

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

LORENZO SNOW, TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING
(EXCEPT SUNDAY)
Office at 224 Temple and East Temple Streets
Salt Lake City, Utah.Charles W. Penrose, Editor
Herbert G. Whitely, Business ManagerSUBSCRIPTION PRICES
In Advance
For Year, \$4.00
For Six Months, \$2.50
For Three Months, \$1.50
For One Month, .75
For One Week, .25
For One Day, .10
Single Copies, 5cNEW YORK REPRESENTATIVE
E. A. Craig, 41 Times BuildingCHICAGO REPRESENTATIVE
E. A. Craig, 41 Washington St.SAN FRANCISCO REPRESENTATIVE
C. E. 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 Editor.
THE DESERET EVENING NEWS
Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, - SEPT. 14, 1900.

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The seventieth semi-annual conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will commence on Friday, October 5, at 10 a. m. in the Tabernacle in this city.

LORENZO SNOW,
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
First Presidency.

UTAH AND POLITICAL "BOODLE."

The Ogden Standard returns to the charge that the "News" must be "blind," if it has not "heard the talk of money to be used in Utah politics." In order to escape from our criticism, as to its mixed metaphors, it explains that it meant "mentally blind." This does not help the matter even a little bit. It is equivalent to saying a person is so mentally blind that he cannot hear the talk about money, or so physically blind that he cannot hear the sound of the chink when put into use for politics. In either case the discrepancy is palpable, but that is of small moment.

The important question is as to the alleged danger of corruption in the opening State campaign. The Standard says:

"The talk of money to come to the State if we were defeated was so loud in Provo that its reverberations shook the windows in the editorial rooms of the 'News' and its editor now refuses to admit that he either saw or heard of what took place."

If there is no more foundation for the statement about the improper use of money in Utah, than the imaginary "shaking of the windows" at this office, it is certainly a baseless bit of sheer imagination. The only "reverberations" of the kind we know anything about, are the "reports that come from our neighbor, the Standard." "Reverberation," does not describe our refusal to admit at all. We positively deny that we have heard anything about the corrupt use of money in this campaign, except the covert charges made by the Standard. And the Provo that we could see the talk in and from our office in this city, needs no argument to show its absurdity.

Our Ogden contemporary, still sticking to the cry of "boodle," says:

"We know that 'boodle' is being used by wealthy men of both parties in Utah today, but it would be hard to prove it was for bribery."

Why, no? If it is being used or promised for the purpose of political "debauchery," and if, as that paper declares,

"All the indications pointed to preparations for a campaign in which the illegitimate use of money would be a great factor."

What the "News" desires is something more specific. We will join the Standard in a warning to the public, or in an exposure of any scheme to corrupt the voters or the politics of our State, if a reason for alarm. The mere rumors which the Standard refers to—and which we were so BLIND to that we did not HEAR them, to use the Standard style of rhetoric—are not enough. It is singular, though, that those stories were all about "boodle" for use in the Standard's own party, and if its editor was, as it declares, "defeated through the promise and pledge of money," is it not a sad reflection upon its own associates?

The Standard may rest assured that the Deseret News will be ready to stand hard for purity in elections, particularly in this State, which we believe is as yet uncontaminated as to "boodle" politics, and be on the alert to see any signs of its appearance and to bear any sounds of its circulation. But it ought not to be expected to "see" a "reverberation" or to echo a mere surmise.

We hope there is no real reason for the unsupervised charges of the Standard. Let Utah continue to keep its skirts clear from the stains of political corruption. Money for legitimate expenses is one thing, "boodle" to buy votes or influence is another and different thing. Until there is actual proof of the latter we shall continue to refuse to admit the charge as against either political party, and to take pride in the purity of our elections and the honesty of the count of their returns.

THE ANTHRACITE STRIKE.

The statement made today on behalf of the miners of the East, sets forth a list of grievances that are regarded as justification for the great strike to begin next Monday. Among these is the assertion that the average miner's wage is about 80 cents per day, and this is cut down by the system of compulsory trading at company stores. It may be anticipated that on the face of this showing, the miners will get the strong

sympathy, if not the actual assistance of the laboring classes.

"If it doesn't suit you, you can quit," as a reply to employees who ask employers for a redress of grievances, is one of the features which the striking anthracite miners object to. In their statement of grievances. Of course, the great objection to the remark comes when it is made in an insolent manner. There are workmen all over the country whose anger is aroused by quoting that sentence, since so many of them have heard it from impudent managers and employers.

How much wiser it would be for employers to be courteous when complaint is made to them, is well illustrated in the fact that numbers of employers of labor are able to keep their employees without having trouble, and at no better wages than others who are continually in a disturbance. The impudent method of dealing with employees, who are not always the inferiors in either skill, courtesy or intelligence, greatly aggravates conditions when labor disputes culminate in strikes.

It is unfortunate that some arrangement has not been made, whereby the grievances complained of could be arbitrated. The strike, if it becomes more than a threat, will cause irreparable loss. Not only will the mine owners be out many thousands of dollars, but the workmen and their families will suffer greatly. The support they will obtain from the unions will be but a small consideration compared with their usual wages, low as they are in some branches of labor. And the ill-feelings that will be engendered will prove a source of trouble that will last for a long time and result in no permanent good to the strikers.

It is probable that the miners have real causes of complaint, and possibly they may succeed in the movement now ordered by the managers of the labor organizations. But the evils resulting from so great a strike will be greater than the results that will be achieved, and while there is yet a chance for a peaceable settlement, the very strongest and wisest efforts ought to be put forth to avert the threatened sorrow of the strikers.

THE WIND AND THE WAVES

The Dallas, Texas, News of Sept. 11th, speaks of the storm that in a few hours destroyed the prosperous city of Galveston and desolated a vast area of the State, says it is doubtful whether it has been equalled by any atmospheric disturbance of the age, and that was the force of the wind and the destruction wrought. Ordinarily winds of such high velocity, the same paper points out, are confined to narrow courses. But this storm has covered the State from the Gulf to Indian Territory. It gradually grew less furious as it widened its course northward, but the wind and rain were general.

Since the first word of the disaster was received, the reports of the havoc have confirmed the impression that the visitation was one of terrible severity. Parallels may be found in the inundations that have in recent years desolated parts of Japan and China. But it is without comparison the greatest disaster in this country in modern times. Words fail to express the full scope of the calamity. Not only have thousands lost their lives, but thousands more are left to mourn their dead and the loss of their property in homes, crops and stock. It is a national calamity, calling for the benevolent sympathy of a nation.

The following from the Chicago Record gives a clear explanation of the cause of the disaster:

"The storm that raised the gulf level was one of the kind known as cyclonic; that is, it was a body of air revolving around a center where there was an area of very low barometer. There are two forms of motion in the cyclone; the center travels in a generally north-easterly circle. The area affected by a cyclone may extend 200 miles from the center in which case the velocity of the wind is not likely to be as great as it is in one which has a smaller radius, and its forward movement will also be slower. In the northern hemisphere the wind revolves 'against the sun,' as the seamen say—that is, from right to left, in an opposite direction from the movement of the hands of the clock. Consequently when a cyclone approaches a ship or island any one wishing to know where the center is may find out its bearing by facing the wind, since the center will lie on a line exactly 90 degrees to the right. In the West Indies and in the southern States the course of the center is somewhat north of west. If the wind begins to shift to the right the observer will know that he is on the right hand of the cyclone's track; if the shifts of wind are to the left he will know that he is on the left-hand side of the storm's course. We know that Galveston was on the right-hand side of this particular storm, and consequently the wind shifted to the right. The cyclone had been reported approaching the gulf since the first of the month. It was not a very rapid traveler. Saturday afternoon last the center had reached a point in the gulf bearing southeast from Galveston, as was shown by the low reading of the barometer in that city—29.22 inches—and the velocity of the north-west wind—forty miles an hour. It is highly probable that the center had passed sufficiently to the southward of the Florida straits to bring the full force of the north half of the revolving storm against the outward flow of the gulf stream, thus raising the general level of the water in the gulf."

How utterly insignificant is the power of man against forces that at the will of the Ruler of the universe can lift oceans and hurl them, beyond their boundaries! How frail in His presence, who makes the winds to serve as His messengers and the flames of fire as His ministers! It is not possible to contemplate in their true light, such extraordinary commotions in nature without being impressed with the fact that they are warning, as was said almost a generation ago by the Prophet of this dispensation: "For after your testimony cometh * * * the testimony of the voice of thunder, and the voice of the waves of the sea, heaving themselves beyond their bounds." This kind of testimony may not be generally accepted, but its language is nevertheless forcible, and the interpretation is plain to those who are willing to read and to understand.

AFTER A TRUST.

The Peoria, Ill., Journal, following the lead of some New York contemporaries that have sought popularity by entering the legal arena against trusts, has now

instituted quo warranto proceedings against the companies that supply the Peoria citizens with gas.

The fight has been on for some time and has resulted in the passing of a city ordinance fixing the price of gas in the city. It is now alleged that the companies are about to ignore the city ordinance, probably on the ground that its provisions are not equitable or just. In most of the States, we presume, there are statutes against combinations for the purpose of raising the prices on commodities of life and stifling wholesome competition, but the law is generally disregarded, principally because no one takes it upon himself to seek redress in the courts. Unlawful combinations are flourishing, for the reason that what is everybody's business is nobody's business. When therefore a newspaper takes up a case of this kind, it deserves commendation. It stands for the execution of the law as well as for the vindication of the rights of the public.

As long as business is founded on the principle of wholesome competition, any combination for the purpose of making that impossible is abnormal and must result in the disturbance of the equilibrium. It is only when competition is free that the necessities and luxuries of life are given to the people at their real worth.

THE SULTAN CELEBRATING.

Sultan Abdul Hamid may be too poor to pay the indemnity demanded of him by the American government, but that fact did not prevent him from celebrating on a grand scale the 25th anniversary of his accession to the throne.

The ceremonies commenced with a grand procession to the mosque, where the ruler of the Moslem, in the presence of a vast multitude, girded himself with the sword of Osman, and then attended religious services lasting several hours. Afterwards a banquet was served for the court and soldiers of the palace, while baskets of food were distributed among the people. Presents were given to the sultan, consisting of gold, silver and precious stones, and a number of blooded Arabian horses.

Among the dignitaries from distant parts that came to Constantinople to pay homage to the Sultan were representatives from Egypt, Arabia, Persia, Morocco and many other parts of the world, including one from Sulu, the Mohammedan principality of the Philippine Islands. And thus the world is reminded of the fact that Islam is still a factor in its affairs. It is true enough that as long as the throne of Constantinople is occupied by an incumbent who is a generation behind the general march of civilization, this factor may not count a great deal. But some time another Suleyman may arise and create a powerful Ottoman navy and army, and that would mean the revivification of Islam. The world may still look for Mohammedan exploits before the final winding up of the scene.

The political pot is now fairly bubbling and soon some of the fat will be in the fire.

So Com Paul has resigned. There was very little left for him to give up, yet he did that gracefully.

It is not uncommon to note that when men talk glibly of "boodle," they are of the class who know by association how such things work.

There is strength in some parts of the local ticket and weakness in others. What is that about "Iron mixed with miry clay?"

And still the lake invites bathers and Saltair holds its own, although the leaves begin to turn and the autumn breezes blow.

Now let the disappointed aspirants for public office keep a close mouth if they cannot swallow their chagrin and shout with a clear voice for the successful scramblers.

The wheat crop of Kansas is now estimated at 78,000,000 bushels, worth about \$39,000,000. This is said to be the largest ever raised in the State.

Another Chinese crisis has past. But the break-up seems closer than ever. The evident certainty of European nations partitioning China becomes clearer with every move in that field of action.

Havana politics is getting hot. The common American complaint of "padding" the registration lists is a moderate charge compared to the allegation of mutilation that comes from the Cuban capital in the press dispatches.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Galveston relief fund has received numerous contributions, Utah people should not forget that there is yet ample field for the display of practical charity. With the best that will be done, there will still be actual need for more, to give relief to the survivors of this great calamity.

The butchers' strike of Buffalo, N. Y., is stated to have been called because an employer would not discharge two men who failed to pay their dues to the butchers' union. When the trades union tries to compel a business agency to transform itself into a collection agency under threat of strike, the union will be without public sympathy in its unreasonable demand.

The New Hampshire movement to prevent the sale of soda water has failed in the courts. The objection was really against the "stick in it," which was obtained by a wicked wink. The wonderfully good folks who wanted to abolish the "stick," ought to have passed an ordinance against the "wink," as that was the active cause of the dreadful effect.

San Diego, Cal., has found it necessary to legislate against the Belgian hare. It has passed an ordinance making it unlawful for any one to liberate the hares, or permit any of them to remain at large. It is claimed that one pair of the animals will in ten years, under favorable conditions, leave an offspring of about ten millions, and if

this is true, it is easily conceived that the damage they can do to orchards and fields is incalculable.

It is said that timely warning of the weather bureau to the people of Galveston saved thousands of lives, since great numbers of people avoided death by heeding the warning and hastening to the highest point of the island. The skill and care exercised in the government weather bureau merit the favorable attention of people in all parts of the country. It is not grumbling that the weather man deserves at all times. He is quite as useful as ornamental in this great land.

New York is on the verge of a great coal famine. Three-quarters of a million tons of coal is used there each month, and an advance of \$1 per ton is a big tax on the consumers. But when the prospect of increase from \$5 to \$10 per ton, or a levy of \$1,750,000 to \$7,500,000 per month, is considered, it will be seen that the financial burden is heavy. Of course the dealer gets this big advance, but it marks the strike as an exceedingly expensive affair to others than the principals.

PARAGRAPHS ON THE CENSUS.

Harper's Weekly.

Another interesting conclusion is that in the long run immigration does not have much effect in increasing population. The South, where few immigrants have gone, seems to have increased in numbers about as fast as the West. As population grows denser the rate of increase falls off. Where a country is filled up with immigrants the rate of increase by births is quickly checked. The population of the United States increased faster by its own efforts between 1790 and 1840, when immigration was light, than it did between 1840 and 1890, when it was heavy. There is matter for meditation in that. During the last decade, which included five years of hard times, immigration has been light.

Springfield Republican.

The capital city of Nebraska shows a decrease in population along with the chief city of Omaha. This was being attributed to the populist State administration until the capital city of New York State was shown to have lost ground. Now other explanations are in order.

Los Angeles Express.

Few people could write down the correct answer if they were asked how many tons of freight the railroads of this country carried last year. The figures are 1,900,000,000 tons, and if asked what particular commodity leads in the tonnage the answer would quite possibly be, grain. This would be wrong, because only 60,000,000 tons of grain were hauled, while there were nearly 300,000,000 tons of coal transported. It might be difficult to guess the next big item, which is lumber, 65,000,000 tons; or the next, which is ore, 60,000,000. Next in importance are the things we eat and wear, designated as "merchandise," which tipped the scales at 40,000,000.

Kansas City Star.

The cities of the United States are growing fast enough for their own good. An average gain of 28 per cent in fifty-four cities shows nothing to complain about. It indicates a wholesome and normal accretion of population. It is much better for a town or a city even to hold its own than to experience the evil effects of a fictitious boom. The last decade has been remarkably free from that sort of inflation, and this should be a cause of general gratitude. The cities are all right, the rural districts are all right, and the country is all right.

New York Mail and Express.

The Times of Minneapolis is to be congratulated upon the perspicacity which leads it to point out that the 2,437,000 inhabitants credited to New York by the census figures do not reflect the full measure of our greatness as a city. It suggests that certain independent cities and numerous villages of New Jersey—containing, perhaps, an aggregate population of half a million—are commercially as truly a part of New York as Brooklyn is. It might have gone further. Down on Long Island and out in Westchester to say nothing of a western slice of Connecticut, are many flourishing and populous towns which depend absolutely upon New York, if not for their being, at least for most of the things that make life worth living. We are not far from a population of 2,000,000 today if we may, in true Chicago style, include all who do business here daily and the families dependent on that business.

CO-OPERATIVE KITCHENS.

Springfield Republican.

The Neighborhood Commons as an escape from the servant girl problem is likely to receive a good many trials before it is found unsuited to the individualism of American life. If it ever is so found. Some of the leading women of Portage, Wis., have been making the experiment with a success which is regarded as decisive by the factor of the permanency of the institution. But the experiment is as yet only two or three months old. Whether it will outlive the stage of novelty is an unsettled question.

New York Evening Sun.

As a picnic the Portage experiment may be well enough in its way while the sun shines, trees rustle, waters ripple and flowers bloom, but when November's chilly blast is blowing or blizzards drive the streets of Portage the co-operators will need more fuel to run the human engine, and some day there will be a riot in the family dining hall. Then the boast in the association's circular that "it banishes the question of meals for many a household and annihilates the riddle of what to have for a daily meal," will read like a hollow mockery. The real riddle in many families is not what they shall have for dinner but how to earn enough money to buy and cook what they would like to have.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"The Lane that Had No Turning," by Gilbert Parker, will begin in the Saturday Evening Post of September 23, and run through five numbers. The scene of the story is Pontiac (whither Valmont came), and the period is the middle fifties. The leading characters are Madeline, a famous singer, and her husband, Selwyn, of Pontiac, for whom she dares all and risks all. The story is said to gain in interest as it progresses and to conclude with a striking and wholly unexpected finale.—Philadelphia.

Harper's Bazar for September 8, is an exceptionally fine number. It has a colored supplement of fashion plates of special interest to the ladies, and numerous articles and illustrations on the subject.—Harper and Brothers, New York.

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Warmer underwear, of course, suggests Gardner's.
If you're not ready for the heavy come for the in between kinds.
The \$2.00, \$2.00, \$3.00 the suit.
If you're ready for the heavy,
The \$1.00 the suit up to \$8.00.
The \$1.00 the suit is what we call a random camel's hair.The \$1.50, a fine wool mixture, brown color.
The \$2.00, a fine wool mixture.
The \$3.00, a fine natural wool, shirts with double breast drawers with double seat.
The \$4.00, a fine all wool fancy mixture, non-shrinkable.
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And we sell underwear the same way as we sell clothes, money back if you want it.

ONE PRICE J. P. GARDNER, 136 and 138 Main.

Following telegram just received:

"19 Paid. Chicago, Ill., August 7, 1900.

A. D. F. Reynolds, Manager, Underwood Typewriter for Utah,

Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, Nevada, Oregon and Wash-

ington, Ogden, Utah.

Secretary of War, War Department United States Govern-

ment, has just signed contract for one hundred and fifty

UNDERWOOD Typewriters. WAGNER TYPEWRITER CO.

"630 p. m."

It will be remembered the Navy Department last February purchased

250 Underwood Typewriters, which was the largest sale of typewriters ever

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Call and let us show you the machine in our new quarters, 2435 Wash-

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Salt Lake Office, 154 South West Temple Street.

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Whilst busy with her spring cleaning, should remember that now is the time to exterminate Bugs, Cockroaches, Moths, etc. Our Japanese Powder, Liquid Insecticide and Camphor Cakes will do the work effectually. For sale only by the old reliable

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