

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).

Corner of South Temple and East Temple Streets,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Charles W. Penrose, Editor
Morris G. Whitney, Business Manager.

| SUBSCRIPTION PRICES: | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| One Year | In Advance \$9.00 |
| Six Months | " " 5.00 |
| Three Months | " " 2.50 |
| One Month | " " .75 |
| Sunday Edition, per year | 2.00 |
| Semi-weekly | " " 2.00 |

NEW YORK OFFICE:
In charge of R. F. Cummings, Manager Foreign Advertising, from our Home Office, 1127 Park Row Building, New York.

CHICAGO OFFICE:
In charge of R. F. Cummings, Manager Foreign Advertising, from our Home Office, 1127 Park Row Building, New York.

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE:
In charge of F. J. Cooper, 38 Geary St.

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, - SEPT. 12, 1902.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEES.

Every American citizen is, or should be, interested in the nomination of good and capable candidates for public office. Therefore, the work performed by the Republican convention at Ogden on Thursday calls for general congratulation. Every political party ought to select for public positions persons who can consistently claim the respect, if not the votes, of all the people. When the nominees of a political party are supported at the polls simply because they are the party candidates, without regard to their personal character or their fitness for the positions they are selected to fill, the country suffers, and the public welfare is sacrificed to partisan success. But when good men and wise men, qualified for the places to be occupied, are chosen by either party in contest, no matter which side gains the day there remains the general consolation that the offices will be capably occupied.

In nominating W. M. McCarthy of Beaver county for the position of a Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah, the Republican State convention acted wisely. He is a man of good reputation morally, legally and judicially. He has filled the office of Judge of a District court to the satisfaction of the people of that district, and has occasionally occupied the Supreme bench in the absence of a Justice of that court. In these positions he has given evidence that he possesses a judicial mind, and that he is governed in his opinions by the law, as he understands it, without regard to the fear or favor of litigants. His choice on the first ballot speaks loudly as to the esteem in which he is held by the representatives of his party.

Joseph Howell of Cache county, nominated for Representative in Congress, is well known, particularly in northern Utah, as a well-versed, substantial and capable State legislator. The fact that he has served for three terms in the lower House and one term in the Senate, tells how highly he is respected by his constituents. He has been noted more for his statesmanlike qualities in committees where the real work is done, than for speech-making or attempts at display before the public. He is a man of calm judgment, bears the stamp of respectability, and makes a good impression among his fellows. He is in full mental and bodily vigor, and all his interests are centered in the welfare of this State and this Nation.

Each of these nominees is, to all intents and purposes, a Utah man born and bred and educated. If they are elected, as they probably will be unless the opposing party places stronger candidates in the field, Utah will not have cause to be ashamed of her new Supreme Judge, nor her new Representative in the Congress of the United States. Our estimation of their character is based on personal information, and has no reference whatever to the interests of any political party. We should all "speak of a man as we find him."

We congratulate ourselves and the readers of the Deseret News on the complete report which it has been able to furnish, of the proceedings of the Republican State convention, and expect to be able to do as good work with the Democratic State convention to be held in Provo on Tuesday next. When an evening paper publishes proceedings of a great gathering like that at Ogden on Thursday, at distant point retaining the use of the telephone and telegraph, as fully and completely as those furnished by the "News" on the day they occurred, it is evidence of up-to-date enterprise and reportorial ability. We believe our readers duly appreciate the efforts of the "News" in this and all other directions.

TO BE DILIGENTLY ENFORCED.

It is currently reported that the Mayor of this city will make due exertions to enforce the regulations concerning the use of city water for lawn sprinkling, in accordance with the proclamation which he has issued. That is quite proper. It is certain that many persons, both in the upper and lower districts, have disregarded the instructions on this matter heretofore issued by the waterworks department. It is stated that if the inspectors are unable to meet the situation, policemen will be detailed to assist in the work of detection and punishment of offenders. It is right that due diligence shall be exercised in this important matter during the season of scarcity of water.

We suggest, however, that before extreme measures are taken, harmony shall be established between the proclamation of the Mayor and the instructions issued from the Waterworks department, so that people may understand clearly what they are expected to do. The hours named in the proclamation in which lawn sprinkling may be done are Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 7 p. m. and 10 p. m. in the upper district, and be-

tween 5 p. m. and 7 p. m. in the lower district.

Different hours are named in notices received by people at their homes, and this morning the Tribune stated that private sprinklings between the hours of 5 p. m. and 7 p. m. in the upper district, and in the lower district from 7 p. m. to 10 p. m. That is the very opposite to that which is stated in the Mayor's proclamation. This, in an article designed to correct mistakes, makes a terrible muddle of the whole matter. Sprinklers had better be governed by the terms of the Mayor's proclamation if they wish to escape trouble. We suggest, further, that the inspectors who detect people in the violation of these rules, do not proceed against them until they have first notified them concerning the offense. There are many people who do not read the newspapers, or even if they do, will fail to pay particular attention to a notice differing from that which has been served upon them from the Waterworks department. When there is willful infraction of the regulation established, it will be time enough to prosecute the offenders. By the way, there are many persons who think that if the same disposition and determination to enforce the city ordinances against gambling, the Sunday liquor traffic, and the sale of intoxicants to minors, are exercised as now proposed in reference to lawn sprinkling, those greater evils can be remedied, just as well as the minor offense against which such strong efforts are to be put forth. We coincide with that opinion, and hope it will be considered by the proper authorities.

THE HAITIAN INCIDENT.

Although it is officially denied that our government has any intention of interfering with the affairs of Haiti, on account of the disturbed conditions there, the question is still discussed in the press. Some of our contemporaries think that there is as much reason for interference there, as there was in Cuba.

The incident that brought the Haitian question to the front was the sinking of a Haitian gunboat by a German warship. The facts, however, justified this act of retaliation. A German vessel, with a cargo of arms and ammunition, was seized by the insurgent gunboat Crete-a-Pierrot. The cargo was for a government which is recognized by all foreign countries, and it was seized by rebels, not recognized as belligerents. Technically, the seizure of the cargo was therefore nothing but an act of piracy. The insurgent officers had been warned not to interfere with the foreign commerce. But they did not heed the warning. Retaliation followed as soon as a German gunboat could get alongside the Crete-a-Pierrot. The rebel commander, deeming discretion the better part of valor, abandoned his ship. The German captain would have taken her as indemnity for the loss of the German vessel, but before disembarking, the rebels had set her on fire; whereupon the Panther sent her to the bottom of the harbor with a few broadsides.

That should end the incident. There is no occasion for international complications on that account. There is no parallel between Haitian and former Cuban conditions, and there is no cause for foreign interference at present. Some time Germany will probably ask the Haitian government to pay the costs of the seized cargo, and if the Haitians are unable to satisfy the German demands, measures will, no doubt, be taken to recover the loss. Then the United States government may have a word to say. If there should be any suspicion of plans against the independence of the little republic. But European powers have the undoubted right of collecting bills from countries in this hemisphere just as this country has a right to force, for instance, Turkey to pay its just debts. That is a matter entirely outside the field covered by the Monroe doctrine, and so far Germany's dispute with Haiti is of no special concern to the United States, except that, as a spectator, we may like to see fair play.

ADVISING THE CZAR.

When an emperor is contemplating reforms, there is no lack of advisers. The Russian ruler is now said to be thinking of inaugurating new conditions among his people. Naturally there are many who would feel pleased to tell him just what to do.

The London Spectator advises the Czar to give Russia, if possible, a government similar to that of India. In India, the viceroy is as autocratic as the Czar, until he is overruled by the secretary of state. And yet, the people enjoy the fullest measure of liberty in their daily lives. It is supposed that similar conditions would be satisfactory to the Russian agitators for reform, and would do no harm to the ruling classes.

The trouble in Russia, though, seems to be that much of the modern craving for "liberty" has penetrated to the younger people of Russia. It has come to them with the rays of European enlightenment. Intercourse with other nations, foreign literature, university life, all has had but one tendency—that of creating a desire to mould Russian forms according to foreign patterns. The demand now is for some representation in the government. Nothing less will satisfy the extremists.

And here is where the difficulty is apparent. For although there are thousands in Russia who would be as well prepared for self-government as are any citizens in any country, yet the vast masses are not. The loyal Russian, has so long been trained to silence on questions of politics and religion, that he is, as a rule, ignorant about these great questions. No wonder if the Czar hesitates.

The London Gazette really despairs of success in this direction. It believes that the only salvation is in liberalizing the autocracy, but in order to do this successfully, the Czar must find the right man to act as chancellor. But such a man, our London contemporary continues, would have to face the most bitter opposition, both from inside and outside, from the official rings and from the revolutionists. The bureaucrats would hate him as the Anarchists hate them, and the revolutionists would care

nothing for his action and give him no support. Such a man is not easy to discover, and short of a miracle, we are assured, the present emperor, for all his good intentions, will not find him. So there ends, according to this view, all prospect of reform. But does it? Educational forces are at work in Russia, as elsewhere. Knowledge is penetrating to the masses, and it is only a question of time, when Russia's millions will be as well prepared for representative government, as are their allies in the south of Europe. It cannot be done in a day. The process is slow, but certain. And when the people are prepared for the change, it will come in spite of all obstacles.

THE MAN OF THE FUTURE.

A professor, Henry L. Bruner, has amused himself by making some forecasts as to how the future man will appear, on the earth. His article on this subject appears in Mind and Body, and is quoted in part in the current Literary Digest.

According to this forecast, the human body will be more perfectly developed than it is now. Men and women will live longer. Old age will not be upon them until they have reached the century mark. Communicable diseases will then have been brought under complete control, and disease-breeding insects will have been exterminated. But the professor comes down to particulars. The human foot will lose one toe. The vermiform appendix will cease to be a source of trouble. The muscles of the face will be developed, so as to show better the various moods of the mind. The senses will become more delicate. The future man, we are told, will hear more sounds, and see more colors than are perceptible now. He will suffer more from heat and cold than he does today, because his sense of feeling will be more delicate. He will also feel more pain and more pleasure, owing to his increased refinement and sensibility.

It is further stated that the future men and women will have superior teeth and hair. They will be more inventive and creative. Man's written and spoken language will be more economical. There will be a language in which there is a term to express each distinctive idea. Men will talk and think as well as write more rapidly. Thought-saving machines will relieve the future man of much of his present routine of brainwork. Mathematical calculations and all such drudgery will be performed by machine, and the thought thus saved will be expended in other pursuits. The memory of the future man will be of greater range, but less acute as to useless details. Today we remember a hundred things, but one thing remembered by the savage, but of that one thing the uncivilized man can remember more details.

A NEW LOGAN PAPER.

We have received a copy of the Logan Republican, which appears to be a campaign paper, to be issued once a week until October 1st, or thereabout, when it is to appear semi-weekly. Until then it is to be devoted chiefly to the support of the interests of the Republican party; but after that date it will include local and other news. It is a neat looking paper, clearly printed, and has evidence of journalistic ability. The editor and proprietor, N. Ralph Moore, has come to Utah with the avowed intention of being fair to the people of this State, no matter what may be their religious opinions. We hope he will stay by his announcement, and if so, that he will meet with the success that his venture deserves. The competitors of the Logan Republican will have to brighten up and keep-a-moving, in order to retain their patronage and influence in northern Utah.

"I told you so," is as numerous as ever on such occasions.

Those who were defeated for nomination at Ogden have this consolation at least to fall back on—they were not assessed so highly for campaign purposes.

Judge Johnson attributed his defeat to not having votes enough. A philosophical, unassuming and strictly truthful statement is that.

Considering the fact that the Ogden convention had so much Beveridge in its midst, it is a little singular that all hands remained decorously sober.

We can now withdraw our interested political gaze from the metropolis of Weber and begin to train it in the direction of Utah county's beautiful capital.

The great fire at Beaumont may have the effect of raising the price of coal; but it is to be noted in this connection that the marvelous production of these fields for so long a period did not result in the article cheapening in the least.

Emperor William calls the Americans attending the German military maneuvers the "Khaki brigade." It doesn't matter much what they are called; they have a way of "getting there" that all rulers would do well to take note of.

The wayfarer within our gates who thinks, as he contemplates some of our streets, that we are preparing for invasion by a hostile force is in large measure justified in his conclusion; but he is mistaken notwithstanding.

What is the use of going to the expense of laying a cable across the Pacific, right on the heels of the announcement that the Marconi system is perfected and will soon be in active business operation? Why spend millions when thousands would answer the purpose?

A citizen of Kokomo, Ind., was officially informed by the government of the death of his son, a soldier, in the Philippines, and simultaneously came a letter from the boy, saying he was all right. Here was a conflict, which was resolved "agin the govern-

ment," because the letter was dated two weeks later than the notice.

The King of Spain is too young to marry just yet, but not too young to have an expressed liking for the American girl. If this kind of thing keeps on spreading in royal circles of Europe it will undermine dynasties faster than anarchists can do it.

Prof. G. W. Hough announces it as a probability, based upon evolution and telescopic observation, that Mars, Venus and Mercury are inhabited. This is a very fascinating theme, the more so because illimitable. Those who are given to such things may have noticed that at times Mars is much redder than at other times, and such occasions may have been the nights following elections.

Those terrible forest fires in Oregon and Wyoming are causing the loss of possibly millions of dollars worth of timber. We have had several in Utah. One of them, many years ago, was caused by small timber setting fire to a bunch of small timber and underbrush in order to drive out a rabbit. Perhaps \$25,000 worth of timber was burned and he didn't get the rabbit, either.

The quarrel about the flag sent from Hungary to Hungarians in New York, has been briefly referred to in these columns. It appears to have been chiefly an outbreak of that national feeling of hatred between Magyar and Slav, which is said to be one of the great problems of the dual empire by the Danube. The transplanting of such feuds upon American soil needs careful watching. It is out of place in this country.

Prizes amounting to \$150,000 are to be distributed at the St. Louis Fair for successful feats in aeronautics, and there are said to be twelve foreign competitors for prizes. These are Santos Dumont and Jose de Patrocinio of Brazil, M. Henri Deutschd of Paris, the Lebaudy brothers of Moson, near Nantes, France; M. de Bradeky of the Park of Vaugram; M. Tur of Courbevois, M. Louis Pillel and Snitter and Debayaux of Vincennes; M. Rose of Colombes, and M. Henri de la Vaulse whose dirigible "Mediterranean II" will enter the lists. Where are the American air navigators?

A chronic grumbler was heard remarking: "The government has so far shipped a hundred million trout and other choice fish into Utah, and undoubtedly these have all found their way into the streams and ponds of the state. Of course some few, comparatively, have died and another small contingent may have drifted away into unknown places; but fully three-fourths of the total must have remained and done well and with the natural increase resulting, fish ought to be as cheap here as anywhere in Oregon or Washington. Before the shipments began trout in the restaurants was 25 cents, now it is 60. How do you account for it?"

THAT NARROW ESCAPE.

The rural and long-distance trolley, and the Pittsburgh line is both, being 16.6 miles long through villages—is run as if there were no such thing as railroad experience or accidents. Having just missed killing a president and governor, it is now probable that truly managers will begin to adopt on trolleys what railroads have found necessary for a generation.

Boston Journal.

It is a most human, natural and praiseworthy impulse which moves our chief executives to desire to see much of their people, to talk with them face to face, and to take counsel with the great, loyal, warm-hearted masses of their fellow-countrymen. But the nation has grown greater. Its boundaries are not so narrow and its life not so simple as years ago. There are more points in presidential tours than those of accident.

Boston Post.

The peril which President Roosevelt did not avoid, Crane shared was not peculiar to their official station; it was a danger common to the humblest traveler on the highway. The reckless or careless or incompetent operation of the electric roads which gridiron the state is accountable for many deaths and too frequent disasters. The management of these roads cannot too soon be brought under the strictest regulation and supervision. They occupy an exceptional place in the scheme of public transportation, and they enjoy unusual and exceptional privileges. They should be operated with even greater care and closer attention to every provision for safety than is required of steam railroads.

Boston Globe.

It is but one of a series of similar mishaps of which the public have become painfully familiar of late, and concerning which the railroad commissioners have been pilled with complaints. The situation is not the only one of public safety now loose on the road. Electric cars are sent flying over the public highways at unregulated speed, and accidents are becoming almost too common. It is high time the matter was brought before the legislature and the railroad commission given full and unmistakable authority to put a stop to these high rates of speed and careless roadwork, which make such awful accidents possible.

Providence Journal.

Such risks we all take every day; nor can any man, no matter how carefully guarded, avoid them altogether. But there will be a general desire on the part of his countrymen that in future Mr. Roosevelt should have more concern for his personal safety. A drive among the Berkshire hills should not be an especially dangerous undertaking. If some accident had happened while the crowds in a city were thronging about him the moral might be more obvious. But the fact that the peril came when least expected does not make this moral less important.

New York Evening Post.

We can hardly doubt that Motorman Madden's "right of way" will lead to the penitentiary and the stigma of manslaughter. Many a child has been killed and motorcars who have as wantonly killed their man, kept the road unimpaired. Where else is the rule of the road laid down by "speed madness"? Speed and recklessness on the water yield the right of way. The swiftest steam yacht under the law must give a wide berth to the oyster schooner. If the owner of the racer makes his speed a peril to navigation, he does so under severe penalties.

Boston Record.

If we were going to have a cavalry escort of our presidents, the roads of Massachusetts and had our choice, we should prefer the sort that was given the president here in Boston to that which he received in Berkshire. According to accounts of eye witnesses,

he efforts of the troops to stop the notman from running over anything a sight were most ladylike and restrained, and about as effective as those of a lot of tin soldiers. It would have been no more possible for a trolley car to get near the president here in Boston than it would for it to have climbed up Bunker Hill.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The September number of The Garden of the Gods Magazine is called the "National irrigation congress" number. It opens with a paper by Mr. C. E. Wantland on "The Reclaiming of Arid Lands." This is followed by an article on "The Ancient Snake Dance of the Navajo Indians of Arizona," by Horace S. Paley. Among other subjects of interest, contained in this number, are "Some Political Aspects of the Philippine Question," by A. Lester Hazlett. The number is very interesting throughout.—Western Publishing Co., Colorado Springs, Cal.

Guntton's Magazine for September discusses under "Review of the Month" the following topics: "Optimistic wage conditions—Cuba's contemplated loan—Progress in iron and steel industry—The new supreme court justice—The country's grain crop—Party politics and the next congress—An interesting civil service case—Disorder in the mining regions—Commercial failures in July—Current price comparisons." The special articles include: "Politics and Prosperity," the Editor; "The Horace White," "The Misuse of Injunctions," the Editor; "The Rule of Force," Albert R. Carman; "Is the Coal Strike a Conspiracy?" the Editor; "Desperate Strains," the Editor; "A Coming Man," Henry W. Wilbur, and "Colored Men as Cotton Manufacturers," Jerome Dowd.—Guntton Co., Union Square, New York.

A noted article in the World's Work for September is that of Mr. M. G. Culliff on labor unions. Albert Bigelow Paine took a trip lately from New York to Chicago by trolley, and tells the story of his journey. Two illustrated articles are William Ruffin's about the United States in Latin America, and an investigation of New Jersey—The Home of the Trusts, by S. McKeynolds. Walter H. Page, the editor of The World's Work signs "An Intimate View of Publishing," Arthur Goodrich reports the frank feeling of an American business man about conditions in England, and O. P. Austin, the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, has collected interesting statistics about "Our Natural Foreign Markets." There are a number of other well-illustrated contributions. Some interesting stories are told in A. New York Clergyman's Study of the "Stranded." The financial article of the month has to do with the new Realty Company in New York.—Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

GEORGE D. PEPER, Manager.

Monday, Tuesday and Sept. 15, 16, 17, Wednesday.

NIXON & ZIMMERMAN Present

Marguerita

Sylva

Opera Co.

In George W. Lederer's

"THE STROLLERS"

By Enlander-Smith.

80 — PEOPLE — 80

Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50. Seats now on sale.

GRAND THEATRE

JONES & HAMMER, Mgrs.

PRICES: Night, 50c, 75c, 1.00, 1.50. Matinee, 25c.

Three nights and Saturday Matinee starting

TONIGHT!

Mammoth Production of the Phenomenally Successful Comedy-Drama,

Lost in New York

NETTIE DECOURSEY as "JENNIE" and a strong supporting company.

The Badgers' Rendezvous, Picturesque East River.

SEE Huse and Morris in the Square.

Blackwell's Island, Etc. Practical Steam Launch, Row Boats, Etc.

Seats now selling.

Jewelry Wisdom.

It certainly is far from wise to buy jewelry wherever you see jewelry for sale. The imitation looks just like the genuine, at first—but it fades and discolors. The wise way is to come right to us. Then you'll know precisely what you're buying. You'll be sure you've got your money's worth.

An additional safeguard is "your money back if you want it."

LYON & CO.,

Diamond Merchants.

Manufacturing Jewelers.

143 Main Street.

A Student's Eye.

School is just commencing and each student should equip himself or herself with a pair of good eyes for the winter months' study. If you experience any discomfort whatever when reading, don't go on thinking your eyes are just a little tired and they will be alright the next day. A pair of properly fitted glasses won't cost you much, and they will make time for you in your studies, and save you the pain of many headaches. Can't you consider stupid in school when the truth was that because of eye defects which caused blurred vision or headache, it became almost an agony to attempt study. Don't blame the child for what you know.

Rushmer,

Expert Optician.

73 W. 1st St. street.

LACE CURTAIN SALE!

During the Week of Sept. 8th at Z. C. M. I.

We have the Largest and Choicest Assortment of Fine Lace Curtains ever shown here, and all new this season; shipments now being opened. The list includes Brussels, Arabian, Real Lace (Battenberg), Irish Point, Bobinet (plain and ruffled), Nottinghams, Etc. We also offer Oriental, Portieres and Couch Covers, and a beautiful line of imported Killams (All This Week) at . . .

20% Off.

Z. C. M. I.

T. C. WEBBER, Superintendent.

COAL

Burton Coal & Lumber Co.

60 W. 2nd South,

Phone 808. Yard, 5th South & 3rd Wels.

When your thoughts turn to coal, where should your steps turn but to

BAMBERGER'S,

161 Meighn

?

RAY & SONS,

Pay Spot Cash for

Butter, Eggs and Cheese and All Kinds

of Hay and Grain.

Salt Lake City, Utah.

THE LAST DAYS OF THIS GREAT SALE

Promise to BREAK ALL RECORDS.

There was never such Bargain Giving

in Any Sale.

PETERS' LOADED SHELLS

Are Now Recognized by sportsmen as superior to all.

All the latest shoots have proven them to be

Unquestioned Prize Winners.

They are loaded with all the standard Smokeless,

Semi-Smokeless and Black Powders, and are absolutely perfect. Just received a big shipment.

See our window.

SCOTT-STREVELL HARDWARE CO.

Utah, the Inland Empire.

A Unique Publication, of Unusual Interest, Containing

Articles by Utah's Best Writers, Including

Founding an Empire. A Historical Narrative of the

early struggles of Utah's Pioneers, by Bishop O. F. Whitney.

The City of the Saints. Being a recital of readable

facts descriptive of the Salt Lake City of today.

Nature's Treasure Houses. A bright, crisp story in

which Utah's famous mines are fully described.

Life On the Range. Depicted by the pen of one

familiar with the rodeo.

Among the many attractive features will be bi-

ographies of some of Utah's Prominent Men. Descrip-

tive stories of the Industrial, Mining and Commercial

development of this great commonwealth, with indi-

vidual instances of marked success attained.

And many other True Tales of peculiar fascination

Now in Preparation by

The Deseret News.

DR. J. J. Buswell,

Ophthalmic Specialist.

Rooms 223-230, News Building.

Prescription Work.