PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING. (Sundays excepted). Corner of South Temple and East Temple Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Charles W. Penrose - - - - Editor. Horace G. Whitney - - Business Manager, SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.

			(In	A	iv.	a.r	C	e)	1	į.				Α.					
One	Year				4.0	Į,					. ,	ei.	i.	ė	.,	×		\$9.	0)
Six	Month	14	COLLA MARKET				10				G	83	í.	'n	ò	A	Ä.	4.	03
Thr	ee Mo	nths	723.5		10	90	* *	++	3.5		1.5	11	ú	*	ķ	×	ķ	4	20
(me	Mont	24								12.		63		2.4	K W	14	4		313
Sat	urday	Edi	tlan,		Pe	r i	y	eø	r	٠	e.	43		91	130	À	к	2	90
Sen	if-Wee	klv.	Per		re	ar			Ų,	4	ń	30	a	œ	ø	×	к	2.	0

NEW YORK OFFICE.

In charge of B. F. Cummings, manager Foreign Advertising, from our Home Of-fice, 1127 Park Row Building, New York.

CHICAGO OFFICE. In charge of B. F. Cummings, manager foreign advertising from our Home Office, 57 Washington St. Represented by F. S. Webb. Room 515.

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE. In charge of F. J. Cooper, 26 Geary St.

Correspondence and other reading matthe EDITOR.

Address all business communications

and all remittances:
THE DESERET NEWS.
Salt Lake City, Utah. Entered at the Posteffice of Salt Lake City as second class matter according to the Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, - JAN. 7, 1904.

### DESERET NEWS 'PHONES.

Persons desiring to communicate by telephone with any department of the Deseret News, will save themselves and this establishment e great deal of annovance if they will take time to notice these numbers:

For the Chief Editor's office No. 74,

For Deseret News Book Store, 74, 2

For City Editor and Reporters, 359, 2

For Business Manager, 389, 3 rings. For Business Office, 389, 2 rings.

### THE LATEST TRAGEDY.

The tragedy on the street car on Wednesday night has stirred the heart of the city to its inmost depths. Two good men, fathers of families, wellknown, trusted and respected, shot down at near midnight by a robber and assassin, who tried to repeat a crime that has been several time committed by hold-ups in the eastern part of town at the turning point on streetcar tracks. Robbery was his purpose and murder the result.

The clue to the criminal is but slight. Still, it is something to commence upon. He should be traced out and hunted down if human vigilance, diligence and persistence can effect the object. The Light and Railway Power company has offered a large reward for his ap prehension. This is highly commendable and should serve as a stimulus to the work of detection. State and city rewards are added. Here is an incentive to action, even if the desire and determination necessary were lacking. But they are not. The police and all peace officers, as well as the motormen, conductors and all employes of the company, are eager to capture the assassin and bring him to justice.

The feeling of anger at the crime and of pity and sympathy for the families, so suddenly thrown into mourning and affliction, is deep and intense, and is increased by resentment at the tardy process of law and the courts in capital and other serious cases. This we regard as natural, but to be repressed and kept within lawful bounds. If a capture is effected, the law must be allowed to take its course. There must be, no mob-law in Utah. Patience is a virtue to be cultivated and observed.

We think the late cars at night should be protected, as far as possible, against depredations like those that have occurred. Means of defense should be provided in such manner and order and condition as to be effectual, and if necessary a guard should accompany them at the times when needed. The "News" commiserates with the sorrowing wives and children of the victims of the crime, and deplores the lawlessness and violence that have led to this terrible calamity.

### A SENSELESS CLAMOR.

The appointment of a new clerk for the Board of Education in this city has occasioned a good deal of unnecessary clamor. To take the newspaper comments as a guide, the whole system of schools in Salt Lake is in danger of wreck if not entire dissolution, because a change has been made in a simple clerkship. This is as wild a rush and furore as a panic at a cry of "fire." It is unworthy of sane people, and coming from such a source is highly ludicrous and absolutely childish.

As to the manner of removal of the old clerk and the appointment of the new, we have little to say. It may or may not have been proper or necessary. The majority of the board thought change was needed and united on the candidate that was chosen. We believe that the gentleman who is now removed was a very competent clerk, and had by long service and acquaintance with the details of the school system, become thoroughly versed in the work required. Personally we know nothing against him or his character But it is clear that there was a desire for a change, and that it has been o long standing. It has been heard of repeatedly through a series of years. Whether it was well-grounded or not we are not able to say

But supposing his friends and supporters feel annoyed at his removal and think it was wrong and unnecessary; what then? Is the matter of such moment that the whole scholastic world is to stand aghast, and that our school system is put in danger of complete collapse? And what has it to do with our State University or that institution to do with this matter? A contemporary sees, or pretends to see, in this little affair, "a hostile sentiment in the University against the no less than fifteen million dol-

public schools of this city" and says, "It has hoped that whatever hostility may exist in the University against the common schools here might wear away." How this alleged "hostility" has been manifested is not made apparent. Nobody that we know has ever pointed it out or suggested its existence.

Now, where is there any pretence of

connection between the State University and the clerkship of the Board of Education? Ah! Here is the wonderful elve: The new clerk is a brotherin-law of one of the majority on the board who voted for the appointment, and that member is also a Professor in the University, Could anything be more conclusive? The University did not take any hand in the appointment. That institution has nothing to do with the school board. It would be just as rational to credit or debit the entire proceedings of the board to the University, as to charge this change to it. Was the election of Oscar W. Moyle to the Presidency of the Board the work of the State University? Was he not a graduate of that institution? Why not complete the folly and say the President as well as the clerk was elected as a mark of hostility to the public schools? Fudge!

"Well, but the new clerk is the brother-in-law of one of the members of the board and he worked and voted for him." Is that any evidence that the University moved in the matter, and if it did, is that "hostility to the common schools?" If so, how, why and wherefore? If a candidate for an office has a brother-in-law who votes for him. does that affect his eligibility or, his qualifications? Must nobody ever vote for a brother-in-law? What on earth is the cause of this senseless hubbub over so simple a matter as a change in the clerkship of a school board?

Observe! We are not saying a word against the former clerk, who served 13 years in that capacity and, so far as we know, with great ability. Nor do we attempt to endorse the new clerk, for we are not acquainted with him and know nothing of his fitness for the place. Time will have to show what he can do. We are not arguing in favor of the change. We simply decry the senseless attempt to connect the State University with the matter and to arouse prejudice in the public mind, on the ridiculous plea that our school system is in danger from this movement, no matter how it was effected or by whom it was accomplished. If it was wrong, do show it, if possible, by the use of a little common sense!

### A VITAL SUBJECT.

The order and rapidity with which the Union schoolhouse was vacated on Wednesday, when fire was discovered in the basement of the building, as related in the "News" of the same evening, reflects credit on the principal, the teachers and the scholars, and demonstrates the benefits of the drill, and the ease and safety effected by discipline nd the suppression thereby of panis and fear. The march from the schoolhouse was admirable, and shows how quickly a crowd can escape from a building on fire, if proper avenues are open and reckless disorder is avoided.

The terrorizing cry of "Fire!" is the primal cause of the stampede that leads to a wild and violent rush for escape, and results in destruction and death. The impulse to sound such an alarm in a crowded building should be stifled before a sound is uttered. And when the discovery is made, rational persons ought to keep cool and strive to calm the excitement of others. It is the panic that is the great source of danger, and the terrible loss of life and limb that ensues would not often be great from the conflagration itself alone.

The lessons of the dreadful calamities that occasionally occur are, that every possible precaution should be adopted, made compulsory and ensured by official inspection of places where public gatherings are had. Also that in all large or public buildings, apparatus for fire-fighting should be on the premises and fire-alarms be close at hand. The report that the janitor at the Union school had to run 150 yards before he could reach an alarm box, suggests that every schoolhouse in the city should have one on the spot or close at hand.

There will no doubt be a very general waking-up throughout the country on this matter in consequence of the Chicago holocaust, the effects of which have come home to families in so many parts of the land. And this ought not to be merely a spasmodic agitation. Permanent provisions against such horrors, and continuous and determined enforcement of such laws and regulations, are essential to the safety of life and property. This is a vital Issue and ought to be kept alive.

### A CHAPTER OF DISASTERS

The disasters continue, the latest be ing a railroad herror by which many lives were lost. As has been observed before, the past year was noted for railroad accidents in many lands, and the record is evidently not yet completed. Among the memorable disasters was that on the Bliboa road in Spain, when a train went through a bridge, causing the instant death of 150 persons. As bad was the wreck on the Paris subway, by which 100 persons were killed. Another deplorable fatality was that of the Baltimore and Ohio express, in which 65 persons were hurled into eternity. All through the year disasters of this kind have occurred, and a glance at the record reyeals the fact that over 600 were killed in 26 railroad accidents. That is a record of over two disasters a month,

with an average of 50 victims. The fire record is equally grim. The year commenced by the burning of a portion of the Colney Hatch Insane Asylum, near Lendon, where fifty-two women patients were burned to death. It ended with the deplorable Iroquois horror in Chicago, by which sorrow has stricken so many families both in this country and abroad. Between these two, there are numerous fires by which much property has been destroyed, as well as lives lost. In twelve conflagrations, including the Chicago theater fire, over 700 persons perished during the year. In fifteen of the largest fires

lars' worth of property was destroyed. The heaviest loss occurred in Baku, Russia, when the naphtha fountains took fire. The damage was estimated at \$3,000,000. There were no less than nine fires in which property valued at one million dollars, or more, was destroyed. The drought which oppressed the eastern part of the United States during April, May and part of June led to serious forest fires in the two latter months. In Maine, New Brunswick and Quebec, millions of acres of timber land were burned over, some small settlements were destroyed, while many others narrowly escaped, or suffered more or less serious loss. In the Adirondack region of New York there was also great destruction of property. The loss of life in the fires during these months was fortunately very

The heaviest loss of life has been caused by floods and storms. In the beginning of the year a six days' hurricane swept the Tua-Moti Islands in the Pacific, causing the loss of 5,000 lives. The Mississippi Valley suffered severely from early in March until well into June. At New Orleans the river reached its record level there, of 19.8, on March 20. During the last two days of May and the first ten of June heavy rainfall in the Missouri Valley swelled that river to flood height, along with its tributaries and some of those of the river did much damage in Iowa, but the greatest damage was in central and eastern Kansas and the two Kansas Citys. These were cut off from all communications for some days, and with Topeka were the centers of the greatest loss. Over a hundred people were drowned and the money loss was estimated at over \$17,000,000. In the menth of June a flood in the valley of the Pacolet, in South Carolina, washed away several cotton mills and drowned fifty-eight persons; the damage to property was about \$3,500,000. The same month most of the town of Heppner, Or., was destroyed by a flood, with the loss of about two hundred lives. In July a flood at Jeannette, Pa., caused seventy-five deaths. At Chefoo, China, 700 persons were drowned in a flood. In August a hurricane swept the island of Jamaica, killing fifty persons and doing about \$15,-000,000 damage.

A very partial list of fatalities and estimates of loss caused by floods, shows that no less than 6,238 persons were killed in that manner, during the year, and that property to the value of

\$50,000,000 was destroyed. Earthquakes and volcanoes added to the list, though not as much as in 1902. The most disastrous earthquake was that which, in April, destroyed the town of Melozgherd in Asiatic Turkey, and at least twenty small villages in the vicinity. About nine hundred persons were killed. There were also earthquakes in south Carolina, and Georgia; in the middle counties of England; in California, and in Wales, and Hungary. At the end of October, earthquakes at Turshiz, in Persia, killed 35 persons. In November sevshocks were felt throughout a large part of the Mississippi valley. Vesuvius showed considerable activity during the summer, and in November Mt. Stromboli was active. There was also a violent eruption of Mr. Colima in Mexico. This continued for several days, damaging the surrounding lands by a heavy coat of ashes. The Hawaiian volcano Mauna Loa was also active. Is the long chapter of accidents and disasters to be continued during this year?

### COLD AND PNEUMONIA.

From several parts of the country come reports of the prevalence of pneumonia by which many persons are carried off. In New York city the victims one week numbered 272.

There would probably not be so many fatal cases, if proper precautions were taken. Bacteriologists tell us that the germs of pneumonia may live in the mouth of a perfectly healthy person, but be harmless until the favorable conditions for attacking the lungs arise. Such conditions are a severe cold, for

This suggests the necessity for avoiding, as far as possible, "catching cold." Fresh air, day and night, and warm clothing, especially for the feet, are recommended as preventives of colds, and to these may be added abstinence from intoxicants. Stimulants cause a drain on the vital strength and thereby produce weakness in the resistance to the attacks of diseases. It has been proved by actual tests that the most rigid Arctic winters can be resisted better without, than with, the aid of intoxicants,

Governor Peabody is writing history with a bull-pen

Russia's attitude just now is that of bear couchant.

Back east the mercury is down about s low as Steel common.

Horse shows are more popular in New York than beauty shows.

Cold weather never cools a boy's ardor for skating and coasting.

Russia and Japan pitch their war note too high and keep up the blare too

Now it is Port Arthur. But it looks as though it would be "Port, arms!" in

a little while. This will be the winter of our discontent if there is a scarcity of water

The Boston Herald says that Secretary Shaw is as smart as a "real Yankee," Do tell!

next summer.

After Christmas comes the bargain ounter. Our advertisers will tell you here to find it.

Henceforth Mr. Sully, the cotton

king, will live on velvet, and it won't

be cotton velvet either. In future, technical training will be required for positions in the rubber trade. But none is needed for rubber-

which a score are killed and two score injured! It is time that an example was made of those responsible for themand that they were punished accordingly.

One eminent engineering authority says it will take from twenty to thirty years to complete the Panama canal. What a soft snap it will be for the commissioners.

"The Rev. Morgan Dix tells us that the woman of today smokes, swears, gambles and drinks. Can't somebody introduce Mr. Dix inte a little decent society?" says the Louisville Courier Journal. We agree with the C-J.

The San Francisco Chronicle has been doing some figuring upon the capacity of California to absorb population, and as a result estimates that something like 20,000,000 should easily be taken care of there by the end of the century. If the entire country has a similar capacity, the fear of overpopulation through immigration is, at present, entirely groundless.

The value of fire drills in schools was never better illustrated than in the Union school yesterday when on an alarm of fire nearly eight hundred children marched out in order, not one being hurt. Had the cry of "Fire!" been raised and all discipline absent, most likely there would have been many hurt, and probably some killed. Discipline is the best guard against panic.

A most beautiful paper is the Idaho Register's holiday edition. Coming from Idaho Falls, a comparatively new town in the Snake river country, it is a surprise to older settled cities. Its 24 pages are printed on good book paper, giving them a typographical excellence that attracts and charms at first sight. The cuts also show up like magazine illustrations, while the articles on the resources and attractions of prominent places in Idaho are well written and full of information. We congratulate the publishers of the Register, which has lived and advanced for over 231/4 years and is a strong champion of the rights and industries of our northern neighbor. It is a credit to the Falls and to the State of Idaho.

Dr. D. C. Gilman, ex-president of Johns Hopkins is a great believer in the Bible as literature. In a recent address on the subject he said: "I have sometimes thought of compiling and printing such selections from the Scriptures as I have indicated, in the hope that they might find favor as reading exercises in secular and weekday schools. Another volume might be made up of moral lessons. The two might well be combined. If the cooperation of Protestants, Catholics and Jews could be secured in such a compilation, what a gain it would be! If Monsignor O'Connell, head of the Catholic University, Doctor Harper, head of the University of Chicago, and Doctor Schechter, head of the Jewish Semindorsement to a collection of moral precepts made up from the Bible, w should have a textbook in ethics to which little, if any, objection could be made. The choice might be made from any good version, King James, the Douay, or the Jewish translation, or some selections from them all."

### A POINT OF HISTORY.

New York Mail and Express, The first use that the German Kalser sume the pastime that in the days of Victoria's reign was sometimes called "Beating the drum under grandmoth-er's window." At a banquet to a Han-over regiment Wilhelm raised a glass "in memory of its incomparable deeds, which, in conjunction with Biuecher and the Prussians, rescued the English army from destruction at Waterloo." This time the British press is on guard at the window and the words "prepos-terous claims" drop from the casement

Cleveland Plain Dealer. The loyal English are decidedly pep-pery over the kalser's statement that Blucher saved Wellington at Waterloo. They intimate that the German ruler's reading on the subject has been very one-sided, and that there are English authorities to quote as well as German and French ones. Perhaps the kalser has relied upon the historical novelists, or the romancers, like Victor Hugo, who puts the responsibility for Napoleon's overthrow on the peasant in the wood, who said to Blucher, "Take this path and not that one."

New York Evening Post.

The Emperor William does not believe that ideas should, as Bagehot puts it, lie "bedridden in the dormitory of the understanding." During his recent illness many of his thoughts were forced to keep indoors, but he seized the first chance to set at liberty a few of the notions over which he had been pon-dering in the silence of the sickroom. His most striking contribution to the gayety of nations is the discovery that Germans under Blucher preserved the English from destruction at Water-The exact truth of this contention can never be settled till our college de-baters take up the evidence and marshal it in their own masterly and con-vincing fashion. In the meantime, the English newspapers, which are themselves into fury over the kaiser's utterance, may as well abate their wrath. The battle of Waterloo has end-ed, and the most bloody conflicts with paper and ink cannot possibly change the result. An emperor is always above grammar and logic, and he may ignore facts; but the fear that he may rob the English of a glory justly theirs would almost provoke a smile on the statue of the Iron Duke himself.

Portland Oregonian. Wellington never pretended that he could have escaped defeat if Blucher had not arrived at 4 p. m. and struck the French in the flank. With 35,000 Englishmen he had stood off an army of 70,000 splendid French veterans for more than four hours; Picton and Ponsonby had been killed and the loss among the English colonels and subaltern officers had brought mourning into every notable family in England. The brunt of the battle had been borne by Wellington and his English troops for four hours and it cost Blucher 15. 600 men to save Wellington from de-feat. When Blucher's army in full force could no longer be held off Napoleon staked all on a charge of the guard which was repulsed by the English fire and then came the cry "Save himself who can," and the whole French army dissolved into a wreck of fugitives.

Boston Herald.

John Bull is very mad at the kaiser for saying that the German and Belrade. But none is needed for rubbernecking.

gian legions saved the English from destruction at Waterloo. Apparently, the
kaiser has never read the works of that
great historian. William Makepeace
Thackeray, on this subject.

# VIN--TONE

NEEDLESS AGONY.

You may go ahead doctoring rheu-matism and kidney disease all your young life and when old age comes you are still its victim.

Now just stop a moment to consider. What causes rheumatism and kidney dis-ease? The impover-ished state of the blood. Why not start at the foundation and build from that? Do not treat each ache and pain separately. You will never get permanent results by so doing, besides it is a big expense, a great waste of time, and you suffer much needless

Build up your blood.
When healthy red
blood flows through the veins rheumatism and kidney disease disappear. We are now prepared to offer you a tonic which takes right hold of a delicate constitution and revolutionizes it in a remarkably short time, at a remarkably low price.

It replenishes vitality, cures rheu-matism, backache and kidney disease. Gives health and strength. It makes

Vin-Tone. The marvel of recent medical discov-

Sold on a positive guarantee by

A PLEASANT TONIC WINE

Pure Lofoten God Liver Oil Fresh Beef. Malted Cereals and Milk.

THOROUGHLY PEPTONIZED AND PREDI-GESTED, COMBINED WITH THE

### **PEPTOMANGANATE** OF IRON

AND THE

HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA.

A Powerful Nutrient Tonic Reconstructor and Digestant.

The best remedy for all wasting diseases, weakness, Nervousness, poor blood, indigestion and weak stomach. Invaluable in all Lung, Throat and Bronchial affections, Anemia, Scrofula, Rheumatism and General Debility.

Z.C.M.I. Drug Store,

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The January McClure's has an article of Carl Schurz, "Can the South Solve the Negro Problem?" It will undoubtedly awaken discussion, much of which is bound to be vehement. The second chapter of part two of Miss Tarbell's "History of the Standard Oil Company," takes up "The Fight for the Pipe Lines." the other articles comprise of A. W. Rolker's pleasing "Zoo" animal stories. Of fiction, there is a variety. Henry Wallace Phillips begins his new "Red Saunders" series by an account of the blossoming out of the Saunder ranch. Myra Kelly has one of her child-stories, "The Touch of Na-ture," there is a tale of a highwayman, by Eden Philipotts, with the suggestive title of "A Pickaxe, and a Spade, a Spade," etc. The cover is by Jessie Wilcox Smith, and is a most beautiful child drawing.—New York.

JONES & HAMMER, Mgrs. PRICES: Night-25c, 50c, 75c

Three Nights Tonight!

## "An Eye On Hubby."

NEXT ATTRACTION:

### **NOVELTY THEATRE**

60 W. 2nd So.
REFINED VAUDEVILLE.
formance every afternoon, 3 and 4 m.; evenings, 7:30, 5:30, 9:30 p. m.
Thursday Amateur Night.

SACRED CONCERT SUNDAY. ADMISSION 10c.

CATURDAY From

10 Kinds of Cream Caramels,

25 Cents Per Pound.

Kolitz. 60 and 272 Main St. Tel. 428.

DUN & CO.,

The Mercantile Agency.

George Rust, General Manager, Utah, Idaho and Wyoming.

Offices in Progress Building, Salt Lake City, Utah. ASHTON BROS. Ceneral Contractors.

BRICK AND STONE MASONRY Of All Kinds. HOME BUILDERS. Best Equipment for Cut Stone and Mill Work.

Brokerage House of JOHN C. CUTLER, JR., Investment

207 Descret News Bldg. 'Phone 907h

Bank and Sugar Stocks, Commercial Stocks and Bonds, Bought and Sold. TEL. 127-3. 36 MAIN ST.

BANK STOCKS,

SUGAR STOCKS

Bought and Sold.

### Cutler Bros. Co. Half Price Sale! Ladies' \$1.00 Worsted

Cutler Bros. Co. half price says. Ladies' \$2.50 Wool

Ladies' 60c Percale Satine Waists, now ....... 75c Ladies' \$1.50 Black Ladies' 75c Black Sat-

ine Petticoats, now ..... 40c Ladles' \$4.00 Dress and \$2.25 Walking Skirts, now .... Ladies' \$5.00 Dress and \$2.50 Walking Skirts, now..... Jackets, now ......90c Ladies' \$1.50 Worsted

Ladies' \$3.50 Black \$2.00 Cloth Jackets, now .... \$2.00 Misses' \$4.50 and \$5.00 \$2.50 Cloth Coats, now ...... Children's \$1.50 Cloth 75c Youth's \$5.00 long pant School Suits, age 11 to 16 years, \$3.75 We make all kinds of \$1 up

Men's ready made suits at reduced prices .

CUTLER BROS. CO.,

36 MAIN STREET.

Clean-Up in Linen Section Before Invoicing.

## Half Prices.

Hemstitched damask Tea Cloths, one lot 32x32 and 36x36, regular, \$1, \$1.25, now 63c each. Hemstitched plain linen Tea Cloths, 36x36 and 30x30, to close

at 25c each. Mexican Drawn Work Pieces-12x18, was \$1.50, now 75c. Doylies, 4x4, was 75c, now 371c.

Balance of Asbestos Table Mats, 50c size for 25c. A few Cora cloths and scarfs left, were \$1.25, to close, 63c. Bulgariav Hand Embroidered Scarfs, 50 per cent off. Sizes 20x30, was \$1.25, now 63c.

Sizes 20x45, was \$1.75, now 88c. Sizes 16x54, was \$1.50, now 75c. Sizes 45x45, was \$3, now \$1.50. Scalloped edge Plate and Plater Doylies, oval and rounds, 50

> 8x12, was 25c, now 13c. 10x15 oval, was 35c, now 18c. 12x18 oval, was 40c, now 20c. 18x18 round, was 50c, now 25c. 24x24 round, was 85c, now 43c. 30x30 square, was \$1.25, now 63c.

KEITH-O'BRIEN The Modern Store-Moderate Prices for Everybody.

## **CARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS**

If it's Gloves you want, you'll find the kind you want here.

per cent off.

For we have every kind, from the canvas Gloves at 10c up to the fine Fur Gloves at \$6.00.



The Woolen Knit Gloves, the Dressed Kids, lined or unlined, the Mochas, lined or unlined, all in excellent variety, and no end to the assortment of Working Gloves.

And all are marked our regular way-Lower than the same qualities elsewhere.

That's why so many people always wear Gardner Gloves.

ONE J. P. GARDNER, MAIN 8T.

ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY FILLED.