelson, Draper; L. W. Shurtliff, Angus T. Wright, L. A. Clark, Ogden; Senator Reed Spoot, Jesse Knight, Provo; S. L. Chipman, American Fork. "These representative Americans, together with their wives and daughters, impress the mind with the moral and create an unusual interest in them, as they stand forth in their virtuous lives in the presence of a frowning world filled with vice, ignorance, prejudice and 'popular wickedness,' whose only object in regard to the Mormons is to pull these God-fearing people down to their own wicked level. Truly has the poet said: 'Misery loves company.' "In my youth and my early manhood my mind was filled with venom against this virtuous race of people, but the evidence produced during the last quarter of a century admonished me of the error with which I was impregnated. I have changed my mind. "A wise man sometimes changes his mind, but a fool never does," says an acquaintance. "Clayson, have you turned Mormon?" No, my friend, I am not good enough to be a Mormon."

Of course Time can beat anything but Eternity.

The war game goes on and the country heads it not.

If married people will always pull together they will never pull apart.

Suits for divorce are the only thing that suits some married couples.

The Sultan will now have another chance to yield gracefully and promptly.

Just now Turkey is having more trouble than a gobbler at Thanksgiving time.

The publicity given the trials of his alms is among Professor Langley's trials.

Panama is said to be ready to secede. This may be because Colombia herself is a little seedy.

The negro is often advised to up-lift himself these days. But he cannot do it by pulling on his boot straps.

Army men, who know the mule, and with all its faults love it still, say it can knock the spots off the kerbula.

That there should be irregularities in Indian Territory is about as natural as that there should be Indians there.

Mr. Roosevelt declares that he is not hostile toward labor unions. But towards lawlessness he is unrelenting.

If Ralph Pulitzer is convicted of killing a mountain sheep out of reason it will make him look rather sheepish.

The Sultan recently looked upon a Russian squadron. He will now have the privilege of gazing upon an American one.

The American vice-consul at Beirut, Syria, has been assassinated. Turkey must pay for that, but no contract for a cruiser to be built in America will be accepted as satisfaction.

This advertisement, "Wanted—Expert grafters by the Department of Agriculture," recently appeared in a Washing-

ton paper. Why not step over to the postoffice department and get them?

Public Printer Palmer has issued an order to the heads of departments in the government printing office that they and all employees under them must take the oath of allegiance to the United States. This order will make the heads of divisions and the employees under them aware.

According to estimates by statisticians the population of Germany on July 1, 1903, was \$3,549,000, an increase of 1.48 per cent in the past year. The increase in the past thirty months was 2,180,000, and in the past ten years 7,800,000. Since the formation of the empire the population has increased 12,500,000. No race suicide there.

The Boston Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is interesting itself in providing a cemetery in which pet dogs and other animal pets can be buried. This is but sickly sentimentality. The society would better disband if it has no other work than such as this to engage its attention and energies.

No sounder sentiment on lynching and mob law has been uttered than this by David B. Hill in a recent address: "Mob violence is not rendered less objectionable even if it be true, as frequently asserted, that unless it shall interpose its strong arm the guilty may escape punishment through a lax administration of the criminal law or indifference to its enforcement on the part of the people themselves."

"Colonel D. R. Anthony of the Leavenworth Times was 79 years young yesterday. He celebrated the day by challenging young Nelson Miles to a horse-back ride from Kansas City to Ogden, Utah. They say Colonel Anthony intends to start at 1 again when he reaches 100," says the Kansas City Star. We trust the riders will reach Ogden in time for the Irrigation congress, by which and our neighbor they will be most heartily welcomed.

A SIMPLE EXPLANATION.

"Yes, sir, before we accept your donation we want to ask you a serious question."
"Go ahead. What is it?"
"We want to know how you acquired it."
"Acquired what?"
"Your dough."
"But what difference does that make?"
"It makes just this difference. If you acquired it by what is known as questionable means, it isn't nearly large enough. If it was made in a legitimate pursuit it is magnificent. That's just the difference."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

NOTHING TO SUGGEST.

My Uncle H's mind has an equable poise:
Through seasons of drought and of raining;
"In worry," he says, "we lose sight of our joys."
And we spend too much time in complaining.
If the Lord, in His wisdom, sends blessing or blight,
I'll take what He sees fit to proffer.
For I'm firm in the faith that He's runnin' things right,
An' I have no suggestions to offer.

"To the Lord, when in travail, no deplorable plea
I make, for my creed's not so narrow
As to think for a moment He'll lose sight of me."
When He notes e'en the fall of the sparrow,
He is there on His throne, an' so just is His rule,
Alike to the saint and the sinner,
I sit here at home jes' a-takin' things cool.
An' I have no suggestions to offer.

"It's a mighty good world that we live in today.
For the good's all the time growin' better."
An' my Uncle H adds, in his comical way,
"It satisfies me to the letter!
So I jes' keep 't' work in the shadow an' shine,
Bit by bit addin' gold 't' my coffer,
For the world's bein' steered by a Hand that's divine.
An' I have no suggestions to offer."
—Roy Farrel Green.

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REGULAR SATURDAY BALL TOMORROW.

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Rebecca Lodge September 5th.

TIME CARD.

Leave Salt Lake: No. 2 10:30 a. m. No. 3 1:30 p. m. No. 4 2:30 p. m. No. 5 4:20 p. m. No. 6 5:20 p. m. No. 7 6:30 p. m. No. 8 7:45 p. m. No. 9 8:30 p. m. No. 10 9:45 p. m.

Arrive Salt Lake: No. 1 1:30 p. m. No. 2 2:45 p. m. No. 3 3:45 p. m. No. 4 4:45 p. m. No. 5 5:45 p. m. No. 6 6:30 p. m. No. 7 7:30 p. m. No. 8 8:30 p. m. No. 9 9:30 p. m. No. 10 11:30 p. m.

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SHIRT WAIST SPECIAL!

Last Shirt Waist Special of the Season.

SATURDAY ALL DAY.

All \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50 SHIRT WAISTS, at 50c. Shirt Waists of White Lawn, Checked, Zephyr, Gingham, Striped, Percale and Colored Chambrays, that sold at \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50 and \$1.00, Saturday final sale, your choice, at (each)—

50c

Saturday Night from 7 to 9 o'clock.

CLOAK DEPT.

SATURDAY, 7 to 9 O'CLOCK.

A great special in Ladies' Jackets for fall wear. If you do not mind the fact that they are last season's jackets, they are but little difference, if any, between them and the newest styles, in color, tan, castor, blue and red. All have been selling at \$5.00 and \$6.00, for two hours your choice

\$1.95

Sizes 32 to 40.

School Handkerchiefs

on sale SATURDAY, 7 to 9 O'CLOCK.

200 dozens Children's White Hemstitched Embroidered Initial Handkerchiefs, sold regularly at \$1.35 each, on sale for two hours at

Three for 10c

3 1/2c

Pants Special.

IN OUR BOYS' CLOTHING DEPT. SATURDAY EVENING, 7 TO 9 O'CLOCK.

Boys' Pants in gray and brown, extra heavy school pants, good and strong, an excellent 75c value, for two hours only at a pair

45c

IN OUR SHOE DEPT.

SATURDAY, 7 TO 9 O'CLOCK.

Ladies' Vesting top Julia Marlowe Shoes, sizes 2 1/2 to 7. \$1.50 grades, B and C widths

\$1.98

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