

DESEET EVENING NEWS

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

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(EXCEPT SUNDAYS)
Corner of South Temple and East Temple Streets
Salt Lake City, Utah.

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

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES	
One Year	\$4.00
Six Months	2.50
Three Months	1.25
One Month	.25
One Week	.05
Saturday edition, per year	2.00
Single copy	2.00

EASTERN OFFICE.
34-105 Times Building, New York City. In charge of B. F. Cummings, Manager Foreign Advertising from our Home Office.

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

SALT LAKE CITY, - SEPT. 20, 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.

EMBLEMS OF MOURNING G.

The paucity of mourning emblems on the business houses and private dwellings in this city on Thursday, has been a subject of comment and some disapprobation. A comparison is made between the street decorations in mourning for McKinley and those at the funeral of Garfield, when nearly every prominent establishment was crested elaborately.

The difference, it is true, is quite conspicuous. But that is a mere outward display which does not always express the inward feeling. It was, no doubt, genuine in the case of Garfield, but certainly there was no less real mourning over the death of McKinley. The trappings of the grave have been made prominent by custom, and some people's estimate of the grief of the bereaved is gauged, by the expenses of the funeral and the quantity of black displayed in the dresses of the mourners. It is, however, a poor guide to the true situation, and is often but submission to the decrees of fashion.

Some objections have been made in English papers to the colored habiliments of Americans attending notable obsequies. Black is the regulation costume for such occasions. But the independence which is the genius of American institutions, is often manifest in departure from the rigid rules of society etiquette, and even relative of the deceased sometimes appear at the burial services in their ordinary attire. While is regarded by the majority of the people here as most appropriate for a decoration when good people die. But while their close relatives usually don the usual mourning garb, it is not considered necessary for others to make the expensive and needless change.

Flowers, however, are used in profusion. They form a beautiful tribute to the departed and serve to brighten the gloom of the grave. This custom is carried out to excess, and is sometimes a matter of display and ostentation that is by no means a mark of sincere grief. The aching heart does not always find expression in those extreme outward symbols, that custom requires or vanity suggests. Even hysterical outbursts and copious tears are not always signs of true sorrow and an abiding sense of anguish and loss.

We do not believe that any great public servant of the people was ever more truly mourned than President McKinley has been. The feeling of deep sadness at his sudden death, has been added upon by the cruel manner of his taking off. There is a horror and an indignation in the souls of men veritably irrepressible. There is also a deep sense of the value of that noble life, of strong regard for his valued services, and of tender sympathy for the wife bereaved, that make this occasion one of rare and universal mourning.

The sentiment of the heart is more than the surface seeming. The true regret of multiplied millions speaks louder than any decorations that could be displayed. Not only the nation that has lost him grieves over the grave of McKinley, but the whole civilized world joins in the deep sadness that nothing tangible can fully express.

A LINK IN THE GREAT CHAIN.

The project, particulars of which are briefly furnished in our press dispatches, to build and operate a line of railroad in Alaska, to connect with the great Trans-Siberian railway by a line of ferry boats across Bering Strait, appears to be one of the important movements of the age, and tending to bring the nations into closer communion for mutual profit and advantage. It appears to be a bona fide enterprise incorporated under the laws of the State of Washington with a capital of \$2,000,000.

The Trans-Siberian railway, when completed, will connect the world in such a manner that it can be traversed almost entirely by steam transportation. The building of the line across Siberia was a wonderful work of construction, and it will play a most important part in the great drama of the twentieth century. This new scheme will form a valuable link in the chain of connection, and when electricity takes the place of steam as a locomotive power, traveling over the globe will be rendered a pleasure, and time will be but a small consideration.

Railway connection will at some time be established with the most northerly line on this continent by roads running thence southward until Mexico is reached. This will bring all the Pacific states into ready intercourse, and open up vast fields to human enterprise, for the development of resources at present either unknown or only sampled.

The grand movements in the extension of land and naval ways of transit, with the increased means of converse between the world's leading communities, are among the workings of Providence towards the great consummation. Wars will occur, troubles will arise, tribulations will be endured, but at length the great Millennium will dawn and peace will prevail; the forces of the universe will be utilized, and the spirit of fraternity will permeate all hearts, making way for the glorious advent of the King of Kings and the right of everlasting righteousness.

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH IT?

The Ogden Standard seems to be possessed of an anti-Salt Lake mania. Every day or two something venomous and spiteful appears in its editorial columns concerning affairs in this capital. Of course that can do Ogden no good, and we do not think it will do Salt Lake any harm. But it is unpleasant to see these ill-natured displays, particularly when they are accompanied by gross and palpable untruths.

After the disastrous fire in this city which destroyed the buildings occupied by the Oregon Short Line and other offices, the Standard stated that the loss was occasioned by an insufficient water supply, and affirmed that there was not force enough here to put out a fire in a two-story building. The evident purpose of this falsehood was to make it appear that it was unsafe to have a railroad office, or any other important place of business in this city.

The Deseret News obtained from the chief of the fire department here a statement concerning the water supply at the fire, which it appeared was ample and the force greater than is common in New York, Chicago and other large cities having very lofty buildings. It was from 95 to 102 pounds to the inch, capable of shooting a stream over the highest building in this state. We explained this, and also showed that the destruction was not occasioned by the lack of water, or even by the fierceness of the fire, but by a terrible explosion, either of chemicals or powder, which blew up the center building and caused a resistless draught for the rushing of the flames.

The Standard made no correction of its inexcusable error, but now takes advantage of an editorial in the "News," favoring plans for an increased water supply for this city and county, which will be needed in future because of the growth of our population, and of increased demands both for domestic and mechanical purposes and for irrigation. In the same mendacious spirit that inspired its previous untruths, the Standard attacks the Deseret News, and states that the "News" "now admits there is a shortage of water in Salt Lake," and then repeats the former falsehood, that "the firemen were handicapped by a poor water supply."

ANARCHISM AND Nihilism.

Chicago Anarchists declare that they are no more responsible for the murder of President McKinley than are the good people of Chicago, who invited Prince Kropotkin to preach Anarchistic doctrines in that city. And among these were several prominent men and women.

As we understand it, the Russian prince is not an Anarchist but a Nihilist, and although both recommend violence under certain conditions, there is this difference between the two societies, that one opposes all forms of government, while the other opposes specially the Russian form of government. Nihilism is sometimes classed as the Russian form of Socialism, while Anarchism is the very opposite of Socialism.

The revolutionary party in Russia was inspired by the Socialism of western Europe. It started as an anti-religious tendency, chiefly speculative, and found advocates among many advanced thinkers. Then followed an active propaganda, carried on principally by young people who had imbibed modern ideas of popular liberty. This propaganda met with the most strenuous opposition, directed by the government, and thus commenced a struggle in which the Czar was murdered. Had not the peaceful propaganda been met by violence, it is not probable that Russian Nihilism would have resorted to assassination. Many of the leaders of that movement have declared that they would accept a constitutional form of government as a satisfactory reform. They have petitioned for a national assembly elected by the people. Anarchists are not satisfied with constitutions and popular assemblies. They regard all authority as usurpation.

THE NEW G. A. R. CHIEF.

The election of Judge Torrence as the commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, is regarded as a victory for the West. He is a lawyer by profession, and is said to have enjoyed a large practice for more than thirty years.

Concerning his antecedents, some

particulars are given by the Topeka Herald. He comes of revolutionary stock. He was a private soldier for nearly three years in company A, Ninth Pennsylvania reserves and participated in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged. At the close of his three years' enlistment he was honorably discharged and again entered the service as second lieutenant of company K, of the One Hundred and Ninety-third Pennsylvania volunteer infantry. In 1864 he was transferred to the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania volunteer infantry and assigned to Baltimore where he had the honor of guarding the body of President Lincoln when it lay in state at Baltimore June 17, 1865. He was discharged from the service at the close of the war.

Judge Torrence is further said to be well known in G. A. R. circles all over the country. He has served as judge advocate general twice in his own state. His election is regarded as satisfactory in every respect.

NO FEAR FOR BUSINESS.

The New York World has interviewed a number of prominent business men with the view of ascertaining the sentiment of the financial world as to the probable effect of the death of President McKinley on the business of the country. The unanimous opinion is that the sad occurrence will have no lasting detrimental effect in financial circles, even if for a short time operations should be to some extent curtailed.

Here are a few of the expressions obtained: "Alexander Walker, president of the Colonial Bank—The effect of the President's death on the financial condition of the country will, in my opinion, be only temporary, as no doubt the general policy of the government will be carried on by his successor."

"John D. Crimmins, vice president of the City Trust Company—Our well-being and prosperity will not be affected. The death of the President will be a great loss to the country, but it will be equal to all occasions. After the days of mourning are over business will be resumed in its accustomed channels."

"Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott—There is no doubt in my mind that Theodore Roosevelt will make a good President. In every office he has been called upon to fill he has won honor to himself and his fellow-citizens who elected him to office. He was a good civil service commissioner, a good police commissioner, a good assistant secretary of the navy, a good governor, and will make a good President."

"Russell Sage—The country is prosperous, and I do not believe the death of the President will materially affect the business situation. Mr. Roosevelt will have to carry out the plans already made."

"Henry Clews—The conservative policy of Mr. McKinley has become so settled in the minds of the people that it matters not who becomes his immediate successor. Public opinion will compel him to carry out those methods to the end of the term. No one will dare to experiment or to deviate from such a course of administration. The country can have no cause to fear through Theodore Roosevelt becoming President for the untried term."

"S. V. White—The commercial markets of the world have adjusted themselves to Mr. McKinley's diplomatic and financial characteristics, and every body will curtail operations a little, probably throughout the entire financial world. But, after all, the prosperity of the country and the dividend-paying power of our investment shares are to furnish the test of future prices."

This confidence has been further strengthened by the declaration of President Roosevelt, that he will adhere strictly to the policy as outlined by his predecessor, and his appeal to the members of the cabinet to retain their respective places. There will be no launching out into new and untried paths. The McKinley administration is retained, and whatever speculative operations may have been inspired by it will be continued.

A FRIEND OF THE INDIAN.

With the death of Bishop Henry B. Whipple, of the Protestant Episcopal church, which occurred on the 16th of this month, at his home in Faribault, Minn., a prominent figure in the ecclesiastical sphere of this country has been removed. A great part of his life was devoted to missionary labors among the Indians, and among those he was known by the name of "Straight Tongue," because of the confidence they placed in what he told them.

In 1859 Whipple was elected bishop of Minnesota, and shortly afterwards he visited the Indian mission of St. Columba, Gull Lake. He found the condition of the Redmen most pitiable. They were without government, without protection, without personal rights of property, subject to every evil influence, and the prey of dishonest white traders, while "the fire-water flowed in rivers of death." He at once resolved to befriended the race in every way within his power.

There were 20,000 Indians in his diocese, and in order to reach them he had to travel extensively. There were no railroads at the time, but he went from place to place on foot, by canoe, by wagon or on horseback, and he soon became well known among all the tribes, whose esteem and confidence he earned. He, too, learned to admire the personal qualities of the Indians. He said of them:

"Hospitality is sacred with the Indians. Their wigwams are open, and they have an unwritten law that any one has a right to sleep in them. Permission is never asked, but when a stranger enters is accepted as a matter of course, often nothing being said on either side. The Indian's standard of excellence is amiability of disposition. Indians are not profane, and it is well known that they do not take the name of God in vain, nor use the same less oaths common among profane white people. Travelers usually form their ideas of Indian character by the vagabonds of the border villages or railway stations, who have lost manhood by contact with the worst elements of our own race. It would be as just for a foreigner to describe the character and habits of the American people from what he had seen in the slums of New York."

Notwithstanding his devotion to the cause of the American aborigines, he found time for the performance of a great many other duties. In 1890, while en route for Egypt, he stopped in England, and one Sabbath morning preached in St. George's church. In the afternoon he met the Queen, and the following day she sent him her portrait and a copy of her "Journal in the Highlands." In 1899 he represented the Protestant Episcopal church of the United States at the centenary celebration of the church missionary society of England, and last year he visited Porto Rico.

But it is as a friend of Indians that he will be longest remembered. He had great influence over them, because they knew him to be honest and true, and his advice was often sought by the Washington authorities in matters relating to Indian affairs.

Truly the return of the steel strikers to work is the return of the prodigals.

If anyone doubts that it is Indian summer just look at Major Myton's Indians in attendance on the carnival.

New York's famous Mulberry Bend has been reclaimed. Otherwise the Bend has been straightened out.

Never was the king's English more beautifully expressed than in the words of sympathy sent by Edward to Mrs. McKinley.

President Shaffer's position regarding the settlement of the great steel strike might be defined in these words: "I see my duty and I do it."

To cry, "Shut out the Anarchists," is no more a remedy for Anarchism than to cry, "Shut out disease," is a remedy for disease. Not what to do but how to do it is the problem now as in all grave questions.

The first news to come from South Africa, after the expiration of the date set by General Kitchener's proclamation for the surrender of the Boer leaders, was of the surprise and capture of a very considerable body of British soldiers with several officers and a number of men killed.

The Boston Transcript thinks the world will esteem the late President McKinley's reciprocity speech at the Buffalo exposition his greatest utterance. That speech is the utterance of a statesman who had given long and careful thought to one of the great problems now confronting the American people. All should read it. It was republished in last night's "News."

A fine, manly character was Bishop H. P. Whipple, Protestant Episcopal bishop of Minnesota, whose funeral occurred at Faribault today. He was known as the "Apostle to the Indians." They had a fine appreciation of his worth and called him "Straight Tongue," a splendid tribute to his sterling worth from a people not given to guile. In American history his name will be found along side that of John Eliot.

The Schley court of inquiry reconvened today. It is said that if its findings are not satisfactory to Admiral Schley a congressional investigation committee will be asked for. If the hopes of the Schley people are disappointed and a congressional committee is asked for, a very grave mistake will have been committed. Undoubtedly the popular feeling is with Admiral Schley in the present unfortunate controversy, but if he shall make the very grave mistake of calling for a congressional investigation after the present court of inquiry shall have reported its findings, he will discover that popular favor is a fickle thing and cannot be counted upon when those to whom it is given are not content to let well enough alone. The best advice that can be given on the gallant admiral regarding this possible contingency is "Don't."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Theodore Roosevelt comes into the duties of the Presidency, in his forty-third year, with advantages of character and training which have long made him the hope of a large number of Americans. The descendant of a distinguished New York family, a graduate of Harvard, he lived for years on a Western ranch, and has seen active military service, besides making a noteworthy record in numerous important public offices. He was a member of the New York legislature nearly twenty years ago, then a member of the National Civil Service Commission, later assistant secretary of the navy, and then governor of the great state of New York, which conspicuous position he occupied when in 1896 he was called by the peremptory voice of his party to become its candidate for the vice-presidency on the ticket with McKinley.

Los Angeles Express.

So full is the career of Theodore Roosevelt of public achievement. Now, at the age of 43 years, he may look back over his career and not be forced to regret the ill improvement of opportunities his youthful ambition longed for at his first setting out in public life. Of strong physical build, brave, even aggressive, no one can wonder that he is the advocate of "the strenuous" in man's life.

San Francisco Call.

There will be, however, a change in the government against which there can be no guarding. It is not permitted to any one man to adopt the personality of another, or to exert that other's personal influence. President Roosevelt will not be President McKinley. A new influence is to emanate from the office of the chief magistrate of the republic, and that office is clothed with such great powers that the effect of the change will be felt in almost every branch of the government. There will be the old spirit and the old policy, but the one will be manifest through a different individuality and the other will be advanced by different methods.

Chicago Record-Herald.

President Roosevelt will be loyal to sound finance as President McKinley was. He will demonstrate that he is worthy the confidence of the business interests of the country on all accounts. In urging the policy of reciprocity he will follow the lines laid down in President McKinley's Buffalo address, doing everything to advance, nothing to upset or disorganize trade and commerce. He will cultivate friendly relations with other nations, he will conciliate the people of Porto Rico and

SPECIAL OFFERINGS FOR THE WEEK.

We offer to the public Checked and Striped Outing Flannel, all of our 12 and 12 1/2 goods at per yard. Also all of our regular \$1.50 goods go this week at per yard.

FLANNELETTES.

We will also include our beautiful lines of Flannelettes at the following reductions:

10c GOODS	8 1/2c
12 1/2c GOODS	10c
15c GOODS	12 1/2c
20c GOODS	15c
25c GOODS	20c

Cotton Blankets.

These will go this week at greatly reduced prices, as follows:

Regular 60c BLANKETS	50c
Regular 75c BLANKETS	67 1/2c
Regular \$1.00 BLANKETS	80c
Regular \$1.25 BLANKETS	\$1.00
Regular \$1.50 BLANKETS	\$1.20
Regular \$1.75 BLANKETS	\$1.40
Regular \$2.00 BLANKETS	\$1.70

BED COMFORTS.

A lovely line in Cotton and Down will be offered during the week at 20 Per Cent Off

FALL AND WINTER UNDERWEAR.

LADIES' UNION SUITS, (MUNING), white and natural wool, from—

\$1.25 to \$3.50

CHILDREN'S UNION SUITS (MUNING), white and natural, from—

75c to \$2.25

LADIES' VESTS AND PANTS (MUNING), white and natural wool, from—

65c to \$1.75

CHILDREN'S VESTS AND PANTS (MUNING)—white and natural, from—

85c to \$1.00

LADIES' UNION SUITS—

40c, 60c and 75c

CHILDREN'S UNION SUITS—

30c, 35c and 50c

LADIES' VESTS AND PANTS—

35c to 75c

CHILDREN'S VESTS AND PANTS—

15c to \$1.25

CHILDREN'S SLEEPING GARMENTS, from—

35c to 85c

LADIES' GREY WOOL HOSE, at—

35c

LADIES' CASHMERE HOSE, Plain and ribbed, from—

40c to \$1.25

CHILDREN'S BICYCLE HOSE, Heavy fleece lined, ribbed—

25c

CHILDREN'S CASHMERE HOSE, from—

30c to \$1.25

Z. C. M. I. CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

The range of styles we show this season is so varied and extensive that all tastes can be gratified. Nothing produced this season, by the best makers, that has a claim to correctness has escaped the fine discriminating eye and tact of our expert buyers. The line comprises some strikingly beautiful creations in

LADIES' SUITS, COATS, AUTOMOBILE RAGLANS, NEWMARKETS AND ULSTER-ETTES, PERFECT DREAMS IN SILK SKIRTS.

The new things in WALKING SKIRTS, CAPES, WAISTS AND FUR NOVELTIES.

Also a complete assortment of all the NEW STYLES FOR YOUNG LADIES, and everything that is made for the CHILDREN.

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

OUTING EXCURSION TO ALL POINTS NORTH ... VIA ...



SATURDAY, SEPT. 21st.
RATES, TRAIN SERVICE, Etc.
SEE PAGE 8.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

GEO. D. PYPER, Manager

Two More Nights and Matinee.

TONIGHT,

Messrs. John C. Fisher and Thos. W. Ryley offer

FLORODORA

The Merriest, Prettiest and Most Tunesful Play Ever Written.

109—IN THE GREAT CAST—109

Now in the third year of consecutive triumph at the Lyric Theater, London.

Now in its second year of tremendous success at the Casino, New York. The hit of the English-speaking world.

NEW GRAND THEATRE.

M. E. MULVEY, Manager.

ALL THIS WEEK

THE

WILBUR-KIRWIN CO.

—IN—

VAUDEVILLE AND BURLESQUE.

MATINEE SATURDAY.

Next Attraction—

TWO MARRIED MEN.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Next Week.

"Get your feet wet"

AT THE

SANITARIUM

ORCHESTRA EVERY EVENING.

10 per cent of the proceeds donated to the Elder Building Fund.

SHEEPMEN

.. TAKE NOTICE ..

That the Home Fire Insurance Company of Utah Insures wool in storage for any length of time desired. Call on our local agent, or write us.

HEBER J. GRANT & CO., GENERAL AGENTS, Nos. 20 to 26 S. Main, Salt Lake City.

GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS.

Came very nearly forgetting that tomorrow was Boys' Day again. They are to come around so fast. And we venture there are a number of things the boy will need. Of course we have everything for him from his head to his stocking feet. And by the way we've the greatest 25c hose on earth. We've suits a plenty—but we don't care how little or how much you want for him. We want to furnish it.

If we don't give you more for your money than your used to—unless you trade here—We'll give you your money back. The knee pants suits are \$1.50 to \$10.00. The long pants suits are \$4.00 to \$15.00. Hats, caps, underwear, shirts, waists.

ONE PRICE J. P. Gardner, 136-138 MAIN ST.