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SALT LAKE CITY, NOV. 13, 1901.

## THE RENEWED AGITATION.

The success attending the labors of "Mormon" missionaries, and the non-success of sectarian missionaries in Utah, appear to have stirred up the anti-"Mormon" forces to renewed activity. Petitions are being circulated, not only in different parts of the United States but also in this city, having for their object congressional legislation directed particularly towards Utah.

In the East there are two unprincipled false witnesses against the Latter-day Saints, who are making a business of traducing the "Mormon" Church and its leaders, and gaining some pecuniary profit by means of lecturing to religious societies. They are a failure here, and so they are playing their trade elsewhere. We mention these two, specially, although there are others, but the twain have made themselves more particularly conspicuous recently.

We do not believe that the latest efforts in this direction will accomplish much more than the stirring up of a new wave of former anti-"Mormon" deceptions. This will eventually aid in the promulgation of "Mormon" principles, because it will attract attention to them and open the way for our Elders in places heretofore indifferent to the subject of the restored Gospel.

The circulation of the petition in Utah is being conducted with as much secrecy as possible. That of itself ought to condemn the movement in the minds of fair and thoughtful people. We should not have mentioned this scheme but for the purpose of warning the unsophisticated against signing anything presented to them, no matter by whom, without thoroughly understanding its purport. And we submit to the intelligent and business people of Utah, the poor policy of aiding anything which will, no matter under what pretext, put Utah in a false light before the people of this country. It cannot accomplish any good purpose, but may result in some material injury to the State.

We should think that every person interested in the progress and development of this community, would not only refuse to join in these periodic attacks upon it, but use their influence to counteract the influence which is being used in religious circles, largely through ignorance of conditions here, and prompted by designing persons under the guise of ministerial authority.

It is represented by those wolves in sheep's clothing that the "Mormon" Church is terribly agitated over their work, and is making desperate efforts to defeat the object in view. The truth is, as well known to everybody here, that the Church is paying no attention to this warmed-over mess, and has no more concern in it than have the non-"Mormon" bona fide residents of this State. The whole movement, in view of the actual situation, is a grotesque absurdity, and but for its malevolence and the prejudice against Utah which it creates, might well be left to die of its own innate folly and infamy.

It is time, however, that the friends of Utah, either by withholding countenance to these local attempts to blacken the good name of this commonwealth, or by positive efforts to stop them, should render abortive in future, those concerted but petty schemes to create abroad untruthful and shameful impressions concerning our affairs at home. As for the "Mormon" Church, it stands impregnable against all the assaults made upon it, no matter whence they come, and will accomplish the work designed for it by its divine Author, for the benefit of mankind and the establishment of truth and righteousness in the earth.

## CIVIL AND MILITARY.

We are pleased to see that the military authorities at Fort Douglas have proved themselves active and energetic, in establishing that discipline which has been shown to be necessary for the preservation of the peace and good order of this city. The Deseret News took occasion, after the repeated acts of lawlessness on the part of some private soldiers from the Fort, to call the attention of the officers at the post to the need of support on their part to the civil authorities in this municipality. They have responded in a manner which is creditable to them, and which will establish them in the good will and respect of the people of Salt Lake City.

Those officers recognize the civil arm of the public service, and have not only signified their willingness that the local courts shall deal with soldiers arrested for violation of the city ordinances, but their intention to follow such proceedings by the enforcement of military punishment, according to the rules of the war department. They have also turned over to the police two suspects, accused of taking part in the robbery committed a short time ago by four individuals in soldier's clothes.

These men are entitled to a fair trial and will be secured in that right. What ever may be the verdict on the evidence forthcoming, the people of this city will appreciate the readiness of the military authorities at Fort Douglas, to recognize and uphold the majesty of the civil law. There should not be, and we are pleased to say there evi-

dently will not be, anything but the best of feelings between the law-abiding soldiers and civilians of Salt Lake City.

## RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

It is gratifying to see the interest that is being taken in the extension of the free delivery postal system in this State. A short time ago we gave some particulars concerning this system and showed how its benefits could be secured.

The people residing in the settlements immediately adjoining this city on the south, are to have the benefits of free delivery at the opening of the new year. This will do away with a few of the local post offices and increase the business of the Salt Lake office. But it will be of much advantage to the people residing in that district of the county, and will greatly facilitate business relations between them and the capital of the State.

The movement has been started also in Weber county, and we have no doubt that the residents of settlements adjacent to Ogden city, will very soon be favored with similar postal advantages to those which will be enjoyed in the rural districts of this county that we have mentioned.

Congress will be asked at the coming session to appropriate additional sums to the postoffice department, for the express purpose of extending this rural free delivery system in different parts of the country. The Senators and Representative from Utah feel interested in this matter, and will no doubt render efficient aid in the accomplishment of the project, to put residents in rural districts in direct touch with the more thickly populated portions of the country by direct mail delivery and the benefits of the money order system.

The people of Utah should wake up to the opportunities which are afforded them by the establishment of this branch of the great postal system of the United States.

## HARD ON DIPLOMATS.

The recall of the Chinese representative to this country, Mr. Wu Ting Fang, is causing much surprise. He has served his nation better than any other of his countrymen could have done, and his recall has the appearance of degrading him because he has achieved success in the performance of his duties.

The Washington Star takes occasion to point out that China is not the only country to censure diplomats at foreign courts. Our own representatives in London have had experience in the same line. To quote that paper:

"Snobbery has been charged upon every American representative to the court of St. James. Mr. Lowell, the most finished and capable of our men of letters, was so accused. Mr. Phelps, who succeeded him, soon came under the same ban. The great name of Lincoln could not altogether shield the dignified gentleman who followed in the place. Mr. Bayard drew down on his head some deserved censure for sentiments of disrespect to his countrymen, but before that he had been lectured for his popularity in England. Mr. Hay, whose literary accomplishments renewed the prestige established by Lowell, was attacked, and echoes of the attack have been heard ever since his transfer to a post here at home. Mr. Choate, a charming talker and a Yankee of the sturdiest strain, never heard until he went to England that at bottom he is something of a cad and today, the discovery was made on this side, and cabled across to him free of charge."

This criticism is not entirely without justification. But in the case of Minister Wu, it is not barely possible that it is felt at home that he is needed there? His recall came just before the death of Li Hung Chang. It is certain that the country needs men at home, who are thoroughly familiar with foreign affairs. It is not safe to jump at conclusions as to the motive of his recall, until it is known how he will be received in Peking.

## PRINCE LI'S SUCCESSOR.

There is more or less interest all over the world in the successor of Li Hung Chang, the late Chinese statesman. His name is Yuan Shi Kai. Very little, comparatively speaking, is known outside the empire of his prominent men, but the new governor of Chi-li has been before the public somewhat, and is therefore not a complete stranger to newspaper readers. He is considered a man of more than common ability, but unscrupulous in the employment of means to gain an end.

It is related of him, that the Chinese reformer Kang Yu Wei placed much confidence in him, and advised the emperor to send for him, when it became evident that a conflict between the reform party and the adherents of the dowager empress was unavoidable. He obeyed the summons and promised, it is alleged, to defend the palace. But instead of keeping this promise he betrayed the emperor and left him with out armed support. For this he was rewarded with the appointment of governor over the province of Shantung. In this capacity he has been much praised because of the firmness of his rule and the discipline he has maintained.

During the late trouble in China, his name was mentioned in connection with diverse unauthentic dispatches sent out from Shantung, recording the fate of the besieged foreigners. One was to the effect that a general massacre had taken place. It is not easy to imagine a reason for sending out such news to the world, unless the intention was to intensify the excitement in foreign countries at that time.

Governor Yuan seems to be at heart in sympathy with the dowager empress and her conservative policy, while at the same time he desires a reputation for progressive plans and ideas. If this estimate is correct, his appointment does not augur well for the future tranquility of the empire. China has accepted certain obligations and responsibilities, and if there is any disposition to evade these, trouble is sure to follow. When the Chinese embassy lately appeared before Emperor William, apologizing for the past, the Emperor very well reminded the ambassador that China would be judged by her future conduct. If that fact is ignored by those in whose hands the affairs of state now rest, there will be further trouble.

## RELINQUISHING HOMESTEADS.

To the Editor:

I would like to have through the columns of your valuable paper, the following questions answered: Supposing that a homesteader relinquishing his right to homestead, and turning same back to the state, is he required to pay a fee for so doing, and if so, how much, and when is same to be paid.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

A homesteader relinquishes his right to a homestead to the United States and not to the state. There is no fee required of a homesteader so relinquishing. If it is desired that the state select the land, and the homesteader enters into a contract with the state for the purchase of the land, a fee of twenty-five cents per acre is required, when application to the state is made. The balance of the purchase price is payable in installments extending over ten years.

## RABBIT, NOT "HAREBIT."

The New York Evening Sun, prompted by a correspondent, takes up the old question whether a certain well known table dainty should be called Welsh rabbit or Welsh harebit, and decides in favor of the former. The authorities are certainly on the side of the rabbit.

The Standard dictionary says:

"Welsh rabbit," cheese toasted or melted, generally seasoned and served on toast. The phrase appears to be of slang origin, much as panhash, pan-rabbit, means scramble or mush, and Munster plums means potatoes. The form rabbit, given by Grose and other old dictionaries, is now regarded as erroneous."

The Century gives this definition:

"Welsh rabbit—a term of jocular origin, formed after the fashion of Norfolk capon, a red herring. Owing to the absurd notion that rabbit in this phrase is a corruption of rabbit (as it is a rare bit) the word is often so written."

The following is quoted from Macmillan's magazine:

"Welsh rabbit is a genuine slang term, belonging to a large group which describe in the same humorous way the special dish or product of peculiarities of a particular district. \* \* \* An Essex lion is a calf, a Field Lane dish is a baked sheep's head, Glasgow magistrates or Norfolk capons are red herrings, Irish apricots or Munster plums are potatoes; Gravesend sweetmeats are shrimps."

Concerning the history of the term "rabbit," the Sun gives the following explanation:

"The way the absurd 'rabbit' came into usage in the case of the present is as follows: Dr. Trench, some time Archbishop of Dublin, wrote a book on 'English Past and Present,' which had a large circulation in this country and England. Dr. Trench, when he was stuck for a derivation, had the bad habit of inventing one, or taking one already in existence that appealed to him as ingenious. What more natural, he pointed out, than that cooked cheese served on toast should have been declared by the man who discovered its excellence, by happy chance, to be a 'rare bit'! A very lovely theory, but it won't hold water."

The tracing of words to their beginning is a truly fascinating occupation. A great many familiar words have a most unexpected origin. In a recent work on words and their way, by James Bradstreet Greenough, and George Lyman Kittredge, we are told that "captivity," for instance, is the old French for "captive," which was applied to signify first "poor creatures" generally, and then "wards," "bedlam" is a corruption of Bethlem. The origin of the term dates back to the time when the monasteries of England were seized, during the reign of Henry VIII, and one of them called "the Hospice of St. Mary of Bethlehem" was given to London for an insane asylum. The word demon, now used to designate an evil spirit, once stood for "divinity." The change dates back to the early struggles of Christianity with paganism. The fathers did not deny the existence of pagan divinities or demons. But they regarded them as evil spirits that were deceiving mankind. And thus, through the prevalence of the new religion, "demons" came to mean "evil spirits."

Every word of the language has its own interesting history. In many instances this history is perhaps lost for ever, but the researches of etymologists have yielded an abundant harvest.

## High Council tonight at 7:30.

No one should be surprised that wages fall in Fall River in the fall.

Ellen M. Stone is in the house of Belknap. May she soon be in that of her friends.

Is not this delightful November weather, and is not Utah blessed with a lovely climate?

The Logan sugar factory has started. The hum of its machinery makes sweet music to the ears of the stockholders.

Girls in a Wisconsin college have taken to eating moth balls. But eating moth balls can never produce butterflies of fashion.

General Kitchener thinks he has located Dewet. It must be admitted that the Boer leader makes his pursuers wear their thinking caps most of the time.

The Schley court of inquiry is holding secret sittings behind closed doors. Its proceedings might be said to be on the S (ch) I (e) Y.

Half the papers of the country are gloating and bragging over the defeat of Tammany, as though that famous organization's downfall were directly due to their efforts.

Last Saturday was the twenty-ninth anniversary of the great fire in Boston, and a big fire it was, and Boston papers comment with pride upon it. It was only exceeded in area and extent of loss by the great fire in Chicago. And Chicago has ever since felt rather proud of the fact that she was able to outdo the Hub of the Universe in one thing at least.

President Roosevelt has decided that a man who jilts a girl is not entitled to appointment in the army, and that such conduct may be properly termed contrary to the best interest of the service. Jilting a girl certainly is not "conduct becoming an officer and a gentleman."

Historian Macley says if the Schley court of inquiry exonerates the admiral from all charges made against him,

he will make a new edition of vol. III conform to its findings. This is very good of him, for there has been a lurking suspicion in the public mind that he would "jambast" the court if it did not find in accordance with the verdict of his history.

Lady Catherine Jane Carey, who died yesterday at Woodstown, Waterford, aged 104 years, was a guest at the famous Brussels ball on the eve of the battle of Waterloo. This was the ball made so famous by Byron and in which the line, "bright the lights shone o'er fair women and brave men" occurs. Lady Catherine was probably the last survivor of that celebrated ball.

An American lawyer in Manila proposed to bring habeas corpus proceedings in behalf of Aguinaldo. About the only thing he will accomplish will be notoriety, for he will find that the writ does not run where the military is supreme. Aguinaldo is restrained of his liberty because no faith is placed in the sincerity of his declaration of allegiance to the United States, and recent events in Samar and Leyte would seem to justify fully this want of faith. Aguinaldo's close confinement is the very best guarantee of his good faith.

## NEW YORK'S ELECTION.

Sacramento Bee.

The defeat of Tammany is something for the whole nation to be glad about. The triumph of the Fusion ticket, with Seth Low for mayor at its head, is a hard blow to that corrupt organization of place hunters and political plunderers. The evil influence of this powerful and sinister political machine has been felt throughout the United States, because of the control it has exercised in the Empire State, and by reason of its vicious example. The great fortune accumulated by Richard Croker is evidence of the corrupt methods practiced by Tammany, of which he has long been the leader. Though the organization is nominally Democratic, its real purpose is not the furtherance of any principle, but the gathering of "spoils."

## Kansas City World.

Organizations like Tammany owe their fall more to their own top-heaviness than to opposition from the outside. They become unwieldy. The cumbersome Juggernaut fails to respond to the direction of the chaffeur. Tammany may and probably will retrieve itself. The once mighty giant of its old-time power. It has been taught a severe lesson and has a chance to profit by its temporary overthrow. The voluntary retirement of Richard Croker will, in all probability, be a good thing for the New York Democracy. He was right when he said that the organization needed newer and younger blood.

## New York World.

Fortunate indeed is New York in securing such a man for mayor as Seth Low. What the World said on Oct. 6 of his letter of acceptance—"It is like the man himself, candid, sensible, sagacious, strong"—has been true of his speech in the campaign. In character, temperament, knowledge and experience it would be hard to find in all the city a man so well fitted for the office of mayor at this juncture.

## Kansas City Star.

Tammany, more than anybody else, will watch with a vigilant eye the experiment of administering the colonial government of New York by men with high ideas of morality and virtue, and will maintain its organization intact to take advantage of any failure which may attend this difficult undertaking. Seth Low and his supporters have the right theory. Can they apply it in a practical way to the situation in New York? That is what Tammany and the rest of the country will want to find out.

## New York Mail and Express.

The purpose of the women of this city who have been contributing so nobly, by work in various ways, to the overthrow of Tammany, has been moral first of all, and political only in so far as politics are a branch of public morality. The women are gratulated today, on the success of their co-operation, by very many who would not at all welcome their appearance at the polls as voters. It is not likely that they will have been more successful, to say the least, if they had been voters. Be that as it may, they worked well in this campaign, and with dignity. They have the satisfaction now of knowing that they have done the city good service in an important emergency.

## Springfield Republican.

To the mayor-elect, of proved capacity in public executive office, there comes great responsibility and opportunity. If the work of yesterday is to be made of enduring importance he must give to the city an administration so superior in its cleansing and reforming effects as to impress the public mind profoundly. Otherwise Tammany will be back in power at the end of his term. The reform that is needed must do more than skim over the surface of things and purify the police department. It must strike at the roots of municipal corruption which is deeper down. We are to see whether the men and influences behind the fusion movement are equal to this task.

## Boston Herald.

We are not of those who have enthusiastic confidence in Mr. Low's ability to reform New York in a year, or in one majority term. But it is possible for him to inaugurate a better era and effect great betterment. The people have done their part nobly in giving him a chance to show how the affairs of a great city may be wisely and honorably administered. After Van Wyck, it will be a vast change to have a general in the mayor's chair of the metropolis, one who has high ideals of public duty and service, who does not consort with, nor sustain, creatures like Murphy and Devery, and will not make political capital by secret partnerships with corruption, vice and crime. A man who fears God, honors righteousness and seeks to do justice without partiality or selfishness, who is, withal, a man of large intelligence and practical wisdom.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

In the November number of The North American Review Hannis Taylor, formerly United States minister to Spain, discusses the relations between "Conquered Territory and the Constitution." R. de Cesare, member of the Italian chamber, endeavors to show upon whom the choice of "The Next Czar" is likely to fall in the selection of a successor to Leo XIII. R. A. Pinkerton advocates "Detective Surveillance of Anarchists." Urhahn Gohler, a French writer, makes "A Plea for Secret Intervention in Turkey." President C. F. Thwing, of the Western Reserve University, sets forth the "Ethical Functions of Football." Jules Roche gives information regarding "The National Debt of France." Hamilton W. Mabie contributes an essay on "American Opportunities and Education." Senator J. L. McLaurin expounds the principles and the aims of "The Congressional Democracy of the South." J. D. Phelps, mayor of San Francisco, advances reasons "Why the Chinese Should be Excluded." Anthony N. Brady gives an account of "The Services of Electricity to Man." With a statement of the vast amount of capital invested in the development

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| Children's Dresses, 20 per cent off.           | Linen Ribbons, 33 1-3 to 55 per cent off.          |
| Flannelette Wrappers, 20 per cent off.         | \$2.00 Street Gloves for \$1.50.                   |
| Plush Capes, 33 1-3 per cent off.              | \$1.25 Street Gloves for 95c.                      |

# Z. C. M. I., T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

of this new force. O. P. Austin, dealing with the recent decrease in American manufactured exports, answers negatively the query, "Has the Threatened European War Against American Manufactures Begun?" H. G. Wells discusses "The Larger Synthesis," through which the various nationalities are tending toward the formation of a universal state, and W. D. Howells concludes his comments upon "An Italian View of Humor."—New York.

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