

# DESEERT EVENING NEWS

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

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SALT LAKE CITY, - SEPT. 27, 1901.

## SEMI-ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

The Seventy-second Semi-annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will commence on Friday, October, 4th at 10 a. m. in the Tabernacle in this city.

LORENZO SNOW,  
JOSEPH F. SMITH,  
First Presidency.

## FAST DAY.

As one of the sessions of the General Conference of the Church will be held on Sunday, October 6, 1901, the regular monthly fast will be observed and services attended to on the last Sunday in September instead of the first Sunday in October.

LORENZO SNOW,  
President.

## A GREAT ATTRACTION.

The State Fair of 1901, under the direction of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, promises to be the finest ever held in Utah. Secretary Sears is constantly receiving applications for space; preparations are in progress to fit up the building and the grounds, so as to receive and provide for the exhibits; the directors are on the qui vive, and everything portends a splendid show of the resources, products and attractions peculiar to this region.

Everybody who can place something suitable on exhibition should thus contribute to the Fair, so as to make it worthy of the patronage of the State and of the inspection of the public, whether from different home localities or from parts abroad. Agricultural and horticultural products, stock of all kinds, machinery, manufactures, works of art, curiosities, inventions, improvements, specimens of skill and ingenuity, samples of any and every branch of human ingenuity, will be suitable and welcome.

Prizes and awards are offered for exhibits showing the greatest merit and excellence. These will doubtless be impartially bestowed. The fact that some of the officials of the Fair may be competitors ought not to and will not interfere with the decisions, which must be entirely unbiased. It would not be to exclude those officials from the list of exhibitors, for some of them have been among the chief promoters and supporters of the annual Fair, and as they serve without compensation, should certainly have an equal chance with others to compete for its honors. Of course that does not mean that they should be specially favored in the matter of prizes. The best exhibits should win, without regard to the standing or position of the proprietors.

The presence of ex-President John R. Winder will be greatly missed from the corps of officers, but not from the list of exhibitors. He has been with the society from the beginning, has aided it by his experience and added to its usefulness and beauty by his fine exhibits. He is as deeply interested as ever in its welfare, and will be ready, no doubt, to give valuable suggestions and use his wide influence in behalf of this beneficial institution.

The State Fair ought to command the attention and obtain the aid of every live citizen of Utah. The exhibition of skill, industry and enterprise which it presents, excites a spirit of emulation that promotes excellence in every industrial department, and enlarges the minds and stimulates the thoughts of all reflecting persons, and thus promotes the progress of the State and adds to the wealth and advancement of the community. We look for the best exposition of the products, manufactures and other objects of interest ever presented in Utah, at the State Fair of 1901.

## AN OLD AND VALUED FRIEND.

The people of Utah in general, and of Salt Lake in particular, are always pleased to extend a hearty welcome to Bishop D. S. Tuttle of the Episcopal church. He arrived in this city yesterday, on his way to attend the general convention of divines in San Francisco, where he is expected to deliver a discourse and take an active part in the proceedings of that convention.

The venerable clergyman resided here for many years, and was regarded as a broad-minded, able, scholarly and kind-hearted gentleman, who attended to his own business and was ready to recognize sincerity and a Christian spirit by whomsoever it was manifested. He was respected by the people of his diocese wherever he went, and in the vigor of his manhood was a stalwart in both a physical and religious sense.

While differing from many things in the "Mormon" faith, he was never bitter against the "Mormon" people, and in a time when persecution raged and falsehood's busy tongue was active against them, he spoke fair words in their behalf and was not afraid of becoming unpopular on that account.

We greet the venerable Bishop, in

behalf of the Latter-day Saints, and hope he will have a pleasant trip, a safe return, and many days of health and usefulness to crown his active life and bring him a great reward.

## HEARSAY ACCUSATIONS.

That the public mind should not be turned against a public man, by one-sided reports of his alleged conduct or utterances, has received a new illustration in the case of Senator George L. Wellington, of Maryland. He was accused of approving the assassination of President McKinley because of some personal differences, and much public indignation was aroused in consequence. He has since denied the charge but appears to have been in no hurry to set himself right before the people of his State or the nation.

But in his explanation of what he did say when interviewed by a reporter, he exhibited a feeling of bitterness towards the slain President, which does not show either a Christian or a magnanimous spirit. It conveys the impression that he is narrow-minded, revengeful and unable to separate his personal animosities from his official life and position relative to the head of his country. It was a very inopportune time, at any rate, to avow such sentiments as those to which he gave voice.

It is agreeable to learn that a United States senator does not endorse assassination but is against it in any form, but the pleasure felt at this announcement is sadly clouded and marred by his expressions of animosity toward the departed President.

Reporters ought to be more careful in their accounts of interviews with public men, and the public should wait until both sides are presented before accepting as true charges made against anyone accused by hearsay.

## FOOLY OF ANARCHISM.

The legal proceedings against the assassin, Czolgoz, and the unanimous approval of the verdict and sentence passed, should convince all Anarchists of the insane folly of their doctrine. If there are any others who hold that emperors, kings, czars, presidents, governors, mayors and police should be "removed" for the benefit of society, they should learn from the lessons of the past few days, that they are terribly in error.

The cruel murder has caused no change in affairs of the Republic. The office was not abolished by the "removal" of its incumbent. The policy of the country was not changed. The business was not interrupted. Everything continues as before.

But something was accomplished by the crime at Buffalo. Public feeling was stirred to the profound depths, and society rose in its strength, determined to stamp out both Anarchism and its advocates. All good citizens were drawn closer together for the maintenance of law and order. They learned to recognize a deadly enemy in what was formerly looked upon as pitiable folly; they came to realize that dangerous criminals sometimes pose as harmless enthusiasts. There is no more toleration in the country for Anarchism. It will be hunted down wherever it hides, and the gates of the country will be closed against its votaries, whenever they are recognized as such.

Czolgoz has done more than that for his associates. He has aroused the nations of the civilized world to common action against a common enemy. For that will be one of the consequences. Government is too securely rooted in the needs of human society to be overthrown by one crime, or a series of crimes, of that class. Anarchism, by planning them, and finding tools to execute them, only proves itself to be the conception of dangerous maniacs that work their own destruction in their attacks on society.

## RUMORS ABOUT TURKEY.

According to the dispatches various wild rumors, relating to Turkish affairs, are circulated by the French press, since the visit of Czar Nicholas to France. One is to the effect that an exchange of views between the European cabinets is now taking place, with the view of arriving at an understanding as to action against Turkey. It is added that the German chancellor has raised objection to certain details of the general plan, and that this has necessitated further reference to the governments interested, before final decision can be reached.

This sensational story is credited to a Paris paper said to be, as a rule, well informed.

Another sensational story is to the effect that a conflict has occurred between Great Britain and Turkey, and that three British war vessels have been ordered to the Persian gulf to suppress revolts in the province of Bagdad. It is added, however, that no confirmation is obtainable regarding the alleged alarming situation.

Such rumors may, or may not, mean a great deal. They may be only light clouds that for a moment float in the air and then dissolve, or they may be the shadows that coming events cast before them. Time alone can tell.

It is reported that the sultan himself is worrying over the situation, and that he has asked Emperor William to "intercede" for him with France. At the same time, there comes a story from Constantinople to the effect that Turkish officials, in the pursuit of a fugitive, have invaded the Dutch legation, and wounded the gate keeper, in disregard of the inviolability of what, according to agreement, is "foreign territory." The Dutch government will, of course, demand satisfaction.

It was also reported some time ago that some complication had arisen in the Red Sea, where a British warship prevented the Turkish corvette Schob from entering Koweyt, the British commander objecting on the ground that the Turks were trying to land troops on the territory of an independent sheik.

The British government was then informed by the grand porte that the act was "incompatible with friendly relations." Turkey, then, has accounts to settle with France, Holland, and Great Britain, and if these nations are disposed to take the matter seriously, trouble is sure to break out.

There has also been some talk lately

of the Armenians joining the Greek church for the purpose of securing the Czar's protection, and if this is done, matters would become still more serious.

There is no doubt that the European nations and governments are thoroughly convinced that Turkish government in Europe is a scandalous anomaly. Even the Berlin Post, a semi-official government organ, says "the time is rapidly approaching when he [the Sultan] will be called to account for his many broken conventions and unfulfilled pledges." This expresses, in moderate language, the general sentiment. It is felt that in the interests of civilization the heavy Turkish yoke should be lifted from the necks of Greeks, Armenians, Arabs and other nations that are bowed down in the dust thereby.

But the great question is as to ways and means. It has always been supposed that a move by any of the powers against Turkey would be the signal for a general European war, and no government would shoulder the responsibility for such a catastrophe. If, as the Paris paper alleges, negotiations now are pending between the governments, looking to common action against the Sultan's empire, the problem to solve is the friendly distribution of the spoils. If such an agreement can be arrived at, Turkish rule in Europe will be at an end, for it has been maintained entirely on the existing European jealousy.

The Turkish question is an old one. It has almost ceased to hold the attention of the public, and threats of war from that quarter are about as little heeded as were the warnings of Noah of a coming deluge. But the fact remains that the problem will have to be solved at some time, and that its solution is one of the great landmarks of history, pointed out by the wisest sages of the past. It has therefore a fascinating interest to the observer of events. It is one of the preliminaries to the ushering in of a new and glorious era.

## A LESSON OF FIGURES.

Mr. Walter Wellman, in the September number of McClure's, points out that the last census of the United States has no more wonderful story to tell than that of the growth of the American cities. At the beginning of the century there were only sixteen cities in the country, if a population of at least 4,000 is considered requisite for a city. The total population of these sixteen was 235,308. At the end of the century there were 1,084 cities with a total population of 28,049,593. At the beginning of the century the sixteen cities were scattered along the Atlantic coast only. The 1,084 cities at the end of the century are found throughout the length and the breadth of the land.

Such growth, it is further shown, could not have taken place without a considerable movement, from the farm and the country to the city. Millions of people have left their rural pursuits and found employment in the centers of population, and that means a wonderful development as a manufacturing nation.

But the most interesting side to this story is that which shows that the growth of the cities has been possible only because the rural districts have had a corresponding growth and broadened their requirements. At the end of the century there are ten times as many people in the country as there were at the beginning. In half a century the number of farm workers has doubled, but the quantity and value of farm products have been multiplied by twenty. That means that a number of men can be spared from farm labor and engaged in manufacture. It means that the farmers are better off than they were before and can afford many more conveniences and luxuries. It is indeed a wonderful country in which both the urban and rural populations can show phenomenal growth without in any way interfering with the equilibrium.

## A FRENCH "MESSIAH."

Paris has its "Messiah" in these days, as Chicago has its Elijah. But they do things differently in the French capital.

The Paris "Messiah" suddenly appeared and claimed that his mission was to institute a moral generation. He secured the support of a number of well-to-do people. When the police found out that he had a thriving business, they investigated his antecedents and found that he had been a waiter at a cheap restaurant. They further inquired into his doctrines, and when they discovered that his theology was rather confused, they arrested him on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, and now he is awaiting the outcome of his trial.

In Chicago, people with pretensions of this kind are left free to obtain all the money they can from credulous followers. And this is, no doubt, the better policy. For the rule builds good, that a work not built on true foundations, will fall of its own weight sooner or later.

The appearance in various parts of the world, of pretenders to divine honors, is, however, a remarkable feature of the present time. The divine word cautions believers in the last days against such impostors. They have not been so numerous at any time since the overthrow of the Jewish commonwealth as they are now, and their appearance may be taken as an indication of the approaching end of the present era and the beginning of a new.

It looks as though Columbia would still be the gem of the ocean.

President Roosevelt is half northerner and half southerner, and all American.

Visitors continue to pour into the city. This seems to be indeed a season of jam.

"Who breaks pays" used to be the old adage. The modern one is, "Who strikes, pays."

A Kansas poet copyrights his poems. It is hardly necessary to say that he does not sell them.

As the days grow shorter they seem to grow more beautiful. And how

beautiful they are in the sweet and mellow autumn!

Who could improve upon the glorious weather with which we have been blessed since the latest sprinkle from the skies?

The Lords Justice of the Kangaroo High Court are only enabled to discharge their arduous duties through a liberal use of "nerve" tonic.

"Arbitration is what Mr. Gompers and I want," says President Shaffer. Their manner of going about to obtain it led to the belief that they wanted a scrap.

"I am confident I shall get the cup," said Sir Thomas Lipton after yesterday's race. Remember, Sir Thomas, there is many a slip between the cup and the lip.

New York City is agitating the question of a McKinley memorial arch. When the history of the Dewey arch is recalled this new proposition will not arouse much enthusiasm, or cash.

Most people are willing to submit to a little genuine fun, even at some personal inconvenience, but many are resentful against actual assault and impositions that amount to very much like extortion.

A Washington special to the New York Sun says it is believed in Washington that the President carries arms and is prepared to defend himself. If he does not one will criticize him for it, and his past life makes it plain that he knows how to defend himself if called upon to do so.

It is rumored that Lord Kitchener has resigned. It can hardly be correct, for it would be a worldwide acknowledgment that the task he undertook in South Africa was an impossible one; it would be a confession of failure, a thing English generals are not given to.

Czolgoz says no one prompted him to commit his terrible deed, that there was no plot, that he alone is responsible. It is to be hoped that the assassin has told the truth, for frightful and bad as his crime is, it will indicate a less bad condition of society than would the existence of a wide spread conspiracy. But whether he tells the truth or not, all legitimate means should be employed to suppress Anarchists and extricate Anarchy.

David R. Atchison, formerly senator from Missouri, is the only Missourian who ever served as technical President of the United States and he only sustained that relationship for one day. On March 3, 1849, President Polk's term expired, and that of the Vice President, the next day, being Sunday, Zachary Taylor, the newly elected President, refused to take the oath of office, and between March 3rd and 5th there was no President or Vice President. Senator Atchison, who during the absence of the Vice President had been elected president of the Senate pro tem, served as President for one day.

Sir Christopher Furness, the English steel manufacturer and ship builder, is visiting the United States, studying its labor and kindred questions. He has arrived at the conclusion that while wages are lower in England and on the continent than in America, yet American labor is the cheapest in the world. He explains this (and it is the correct explanation) by pointing out that in this country the product of each laborer is much greater than in England, and that it is production that makes labor cheap or dear and not the wage paid. It is a simple economic truth and it is surprising that our English friends have not recognized it long ago, as a chief cause of American superiority in the matter of cheap production.

## SUGGESTIONS AS TO ANARCHISM.

New York Press.  
We need in this land a positive and vigorous antidote for the poison that for years we have allowed to permeate our system in careless reliance upon its invulnerable beauty. We need a capacity for indignation against those who habitually defame the institutions, political and industrial, by which they have prospered. We need a fierce intolerance of the capricious criticism which is forever seeking to find flaws in the temple of our liberties that it may point them out to the unreasoning and intemperate.

Boston Journal.  
It is the clear duty of municipal authorities everywhere to use all the power which existing laws give them to suppress anarchist literature, to break up anarchist meetings, and to jail every anarchist who incites to murder or other crime. If the laws which we have are not enough, sterner laws can be framed. We need a more stringent immigration law needed, but avowed anarchists should be made treason and punishable as such.

Birmingham News.  
The truth of the matter is that this country is too free. Its liberty is used as a license by enemies of law and government, and the rights of these creatures in which anarchy and lawlessness were advocated and applauded have been allowed when they should have been suppressed as common menaces to society. Not only are more stringent immigration laws needed, but avowed anarchists should be made treason and punishable as such.

Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.  
Kings and emperors may be unable to suppress anarchists. But if the American people take the matter up, the suppression will be effective. The anarchist scam hasn't been made aware of the quality of the American. An assault on the President of the United States is an assault upon the whole people, whose representative and chief magistrate he is, and it is worthy of death. The law should speedily make it so.

Indianapolis Sentinel.  
The fact seems to be, after all, that anarchism can only be expected to disappear through a further amelioration of social conditions and through the increasing enlightenment and education of the people. It finds its roots in ignorance, in poverty, in filth, and in the instincts of savagery which are the inheritance of centuries of oppression and degradation. It will be a slow process. In the meantime, society must do all it can to protect itself, and good men and women everywhere must strive to spread the light in dark corners, and do what may be done to thwart oppression, promote justice and reduce the sum of human misery.

Brooklyn Eagle.  
The journalism of anarchy shares re-

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With this in view, we have newly decorated our academy with beautiful pictures, palms, statues, etc. These, together with new carpets, furniture, and more light, should have the refining influence desired.  
There is so much "clarity and coarseness" exhibited by exponents of every profession, that parents cannot be too careful in selecting tutors for their children.  
Thorough course in fancy and step dancing. First Matinee, Saturday, Sept. 28, 5 to 6:30.

"Dancing should be to the body what education is to the mind—the development of its different faculties to the highest state of perfection."  
"Dancing is physical education in its most refined form."  
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"The Scipionius of Scipio is precisely that part he could not borrow."

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Corrective Physical Culture Exercises are included in the work given each class.  
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Children's Class. From 5 to 10 years of age. Wednesday afternoons, 4:30 to 5:30. First term commences October 2nd.  
Ladies' Class for Beginners. Mondays and Thursdays, 4:30 to 5:30 p. m. First term commences October 10th.  
Gentlemen's Class for Beginners. Mondays and Thursdays, 7:30 to 9:30 p. m. First term commences October 10th.  
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