

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, - NOV. 6, 1902.

## IS THIS A SPURT?

On Wednesday night, one day after the election, the police of this city made a raid on two gambling dens and made some arrests. This seemed to surprise the gamblers greatly, and no wonder. Previous to the election they had been permitted to carry on their nefarious business unchecked. We are informed that the police knew of the existence of this gambling evil at the places which they raided, but that nothing was done against them until after the election was over.

The reason for this does not appear very clearly on the surface of things. It is hardly to be expected that explanations will come from police headquarters, and so the public will have to form their own conclusions. We are told that there are other places equally well known to the police where gambling is carried on nightly, and it will be curious to note the course that will be pursued in relation to them. If gambling is really to be suppressed in this city, there will be no discrimination against or in favor of some particular houses and offenders.

Let the good work go on, however, and make a clean sweep of it. Perhaps other city ordinances will be enforced with some degree of thoroughness and consistency, now that election is over. Why that should have any connection with police work we are not able to make clear. The ways of the Salt Lake municipal administration are peculiar.

## GOOD COMMON SENSE.

We fear that some of our city contemporaries will feel their nerves jarred by the changes made in the proposed car-fender ordinance, by the committee to whom it was referred. That body seems to have used considerable common sense in its consideration of the matter, and notwithstanding the hounding of those papers, decided not to require of the streetcar company something impracticable, and indeed impossible to perform.

The ordinance, as it will be returned to the City Council, will be without the provision that required the Board of Public Works to pass upon the kind of fenders to be used by the company. That is a rational change. It is well known that the street car company has investigated the matter thoroughly, and had made a choice of fenders and placed its order for their manufacture previous to the introduction of the ordinance. Suppose that on receiving the goods, the Board of Public Works should not approve of the pattern. What then? Would the fenders have to be left on the hands of the company ordering them? Would not this make further delay, and give our contemporaries, that deemed the complete fitting of all the cars by January 1, a conviction fit? The supervision of the matter by the Board of Public Works in the fitting of the fenders might not be particularly objectionable if there was any necessity for it. It would be a minor matter anyhow, except for the reasons we have mentioned. The provision is very properly knocked out of the proposed ordinance.

The most important change, however, is that which allows the car company a reasonable time in which to fit its cars with the fenders that have been ordered and that appears to have been most objectionable to the papers that have assailed the company, as though it was a combination of human slaughters, desirous of destroying life, and unwilling to do that which it was using all diligence to perform.

We hope the City Council will adopt the changes proposed by the committee, and while endeavoring to protect the public, will also act in a reasonable manner toward the Consolidated Railway & Power Co., no matter how much they may shock our sensational contemporaries.

## A PALTRY POLITICAL TRICK.

A clipping has been forwarded to us from the Fillmore Progress-Review which publishes a partisan paragraph designed to influence voters at the election. It appeared in that paper on Oct. 31, and purported to have been taken from the Semi-Weekly Deseret News under date of Oct. 27. We were greatly surprised on reading it, knowing that the Deseret News had very carefully excluded from its columns, both local and editorial, everything that could be reasonably construed as favoring or opposing either political party in the contest. However, on going over the advertising columns of the paper of the date mentioned, we found the paragraph as part of an advertisement. It was not only placed in the advertising part of the paper, but the word "Advertisement" was plainly printed on the top of the columns containing it.

We look upon the act of the Fillmore paper as very reprehensible. It was an attempt to place the Deseret News in a false light before the public. It was a political trick which should be

despised by every fair-minded citizen. It was a species of rank deception. If the editor of the Fillmore paper does not know that advertisements are not supposed to contain the views of the editor, or publisher, of the paper in which they appear, he does not comprehend one of the simplest principles of journalism.

We resent the action of the Fillmore Progress-Review as an endeavor to hoodwink the people of Millard County at the expense of the Deseret News. We have endeavored faithfully to preserve the non-partisan character of this paper, and we are sorry that any of our contemporaries would thus try to misrepresent us before the people of that portion of the state where the Fillmore paper circulates, no matter how limited may be its sphere of influence.

## IS IT THE PLAGUE?

It is now claimed that 2,233 persons have died in San Francisco of the Bubonic plague, since last February. The existence of that scourge in San Francisco has for a long time been a disputed question. The San Francisco authorities have endeavored to conceal the facts, it is claimed, but without success. Many state boards of health have threatened to declare quarantine against California, unless San Francisco takes energetic steps toward the stamping out of the disease.

It can easily be understood that San Francisco is unwilling to admit that the plague has gained a foothold there. Such admission might be injurious to business interests. But if the facts are as represented, to try to cover them up would be almost criminal, since the plague in a city like San Francisco would be a menace to other cities and states as well. What is needed now is vigorous measures to stamp it out, even if fire has to be applied to infected districts. The federal health authorities seem to contemplate the necessity of taking hold of the matter, and then no false pride will stand in the way of rational action.

Some have thought to see in the introduction of the plague into one of our large sea ports one of the dire results of what they call imperialism. They think that the annexation of the Philippines has brought it about. But it would be hard to see how the Philippines can be more dangerous to San Francisco now than they were while under Spanish rule. They are not any nearer geographically, and the little more traffic that has been established does not amount to so very much. There has always been some traffic between this country and the Asiatic shores and islands, and there must, then, always have been danger.

But that is not the question. If San Francisco has been unfortunate enough to become infected with the plague, there should be no foolishness about it. The disease should be stamped out. We criticize Asiatic peoples for their animosity toward necessary health regulations. We ought to set them a good example in this respect.

## ZEALOUS ABOUT ORPHANS.

The immigration commissioner has been directed to conduct an investigation into the Point Loma, Cal., Universal Brotherhood colony. The order has been issued because of the arrival in New York of thirty children from Cuba—presumably orphans—destined for Point Loma. The children, it is alleged, are possibly "objectionable aliens," and the investigation is for the purpose of ascertaining whether they can be allowed to land.

The dispatch adds, however, that the commissioner is expected to make a thorough examination and decide whether the cult of which Mrs. Tingley, the leader of the Point Loma colony, is the head, is such that the children should be entrusted to the care of those interested in it. If it is true, the commissioner of immigration is required to do something entirely outside his line of duties. And it is to be feared, that the intolerance and spite so often displayed by one set of religionists against another, has succeeded in exercising undue influence upon government officials. There should be an earnest protest against the use of the immigration laws, or any other laws of this country, in the service of religious intolerance.

Mrs. Katherine Tingley is the leader of a theosophical society, we believe, with headquarters at Point Loma, where a summer hotel has been converted into an oriental temple, garnished in Asiatic style and guarded by men in flowing robes. It is claimed that she has gathered several hundred Cuban orphans, caring for them, and, of course, instructing them in the principles believed in at Point Loma. The sectarian church in Cuba, we understand, are raising an outcry against what they call her mode of proselytism among the children, and charges that her religion is Buddhism. They do not want even the orphans of Cuba to become Buddhists.

The Universal Brotherhood people do not confess Buddhism. They believe, according to their own statement, in the actual brotherhood of mankind and strive to teach this principle for the purpose of ending strife and competition and establishing sympathy and co-operation. They endeavor to show that there is much more similarity between the religions of the world, in their fundamental doctrines than is generally known, and that all religions can be studied profitably. There is nothing very wrong in such principles, though they, if made the corner stones of religion, certainly will prove insufficient.

One of the exercises at Point Loma is to gather on the piazza and smile and look happy and send "loving thoughts to all the world." That is harmless indeed. But whether the Point Loma religion is Buddhism or heathenism, or any other ism, its philanthropic deeds should not be interfered with by the government of this country. Dangerous "isms" may be opposed by instruction and moral suasion, but not by coercion of any kind. Buddhists are very tolerant. They do not persecute "Christian" missionaries, but accord them full liberty. Even if the Point Loma faith is Buddhism, it is, on that ground if on no other, entitled to liberty where

ever "Christianity" has influence. If the Cuban missionaries are jealous about the number of orphans Mrs. Tingley provides a good home for, they had better see to it that there are no orphans in the island that need her aid. Cuba, probably, has more unfortunate children than the few missionaries there can take care of. There should be plenty of room for philanthropic work. At any rate, antagonism is likely to produce an effect opposite to that intended. Point Loma will be extensively advertised by this investigation. Its work will be more known than before, and sympathizers are sure to be raised up. Was it not ever thus?

## GERONIMO'S FAMOUS BAND.

The capabilities of the Indians in the direction of civilization are well illustrated in the achievements of Geronimo's famous band of savage warriors. According to a correspondent of the New York Evening Post, they have converted a sun-baked plain into a good farming district where they live happy and contented. They have built houses, and bored wells; and so expert did they become in the boring of wells, that they were employed by other Indians and by white settlers in the neighborhood to do that work for them. They raise corn and have stock, which they sell to great advantage. They are successful gardeners, and they secured contracts from the government to supply the horses at Fort Sill with hay.

This advancement is all due to the good sense of the army officers who have had charge of the band. These Indians are said to be happy in their surroundings. No physical restraint is placed upon them. They know that if they run away they would probably be hunted up and brought back, but they do not evince any desire to escape from the land upon which they have been placed. At one time a party asked for permission to go back to an old stamping-ground of theirs, where they could gather a lot of mesquite beans for domestic use. Captain Scott put them on their honor to return within a certain time; and back they came according to agreement.

The experience with these Indians is very encouraging. It shows that well-directed efforts at civilization are far from lost on them. It proves that they are of good stock, for otherwise they would not be so apt scholars. The missionaries among the Indians, who complain of the small results of their labor and the facility with which their "civilized" scholars fall back into barbarism, might study with profit the military methods at Fort Sill. There is no doubt that the native races of America have once occupied an exalted position among the inhabitants of the earth. They have fallen and gone astray. But they can be helped to regain the road that leads them back toward the elevation from which they fell.

## Prepare your ballots for 1904.

Will the President now issue another Thanksgiving proclamation?

Elections prove that there is often a big loss and no small gain.

In America the ballot is always a vote-offering to independent manhood.

Why not provide all trusts with fenders so that they will not run over people?

There are many echoes of the election, some of which are wholly unfit to print.

The inventor of the Gibbs sewing machine is ill. He probably has a stitch in the side.

"Unions are un-American," says President Eliot of Harvard. How about the American Union?

It is in the bright lexicon of youth and not in the political vocabulary that there is no such word as fail.

Some states are safely Republican while others are safely Democratic, but all are safely American.

If the anthracite coal trust is to be fought, the fight should be a hot one, for it would be against burning wrongs.

And some say they are glad they were defeated. What a grand declaration of trust in the gullibility of man!

People will hear much less of General Apathy than they have heard of late, and this will be a great gain for everybody.

Ex-Congressman A. M. Todd's company controls ninety-five per cent of the pepper crop of the world. He must be a julep.

Mr. Kruger says that Cecil Rhodes was the curse of South Africa. Other wise what is one man's meat is another man's poison.

Mrs. Carrie Nation has just been in a railroad wreck in New Jersey. Although she has been in many a smash-up in Kansas it was a new experience to her.

Dr. Gatling, the well known inventor of the machine gun that bears his name, is at work on a gasoline motor plow. It should prove a success in the oil fields.

The gamblers take in the simple and unwary right along and sometimes the police take in the gamblers, as they did last night. The change relieves the monotony of the gay gambler's life.

The man who can extract comfort from election returns showing his or his party's defeat is not only an optimist but a highly valuable citizen also. Such a man helps roll on the car of progress as well as another.

It is a very bad habit we Americans have of saying "Fraud" when we meet, as partisans, defeat at the polls. It is largely a parrot cry, but it is in itself a very serious reflection upon Americans and their institutions to raise it.

The strike commission will now come into prominence again. It is

making an investigation prior to entering upon one of the most important questions that confront the American people today. The more thorough its knowledge of coal mines and miners, the more weight and respect will its findings and decisions have.

They are literary art, or, if they are anything, as the following story, told by the Oregonian, shows: "A young girl who has elected to earn a little spending money by securing a canvassing outfit and taking orders for holiday books called the other day at a neat cottage on the East Side and was met at the door by a middle-aged woman, who appeared somewhat interested in the subject of books, but did not find anything on the agent's list exactly to her liking. 'What I like to read about,' she observed, 'are the lives of great men.' The agent immediately turned to her catalogue and produced the lives of McKinley, Washington, Daniel Webster and others. The woman looked dubiously at the illustrious names, remarking finally: 'Yes, I suppose they would be interesting, but I think I would rather have the lives of Tracy and Merrill.'"

The Post Check Currency bill which makes money of small denominations payable at any postoffice, will come up before Congress at the approaching session. Utah's representatives should be urged to give it their support. All classes of people sending money by mail are interested in it. It saves time, is convenient, lessens the expense and guarantees an absolutely safe way for the transmission of small sums by mail. The plan is practicable and has been endorsed by many of the best newspaper men. It is applicable to the farmer on the rural mail route, the merchant in the country and city, the publisher and manufacturer in all sections. The idea is simply an evidence of the spirit of evolution characteristic of the American people. It should become a law and be made a part of our perfect commercial system.

## CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

Boston Transcript.

The action of the Cuban government in returning the reciprocity treaty to Washington, gives rise to many conflicting statements and much guessing. It is certain, however, that the treaty is returned for amendment and not as rejected, and that the Cubans are anxious to arrange for close commercial relations with this country if possible. It is probable that foreign diplomats and the best-sugar interests of the United States are having some influence in the matter. It is quite possible that the counter proposition sent with the treaty on its return, which has not been made public, may be such as to make a prompt adjustment of the points at issue easy.

New York Evening Post.

It is encouraging to hear from an unbiased observer of Cuban affairs that the outlook for the island is distinctly promising, despite the present stagnation in the Cuban sugar trade. The chairman of the Cuban Central Railways made this statement in London yesterday, and added that, from the point of view of the British investor, President Palma's government was proceeding most satisfactorily.

Boston Herald.

Porto Rico came to us with much less expense than did the Philippines, and we have given to Porto Rico free entry for their goods into the markets of the United States. They are placed, therefore, in a more advantageous position than any other island in the West Indian colony.

Los Angeles Express.

It has been the hope of all conscientious American citizens that the Porto Ricans would make haste under the beneficent influence of the United States, to avail themselves of the privileges of self-government, as vouchsafed under the electoral system of the United States. Recent reports from the island show that the natives have seized the idea with avidity and enthusiasm. Thus during the registration for the coming election at San Lorenzo two men were killed and fifteen were wounded, among them three policemen and a few Chinamen. At Patillas four men were badly damaged and at Ponce many shots were fired and several persons were stabbed.

Los Angeles Times.

A New York automobilist has been sent to jail for six months for running down a street car, or getting in the way of a street car which run him down, which is quite the same thing. The reckless chauffeurs of Los Angeles will be wise to take warning. The speeding of goods of gasoline, steam and electricity in this town is something shocking and everlastingly dangerous, both to the driver of the machines and the public on foot and otherwise. "Slow up, or go to jail," should be the motto of the day.

Boston Herald.

Small wonder that the national organization of automobilists views with alarm the severe penalties that are being imposed by the courts on offending chauffeurs. Still, it does not appear that the penalties are excessive. The best way to mitigate them is to mitigate the occasion of them. Mitigate the chauffeurs!

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

In "Mind" for November, the opening paper is by Hannah More Kohaus, accompanied with a portrait and biographic sketch of the author from the pen of Charles Brodie Patterson. The Rev. Adolph Roeder considers "Symposium as a Source of Metaphysical Knowledge," and F. W. Ruckstuhl describes "The Greatness of Art." "Who is my Neighbor?" asks Rev. C. Dix, in an article on vegetarianism. Editor John Emery McLean answers some questions pertaining to the human soul and its activities, and Prof. James S. Stevens discusses "Science and the Old Testament."—The Alliance Pub. Co., Fifth Ave., New York.

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The Big Melodramatic Comedy.

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A company of clever players. A sumptuously staged production. See the Great Prison Scene, the Docks at Night, the Chinese Street, the Opium Den.

Next attraction, three nights, starting Monday, Nov. 10; matinee Wednesday, at 3 p. m.; Mason & Mason in "Rudolph & Adolph." Seats on sale tomorrow.

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100 Men's Suits, Provo Mills Cloth, \$19.00.  
500 L. D. S. Knit Garments at 90c.  
100 pr Provo Mills White Blankets Utah Wool.  
50 pr Linsey for sheets, warmer and more comfortable than Linen.  
500 Union Suits for Ladies, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.  
750 Children's Union Suits, 25c up.  
750 Children's Wool Vests and Pants 25c up.  
250 Knit Wool Shawls 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25.  
1000 doz. Children's Wool Hose 25c up.  
500 dozen Men's Woolen Socks, 20c up.  
240 doz. Ladies' Cotton, Wool, and Cashmere Hose.  
500 Boys' Suits, \$1.75 up.  
We can save you 25 per cent by buying any of the above goods from us.

## Cutler Bros. Co., 36 Main St., Salt Lake City

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We offer 500 pieces Choice Dress Goods,  
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