

# DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

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DESERET NEWS PHONES.

Persons desiring to communicate by telephone with any department of the Deseret News, will save themselves and this establishment a great deal of annoyance if they will take time to notice these numbers:

For the Chief Editor's office, 74-1.  
For Deseret News Book Store, 14-2.  
For City Editor and Reporters, 32-2.  
For Business Manager, 32-2.  
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BETTER CUT IT OUT.

A ture was attempted to be raised at the time when a political primary was held in the district where the primary is located, over the attendance of some of the inmates of that institution at the meeting. The idea was advanced that they ought not to be placed on a political equality with taxpayers and wealthy citizens. The Deseret News took up the objection and showed its fallacy both from a moral and a legal standpoint.

There is no property qualification for voting in Utah and the richest citizen and the poorest citizen are placed upon an equal plane as regards the elective franchise. It is only when property is to be taxed for a specific purpose that non-taxpayers are barred from voting upon the matter. To deny the right of suffrage to an indigent person, who may have been in his time a heavy taxpayer, but has been forced by calamity to lean for support upon the public, is both inhuman and illegal.

It is now claimed that a number of the inmates of the infirmary have been registered in that district, and their names are objected to by a party manager, on the ground that they are not residents of the district. The provision of the election law relied upon for a demand to strike their names off the list is this:

"A person must not be held to have gained or lost residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States or of this state, nor while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in any almshouse, or other asylum at the public expense, nor while confined in any public prison, nor while residing upon any Indian or military reservation." Revised Statutes Sec. 306, par. 2.

The evident object of this provision is to protect the citizen, not to deprive him of the franchise. By reading the entire section the intent of the law will be made clear. If a person has been in the State one year, in the county four months and in the precinct sixty days, next preceding the day of election, the law says that person is a resident within its meaning. That is his domicile where he is located with the intention of remaining. The same section says:

"That place must be considered and held to be the residence of a person in which his habitation is fixed, and to which, whenever he is absent, he has the intention of returning." Par. 1.

If any of the inmates who have registered have homes somewhere else, to which they intend to return, and which may be termed their domicile or legal residence, they may be deemed non-residents of the district where they have registered. But if they have no other permanent place of abode, they have not lost residence by being in the infirmary. They have not gained a residence in the state, perhaps, by reason of being in that institution, but they were residents before they entered it and have not lost that status by their unfortunate condition. If their habitation is fixed there they must be registered. But if they have no other place of residence, if that is denied them, then they lose their residence through their misfortune, and the law fails to give them the protection for which it was enacted.

It may be said, perhaps, that the matter will be decided by the courts. Well, perhaps not, just now. We should think that no person or party would want to press a case to deprive a citizen of his political rights because he is in poverty. It is certainly not a party matter. But if we are not mistaken, the State courts have already passed on the question in favor of the poor, and the decision, rendered some years ago, is of course a matter of record. A good deal depends upon the spirit in which legal action is taken, and in this instance the motive does not appear very chivalrous or inspired by the genius of the law or of equal rights and privileges. Better let it alone!

A PUNGENT REPLY.

The desperate efforts of the anti-"Mormon" agitators in Idaho to keep their contention the great and only issue in the present campaign, do not meet with the desired support nor encourage the interest of the rational and respectable people in either of the political parties. We have given place in our columns to a number of editorial and personal expressions on the subject, and we now copy a letter addressed by United States Senator Heyburn to the Spokane Review, in response to a request from its editor that he reply to

an attack in that paper by Senator Dubois. The gentleman sides up the calibre and motives of the class of conspirators there and elsewhere that use the "Mormon" question to effect their own selfish ends, and we therefore reproduce his letter in full as follows:

"Spokane-Review, N. W. Durham, Managing Editor, Spokane, Wash. -Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 22nd with inclosures which was addressed to me at Wallace has just been received by me at Boise. I appreciate the courtesy of the offer of your columns in relation to the article of Senator Dubois on the Mormon question in Idaho. But, inasmuch as there is no 'Mormon Question' in Idaho, excepting as it exists in the minds of those engaged in the manufacture of fictitious issues, I will not encumber your columns at the expense of crowding out the real issues of republicanism and democracy in which all of the people are so much interested during this campaign.

"The intelligent people of Idaho understand the purpose of the attempt that is being made by those having ulterior interests in so doing, to inject into Idaho politics, from both the south and the north, such imaginary issues as those discussed by Senator Dubois, in the article to which you refer.

"The Republicans of Idaho are intelligent enough to know and determine the real issues of the campaign and are not apt to be misled by and influenced from beyond the state borders, ecclesiastical or otherwise.

"Yours truly,  
W. B. HEYBURN."

## NO EXPLANATION.

Admiral Rojestvensky explains that on the night of his North sea blunder, suddenly two torpedo boats attacked his squadron, and that he opened fire on them, and sank one, while the other took refuge among the fishing craft.

This is materially different from the first version of the affair given by the same admiral to an Associated Press representative and telegraphed from Vigo, Spain. In that first published statement, it was said that no fishing fleet was in sight at all, and that the Russians did not know they had inflicted damage to the neutral craft. The fishing vessels, it was added, did not display any lights.

A third version, coming from Paris, and apparently from an eye witness, states that one of the Russian transports—the name is given—was surrounded by boats, supposed to be torpedo boats, and that the Russian squadron first surrounded these vessels, cutting off their escape, and then fired upon all of them. In this version the original two torpedo boats have become an entire flotilla. These are contradictions that cannot be reconciled.

The narrative of one of the eye-witnesses on the British side should be compared with these statements.

Captain Peaker, of the fishing steamer Magpie, stated that the trawlers covered a radius of 12 miles. The warships gradually drew near and when they came in among the trawlers, some signalling was done, after which the searchlights were turned on the fishing fleet. The warships were not more than from a quarter to half a mile from the fishing craft, when they opened fire, and they were right in between the flotilla. If these are facts, the Russians saw the vessels in the powerful rays of the searchlights. They must have known what they were. Eye-witnesses are positive as to this. The fishing boats were travelling at about two and one-half knots an hour, and the squadron was steaming at about 12 knots when it first came into sight. After the searchlights had been turned on the fishing fleet it was impossible to mistake it for anything in the war line.

The squadron, in fact, got so close up that the Russians could distinguish the men working their nets. The fishers were burning international fishing lights—a white center, with red and green sides. There could be no mistaking those lights at sea.

The explanation does not explain. But it may be sufficient to base the assurance on, that no offense to the British people was intended, and that the Russian government is innocent in the matter. That may satisfy the British public opinion and stave off international complications. Rojestvensky will have to be recalled, though, for he can clearly not be trusted. It is good at this time to compare the calm, dignified, and precise conduct of our admiral during the Spanish war, when the slightest indiscretion on their part might, at times, have been fraught with dire consequences.

## FLOATING COALING STATIONS.

The present complications between Great Britain and Russia lends interest to a story to the effect that Germans are aiding the Russians, against Japan. The captain of an English steamer has reported that on his voyage up from West Africa he touched at the Canary islands. At Las Palmas he found three German ships loaded with coal lying at anchor in the inner harbor, while outside the breakwater was a fourth and larger German ship carrying 4,000 tons of coal. All this coal, it was said, was taken out for the Russian Baltic squadron. At Madeira there were two German steamers coal-laden lying in Funchal bay, and it was reported that these ships were also waiting for the Russian squadron bound to the far east via the Cape of Good Hope. Doubts have been expressed as to the practicability of sending the Baltic squadron to its distant destination, without coal depots at intervals, at which to replenish the supply. The difficulty seems to have been overcome by the aid of German ship-owners, and perhaps British coal companies. But such assistance is certainly unfriendly to Japan, and it gives just cause for complaint, even if rendered without the knowledge of the governments.

The dispatch of a special envoy from Japan, to this part of the world, is significant in view of what is taking place. The envoy is no less important personage than Prince Fushimi, who occupies the position of the highest military adviser to the Mikado. That he is on an important mission is not denied, though the nature of it is not divulged.

## INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION

One result of the international gathering at St. Louis, is the suggestion that National Civic Federations, similar to the American organization, be formed in other countries, and that they all consolidate into an international federation. The suggestion was made at a luncheon tendered by the American federation to the delegates to the Interparliamentary union, and representatives of labor organizations and other societies, and it was received with enthusiasm. The underlying thought is, that such an organization would be conducive to industrial peace throughout the world, by promoting prosperity and good will. The ultimate object is disarmament. An International Civic federation, it is thought, could perform work that would accord perfectly with the mission of every society that favors the abolition of war, which has been an ideal for centuries; while its deliberations might contribute valuable additions to world economics if not to world politics. There are many international organizations. All the churches are international, but have so far, failed in bringing about disarmament. Can a civic federation do better? The peace movement, like all reforms, should commence at home. If such country could establish peace within its own borders—peace between the different interests in the labor world, social and religious circles, political parties, and so on, peace between nations would be easy.

For him to lead the way. Lavoisier gave way and pushed open the door, when the vitriol fell with a splash. The corrosive liquid, however, did not strike him on the head, as intended by the jealous husband; but only went over his clothes, the destruction of which was the sole damage done. Gerfaut, who dashed away when Lavoisier opened the door, a few moments later returned, and when he saw the plight of his old friend's garments, was so profuse in his apologies that the latter refused to take any proceedings.

## THE NEW DIVORCE CANON.

New York World.

The Protestant Episcopal convention has somewhat unexpectedly passed by a heavy majority a compromise canon permitting the remarriage of the innocent party to a divorce granted for adultery. Such marriage must not take place within a year from the issue of the decree, and any clergyman whose conscience forbids him to marry a divorced person may refuse to do so.

This provision is practically that of the Church of England. For almost fifty years the law of that country, which is also the law of its state church, has permitted such remarriage and has authorized clergymen who have conscientious scruples to decline to marry divorced persons.

The new canon will tend to prevent within the church the scandal of the hasty remarriage of divorced persons. Meanwhile the discussion will continue. An irrepressible conflict is in progress between the forces of order and of disorder for the possession of the American home.

## New York Evening Post.

The compromise on the divorce question reached by the Protestant Episcopal convention is not likely to satisfy those who oppose all remarriage of divorced persons. The church according to the new canon will sanction the remarriage, after a year's interval, of the innocent party in a divorce for adultery. This period of probation, which is demanded by sheer decency, is certainly not a severe hardship. The absolute prohibition would, in our judgment, often inflict a harsh punishment upon the innocent, and thus, by exciting excessive sympathy for the victims of the divorce court, defeat its own purpose. Yet the wing of the Episcopal church which holds the extreme sacramental view of marriage is not likely to relax its efforts. It will regard this compromise as merely a step toward ultimate victory; for the sacerdotalists conduct their crusade on the indefeasible principle that all remarriage after divorce is wrong, and to wait a year is scarcely more virtuous than for the discharged convict to wait a year before he begins stealing again.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Pearson's Magazine for November has several notable features. Among those are: "Samantha at the St. Louis Exposition," Josiah Allen's Wife; "Thomas Nast—A Picture of the Times When History Was Warm in the Making," The End of a Great Drama; Albert Bigelow Paine; "Dr. Nicholas Stone," chapters X, XI, XII, E. Spence de Pue; "Slumber Song," verse; "How I Came to Butt Into the Drama," George Ade; "The King and Queen of Smugglers—How Sir Nicholas Came Strangely to Yucca House," Halliwell Sutcliffe; "War With the Sioux," in three parts, Cyrus Townsend Brady; "The Combat on Beaver Creek," reply to Gen. E. A. Carr, Cyrus Townsend Brady and Gen. L. H. Carpenter; "The Goddess in the Car," a story, Ralph Henry Barbour; "Why the Secretary Came late," a story, A. W. Rolker; "A Mercenary Artist," a story, H. Barrett Smith; and "Speculation and Finance," Encouraged by Our National Banking Law," O. H. Schreiner.—New York.

ATTORNEYS, NOTARIES and real estate men will find a full supply of legal blanks at the Deseret News Book store.

## Delfasse Dandruff Cure And Hair Grower.

Keeps the scalp clean and promotes the hair growth of hair, the bottle.

Willie—Papa, what is an Octopus?

Papa—Don't talk about your mother's mother when she is visiting us.

Welcome, step in. All cars start from

## Godbe Pitts Drug Co

Both Phones 140.

King Edward's toast at the luncheon he gave Admiral Jewell was, "The American navy, may its glory never grow less!" His majesty was silent on the subject of its growing greater.

At the recent prison congress Dr. Hatch of Quincy, Ill., advised putting to death, degenerates, incurable and insane people. That is not the suggestion of science but of brutal inhumanity.

There is talk of another revolution in Panama. It is time for the Panamanians to quit that business, leaving it to their South American relations. Panama should remember that she has entered on a new and enlightened era.

According to a paragraph in Public Opinion, an Italian scientist has lately made a detailed explanation of the accepted fact that the waters of lakes and rivers, however thoroughly infected, possess the power of purifying themselves. A great amount of bacteria, this authority says, is dragged to the bottom by the precipitation of solid matter, but this is not the only purifying process. In swift currents the velocity of the stream is itself a cleansing agent, and it has been shown that sunlight destroys bacteria in water to a depth of three feet. The obvious conclusion is that rapidly flowing streams or ponds not more than three feet deep contain the purest water.

## A FRENCH QUARREL.

Paris Correspondent in London Globe.

The old boarding joke of placing a pail of water on the top of a door, so that when any one entered he was treated to an unexpected shower-bath was yesterday afternoon practiced by a Parisian cashier, named Gerfaut, in order to punish a friend, named Lavoisier, whom he suspected of being too attentive to his wife. Gerfaut, however, instead of water, filled the pail with vitriol, and when Lavoisier, whom he had invited to dinner, arrived, he met him with a smile, took his hat and umbrella and placed them in the hall. They then proceeded to the dining room, over the door of which the vitriol had been placed, and Gerfaut politely asked his guest to enter first. After a few glasses and words of protestation from the latter, who did not care to precede his host, thinking it was more proper

Phone 65 for the correct time and make an engagement with our optician to have your eyes properly fitted with glasses. Our examinations are free and optical work the best.

LEYSONS JEWELERS 436 MAIN ST. SALT LAKE CITY.

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Of paying fancy prices for PRESCRIPTIONS. Come to us and we will put them up correctly and at very reasonable prices.

## WILLES-HORNE DRUG CO.,

No. 8 Main Street, by the Monument, Deseret News Building. Both Phones, 374.

## EDWARD L. BURTON

11 E. First South St. Phone 271. BANK STOCKS. SUGAR STOCKS. And Other High Grade Investments Bought and Sold.

# Saturday Specials

## Ladies' and Misses' Tailor Made Suits

...Entire Stock at Reduced Prices....

After a most satisfactory season of suit selling, we have decided to make a clearance of the balance of stock, and on Saturday next, will make EVERY LADIES' AND MISSES' SUIT IN THE STORE at a price that will make them truly Remarkable Bargains. The prices range from

\$10.00 to \$125.00

and from these prices will be genuine Reduction of

20, 33 1/2 and 50 Per Cent.

And on some suits even greater price cuts will be made.

—No Approvals. No Exchanges. Alteration Extra.—

IF YOU NEED A SUIT YOU SHOULD LOSE NO TIME IN AVAILING YOURSELF OF SO RARE A CHANCE TO SAVE MONEY.



## DRESS GOODS REMNANTS

A special table of Remnants in Waisting, Skirt and Suit lengths. Too many different kinds to quote prices, but you take your choice at . . . .

Half Price.

## Another Table of BLACK DRESS GOODS

in Serges, Mohairs, Bengalines, Voiles, Cashmeres, Batistes, Drap De Ete, Glories and Granites.

Splendid Goods, honestly reduced in price.

One Third Off on Saturday only.

## Entire Line of NOVELTY DRESS PATTERNS

in black and colored. Beautiful shades—the choicest designs in the market. Saturday at . . . .

Half Price.

## MILLINERY Specials.

Children's Leather Automobile Caps, Assorted Colors, regular \$1.00. Caps . . . . .65

Ladies' Trimmed Hats, Assorted Colors, \$1.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00 values \$1.75

Misses' Ready to Wear Hats, Navy, Brown, Red and Caster, worth every cent of the regular price \$2.25. Saturday at \$1.25

## RIBBONS.

Taffeta, Satin Taffeta, Brilliant Taffeta and Fancy Ribbons, regular 35c, 40c, 50c yard, Saturday special .22

KID GLOVES

Ladies' Real Mocha "Pique" Gloves, Black, Brown and Greys all sizes. Regular \$1.50 and worth it. On Saturday \$1.35



## Flannelette Underwear.

A large and handsome line of the popular Flannelette Underwear, comprising ladies' and misses' gowns, skirts, drawers, etc., at a genuine price reduction. One Fourth Off.

A most beautiful line of stylish and popular

Flannelettes, nothing better for Kimonos, Dressing Sacques and Wrappers, and you will never hear of more tempting prices than these we quote for Saturday:

French Broche Velours, regular 35c. Saturday 20

Fleece Downs Flannelettes, regular 25c. " 16

Fine Bookfold Flannelettes, regular 20c. " 12

French Fleece Flannelettes, regular 20c. " 12

3-4 Flannelettes, regular 12c. " 10

The Special Bargains listed above are for SATURDAY NEXT ONLY.—8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

## Z. C. M. I. UTAH'S GREATEST DEPARTMENT STORE.

## SPECIAL.

Men's Black Canvas, Lined Leggings—

65 cts.

Men's Tan Canvas Leggings—

55 cts.

Men's Tan Canvas Leggings—

50 cts.

Big lot of Felt Julietts in Green, Black and Red for Ladies, Misses and Children,

60c, 65c, 75c, 95c.

## THE MOORE SHOE CO.,

258 So. Main St.

Sign of THE BIG SHOE.

## \$50.00 CASH.

In order to stir up interest in the Piano business we will give a receipt for \$50.00 to apply as first payment on any piano that we have in stock up to Nov. 1st. Also one year's tuning

GIVEN FREE.

We handle the Kranich & Bach, Lester, Haines Bros. and Marshall & Wendell

PIANOS.

Daynes & Romney Piano Co.

38 and 40 Richards St.

## ASSESSMENT NO. 5.

The South Columbus Mining Company, office and principal place of business, Salt Lake City, Utah. Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the South Columbus Mining Company, held on the 18th day of August, 1904, an assessment of one cent per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation issued and outstanding, payable immediately to the Secretary at his office, rooms 5-3, Commercial Block, Salt Lake City, Utah. Any stock upon which this assessment may remain unpaid on the 23rd day of September, 1904, will be delinquent and will be advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before will be sold on Wednesday, the 12th day of October, 1904, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., at the Secretary's office, to pay the delinquent assessment thereon, together with the cost of advertising and expense of sale. By order of the Board of Directors, C. H. GIBBS, Secy. Pro-Tem.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

IDAHO SUGAR CO.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of the Idaho Sugar Company has this day declared a dividend of one and a half per cent on the capital stock of the company, payable Nov. 1st, 1904, to stockholders of record on Oct. 27th, 1904; the stock transfer books of the company will close on Oct. 27th, 1904, at 5 p. m. and be re-opened on Nov. 2nd, 1904, at 10 a. m.

HORACE G. WHITNEY, Secretary.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Oct. 2, 1904.