

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

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SALT LAKE CITY, - AUG. 15, 1901.

## A GENEROUS GIFT.

President Lorenzo Snow has received a communication from Elder Ezra T. Clark of Farmington, enclosing a check for \$1,000, to be used in the establishment of a library of natural science in the Latter-day Saints' University in this city. This generous donation comes from one of the best known citizens of this State. He has lived in Davis county for a great many years and is identified with the material interests of that part of Utah. The name of "Uncle Ezra" is inscribed on the pages of the history of the Church and of this commonwealth, and his gift will aid in perpetuating it through all generations. He has also expressed his desire that his sons after him should add to the library, as may be required from time to time, to keep up its standing as an aid to education.

Works on natural science are not so numerous as many others relating to other departments of learning. The amount donated, with the books that are already in possession of the university, will place that feature of the library in a splendid position and render it one of the very best on the Pacific slope. It will be called the Clark Library of Natural Science, and it is expected that it will be placed on the first floor of the Brigham Young wing of the Latter-day Saints' University building, extending 55 feet by 120 feet from the main building toward East Temple street. It is intended to make the general library of this institution one of its great attractions and means of diffusing general intelligence.

Of course the necessary preliminaries will have to be attended to by the board of trustees, of which President Lorenzo Snow is the president, before the gift will come into formal possession of the University and be utilized in the manner intended. But as the donor is in declining years and poor health, we deem it proper to make mention of the matter while he is still among us in the enjoyment of his full faculties if not in robust health, and we hope the example he has set will be followed by others, who are able to aid in the establishment of an institution which is yet to stand as a monument to the faith and aims and love of true education, of a people popularly supposed to be an ignorant and unprogressive community.

The recent progress of this institution is something marvelous. But a short time ago it was in such a poor financial condition that its friends almost despaired of its continuance. But ever since President Snow donated the land which it now occupies and on which an excellent building has been erected, means have come into its possession which form a guaranty of its success. The splendid endowment by Elder M. M. Barrett, the cessation of the Brigham Young endowment for university purposes, and the general interest taken by members of the Church who send their sons and daughters to it to be educated, have all combined to place it upon a substantial basis, and to warrant the prediction that it will become before long one of the foremost educational establishments of the great West.

We congratulate the L. D. S. University on this new acquisition and Brother Clark on his ability and disposition to make this bequest. Others will follow in good time. The advantages of the institution for the training of the children of the Saints in the principles and spirit of the Gospel and the great latter-day dispensation, will be generally perceived and, as the institution grows in opportunities and facilities, the number of its students will increase and its power for good will be recognized and felt throughout the Church. The Latter-day Saints' University is a fit companion to the Brigham Young Academy at Provo and the Brigham Young College at Logan. These excellent institutions have the same ends in view, and in speaking of the L. D. S. University, we do not wish to be thought that we ignore the other educational establishments which have similar claims on our regard and support. We hope that generous and well-to-do members of the Church will keep in mind the claims which they all have upon the philanthropic, and the promoters of the diffusion of general intelligence and a knowledge of those glorious truths that tend to the future salvation as well as present benefit of the human race. We are greatly encouraged at the prospect which is opening up before the schools of learning among the Latter-day Saints.

## THE CONSOLIDATED COMPANY.

The consolidation of the two street railroad companies in this city will result, we believe, in great benefit to the public. It will constitute a system by which easy and rapid access will be had to every part of the metropolis of the state. There will be no obstacle to the further extension and ramification of its lines in any direction, which public traffic may demand. There will be no rivalry between opposing organizations. The whole concern will be under

one management. There will be no fear experienced that either part of it will fall into the hands of an opposing company, to hinder such improvements as might be projected or taken into consideration. In all probability the transfer method will be so simplified that, with the exception of streets in parallel proximity, transfers will be issued to passengers to and from all parts of the city to which either of the old lines extended. This will be a very great convenience to the traveling public and their appreciation of it will cause increased patronage and support of the company.

The new name of the former Salt Lake City R. R. Co. and Rapid Transit Co. is "The Consolidated Railway and Power Company." W. P. Reid, the efficient and well-known superintendent of the Salt Lake City R. R. Co., is now in charge of the Consolidated company, a position for which he is thoroughly qualified by experience and a knowledge of all the branches of the business connected therewith. It is pleasing to know that O. P. Arnold Jr., who has been assistant superintendent to Mr. Reid, is to occupy that position in the new concern, and O. P. Arnold Sr. is to be still superintendent of construction. These gentlemen have been identified so long with the operations of the street car lines in this city, that no system of the kind would seem to be complete without them.

Salt Lake has reason to be proud of its street car service. With all the complaints that have been made, some of which, no doubt, were justifiable, we do not believe that any city with no larger a population than ours can boast of so thorough and well conducted a service. We wish the new company all the success which was anticipated in its organization, and believe that the wants of the people in every part of the city, for rapid conveyance, will be supplied as fast as the company shall be able to meet the desires of its patrons.

## REFUSING TO STRIKE.

That there is not perfect unanimity among the working men belonging to the Amalgamated association, as to the necessity of the present strike, was made clear when the employees at the steel mills in South Chicago refused to reconsider their previous decision not to quit work at the call of President Shaffer. A special emissary was sent to them, to urge reconsideration, but he did not succeed, and when the result of the ballot on the question became known, he promptly revoked the charter of the lodges and declared the men outside of the association.

The reason given by the laborers for not joining in the strike was that they have contracts which will not expire for another year. They were willing to support the strikers with their means, but as they had no grievances of their own, they did not feel justified in subjecting themselves and families to hardships, by which neither they nor the association at large are likely to be materially benefited.

This sentiment is said to be shared by a number of laborers in other places too, and if so, the strike will not be as general as was expected. The action of the South Chicago workmen should be a notice to leaders of strikes, that a general cessation of work cannot be counted on in vindication of principles. When there is no actual wrong to be righted, but only a question of abstract rights, it is safer not to rely upon extreme measures. Men, loyal to the unions, may also be loyal to contracts they have entered into with employers, and they may also have a regard for their own interests which after all are the first consideration.

The revoking of the charter, in reply to the refusal of the men to strike, seems rather an unwise proceeding. The Amalgamated association cannot make friends that way. After a while they will want those men back again, but many of them will probably refuse to return. The men were perfectly willing to assist their striking brethren with money contributions, and that should have entitled them to retain their membership.

The corporation should not forget the men who stood loyally by their contracts. They are entitled to consideration at the hand of the employers, particularly as that loyalty cost them their standing among their fellow laborers.

## COMMENCE AT HOME.

The Omaha World-Herald, commenting on the appeals of the churches of this country for funds for foreign missions, points out that the United States has a race problem right at home, the solution of which requires the first attention. The negroes came here against their will. They have been fearfully neglected, and are therefore not alone responsible for their moral condition. Our churches, the World-Herald says, have squandered millions of dollars in foreign missions for the purpose of educating the heathen Chinese and other creatures who assume the right to worship a god of stone, or the privilege of worshipping no god at all. But how much money has ever been spent by the churches of America in an effort to educate the negro children, in an effort to lift them to a higher plane and prepare them for good and useful citizenship?

We are afraid the reproach is but too just. Ministers, statesmen, and politicians are more or less responsible for a situation which threatens to cause a relapse into barbarism in some sections of our country. For have they not left to the unbridled passions of mobs to unravel a tangle they, themselves, are afraid to touch?

The reply to the very natural objection of our Omaha contemporary to contributions for foreign missions as long as we are doing next to nothing for the "heathens" at home, is that it is contrary to the spirit of Christianity to postpone the preaching of its tenets abroad, until the house at home is put in perfect order, and this is, to some extent at least, perfectly true. At the same time, the neglect of the churches to apply themselves seriously to the correction of evils in their immediate vicinity, is a great hindrance to their progress in foreign lands. And the money spent on foreign missions is on

that account largely wasted. Missionaries may preach the gospel of brotherly love abroad, but as long as they are contradicted by strife in the pulpits and deadly contests among the industrial classes, their words cannot be expected to have much effect. They may inculcate moral principles with all the fervor and eloquence at their command, but how does that appear in the light of the moral status of the large "Christian" cities and communities, including the burnings at stake and similar atrocities? They may proclaim peace, but how are they to explain the fact that "Christian" armies are very often following in the track of the missionaries, spreading death and corruption as they march along?

Those interested in foreign missions would like to have us look down upon the various pagan civilizations, but it is really difficult to see wherein our own, in some important particulars, is so much superior, if theories are not considered.

The necessity for missionary work at home is urgent. If this is neglected for work abroad, the public is justified in refusing its aid. That much should be apparent to everyone who gives serious thought to the subject. Even in the first time of Christian missions, the labor was to commence at home—at Jerusalem. Afterwards it was to spread throughout the world.

## HOW BISMARK FELL.

The recent death in Germany of ex-Empress Frederick recalls her long, political struggle with Prince Bismarck, but the fact does not appear to be generally known that to that contest was due the downfall of the chancellor and the virtual close of his public career. That such was the fact is, however, alleged by a contributor to the Boston Transcript, who signs himself "Ex-Attache," and who seems to be well posted.

According to this writer, Bismarck had for years exerted all his influence to create prejudice against the empress, even charging her with treason in betraying, as he alleged, military secrets by which the war of 1870 was unduly prolonged. But in the end she carried the day, by what is regarded as a most clever strategy, or rather diplomacy.

Through the machinations of Bismarck the relations with her son had become very much strained, but when the latter visited Westphalia, she saw to it that he met his old tutor, Prof. Hintzper, whose instructions had made a deep impression upon his mind. She knew the professor and his fads and views.

At the time Bismarck was pursuing his policy of suppression against the socialists, and the old tutor called the attention of Emperor William to the fact that, in his estimation, that policy would only serve to increase their strength as a factor in German politics. He suggested that the emperor should endeavor to solve the problem by an international congress under his own presidency, at which means should be devised for reconciling the interests of socialism and the state and those of capital with labor. The proposition met with favor, and the emperor thought it possible to solve the problem in that way.

But Bismarck, with his greater experience of men and public affairs, realized the impracticability of the scheme, and commenced to ridicule it in both German and foreign papers. In this way the cordial relations between the two were broken. Finally the emperor discovered that Bismarck was negotiating with the various parliamentary leaders, notably with the late Dr. Windthorst, leader of the Catholic opposition in the Reichstag, with a view to the prolongation of the anti-socialist measures in defiance of his wishes. He at once made up his mind that the time had come to dismiss him, and called for his resignation for having ventured to negotiate with the party leaders of parliament without his knowledge or consent, in order to obtain their support for a measure to which he had expressed his objection.

And thus Europe's greatest statesman fell by the dainty little hand of a woman whose undoing he had planned, although she carefully kept herself in the background and apparently took no part in the controversy between the throne and the chancellor. Not only did she see the removal of her old antagonist from the seat of power, but she regained the confidence and affections of her imperial son, and this, it is said, brightened the last days of her career, otherwise so full of disappointments and sufferings.

The peach crop this year is great, including Chaucney M. Depew.

There is no excellence without labor and often none with poll tax labor.

It seems as hard to end General Uribe-Urbe as it does to end the Boer war.

It was a good, gentle rain. Small favors thankfully received, larger ones in proportion.

German papers complain that General von Waldersee is talking too much. It may be. Sure it is that none of the prominent people of the world talk too little.

A lone highwayman at Calistoga, Cal., holds up a stage and a lone highwayman at Glens Falls, New York, holds up a stage, and all the same day. One touch of stage robbery makes the whole country kin.

The Canadian authorities have tried the experiment of taxing Alaska Indians for hunting and fishing on the Chukot river and the experiment has failed. They should have known better. It is as impossible to tax successfully an Indian as it is to take the breaks off a wild Highlander.

No automobile race could arouse the same interest as the great race between Cresceus and The Abbot this afternoon has. The horse is not and never will be a thing of the past in the affections of mankind. Men admire machinery but they love animals and their first love is for the horse.

General Lyttleton is to succeed General Kitchener in South Africa. He is

hardly to be congratulated upon his selection. If he shall succeed where so many have failed then will congratulations and honors be showered upon him. South Africa has not been, in the last two years, a good place in which to achieve fame, and the outlook there now cannot be said to be very promising.

Parisian papers are greatly exercised over the attitude of the United States towards the Colombian-Venezuelan embroglio. They pretend to see the most sinister designs on the part of this country. They may be assured that Uncle Sam's intentions, whatever they are, are entirely "honorable." These papers think they see a scheme on foot to seize the Isthmus of Panama, that little strip of land where so many millions and millions of French francs have been sunk. That which they see are but the fancies of their own over-heated imaginations.

Many plans for settling the great strike have been suggested, all more or less variations of the arbitration plan, but not one has been acted on. When strikes or other disputes go so far that the parties to them begin fighting, all hope of a settlement until the fight is over is usually vain. When men's passions are aroused appeals to their reason are useless. And the passions of the members of the Amalgamated association and of the managers of the Steel trust are more or less aroused. Both sides may tire of the struggle and work be resumed, but such an arrangement would be but a makeshift in a measure. The embers of the fire might not be seen, but they would be there just the same. It may be accepted as a settled fact that at times there will always be labor disputes.

The splendid rains with which this region has been blessed today will prove a great boon to the whole people. The cry for increased supplies for irrigation will now be mollified. The drought is broken. The extreme heat, which has so long oppressed us, will be felt no longer to anything like the same degree. The atmosphere will be imbued with new life. The foliage of trees and shrubs and plants will be cleansed from the dust. The streets will be effectively sprinkled. Invalids will be revived and be freed from heat prostration. Lake bathing may suffer a temporary check, but there will be plenty of opportunities for its enjoyment before the season ends. Farmers, except those who have hay still in the fields, will rejoice, and the dry earth will take in the precious drops with eagerness, while the whole State will be enriched by the glorious down-pour. Let us all be thankful!

## THE SOUTH AMERICAN TROUBLE.

San Francisco Chronicle.  
The revolution in Colombia, South America, which has been in progress for over a year, has now entered a stage where our interests in uninterrupted traffic across the isthmus of Panama seem to be imperiled. A few days ago a train was held up for an hour at a point fifteen miles outside of Panama. As a precautionary measure, therefore, the gunboat Machias has been ordered to proceed at once from Navy Yard to Hampton Roads to prepare here to sail for Colon, on a port near Aspinwall, the eastern terminus of the Panama Railroad. Her mission is to be one of observation rather than of intervention, as nothing has yet occurred in the disturbed republic calling for us to intervene. We are guaranteed the right of free transit across the isthmus under the treaty of 1846, and not since 1888 have we been required to interfere with the republic's internal affairs in defense of our rights.

Chicago Record-Herald.  
The formidable national army of Colombia on a peace footing consists of 1,600 men; that of Venezuela reaches the still more formidable total of 3,600. But both countries have been enjoying revolutions of late, and the civil disturbances have enlarged the forces to war proportions. There must certainly be a good many men under arms in Colombia if an Lord Ernest Hamilton wrote in January last: "On the general election, as far as it is gone, the conservatives have made a distinct gain—that is, they claim to have killed 15,000 liberals, and only to have lost 15,000 themselves." Venezuela has a militia organization, and it is said might call out 250,000 fighting men, but so she might call spirits from the vasty deep.

New York Mail and Express.  
The situation at the isthmus which has led us to send the Wisconsin may be complicated with our interest in the interoceanic canal. But for the Colombian concession to the French company it would be a serious question whether the Panama route would not be preferred to that at Nicaragua. The Colombia government has lately shown a desire to have the United States take over the concession under some arrangement that would extinguish the claims of the company. On the other hand it has been boldly given out that if the insurgents, whom their sympathizers designate as the "liberal party," should get control of the government, it would repudiate the concession as invalid, and offer a tempting bargain to the United States for the canal route and all that has been done upon it.

Springfield Republican.  
It seems remarkable that the revolutions and civil wars in Central and South America have for several years been largely confined to the two countries, Venezuela and Colombia, which form the southern littoral of the Caribbean sea, and adjoin, in an important sense strategically, the American isthmus through which a canal is to be dug. There have been times when wars were chronic in Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Peru, Chile, Argentina, Bolivia and Brazil, but all those countries have been quiet for a comparatively long spell. A case of Latin-American revolution is hard to diagnose, but especially puzzling is it to understand why Venezuela and Colombia should not be so much more disturbed than their neighbors. Possibly these wars are being around the circle, appearing in one part of Latin America in one period, and in another part at another period.

Boston Herald.

The Hon. William L. Scruggs, late minister from this country to Colombia and Venezuela, in his valuable book on those two countries, says of Panama: "Strange to say, this is precisely the section of which Colombians seem to feel most proud. Like a deformed and useless member of a family, it is a sort of pet of the household, humored and spoiled and habitually deferred to by all the others. It has already cost the central government, in the way of reclamations growing out of local disorders, more than the entire 'State' would bring if put up at auction, and if you would touch the pride of the

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Week Commencing Monday, August 12.

Z. C. M. I.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

average Colombian at the most sensitive point, just intimate that his government might be induced to part with the sovereignty of the isthmus! He believes Panama to be 'the navel of the world,' and that at some time or other, and in some manner, not very clear even to his own mind, it will be the source of fabulous wealth."

Kansas City Star.

There seems to be an end of the outrages imposed upon foreign merchants and land holders since the German war vessel landed in the harbor of Caracas and made the thrifty Castro restore money extorted from Germans, and since the United States entered its compulsory demands for justice in the case of the abrogation of concessions made to American companies. But the internal dissatisfactions continue. The invasion of Venezuela is a natural outcome of the conditions, and the civilized world will give its sympathy to those who seek the overthrow of this South American despot.

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AT SALT LAIR,

FRIDAY AUG. 16.

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THE COMMITTEE.

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