

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.  
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)  
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, \$3.00  
Six Months, \$1.50  
Three Months, .75  
One Month, .25  
Saturday edition, per year, \$2.00  
Sent weekly, \$1.00

NEW YORK OFFICE:  
In charge of R. F. Cummings, Manager Foreign Advertising, from our Home Office, 117 Park Row Building, New York.

CHICAGO OFFICE:  
In charge of R. F. Cummings, Manager Foreign Advertising, from our Home Office, 117 Park Row Building, New York.

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE:  
In charge of F. J. Cooper, 30 Geary St.

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

SALT LAKE CITY, - SEPT. 17, 1902.

## THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

There is an old political adage to the effect that "The office should seek the man and not the man the office." That has been maintained to date in theory, but has not often figured very prominently in political practice. In the case of the nominations made at Provo by the Democratic convention on Tuesday, it is certain that the men selected for the offices of Supreme Judge and Representative in Congress did not seek the office, but that it was virtually thrust upon them. The very general opinion that neither of them would accept a nomination, was justified by the fact that they truly did not want to serve. This was no political fiction nor affectation. They really desired to pursue their private business, as lawyers of established reputation with excellent prospects and ample opportunities for advancement on the road to eminence and wealth. They have accepted the nominations, which were made by acclamation, as a duty to the party which has unanimously called upon them for their services.

Richard W. Young, the Democratic choice for the office of Justice of the Supreme court of Utah, is well known throughout the State. He is a native son of Utah, bearing a venerated family name, reared in the mountains, educated firstly for the army and then for the bar, he has served his country and his state in both professions. The war in the Philippines was greatly aided by his presence and ability, and his name figures in the front rank with the heroes of the Utah battles. He had previously served as acting Judge-advocate on the staff of Gen. W. S. Hancock, and had gained much experience in educational and legal circles in Utah where he was one of the committee that compiled its statutes. Therefore, when a Justice of the Supreme court was needed in the Philippines he received that appointment, in which he acted with signal ability. Returning to his home, he re-entered the practice of law, and was appointed attorney for the Bear River Water company, an important position, as it is intimately associated with the sugar interests of the State. His personal character is above reproach. No one ever heard an intimation that there was upon it either spot or blemish. Citizens of all parties entertain for him respect and esteem. He will prove a formidable opponent in the contest to be decided in November.

Hon. W. H. King is known and admired in every city, town and hamlet of Utah. He also is Utah born and bred. A thorough lawyer, a brilliant orator, of engaging personality, gentlemanly in deportment, courteous and affable in demeanor, he has made friends everywhere, and perhaps some enemies, for he is of positive character and forcible address. His position at the bar is well established, and he has served on the bench more than ordinary talent and judicial acumen. He has figured prominently in the Utah Legislature where he was President of the Council. Twice elected as Representative to the Congress of the United States, he has always secured attention by his undoubted capacity to grasp the questions of the time. He visited Cuba during the struggle for its independence, and made a name for himself both in and out of the halls of Congress, for his masterly presentation of the issues of that period. In 1898, by the persuasion of some of his friends, he was induced to enter the race for election as United States Senator. There were too many candidates in the field, however, and a deadlock ensued and there was no election. There is no one, we believe, who attempts to cast a slur against his personal character. On the contrary, he is viewed by friend and foe as an upright, honorable gentleman, distinguished in every walk of life. His signal ability both as a speaker and a politician familiar with all the labors and duties of Congressional service, commend him to the consideration of his fellow-citizens.

The people of Utah have cause for self-congratulation that the two great parties of the day have selected good men and true for the campaign of 1902. The platforms of both parties are now before the public, as well as the nominees for the people's suffrages. Both should be studied, and the choice of the voters be perfectly free and untrammelled. We hope and believe that in the struggle for supremacy, personalities of an unpleasant nature will be avoided, and that principles, good policy and the general welfare will be studied to the exclusion of all bitterness, and those aspersions of character and motive which too often figure so unpleasantly in party strife. Let us have a clean campaign, with victory at the end for those candidates who will best serve the public interest.

## FOR PUBLIC DECENCY.

The revelations of the road-house tragedy, disclose a condition of affairs which call for prompt and determined action on the part of the police officers both of the city and

the county. It is very clear to all observers that liquor is sold to minors, and also to females at late hours of the night, contrary to the laws and ordinances in such cases made and provided. There appears to be a general defiance of the regulations established for the restriction of the sale of intoxicants. This is more particularly so perhaps among the lower class of saloon-keepers.

There is in progress an endeavor on the part of dealers who wish to make the traffic in some degree respectable, to aid to a certain extent in the execution of the laws on this subject. While the liquor traffic is a licensed business, and thus recognized by the law, the endeavors of those engaged in it to make it as decent and orderly as possible ought to be encouraged. If they would honestly comply with the conditions comprehended in the licenses issued to them, and see to it that no intoxicants are sold in their establishments to minors at any time, nor to females during forbidden hours, nor to any person on Sundays, they would gain the appreciation of the better classes of society, even of those who do not believe in permitting the sale of liquor at all.

Licenses ought not to be issued to persons known to be violators of the law, and if they have them already, the licenses should be revoked when proof is offered of the guilt of the holders. The proposition by Councilman Hewlett, that money paid in for liquor licenses should be held subject to withdrawal until the City Council has passed upon the application, is a good one and will aid in accomplishing the purpose in view. The council appears to be willing and anxious that the ordinances shall be enforced. If a similar disposition shall prompt the executive department of the city, we believe a new era will be opened, to the satisfaction of all lovers of peace and good order in the municipality.

The idea that young girls like those who went to the roadhouse on the night of the tragedy will resort to such conduct, is very shocking to this community. It shows that there is too much liberty allowed to our boys and girls, and that there is among some of them a recklessness and disregard of good advice and parental authority that is lamentable in the extreme. There must be more diligence exercised by parents and guardians of the young, or society will receive many more shocks of a most unpleasant nature.

Probably it will be necessary at the next session of the Legislature to enact more stringent provisions against the carrying of concealed weapons, and of any kind of fire arms, openly or otherwise, by young people. But if the existing laws and ordinances were executed with a reasonable degree of diligence and determination, a great reform might be instituted and many crimes and fatalities be prevented. The crying need of the times is the active enforcement of laws and regulations for the public safety and the maintenance of social order. How long must we wait for it?

## AID REFUSED.

The commander-in-chief of the Grand Army, Judge Terrance, some time ago issued an appeal to the Army veterans for aid to poor ex-Confederates. The idea was to contribute toward the building of cottages at the Mountain Creek Confederate home.

There is no doubt that the motive for this proposition was good and in every respect commendable, but the Confederate veterans at New Orleans declined the proffered aid. This fact is remarkable enough to call for a passing notice. The reasons given for the decline are as noble, as generous as the motives that prompted the offer. The ex-Confederates state in substance that if the example of valor and devotion to "the lost cause" are not appreciated enough in the South, to prompt it to take care of the destitute veterans, then these veterans cannot permit others to pay the debt and perform the duty of the South.

That is true patriotism. There is no reason why every state should not maintain its own place of refuge for old, destitute war veterans. If only those deserving aid are taken care of, the burden in each state will not be very heavy. But for all that, the offer from the North to aid the South in this matter was dictated by the proper spirit. Generosity, benevolence and kindness cannot be confined to sections, or parties. They know no boundaries. To the Red Cross nurses, there are no friends and no foes; all that need aid are equally entitled to their care. It is so with true philanthropy; it knows only the great brotherhood of man, in which all that suffer are equally entitled to sympathy and help.

## THE ISTHMIAN TROUBLES.

The trouble on the Isthmus is hardly simplified by the reported success of the Colombian revolutionists. If, as rumor has it, they are destroying the railroad connection between Colon and Panama, their acts call for interference by the United States. By treaty the Colombian government is pledged to keep that road between the two oceans open, and the United States is pledged to maintain the neutrality of the Isthmus and the integrity of the Colombian government, against foreign aggression.

The present trouble is not of foreign origin, and the right of interference might be questioned; but if the Colombian government proves itself unable to hold the trans-isthmian road open for traffic, this government will undoubtedly take upon itself to do so, without too much regard for possible technicalities. That is indicated by the dispatch to southern waters of the battleship Wisconsin to reinforce the Ranger at Panama, and the cruiser Cincinnati to Colon.

To this country it is of great importance that peace and order should be established and maintained in the country, through which the Panama canal is laid. If American millions are to be invested in that enterprise, And some kind of an arrangement must be made, by which the canal can be protected, no matter what quarrels are carried on at some distance from it.

There is some talk of the necessity of annexing Haiti and San Domingo, for

the purpose of being in a better position to control the situation and maintain peace. These rumors are all from unofficial sources and may be dismissed as unreliable; but it is tolerably certain that chronic revolutions cannot be tolerated for ever in the countries to the south of us. In the interest of the traffic of the entire world, peace must be established.

## PANLATINISM.

According to an interesting article in The Literary Digest, Panlatinism has now many advocates both in France and Italy. They argue that the Austro-Hungarian empire is on the eve of disruption, and that millions of Germans will unite with the German empire. This, it is said, will necessitate a federation, or perhaps a union, of all the Latin nations for self-defense. For if the Latins are not strong enough to hold their own, they will be crowded out, because the main desire of a numerous race overburdened by over-production is to take possession of maritime countries.

Of some interest in this connection is the contention of the French writer, Paul Adams, that the political union of the nations must be founded on the "sound principles of a new and fecund philosophy." The Latins, he says, must have a "gospel of their own," a "credo"—in opposition to the "credo" of the Germans. This new philosophy, this new confession of faith, this ethical standard of Panlatinism, he thinks, could be found in an effort for the development of life. He says:

"This alone we should respect. We must above everything, favor life. The effort which tends to diminish it should be called evil. The effort which multiplies it is named goodness. Any other kind of moral is usurping. Without committing an error we call life everything which leads us toward death, but particularly everything which repels us from it. . . . It is important to favor life, as it is the fundamental principle of useful and speculative morals. Do not kill. Love. Love always. It is proper to succor the weak man and to evolve the latent force from him. Show him, however, that he can always acquire force and assimilate it, if he does not destroy it."

This philosophy applied would result in the cessation of all strife, of violence, of war except for the defense. It would furnish a platform upon which to unite. Victor Hugo dreamt of a federation of nations. He thought this could be accomplished in the same way that small or states have become one, for mutual protection, mutual benefit. But as yet there are no signs of an early realization of that dream. Still, it should be possible for France, Italy and Spain to come together as close relatives and agree on some common policy for the furtherance of mutual interests. And that would be a good beginning. It is thought by some that the Latin race is beyond unification, on account of the divergent aims and consequent discords. But it would be rash to state that the revival of the ancient Roman power is beyond possibility. Unification is the watchword of our age. There is a strong power at work among the nations toward that end, and its influence is felt throughout the world. Mankind has its dispensations of dispersion and of gathering. This is clearly one of gathering and uniting.

Many candidates are called but few are chosen.

There are bears in City Creek canyon and there are bears in city society.

The conventions are over. Now for the brass bands and oratory.

The approach of winter can be scented far in the moth ball.

There must be some fire where there is so much smoke even when the smoke is in Oregon.

The makers of platforms have come to the conclusion that there is no excellence without Labor.

One explanation of Speaker Henderson's refusal to run may be that he never retreated in battle.

The Hawaiians have nominated Prince Kapua for delegate to Congress. He will find his work a labor of love.

The English professor who is hunting for absolute zero should go to Russia where they have lots of zero and absolute absolutism.

The nominations made at Provo yesterday are very good indeed. To the nominees themselves it was of course "so sudden."

It might make the watering hours in the upper district more inconvenient if they were changed from 7 p. m. to 10 p. m. to from 2 a. m. to 5 a. m.

It is wonderful how much a week's rest at home will do to restore one, after a summer spent at a health or pleasure resort.

There are many uncertain things in this world but few are more uncertain than the time when the Utah reservation will be opened.

Sir Thomas Lipton must have purchased a coupon book of challenges. What a student of the story of Bruce and the spider he must have been!

It is said of corporations that they have no souls, but language is inadequate to describe trusts in this regard.

Of the nominees of the various parties it may be said as the Irishman said of whisky—it's all good, but some is better than others.

When a school girl can go into such a dive as the Road House and get all the whisky she wants to drink, it is time to close the dive and send the girl to the reform school.

Since the days when Adam delved and Eve span there has been no better or more successful industrial combination than a pair of willing hands and a spade.

"It is the inalienable right of every American citizen to play the fool if it so pleases him," says an exchange. Certainly it is, just as it is his right to growl if so minded.

Henry Watterson's latest attack is upon New York's "four hundred" or "smart set." It was a gallant charge like that of the brave Don upon the windmills. In truth there is a very

strong dash of Quixotism in Henry of Louisville.

M. Pelletan's indiscreet speech at Bizeria causes Franco's possible enemies to smile and France herself chagrined. An uncontrolled mouth is quite as dangerous as an unloaded gun.

The geographical fact that the earth is composed of three-fourths water and one-fourth land does not hold good in the arid land region. Here it is about all dry land with just a little water.

According to a Berlin paper, the Spanish-American war made the Dutch think of a closer union with Germany, and this fact may have important results in due time. It would be more correct to say that the war made some Germans think of a closer union with Holland. The result would be just as important that way.

In a recent address quoted by the Philadelphia Medical journal, the speaker said the open-air fruit-stand should be abolished while the streets are kept as dirty as at present. An interesting experience was related. A pint of various fruits was picked at random from one stand, washed, and the washings analyzed. From that pint of fruit 140,000,000 germs were secured. All fruits that do not have perfectly smooth surfaces afford lodgings for microbes. The ever and omnipresent microbe!

The Wisconsin Methodist conference has called upon President Roosevelt to deny a report that he has asked the Vatican to create Archbishop Ireland a cardinal. The conference doubted the correctness of the rumor, but still it hoped to see it authoritatively denied. It is so absurd, so absolutely contrary to all the traditions of the high office of President that it is surprising that anyone should have given it serious heed. An authoritative denial would be only less absurd than to have preferred such a request. The good sense of any American President can be relied upon never to commit such a blunder.

The biggest political bomb that has fallen anywhere this fall is in Iowa, and was thrown by Speaker Henderson who declines to be a candidate for Congress. He takes very high grounds and thinks that if he is not true to himself he cannot be true to his constituents. His position is right, for if a man finds that he is not in accord with his constituents on the chief issues of the day, he should give them a chance to elect someone who represents them more nearly. Mr. Henderson's determination not to be a candidate will hardly lose his party his district but it cannot fail to have a marked effect on the campaign.

## EDWARD EGGLESTON.

Boston Herald.  
The death of Dr. Edward Eggleston will affect thousands with a sense of personal loss. He had a rare faculty of winning the esteem and friendship of persons whom he met. To have had a conversation with him was to have had an experience of which an agreeable memory would long remain. He is known to most by his novels, or stories, of western life, through which he gained his early literary reputation, a solid and enduring one. But his later years have been devoted to the writing of history, on no superficial basis, but after thorough study of original sources of information. He has depicted the Hoosier life of two generations ago and the frontier life of the northwest, vividly drawing on a rich experience.

## New York Evening Post.

Mr. Eggleston turned to the history of culture simply because it seemed to him the most natural and delightful way of re-entering the past. He spared no pains in research, not because he had acquired a "scientific method," but because he had never been without a Hoosier conscience. The results of his studies and research were as delightful as much of the production of his novels, and he had never been so delighted as he was by the production of his history. He is a natural talent developed to maturity through a kind of inner force and judgment. Tertullian rejects in the number of "bonis naturaliter Christianis"—innate naturalistic Christians—which there is in the world, and every loyal American will find in the sober and complete achievement of Edward Eggleston grounds for believing that far beyond conventional academic limits the country abounds in minds which are scholarly by nature.

## Worcester Spy.

It was the "Hoosier School Master" that made Mr. Eggleston generally known. The story was read in England, as well as in the United States, and its great popularity led to its being translated into French, German and Danish. Mr. Eggleston also wrote books that showed more painstaking work than his early country stories, and more attempts toward literary finesse, but, after all, his name will always be chiefly through the vigorous, though somewhat rough, sketches of simple life in the central west.

## AS THEY SEE OUR NAVY.

Chicago News.  
While it is generally conceded among naval experts of all nations that the battleships which the United States is designing are the superior specimens of naval construction, the policy of increasing the number of the largest ships is being questioned by authorities whose opinion is worth considering. The staff correspondent of the Daily News in Paris in a dispatch published yesterday reports that French naval officials express surprise at the growth of battleship construction in this country. The building of these great floating fortresses, they affirm, is not in accordance with advanced theories of warfare and they predict that the new vessels in time of war may prove to be merely conveniently large targets for torpedoes.

## SATURDAY SPECIALS

Italian Chocolates,  
35 cents Per Pound.

Marshmallow Taffy,  
15 cents Per Pound

## Kolitz,

Salt Lake and Ogden, Tel. 428.

## SALT LAKE THEATRE.

GEORGE D. PYPER, Manager.

Last Time  
TONIGHT!

MARGUERITA  
Sylva  
Opera Co.

In George W. Lederer's

"THE STOLLESS"

By Ema Andor-Smith.

80 - PEOPLE - 80

Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50.  
Box Office Open All Day.

## GRAND THEATRE

JONES & HAMMER, Mgrs.

PRICES: Night, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50.  
Matinee, 25c.

Three Nights and Saturday Matinee,  
Starting.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 18

The first real big show of the season.

Richards & Pringle's  
FAMOUS

GEORGIA MINSTRELS

The very incarnation of Mirth, Melody, Music and Dandy Fun.

SEATS NOW ON SALE.

## SAVE YOUR MONEY

and when you get a dollar, deposit it with Zion's Savings Bank and Trust Co., No. 1 Main St., the largest and oldest Savings Bank in Utah. Four per cent interest paid on any amount from \$1 to \$5,000. Call or write for any information desired.

JOSEPH F. SMITH, President,  
GEORGE M. CANNON, Cashier.

## The State Bank of Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY.

Joseph F. Smith, President,  
Wm. B. Preston, Vice-President,  
Charles S. Burton, Cashier,  
Henry T. McKean, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:  
Haber J. Grant, Robert M. Wells,  
Joseph J. Smith, Burns, Green,  
Chas. S. Burton, James D. Murdoch,  
Wm. B. Preston, James Burton,  
J. W. Cortright.

Commercial Banking in all its branches.  
Accounts Solicited.

Special Attention Given to Country Trade.

## U. S. DEPOSITORY.

Deseret National

BANK.

Salt Lake City, Utah.

CAPITAL, \$500,000.00

SURPLUS, \$250,000.00

Safety Deposit Boxes For Rent.

## B. H. SCHEITLER,

BANKER,

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Five Per Cent Interest paid on time deposits.

25 Main Street, Opposite Co-op.

## McCORMICK &amp; CO.,

BANKERS.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Established 1878.

## NATIONAL BANK

OF THE REPUBLIC.

U. S. DEPOSITORY.

Frank Knox, President; Geo. A. Loebe, Vice-President; W. F. Adams, Cashier.

Capital Paid in, \$200,000.

Banking in all its branches transacted. Exchange drawn on the principal cities of Europe. Interest paid on time deposits.

## The Deseret Savings

BANK.

DIRECTORS:  
W. W. RIFE, President,  
NILES THATCHER, Vice-President,  
ELIAS A. SMITH, Cashier,  
James Sharp, John R. Barnes, John C. Cutler,  
David Butler, A. W. Carlson, Geo. Romney,  
J. R. Winder, E. L. Edgerly, Reed Snow,  
W. F. James.

Four Per Cent Interest paid on Savings.

## COMMERCIAL

NATIONAL BANK.

Capital Paid in, \$500,000.

General Banking in all its branches.

DIRECTORS:  
Dr. Theodore Meyer, John J. Daly, O. J. Salisbury,  
Morgan C. Fox, Thomas Marshall, F. P. Nott, Geo. M. Downey, John Donnellan, A. F. Holden.

## Walker Bros.,

BANKERS.

Salt Lake City, Utah. Established 1869.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

Safety Deposit Boxes For Rent.

## Wells Fargo

& CO.'S BANK.

Salt Lake City, Utah. Established 1852.

Transact a General Banking Business.

John F. C. Lagonia, Cashier.

## R. G. Dun &amp; Co.,

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY.

George Dun, General Manager.

Utah, Idaho and Wyoming.

Office in Progress Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

## Lace Curtain Sale at Z. C. M. I.

Finest Assortment Ever Shown Here. There are Brussels, Arabian, Real Lace (Battenberg), Irish Point, Bobinet (Plain and Ruffled), Nottinghams; also Oriental Portiers, Couch Covers, Etc.

Z. C. M. I. also has provided for the season now opening the most elaborate and carefully selected stock ever carried in this great institution. It will pay you to investigate the quality and price of our goods. Here are one or two suggestions as to a portion of our mammoth store.

## Staples Department.

We wish to draw special attention to the great variety of new fall goods now being opened, including beautiful lines for ladies' Waists in French Flannels, Flannel Waists, ladies' Cloths, Flannelletts, Outing Flannels, White Mercerized Napped Marcellines, White Mercerized Madras, etc.—the very latest in Waists. We also invite your investigation of our Blankets, Quilts, Bed Spreads, Elder Down and a thousand and one other useful articles, all of which are in the very best and latest styles and offered at prices to suit you.

## Muslin and Knit Underwear.

For Fall and Winter Muslin and Knit Underwear, this season presents a much larger and handsomer line of goods, with greater values to the public than ever before. We invite our many patrons to call and examine our extensive assortment of Plain, Embroidered and Lace-Trimmed Night Robes and Gowns, Skirts, Chemise, Drawers, Corset Covers, Misses' and Children's Dresses, Ladies' and Children's Aprons, Ladies' black and colored Silk-Bath and Moire and Knit Underskirts, Ladies' and Children's Knit Vests, Drawers, Tights, Union Suits, etc. We are the sole agents for the famous Ypsilanti and Munsing Knit Underwear.

## Z. C. M. I.

T. G. WEBBER, Superintendent.

## OFFICE METHODIZERS.

All the latest office systems and labor saving devices.

Breeden Office Supply Co.,

25 WEST 2ND SOUTH

## Four Large Floors,

Exclusively filled with the latest and best styles in Everything to furnish a House complete.

Largest Stock of HOUSE FURNISHINGS AND FURNITURE in Utah.

## HARRIS FURNITURE &amp; CARPET HOUSE,

234-236 So. State Street.

## COAL.

Burton Coal & Lumber Co.,

60 W. 2nd South,

Phone 808. Yard, 5th South & 3rd West.