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SALT LAKE CITY, - NOV. 2, 1900.

THE SCHOOL TAX AMENDMENT.

The Board of Education of this city, at their meeting on Thursday evening, decided that an address should be published explaining to the people the effect of the passage of the amendment to the State Constitution in relation to school taxes, which will be submitted to the voters at the general election. The Board are of the opinion that the proposed amendment should be opposed, because it would work an injustice to the taxpayers residing in cities of the first and second class. We hope this address will receive careful attention. The subject is of great importance and should be well weighed by the voters.

The amendments proposed will be seen printed at the bottom of the ballots, furnished according to law by the county clerk. The voters will express their choice for or against each proposition. If they wish to vote "yes," they will place a cross in the square opposite to the words "For amendment proposed," etc. If they want to vote "no," they will put a cross in the square opposite to, "Against amendment proposed," etc.

This is a matter easy to understand and every voter should think it over before going to the polls, and not fail to vote on each proposed amendment as well as for the candidates of their choice on the tickets presented. It would be better, however, not to vote on these propositions at all, than to do so without consideration. Let all ballots be cast freely and intelligently. Look out for the address.

"MOVED TO WRATH."

At the meeting of the Board of Education on Thursday evening, two Hebrew gentlemen objected to the action of the Board in excluding the congregation Montefiore from the Thirteenth ward school building, which they had been notified to vacate on November 20th, and the doors of which had been closed against them. There was a dispute between the gentlemen representing the orthodox congregation and the member of the Board who belongs to the reformed congregation, as to the state in which the former had kept the building, and also as to the good that had relatively been accomplished by the two Jewish denominations.

With the disputes here alluded to the "News" has nothing to do. As to the right of wrong of excluding they have been occupying, there need be but little controversy, as it appears that the alleged wrong is to be rectified by securing to them the right to remain until November 20th. Of course the Board has lawful power to lease or rent the building and to close it up or rent it for other purposes when a lease or rent period has expired. The wisdom or propriety of that is another question.

But there was an expression made by Mr. Levy of the Congregation Montefiore, which we regard as uncalled for and also as positively untrue. It was this: A suggestion was made that the gentleman endeavor to make arrangements with Bishop Remy for the use of the room at the rear of the Thirteenth ward meeting house, which is next door to the building that Mr. Levy and his friends have been occupying. To this God was mightily responded that "His God was mightily older than the Bishop's God," and he refused to take any back room. One report has it: "My God," said Mr. Levy, "is a good deal older than the Mormon God, and we won't go into any back room of any Mormon place."

Whichever report is the more accurate, the meaning of both is the same. The Hebrew gentleman is very much mistaken. "The Mormon" God, who is also the Bishop's God, is the God of Abraham, of Isaac and of Jacob. He is the Being whom Moses taught the Children of Israel to worship. He is the God of the Hebrew prophets whose writings, or a translation of them, are incorporated in the Bible. He is from all eternity to all eternity. He is endless, everlasting, immortal and infinite. Every being can be older than He it is difficult to conceive or conjecture. The gentleman may be competent to explain to his orthodox congregation who and what Deity is according to latter-day Jewish philosophy, but he certainly is not qualified to expound "Mormon" theology, as evidenced by his ignorance concerning the "Mormon" Deity.

It is not a good thing to touch upon sacred themes when in anger, and it is not a prudent thing to boast about the antiquity of an immaterial substance, which no mortal can comprehend, and which cannot be shown to exist in time or space, or eternity or a vacuum. The "Mormons" have always been friendly to the Hebrews, and it has

not been customary for either body of people to clash whether on religious or social or other topics. We think all sects and races should be protected in their rights, and be free to worship how and when and where they may, so long as they do not break the law or interfere with the rights of others. But while we have been willing to extend courtesies to our Hebrew friends, none of them need be apprehensive that we will try to force upon them the use of a back room or a front room as a place of worship.

SMALLPOX REPORTS.

If there are, or have been, in any locality in Utah, 200 cases of smallpox that have not been quarantined, whose fault is that? If these cases are known to the health officers, why have they not been properly quarantined? Again, is it strange that there is some opposition to vaccination, when the doctors of this city have declared that in 90 per cent of the cases under their care no preventive result was obtained on account of the bad lymph?

If it is the intention of Dr. Beatty to create a smallpox scare in Utah in the interval between now and the assembling of the Legislature, and to do so by continuous talking for publication, the talk should at least be consistent and based on facts. We submit, however, that combating the disease, whatever it may be, is more in line with the duties of a health officer, than arguing to no good purpose. During the month of October more cases of scarlet fever than smallpox were reported for this city, but there is no scarlet fever agitation. And yet that scourge has proved more fatal than the so-called "smallpox." Where is the consistency of the agitators and disciples of force?

SHOULD BE EXPUNGED.

It is easy to understand how campaign orators, who are expected to reel off miles of oratory in a short time, and who often are at loss for new ideas, can be carried away by their own rhetoric over fences, mud-puddles and rough fields. They may be excused if, on the spur of the moment, they talk nonsense characterizing once in a while, a political opponent in the same breath as a "weakling" and a "despot," a "gentleman" and a "criminal." Such things may happen in times of excitement. But the same excuse cannot be found for the class of newspaper articles and cartoons, that seem to grow more reckless and more grotesque as the time for the election draws nearer. They are penned and drawn with the deliberate end in view of arousing the baser passions of human nature, and for the purpose of deception. Intelligent men and women cannot be deceived by such tactics. They want facts, presented in clear and impressive language. They want light and not the obscurity, not to say obscurity, of many newspaper productions, pictorial and otherwise. American politics would be brighter, were those blots on the face of decency wiped out for ever.

PREHISTORIC REMAINS.

The following paragraph from the Breckers' Gazette will interest the readers of the "News":

"The Ohio Archeological society, affiliated with the State university, has had a searching party at work all summer long amid the remains left by the prehistoric peoples of America. The Buckeye State is richer in these relics than any other commonwealth and the party selected the region surrounding Bourneville as the scene of its labors. An entire village site was cleared and exposed. In the ash pits large quantities of charred corn and cobs were found. The grain had evidently been placed in barrels, and then, doubtless, partly charred to preserve it. In these pits were also found hickory nuts, identical with those of this day; walnuts, butternuts and hazelnuts; also pits from the common wild plum and from the paw-paw. White and colored beans likewise came to light and the stems and blossoms of many grasses in most excellent preservation. Grass seeds also were obtained apparently as sound as when stored. Many of the grasses have not yet been identified but will be attended to during the winter after the various 'finds' have been duly classified and arranged. Hoes of mussel shells, clam shells and slate were found. Indeed, Charles Mills, who was in charge of the explorations, thinks that decisive proofs have been found that the prehistoric American peoples subsisted chiefly on cultivated and uncultivated products of the soil."

It should be observed that if this conclusion is sustained, it would furnish a proof for the belief that the people on this continent during the time covered by the records of the Book of Mormon, were in a high state of civilization as that volume represents them to be. When people settle down to agricultural pursuits, they are far advanced. Arts and sciences can flourish to an extent not possible among those who roam about as shepherds or hunters. The present state of the Indian mind, then, be a degeneration from a previous high state; not the maximum to which the aborigines of this country have ever reached.

MIRACLES OF LANGUAGE.

The Worcester Gazette is authority for a story which, if true, is of considerable interest in the discussion of questions relative to the influence of heredity and environment on human beings.

The story was told recently in a scholarly company in Worcester. It is to the effect that a negro born in the Georgia, of parents born in the same State, has a son, five years old, who speaks fluently the language of the tribe of negroes living on the banks of the Nile. The language is Shilluk and African dialects. The parents of the child do not understand it, and the child does not speak English. It is said that Boston scientists have become interested in the case and have sent for the boy in order to examine him.

The company in which the story was told expressed its doubts as to the facts related, and were disposed to regard it as a Boston newspaper "rag," but a lady present, well known in literary circles, said she should not be true. She said she knew of a similar case. A daughter of an intimate friend of hers was stricken a short time ago with nervous prostration and was dangerously sick for several months. When

she became convalescent she could not speak a word in English, but she spoke German fluently. Her parents are of German extraction, but do not speak the language of their ancestors. When the young lady recovered her health she again had to learn English, as any one that takes up the study of a foreign tongue.

If these stories are true, the popular impression that the gift of language is nothing more than an acquirement, like fencing or dancing—something evolved from the inarticulate sounds of monkeys, must be erroneous. The alleged cases of the language of ancestors re-appearing in children far removed from the countries in which it constituted the vernacular, would prove that that endowment, peculiar to the highest beings in the scale of creation, is part of man's nature, as much as his capability of knowing and loving the Creator. If the case of the Georgia negro boy has been brought to the attention of scientists, an authentic report of it should be forthcoming in due time. Meanwhile it may be well to suspend judgment and merely remember that there still are many more things between heaven and earth than ever entered into the dreams of philosophers.

THE BROKEN UP NATIONS.

A good idea of the broken-up condition of the Old World kingdoms and empires may be formed from the statistics furnished by the immigration officials. Of 60,382 immigrants classed as Russians, who entered the country last year, 5,383 were Germans from Russian provinces; 15,517 were Poles, 1,012 were Scandinavians and 24,275 Hebrews. There are a number of "Austrians" in this country who really are Poles, or Slavs. The so-called Huns in the anthracite coal region are not Magyars, but Slovaks, and so on.

The wars that have been waged almost incessantly in the Old World have broken up the ancient peoples into fragments, as the image of Daniel was crushed, and the present nations, nearly all of them, are composed of such fragments really no more cohesive than iron and clay. The armed struggles of this country have all been for unity, and the people have come from them stronger and better prepared for their work in the economy of man. The wars of Europe, or at least most of them, have broken to pieces and scattered, and reconstructed, until the original pattern is lost. And a great many who had the worst of it in the contests with stronger shores to escape race wars, in a country the first to proclaim in reality the Gospel of equality and liberty for all.

In all probability there will be a re-adjustment before the principles which this country is exemplifying in its institutions can find universal application. That means further wars, before universal peace can be prevalent. But when the wrongs of the past are righted, and nations united according to their affinities instead of held together by the hand of oppression, there is no reason why good feelings, and sentiments of brotherly love should not take the place of jealousy and rivalry.

Priesthood meeting at the Assembly Hall this evening at SEVEN o'clock.

A petrified girl has been found in the house of a Brooklyn doctor. Undoubtedly it is "the girl of the stony stare."

"The White House will be quite fit with its two new wings," says the Boston Herald. Sort of spread eagle, as it were.

This rotten-egging and mobbing of presidential and vice-residential candidates is a new manifestation of "the strenuous life" in our politics.

All the powers have now answered the note announcing the formation of the famous Anglo-German compact. The concert having been arranged, now let the music begin.

The large increase in the registration of voters is most significant. It signifies that more Democratic and more Republican votes will be cast in this city this year than ever before.

General Leonard Wood says there are futures for the young man with capital if they will go to Cuba. Is there a future there for the young man without a capital? That is the great question.

Whether President McKinley is re-elected or Mr. Bryan is elected, the country will not go to rack and ruin. People would do well to bear this fact in mind and not permit themselves to become hysterical, and stamped into either political camp.

There are political predictions galore these days and claims of majorities unprecedented. They make the partisan a doubly partisan and cause the unperturbed voter to smile. They do small harm if no good, while the wise ones wait for ballot box counts before venturing positive opinions. How politics unbalances many sane men's minds!

The executives of Brazil and Argentina have been having a most delightful and engaging time together, and it is said that their meeting is to result in an entente between the two countries that will be fraught with momentous results for the future. The closer our sister republics in South America can draw themselves together for the furtherance of commerce and trade the better it will be for them and the whole world. Less revolution and more evolution is what the Latin-American republics need.

There are no less than twelve States in which persons not citizens of the United States have the privilege of voting. These are Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas and Wisconsin. All that is required in these States is that an applicant for registration shall show that he has lawfully declared his intention, to become a citizen. That entitles him to vote for presidential electors, whether he carries out his declared "intention" or not.

If it be true that German soldiers have been giving no quarter to the Chinese rebels but have compelled them to dig their own graves and then ex-

ecuted them wholesale, as related in a soldier's letter to the Bremen Burger Zeitung, it is a most terrible thing, yet a thing that is but the natural result of the address of Emperor William to his soldiers on the eve of their departure for China. The Chinese have been guilty of many horrible atrocities, but in this day and age of the world Christianity forbids nations as well as men to demand an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth. It is to be hoped that the story is not true.

The Hallowe'en prank of some unknown parties, presumably boys merely out for fun, near Rochester, N. Y., that resulted in the death of a young girl through fright, is a most regrettable and distressing affair. The girl, with two companions, was returning from a Hallowe'en party, where listening to gruesome tales had put them in a state of extreme nervous excitement, that prepared the way for the terrible climax when they were confronted by a large skeleton, made of huge animals' bones, descending from the trees across their path. No doubt it was a result totally unanticipated yet the apparition was such as to startle a man with the strongest nerves. Hallowe'en pranks should never go to such dangerous limits.

The following notice of what may be regarded as a new method of evangelization, appears in a Chicago contemporary:

"William Muller, evangelist and horse trainer, who has held revival meetings and given exhibitions in handling untamed horses on the lake front for the last week will hold his last meeting at noon today. Mr. Muller will try to ride from the sky-ways a horse which is reputed to have killed three men, but which the evangelist is confident of subduing. The subject of his address will be 'At the Last.'"

And yet there are some good folks who cannot understand why there is much infidelity in the world, or why the performances in pulpits often are regarded as burlesques.

PROF. MAX MULLER.

Chicago Record.

But few scholars of modern times have had so excellent a record of honor as that of Prof. Max Muller, whose death was reported yesterday. His researches into philology and his translations from oriental tongues would have been alone enough to win him pre-eminence among the world's great students of language. But his breadth of intellect and his passion for research took him into other and broader fields. In whatever pertained to the history and development of man he was a profound student. The world's religions, its races, its methods of thought and its habits of speech, its philosophies and its literatures—all these subjects enlisted his interest and became the subjects of his prolific pen. It is not the least remarkable part of his achievement that while he covered so wide a field he never lost sight of the thoroughness. The mere accumulation of the data necessary for his writings would be a task to tax most men's energies for a lifetime. Yet Prof. Max Muller found time not only to acquire, systematize and digest these facts, but to present to the world the results upon them remarkable for clarity of expression and for authority.

Kansas City Star.
 Friedrich Max Muller, who died yesterday at the age of 77 years, had received more recognition for his services to philology than falls to most scientific men. A German by birth, he had served the most famous English university as professor for almost a half century. He belonged to the Institute of France, was a member of the Roman academy and was a knight of various orders. Half a dozen famous universities had conferred degrees upon him and he belonged to learned societies without end. More than any other man, he developed the study of the language and literature of ancient India. The results of his studies are left in an imposing series of volumes which will be an enduring monument to his memory.

ECHOES OF THE COAL STRIKE.

Philadelphia Times.
 This strike succeeded not only because it was timely, but because the men were united in purpose, made no unreasonable demands, and resolutely refused to be tempted into any lawless interference with the property or rights of others. Their demands were presented in a dignified way, that not only commended them to the public judgment as reasonable and just, but avoided any unnecessary obstacles to the employers' acceptance of them. Its conclusion is regarded by the whole nation as that "the victory is not for a class merely, but for all who believe in the dignity of labor and in the justice and good sense of the American people. It marks another step forward in industrial progress, and it cannot but have a lasting effect for good."

Boston Herald.
 There will be no disagreement that the settlement of the coal strike in Pennsylvania, which will probably be formally called off today, is fortunate for the country, and the terms on which it is adjusted seem to be very reasonable and fair. They are substantially those of the miners, and the general verdict is that the coal operators were wise in agreeing to them.

Troy Press.
 At last the colossal coal strike seems to be substantially settled. It may be said that the strikers have won; but it will take them months to recover the losses they have sustained by the long period of idleness. Let us hope that peace and industry will prevail at the mines for a long time to come. Idleness and contentions are destructive to the welfare of all concerned.

Kansas City Star.
 There is a strong touch of human nature in the fact that one of the chief objects of revolt among the anthracite coal miners was the company doctor. If there is any privilege in the world that is dearer than another to the American citizen it is a free choice of doctors. A family physician becomes priest, prophet and king in the household where he is employed, and his subject can be supplied by no one else. People are quite as tenacious on the subject of their doctors as they are about their pastors, and everybody knows how little spiritual comfort a minister of any certain denomination can diffuse in a family which is of another and different faith.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Governor General Wood's article in the current number of Collier's Weekly, on "The Condition of Affairs in Cuba," is interesting in view of the significance of the Cuban constitutional convention which assembles at Havana on the 5th of this month.—New York.

In Harper's Weekly of October 22, the following incident is related by Charles Denby, Jr., showing the perfect discipline of the Japanese soldiers: "On July 13, when the allies were under the fire from the walls of Tsin, and to show an inch of head meant death, occurred a striking incident. The Japanese held a row of huts along a canal leading to the south

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25—FUN MAKERS—25

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