

DESERET EVENING NEWS

CHURCH of the Church of Jesus Christ of
Latter-day Saints
LORENZO SNOW, TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST.

Published every evening
(except Sundays and holidays)
at the Salt Lake City, Utah.

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Business Manager
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Subscription prices
In Advance
One Year, \$5.00
Six Months, \$2.50
Three Months, \$1.25
One Month, .25
Single Copies, 5c
Foreign postage, per year, \$1.00
Total, \$6.00

NEW YORK REPRESENTATIVE
F. A. Craig, 4 Times Building

CHICAGO REPRESENTATIVE
E. A. Craig, 4 Washington St.

SAN FRANCISCO REPRESENTATIVE
C. E. Kline-Sheridan & Co., 409 Examiner Bldg.

Correspondence and other reading matter
for publication should be addressed to the
EDITOR.
Address all business communications
to THE DESERET NEWS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, - OCT. 11, 1900.

A MOMENTOUS QUESTION.

At last the bonds voted for by the people of Salt Lake City, for the purpose of increasing and improving the water supply, are ready to be made available for the purposes intended. The mayor has approved the sale to the highest bidder, and the money will be ready for use in a very short time. There has been some bungling and needless delay in the settlement of this matter, but no serious consequences have arisen and the city has been a financial gainer by the postponement.

Some of the money required for the mooted water improvements has already been expended, having been taken from the general funds of the city. This was a public necessity. One of the projects, expected to cost about \$40,000, that is, the street sprinkling system from the Jordan and Salt Lake canal, has lapsed for the present, the season for the use of that system having passed. The amount specified is available in other directions for the main object, namely the increase of our water supply and its better distribution. There is also the further sum of \$50,000, which was designed for use in dredging the channel from the Utah lake outlet, so as to largely increase the flow and secure enough water to this city to supply its needs for many years to come.

Of course it was not expected that \$50,000 would complete that work. It was supposed that the several canal companies that draw their supply from the same source, would be glad to join the city in the work of obtaining a greater flow, so that they might share in the advantages. They do not seem to be anxious to engage in the work. The city, however, has commenced it, and for some time has been pushing it with more or less energy. The rights which it has thus established must not be abandoned. They must be secured beyond successful dispute.

Due diligence will have to be exercised in the continuance of this labor. The amount of means to be expended in that direction will, of course, have to depend on the ability of the municipality to carry on the work of dredging. It would seem that if the \$40,000 not used in the street sprinkling system, is added to the \$50,000 virtually pledged for this purpose, the sum would be sufficient to continue the work, long enough to hold good the claims of the city until some further measures are adopted to perfect the plans in view.

It must be clear to everybody who has paid attention to this important matter, that to secure enough water from Utah lake (which is the natural reservoir to supply this city with all its needs in addition to what it has already utilized) is an achievement that must prove of inestimable value. If an increased flow of a foot and a half can be gained in the way intended, the city will be placed beyond all danger from drought such as has menaced it for some years past.

Utah lake water is better for irrigation than the water of our mountain streams. Exchanges can be made which will be of mutual benefit, to the farmers on the line of the canal and the users of water for culinary purposes in this city. The trading will depend on the amount of water the city can draw from Utah lake along the route marked out.

Of course in prosecuting the work designed, the existing rights and claims of the canal companies of this country, and all other parties or persons who may be concerned, will have to be recognized and preserved. But the value of this measure is far beyond its probable cost, and it dwarfs all other considerations of a similar nature.

The city authorities cannot be expected to push such improvements with an empty treasury, or with money devoted by ordinance to other necessary objects. But the citizens should look at this emergency in a reasonable light, and insist upon the prosecution of work to accomplish the end in view as far as the means available will permit, and with the intent of taking steps when necessary to finish it fully, and thus place the city in a permanent position of safety on the water question.

THE TABERNACLE CHOR.

The Tabernacle choir is one of the institutions of which not only Salt Lake City but all Utah is proud. It has achieved national fame, and its praise has gone over the ocean and is sounded in the capitals of European nations. The choir is composed of young men and women, and a number of older persons, who serve the community for love of music and of humanity. They deserve great credit for their constant service.

It is desirable that the reputation the choir has obtained shall be maintained. This can only be kept up by continued work. The conductor and his assistants are anxious that the character of the choir shall be worthy of its fame. Therefore, Brother Evan Stephens has

STAKE CONFERENCES.

APPOINTMENTS UNTIL MARCH 31, 1901.

Oct. 13 and 14, (Saturday and Sunday) Jan. 12 and 13
Oct. 14 and 15, (Sunday and Monday) Jan. 13 and 14
Oct. 15 and 16, (Monday and Tuesday) Jan. 14 and 15
Oct. 16 and 17, (Tuesday and Wednesday) Jan. 15 and 16
Oct. 17 and 18, (Wednesday and Thursday) Jan. 16 and 17
Oct. 18 and 19, (Thursday and Friday) Jan. 17 and 18
Oct. 19 and 20, (Friday and Saturday) Jan. 18 and 19
Oct. 20 and 21, (Saturday and Sunday) Jan. 19 and 20
Oct. 21 and 22, (Sunday and Monday) Jan. 20 and 21
Oct. 22 and 23, (Monday and Tuesday) Jan. 21 and 22
Oct. 23 and 24, (Tuesday and Wednesday) Jan. 22 and 23
Oct. 24 and 25, (Wednesday and Thursday) Jan. 23 and 24
Oct. 25 and 26, (Thursday and Friday) Jan. 24 and 25
Oct. 26 and 27, (Friday and Saturday) Jan. 25 and 26
Oct. 27 and 28, (Saturday and Sunday) Jan. 26 and 27
Oct. 28 and 29, (Sunday and Monday) Jan. 27 and 28
Oct. 29 and 30, (Monday and Tuesday) Jan. 28 and 29
Oct. 30 and 31, (Tuesday and Wednesday) Jan. 29 and 30
Nov. 1 and 2, (Wednesday and Thursday) Jan. 30 and 31
Nov. 2 and 3, (Thursday and Friday) Feb. 1 and 2
Nov. 3 and 4, (Friday and Saturday) Feb. 2 and 3
Nov. 4 and 5, (Saturday and Sunday) Feb. 3 and 4
Nov. 5 and 6, (Sunday and Monday) Feb. 4 and 5
Nov. 6 and 7, (Monday and Tuesday) Feb. 5 and 6
Nov. 7 and 8, (Tuesday and Wednesday) Feb. 6 and 7
Nov. 8 and 9, (Wednesday and Thursday) Feb. 7 and 8
Nov. 9 and 10, (Thursday and Friday) Feb. 8 and 9
Nov. 10 and 11, (Friday and Saturday) Feb. 9 and 10
Nov. 11 and 12, (Saturday and Sunday) Feb. 10 and 11
Nov. 12 and 13, (Sunday and Monday) Feb. 11 and 12
Nov. 13 and 14, (Monday and Tuesday) Feb. 12 and 13
Nov. 14 and 15, (Tuesday and Wednesday) Feb. 13 and 14
Nov. 15 and 16, (Wednesday and Thursday) Feb. 14 and 15
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Nov. 22 and 23, (Wednesday and Thursday) Feb. 21 and 22
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Nov. 24 and 25, (Friday and Saturday) Feb. 23 and 24
Nov. 25 and 26, (Saturday and Sunday) Feb. 24 and 25
Nov. 26 and 27, (Sunday and Monday) Feb. 25 and 26
Nov. 27 and 28, (Monday and Tuesday) Feb. 26 and 27
Nov. 28 and 29, (Tuesday and Wednesday) Feb. 27 and 28
Nov. 29 and 30, (Wednesday and Thursday) Feb. 28 and 29
Nov. 30 and 31, (Thursday and Friday) Feb. 29 and 30

SOME COMPARISONS.

To the Editor:

Will the "News" be kind enough to answer the following question: Can the settling of the Salt Lake valley by the "Mormon" people be compared with Jeremiah 17: 6?

The scripture referred to above is a prophecy concerning Judah at the time in which it was delivered, as may be seen from the context. Read the whole chapter and the purpose, intent and meaning of the verse cited will be clear. The general principles contained in the prediction concerning "the sin of Judah" are applicable everywhere and always. The particular instructions and judgments apply only to the people of Judah, to whom Jeremiah was sent. The settling of these valleys by the Latter-day Saints is much more comparable to the promises in Isaiah. See Isaiah xxxii, 12-20; xxxv, 1-10; xli, 9-31; xlii, 15-29; xliii, 10-26; lli, 7-15; lv, 12, 13; lxi, 19, 21; lxi, 4-11; lxii, 10, 12. For a further comparison read Psalm cvii, 21-42.

A LITTLE PERSECUTION.

Elder Carl Soderlund, of Mill Creek, who left on the 5th day of August, last year, for a mission to the Scandinavian peninsula, and who at present is preaching the Gospel in the city of Gelfe, Sweden, in a private letter states, that an injunction has been issued against him, enjoining him from holding meetings at that place. The violation of the injunction means a heavy fine, or imprisonment.

The Swedish Lutheran clergymen, it seems, still have it in their power to influence the ecclesiastical councils over which they preside to prohibit the speakers of alleged heretical tendencies from appearing in public. Years ago they made frequent use of this power, until it dawned upon them that the course they pursued only aided the cause they desired to suppress by persecution. The city of Gelfe was strangely agitated when, fifty years ago, Elder Forsgren first proclaimed the Gospel there, and he was finally sent out of the country. The spirit seems still to be the same, though the manifestation thereof takes another form.

Sweden has, we believe, a quite liberal disestablished law, by which non-Lutherans are permitted to build churches, preach and perform religious ordinances, without interference from the state-church clergy. Possibly the Latter-day Saints in Sweden might apply for recognition under that law, unless it has some provisions which render it objectionable to them. Were they thus recognized their Elders would be entitled to the same rights as the Lutheran clergymen, excepting salaries.

An ecclesiastical injunction, such as the one issued against Elder Soderlund has, however, no other effect than to prevent him personally from speaking publicly in the parish over which the ecclesiastical council that issued it has jurisdiction. It does not operate against any other Elder. Others can be sent there, and they can preach until they are similarly prohibited. Nor does the injunction extend beyond a very limited district, if we are correctly informed. A few feet beyond the boundary line of the district over which big-daddy presides Elder Soderlund can continue his work, and those who desire to hear him can do so without much trouble in these days of rapid means of communication. The little piece of spite by the Gelfe clergymen will do no harm to the cause the "Mormon" Elders espouse. In all probability it will materially assist it.

If we were in a position to give advice to Elders thus harassed, we would say, pay no fines. The Lutheran gentlemen in black in Sweden has, in years gone by, grown tired of filling the prisons with honest men and women, whose only crime was their faithfulness to God; they have shown a remarkable persistency when through their machinations, the authorities have had a chance of confiscating property. It is money they are after. Even a Lutheran clergyman has occasionally blushed at the thought of acting the part of Nero, when there was no money to obtain.

Hoodlums and hoodlumism must go.

Two half truths very often make a whole lie.

Too many speakers magnify their calling by yelling.

If politics make strange bedfellows, they also make eight hawks.

During the campaign each State of the Union is a banner State.

"The favorite son" is conspicuous by his absence in this year's campaign.

About the greatest stumbling block to reform in China is the headman's block.

Ice is the issue in New York today. It is much better to make an issue of ice in the summer.

Don't get alarmed over any "small-pox" scare. The scare is much worse than the "disease."

"The aim of the millionaire should be to die poor," says Andrew Carnegie. How many men die without ever having been millionaires!

The registration for the two days was fairly full; that it was not fuller is owing probably to the fact that there still remain three days in which voters may register. When those three days

expire every qualified voter should be registered.

"The Federal Eye is on our river," says the Chicago Times-Herald. It omits to state whether or no the Federal Eye is holding its nose.

Thousands of candidates are running for office all over the country, and yet not one of them has risen up to declare: "I would rather be right than be President."

The maneuvers of the North Atlantic squadron before Newport, R. I., demonstrate the value of search lights. Yet, after all, there is nothing like the Lamp of Truth.

It is painful to know that any American soldiers are held prisoners by the Filipinos, but it is pleasant to know that those so held are treated humanely; and two men paroled by Pablo Teoson report that Lieutenant Alslatter and party are so treated.

The police department is to be congratulated on another good piece of work in tracing and capturing the ruffian who brutally beat and robbed Jim Hamilton. If this diligence is continued, Salt Lake will soon be known as a poor place for burglars and footpads to work in.

The anthracite strike situation is not so satisfactory as could be wished. The killing of a policeman near Hazleton looks like a premonitory symptom of further trouble. If serious trouble comes it will likely be when the miners have exhausted their savings and the store keepers begin to refuse credit. When that time arrives and it cannot be very far off if the strike continues much longer, there may be very serious and widespread rioting. Cold weather, scant food and no fire soon drive men to desperation.

Mr. Charles B. Rous, the blind millionaire of New York, who has had, for several years, a standing offer of \$1,000,000 to anyone who would restore his lost sight, has finally and definitely withdrawn it, convinced that nothing can be done to help him. "I have abandoned every thought of a cure in this world, and as for the world to come, I do not know," says Mr. Rous. "What would I not give to gaze on the blue skies, inspect the faces of those I love and see the beautiful sights of this great city. But I am resigned. I am content to await the end. The Almighty Father intends that I shall remain blind, and I am resigned to the omnipotent will." That is a sad statement, one of the saddest ever made by man. Sad as was the case of Laura Bridgman and is that of Helen Keller, yet in these cases there was the gift of a wonderful touch, a touch that seemed a full recompense for the deprivation of sight and hearing. This man of millions had his sight and lost it, and now resigns himself to the will of his Maker. "In Thy will is our peace."

GENERAL PALMER.

Detroit News.

The death of John McAuley Palmer removes one of the very last of the men who were Lincoln's early associates in Illinois, and who were prominently identified with the war of the rebellion, and with the reconstruction era, which followed. He was a man of great mental and physical energy, and held his opinions as a religion, and his party connections as a convenience for the enforcement of his opinions. He continued in the active practice of law almost to the day of his death.

Baltimore Herald.

General Palmer was a typical American in more respects than one. He was not only a man of keen perception and robust character, but the development of his qualities in those respects was largely due to environments peculiar to the pioneer period in the West, which contributed to the shaping of such distinguished personalities as Abraham Lincoln, and a host of others who achieved high rank as popular leaders. His early education was meager. But it was, no doubt, to the hardy life of his early life that General Palmer owed the resolution and endurance and the spirit of courage which marked his career from the beginning to the end. He was a conspicuous member of that class of public men who had "rather be right than consistent."

CHINESE CONVERTS.

Chicago News.

What is to be the future of missions in China it is difficult at present to say, further than that the efforts of the churches will not be relaxed even though circumstances have so unjustly prejudiced the Chinese against the Christian missionary. The latter may not always have acted wisely, but he is in no respect to be blamed in connection with the Boxer insurrection. Possibly even the Chinese in time may come to realize this fact and in that case there will be fewer difficulties in the way of turning aside the millions of Chinese from the degrading superstition which has for thousands of years maintained its ascendancy over the Chinese mind.

Boston Transcript.

Just what policy the American government should take or will take with respect to the rights of native Christians is not clear. The chief difficulty which General Chaffee faces now in Pekin is said to be this problem of safeguarding and transporting to the coast the many native Christians who fled from the interior with the missionaries, caring for and protecting them. They cannot return with safety to their homes. They are under suspicion and in danger in Pekin because of their loyalty to the hated foreigners and their perversion to Christianity. If taken to Tien Tsin their plight would not be much bettered should the Americans have them. All the promptings of humanity dictate that these Chinese should be guarded and protected from harm, and so the missionaries in Pekin are insisting, and doubtless so Minister Conger and General Chaffee feel inclined.

MUNICIPAL REFORMS.

Minneapolis Journal.

There is not a city in this country which can not be freed from spoliations and the imposition of the burdens incident to their domination. If the citizens who want capable and honest government wish to have their demands intelligently to secure honest business administration of the city government. The effective way to deal with natural monopolies is for the municipality to make them pay for every new privilege. Where public spirit is alive, the public welfare is always considered, and that which works for the greatest good of the greatest number is more likely to be favored. In this way public enemies and excessive expenditures are both checkmated.

Chicago Times-Herald.

We still need to insist that law for the reform of the civil service should be executed like any other law, and

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T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

It may be necessary to devise some surer method than has yet been found for punishing the officers who circumvent it. That it is administered anywhere with perfect fairness may be doubted. It is easier to deal with the question locally than it is on the larger stage of national politics, and Mr. Woodruff, the secretary of the league, hints upon a partial remedy in his reference to nominations by petition. That would relieve the executive of partisan pressure and confine the abuse to instances of personal favoritism, for which no man would care to stand after an exposure.

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BROADHURST BROS.
Production of H. A. Du Souchet's
Farical Comedy.



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ASSISTED BY
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Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00.
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Performance of
THE MANDARIN.

New Grand Theatre.
M. E. MULVEY, Manager.

Tonight and Tomorrow Night
Will be the last two performances of
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HOYT'S
"A BLACK SHEEP,"
A stronger and larger company than
ever before.

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Coming—"A Hot Old Time."

Sudden Chills
Cause
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Sudden Ills can be prevented by wearing chamols vests. We sell the Frost King and the Frost Queen Vests. The Frost King for Men. The Frost Queen for women. They are handsomely made—have knitted sides—which makes them fit nicely and comfortable. These at \$2.00 each. Then we have the single and double Chest and Lung Protectors. From 50c up. Better get one now and get full use of it.

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Where the Cars Stop. McCormick Bldg.

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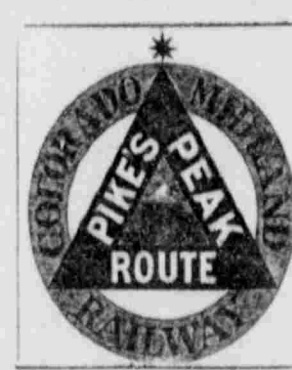
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G. ERNEST ROMNEY, Manager.

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