

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

ICPENZO SNOW, TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST.

Published Every Evening (Sundays Excepted)
Office: Temple and East Temple Streets
Salt Lake City, Utah.

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

Subscription Prices:
In Advance: \$3.00
Per Month: \$1.00
Per Year: \$10.00
Single Copies: 5 Cts.
Entered as Second-Class Matter, May 1, 1898.
Postage paid at Salt Lake City, Utah.
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 1, 1918.

NEW YORK REPRESENTATIVE:
F. A. Craig, 4 Times Building

CHICAGO REPRESENTATIVE:
P. A. Craig, 87 Washington St.

SAN FRANCISCO REPRESENTATIVE:
C. F. King-Sheridan & Co., 409 Examiner Bldg.

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

SALT LAKE CITY, OCT. 10, 1900.

WELL DONE!

The vigilance, astuteness and promptness of the officers, who have run down and secured the bold burglar that has committed so many daylight robberies in this city, are worthy of all praise. The similarity of the numerous depredations that have spread distrust throughout the community, favored the opinion that they were committed by the same criminal. This appears to have been correct. The culprit now brought to justice doubtless was guilty of all the burglaries that have been reported for many days. The evidence against him is complete, and his own confessions simply clinch the nail that the officers have driven home.

The particulars of the capture given in another part of this paper, show the nerve, adroitness and determination of the detective, and we congratulate the police department on this successful piece of work. It is a source of satisfaction to the public to know that the peace officers are alive and interested in the safety of the citizens, and that depredations of the character that has alarmed them recently, will not be allowed to continue for long. This arrest is proof that our police and detective force, if small, is able to plan and quick to act. It was well done.

"HONOR TO WHOM," ETC.

The magnificent gift to Salt Lake City by Mr. John Q. Packard is as gratifying as surprising to our citizens. The site selected is a splendid one. The building will prove an ornament to that part of the city, and will be quite convenient to the public, being near the center of town and approached by both the street car lines. Nothing in the way of a bequest to provide for a public building could have been more appropriate.

This generous act will keep the donor's name in public remembrance perpetually. The benefits that will flow from it are beyond computation. The number of people who will receive pleasure, instruction and information from it cannot be counted. A public library and reading room is a preventive of much evil. It affords a place of entertainment and rest for many a human being who, but for its invitation to enter, would wander into by and forbidden places. It forms a power for good and is one of the great forces of true civilization.

Gifts of this kind are object lessons for the wealthy. The accumulation of large means brings with it obligations to society, which are apt to be lost sight of in the glare and whirl of affluence and its surroundings. The money gained comes in many instances from the great body of the people, and no matter how legitimately it has been obtained, something is due from the fortunate to the unfortunate, from the exceptional gainer to the ordinary plodder and contributor to the general flow of business and its accretions. The successful among mankind owe something to the masses and this responsibility ought not to be forgotten.

Utah is moving rapidly on the path to eminence and riches. And it is pleasing to note that her men of means are manifesting that true generosity and public spirit, that is shown by nobles in other States, fully in proportion to their number and their wealth. The religious and charitable edifices, that have already been built, and the educational endowments that have been made, are evidences of this and we may reasonably hope that the examples set in these directions, will not be lost on other broad minds and big hearts, in the disposition of riches gained by hard toil, shrewd speculation, fortunate findings, profitable investments, or family inheritance.

There are yet ample opportunities for the exercise of benevolence, and heaven as well as mortal men will smile upon and bless the generous virtues, who use the means that come into their possession, to do good on earth and improve the condition of their fellow creatures. Honor to their names and to their memory!

NO WORSE THAN OUR NEIGHBOR

We do not believe this city is any worse, considering its relative proportions to other large towns in Utah, than any of them in the matter of hoodlums. Some of our country cousins are taking advantage of the strictures from the pulpit and the press against rowdy conduct on the part of young men and boys, to intimate that Salt Lake is not to be compared with them on the score of peace and propriety. For instance, there is the Ogden Standard making these remarks:

"When the good people of Salt Lake can no longer endure the hoodlums that infest the city, we invite them to make their homes in Ogden. Our boys are good boys; seldom do they lower themselves to the level of a hoodlum. There is no part of Ogden in which a highly respectable family cannot rest assured of respectful treat-

STAKE CONFERENCES.

APPOINTMENTS UNTIL MARCH 31, 1901.

Oct. 13 and 14, (Saturday and Sunday) Jan. 12 and 13	Utah
Oct. 14 and 15, (Sunday and Monday) Jan. 13 and 14	Emery and San Luis
Oct. 15 and 16, (Monday and Tuesday) Jan. 14 and 15	Tooele and Juarez
Oct. 16 and 17, (Tuesday and Wednesday) Jan. 15 and 16	Wasatch, Bingham and Cassia
Oct. 17 and 18, (Wednesday and Thursday) Jan. 16 and 17	Yuba and Jacob
Oct. 18 and 19, (Thursday and Friday) Jan. 17 and 18	Coebo, Fremont and Bannock
Oct. 19 and 20, (Friday and Saturday) Jan. 18 and 19	Jordan and Woodruff
Nov. 3 and 4, (Saturday and Sunday) Feb. 2 and 3	Summit and Wayne
Nov. 4 and 5, (Sunday and Monday) Feb. 3 and 4	Wasatch, Bingham and Cassia
Nov. 5 and 6, (Monday and Tuesday) Feb. 4 and 5	Granite, San Juan and Star Valley
Nov. 6 and 7, (Tuesday and Wednesday) Feb. 5 and 6	Box Elder, Uintah and Mullan
Nov. 7 and 8, (Wednesday and Thursday) Feb. 6 and 7	Bear Lake and Panguitch
Nov. 8 and 9, (Thursday and Friday) Feb. 7 and 8	Onelia and Cardston
Nov. 9 and 10, (Friday and Saturday) Feb. 8 and 9	Pocatello and St. John
Nov. 10 and 11, (Saturday and Sunday) Feb. 9 and 10	Kanab and Sanpete
Nov. 11 and 12, (Sunday and Monday) Feb. 10 and 11	Morgan, Snowflake and St. George
Nov. 12 and 13, (Monday and Tuesday) Feb. 11 and 12	Davis, Malad, Parowan and Maricopa
Nov. 13 and 14, (Tuesday and Wednesday) Feb. 12 and 13	St. Joseph, Sevier and Beaver
Nov. 14 and 15, (Wednesday and Thursday) Feb. 13 and 14	

JOSEPH P. SMITH.

ment at the hands of old or young. Ogden is the home town of Utah and those who live here are proud of their town. Salt Lake families should send their bad boys to the reform school and move to Ogden.

That may be all very well for a joke, but it is designed to draw a comparison between the two cities, unfavorable to the capital of the State. But the editor seems to have overlooked the following statement, made in the same column on the same day. Just read this with that, and see how they harmonize. Under the head of "Information for the Police" the Standard says editorially:

"Complaint is filed in the Standard office time and again that liquor is sold to minors. A mother informs us today that her son less than 16 years old, receives liquor somewhere in Ogden; that more than once has the boy been under the influence of whiskey. And lately the boy had to be carried home and that his companions, five or six other boys, from 14 to 18 years old, were in a like condition."

What is that about "Folks who live in glass houses," etc.? Salt Lake has its quota of peace-disturbers, no doubt, and the fact that they are denounced is evidence that their course is not approved, by the law-abiding citizens who form the large majority of the population. And it is not fair to draw inferences that would lead folks to believe the contrary.

Salt Lake families, as a rule, have no need to send their boys to the Reform School, as advised by our Ogden contemporary. When it is necessary, however, the incorrigibles are shipped to Ogden. But we do not think that renders our neighbor on the north any more immaculate than the place from whence they are sent. Nor does the information to the police, given by the Standard, form a very strong reason why Salt Lake families should remove to Ogden. Eh?

SUIT ABOUT A SEAT.

A suit involving the right of a railroad passenger to the seat in the car he has selected, is followed with considerable interest. It has been brought in New York city under the following circumstances:

Mr. T. Rhys Smith, a civil engineer, entered a car at the Grand Central, placed his valise upon a seat and then stepped out a moment. When he returned, he found that his valise had been removed, and a gentleman, Mr. George William Kemp, was occupying his place. Mr. Smith, it is alleged, ejected Mr. Kemp, using rather more force than absolutely necessary, and now Mr. Kemp sues him for damages.

One of the questions involved is whether a passenger, by placing a valise, cane, or some similar piece of property on a vacant seat in a car, thereby secures a legal right to it for the journey. This is a point of general interest to the traveling public. The New York Sun has secured a statement by the attorney of the New York Central railroad, Mr. Frank Loomis. He says, in substance, that when a passenger buys a ticket, he is legally entitled to a seat, and that it is the custom of railroad companies to allow their patrons to select their own places. If they sit down and then vacate the seats without leaving anything to indicate that these are reserved, they have no right to ask passengers who may have taken possession, to give them up, but if they leave something to mark the seats as occupied, they have both a legal and moral right to the seats thus marked.

A passenger has, however, no right to eject another passenger from the place taken possession of. He may sue the party that has wronged him, or he may appeal to the conductor of the train for redress. The employees of the road could go to the intruder in the seat and ask him to give it up. They could say to him that he was violating the rules of the railroad company which recognized the right of the other man to that seat, inasmuch as it permitted passengers to select their own seats instead of assigning seats to them. If the man refused to vacate, the trainmen would have the right to eject him, using, however, only such force as was necessary to accomplish this end.

The railroad attorney adds that a decision by the court of last resort will be necessary to establish the law in the matter. It will be admitted generally that the rights of the traveling public in the matter of personal comfort and convenience need some clear definition. And when those rights are understood, the companies should protect them, through their employees. A rule to this effect would be an educational factor in courtesy in public conveyances, and render traveling more pleasant.

THE CHINESE MISSIONS.

The list of victims of Chinese fanaticism is deplorably long. According to the report received by the American Bible society, the total of people connected with the Protestant missions alone who were killed in the Boxer movement, amounts to over a hundred, and many are not accounted for. Among the murdered are men, women and children. Quite a number are Americans.

But notwithstanding this onslaught on the so-called Christian missions, missionary societies are determined to maintain the stations established. The missionaries who have escaped refuse to see in the Boxer rising a movement against them. They charge the massacre to the policy of the western powers. They claim that before Russia occupied

Port Arthur, Germany took possession of Kiaochow, and other powers made demands for harbors and territories, the missionary work was flourishing. But when the people realized that the "Christian" world was about to break up their empire, they rose in self-defense. The missionaries were looked upon as the advance agents of the armies, and they had to stand the brunt of the attack.

There is evidently much truth in this presentation of the case. But it also has another side—the Chinese side. Intelligent Chinese see in "Christianity" as preached and practiced in the country a real menace to its institutions. They find that the missionaries and their converts form a kind of imperialism in imperio. The Chinese converts become to some extent strangers in the land. The mandarins feel that they are being humiliated when, at the bidding of foreign prelates they are compelled to surrender their authority in cases brought before them in which converts may be involved, and they are consequently not slow in adding fuel, whenever they can, to the anti-foreign flame. The result would be the same in any country, where a religious sect should establish itself under the protection of a foreign flag.

What to do in the future for the missions in China is now quite a problem. It would certainly be inconsistent for the foreign governments to take the Chinese converts under their protecting wings. That question has a legal side as well as a sentimental one. But we believe the powers can consistently demand that religious liberty be given to all the inhabitants of the Middle Kingdom. They can make this one of the peace conditions. It might not at the outset mean much more in China than it does in Turkey, where thousands of Armenians have been slain notwithstanding the liberty guaranteed them by treaty. But in course of time it would mean something. Religious liberty is the foundation for all desirable freedom.

Just at present there are a number of native converts who are fugitives and looking to the foreign armies for protection. They dare not return to their homes. Some provision should be made for their safety. All considerations of humanity demand this. But what can be done for them? They cannot even be encouraged to emigrate, for nowhere is the Mongolian welcome, if not in Siberia. Perhaps the Chinese rulers could be induced to create a "Christian" reserve somewhere. But at all events they should be required to grant to "Christians" the liberty and protection which seems to be freely accorded to Mohammedans and the followers of other religious systems.

SOME CENSUS FIGURES.

The New York Nation draws a lesson or two from the census figures. One is that in the region west of the Missouri river, the population has increased but slowly. In 1890 the population of the cities of Topeka, Kansas, Omaha, South Omaha, Lincoln, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake, Portland, San Francisco, Oakland and Sacramento was given as \$80,178. In 1900 they are reported to have an aggregate population of 1,029,318. The increase is only 14,140, or 17 per cent. The ten years preceding this decade, the increase is said to have been at the rate of 103 per cent.

The South, that is the States which once constituted the Confederacy, has had a somewhat more perceptible growth during the past decade. The aggregate population of thirteen cities, ten years ago, was 739,550. It is now \$96,518, which is an increase of about 21 per cent. But during the preceding decade the increase was at the rate of 35 per cent.

Big figures for 101 cities in the region north of the Potomac and east of the Missouri river, the average increase is given as at the rate of 33 per cent, and in twenty-five New England cities as 22 per cent.

The great increase of population in some of the western cities in the decade ending 1890, was, in several instances, due to "booms" with no substance to them. Whenever a city population increases faster than the resources of the surrounding country warrant, there will be a collapse. A steady increase with agriculture and manufactures following suit is a surer sign of solid wealth than the growth by a gourd is produced in a night, only to wilt in the morning. The west is better off today, all things considered, than during its days of booms and collapses.

Down with the hoodlums and up with the law.

The next German note should be marked "Nota bene."

You can register until nine o'clock tonight. Don't fail.

Prince Tuan lost his head when he started the anti-foreign agitation.

Talk is not so very cheap when it is carried around the country in special trains.

If you neglect to register in October you will not be allowed to vote in November.

If voters don't do anything else this evening they should go and register if they didn't do it yesterday.

A Princeton professor has invented a baseball gun. It is to be used to throw the ball and not to kill the umpire, as some might suppose.

Illinois voters have only two days in which to register. Utah voters have five

days, three of which are still available. Let them see to it that they utilize them.

Mr. Packard has given the rich men of the city a Q which they may follow to their honor and to the public advantage.

The name of the new premier of the province of Quebec is Simon Napoleon Parent. With such a name the people of the province cannot expect anything but paternal government.

More or less attention is being given to the science of forestry. It is a noble science, but it will never evolve a greater truth than that "as the twig is bent the tree is inclined."

"Of the one or two newspaper writers whom I do know, I beg only candid opinions," says Edward H. Sothorn. Most actors prefer that newspaper writers' opinions of them should be sugared instead of candid.

Mr. John Q. Packard having made a most handsome gift for a free public library, having donated a site and ample means for a building, now let some of our wealthy men make a gift of money to fill this library with books.

The universities sub-committee has reported on the all-important and all-absorbing question of athletics in the colleges; and the committee finds there is too much attention given them. Traditionally colleges are places for studying and getting of learning, but in practice the last few years they have been, to a greater or less extent, places for winning fame in sports.

Conference visitors have nearly all left the city for home, and our streets are less crowded but are still lively. We hope and believe our friends enjoyed their visit, and that it will prove as profitable as pleasant. Many of them subscribed for the Deseret News for themselves and for missionary distribution, and we are sure they will gain great satisfaction from the investment. Au revoir.

Sir Thomas Lipton has sent another challenge for the America's cup. He is a gallant yachtsman and has won the regard of all Americans because of his sportsmanlike conduct when the Shamrock was defeated. He will be welcomed as a challenger for the cup, and should he get it, the country will feel that it has gone into the hands of a deserving man. But he will not get it.

Marquis Ito, the Japanese premier, says the powers in China should call a conference at which a concerted policy of action should be agreed upon, otherwise trouble is sure to come eventually. This is wise advice from one who knows the far east better than all the other diplomats. Procrastination on the part of the Chinese officials and dissensions among the powers, is the hope of success of the dowager empress and her followers.

There has been much talk of what punishment should be meted out to the instigators of the anti-foreign outrages in China, and in all this talk there has been too much of the spirit of revenge. Now, the spirit of revenge is not a Christian spirit, and even in our dealings with China, outrageous as has been the conduct of some of her highest officials, the Christian spirit should pervade them all. Justice not vengeance should be kept in view.

THE COAL STRIKE.

Chicago Record.
In all discussions of the wages of mine workers and the profits of mine operators in the anthracite region it is necessary to bear in mind, that the railroad combine which has the coal to market is the controlling factor in the matters of prices and profits. By arbitrarily fixing the cost per ton per mile of transporting coal, usually at a rate three or four times as high as the cost of transporting coal from the bituminous fields, where competition prevails among the railroads, it decides what the selling price of coal shall be at the point of consumption. It costs no more at one time of the year than it does at another to mine coal and deliver it to the railroad to be hauled to market. The railroad by its heavy and fluctuating freight charges therefore is the chief agency in fixing the price of anthracite coal to the consumer.

Chicago News.
Viewed from this distance the 10 per cent advance in wages offered by the coal operators in the anthracite region in Pennsylvania seems to be a fair basis for the settlement of the present strike. As a matter of fact it is claimed by the mine operators that their margin of profit is not large enough to give this 10 per cent advance without a corresponding rise in the commodity they offer for sale. In other words, the dear public is invited to foot the bill.

Kansas City Star.
Mr. Henry Loomis Nelson, formerly editor of Harper's Weekly, in presenting the operators' point of view, which naturally appeals to him, admits that the strikers have grievances. It does not seem "businesslike" to him that the operators should charge their men \$2.75 a keg for powder when it can be sold them at \$1.25. Arbitrary dockage is another fault of the present system. These and other difficulties, Mr. Nelson thinks, should be settled by local committees of arbitration.

Chicago Times-Herald.
Looking at the strike as a whole, we find that it has been conducted with great restraint upon prejudice and passion. This we say without forgetting several instances of disorderly conduct which have deserved and received censure. But it should be remembered that the striking army includes more than 100,000 members, and that perhaps half a million people are directly concerned in its success or failure.

Philadelphia Times.
Those who control the leading anthracite corporations have the power to end this contest at once, and it is their duty to do so without delay. Arbitration and discussion may come later if needed.

Minneapolis Times.
Every one will be glad, should the strike be settled, for another reason. It would not be an issue in the pending presidential election. It has 25 places in politics, being a matter of plain justice and interstate commerce. We have issues enough, "paramount" and subsidiary, without injecting those in which calm reason never does if it ever could appear.

Philadelphia North American.
The public has grievances. Why should innocent persons be made to pay exorbitant prices for coal? And, after all, it is the poor man who is going to suffer. Therefore, we say, let the strike be settled. Let the corporations agree to this arbitrage at once, and let the employee have a right to be pig-headed in a matter which affects the general interests.

Sale Prices

At Z. C. M. I.

FOR TEN DAYS ONLY

Commencing Monday, October 8th, We Will Sell

Lace Curtains and Draperies

—AT—

20% OFF.

ALL NEW GOODS. Also

Best Five-Frame Body Brussels Carpet, sewed, lined and laid, per yard. \$1.25

NAVAJO BLANKETS, The Finest and Largest Stock ever brought to Utah, is now en route to

Z. C. M. I.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

One of the principal articles in Universal Brotherhood Path for October is "Theosophy and the Higher Criticism," by M. L. Guld. Dr. Alexander Wilder has two contributions, "Egypt and the Egyptian Dynasties" and "The Two Galilees." Other contents are: "The Achemenids of the Rosticradians," by Jerome A. Anderson; "Comradeship," by Ramer; "Fragments," by M. A. Oppermann; "Theosophy," by J. L. S.; "Sign-Posts Along the Path," "Students' Column," a story for children and "Mirror of the Theosophical Movement."—144 Madison avenue, New York.

SALT LAKE THEATER.
GEORGE D. FIFER, Manager.

TONIGHT!

"The Mandarin"

Chorus of Forty.

100 NEW COSTUMES.
NEW SCENERY.

REDUCED PRICES.
25c, 35c, 50c, 75c.

Salt Lake Theatre
GEO. D. FIFER, Manager.
Thurs. and Fri., Oct. 11th & 12th.
A Farce of Finest Flavor.
BROADHURST BROS'.
Production of H. A. Du Souchet's Farce Comedy.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

YOUNG BROS. CO.,

38 MAIN STREET.

Weber
Blasius
Krell
Starr
Richmond
Crown
Packard

PIANOS.

ORGANS.

MUSIC BOXES.

Musical Merchandise. Everything Known in Music.

Domestic
Standard
New Home

KODAKS AND SUPPLIES. BICYCLES.

WITH
GEORGE C. BONIFACE, JR.
ASSISTED BY
Gus, Pixley, Adeline Mann, M. L. Hecker, D. H. Landley, Arthur Villars, Robert Deshon, Helen Baird, F. W. Bernard, Dorothy Armstrong, Mildred Keith, Will, C. Vedder, D. W. Siegrist.
Seats on sale today.

New Grand Theatre.
M. E. MULVEY, Manager.

ANOTHER PACKED HOUSE

Last night to see the best comedy of the season,
HOYT'S
Favorite of all his successes,
"A BLACK SHEEP,"
A stronger and larger company than ever before.

NEXT ATTRACTION,
Saturday matinee and Saturday evening,
"VANITY FAIR."

STOCKS, INVESTMENTS AND BONDS.
Utah Bank and Commercial Stocks and other high grade investment securities bought and sold. Loans on stocks. Dividend paying stocks bought and sold. Investment orders from institutions, trustees of estates and capitalists will receive the best of attention.
JOHN O. CUTLER, JR.
30 Main Street
Tel. 127.

The Colorado Midland
Runs the Only


Observation Cars

Through the Rocky Mountains. THEY ARE GREAT. The Scenery is the best. Distance is shorter via Glenwood, Leadville and Colorado Springs than any other Line. The Midland is the BEST.

CALL AND GET LITERATURE.

W. F. BAILEY,
O. P. A. Denver.

W. H. DONNELL,
Gen'l. Agt., Salt Lake City



Pikes Peak ROUTE

J. Auerbach and Big

Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods etc