

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

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SALT LAKE CITY, - NOV. 11, 1901.

THE SOLEMN ASSEMBLY.

One of the most imposing and impressive scenes ever witnessed in the Church, was that seen in the Tabernacle in this city on Sunday, when the several councils, or quorums, of the Priesthood were assembled according to their order, and voted to sustain the general authorities of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints as constituted. The elevated stands and the whole of the central parts of the Tabernacle floor were filled by men, holding either the Melchizedek or the Aaronic Priesthood, and the great mass of male humanity with uncovered heads formed a noble and inspiring view.

The order of voting as previously announced in the Deseret News was followed throughout the proceedings. As each of the names were presented, the different organizations of the Priesthood arose in turn, and with right hand uplifted sustained the nominations by unanimous vote. Then all the members present, which included also the orders of the Priesthood from the First Presidency down to the Deacons, arose in one immense mass of at least ten thousand persons, showing a unity of sentiment and determination which caused a thrill of pleasure and a feeling of power, exhibiting the strength that comes from cohesion and a common purpose. There was not a dissenting vote or voice.

To a stranger to the faith and force embodied in that which is called "Mormonism," the magnificent expression of support to the Church authorities must have been astonishing. The rising vote with the right hand of each person lifted in sign of assent, was a token of the feelings of each heart. There was perfect liberty given to any member who desired to vote to the contrary by the lifting of the left hand, but no such sign appeared throughout the entire proceedings. The doctrine of common consent, which is part of the creed of the Church, was fully exemplified, and the union of heart and hand which is pleasing to God permeated the entire assembly of the Saints. The will of the people responded to the mind of the head and showed that there was no schism in the body. We do not believe that such complete union and harmony could be found in any other organization of religious worshippers of equal number in the world.

As President Joseph F. Smith remarked in his foreboding comments on the occasion, if that great body of men assuming divine authority will accomplish in their lives the truths which they have to proclaim, they will form a power for good in the earth that will be irresistible. The organization of which they form important parts is the most perfect that was ever given to mankind. The individuals belonging to it are human and fallible. The system itself is of God and without a flaw. Its grandeur was to some extent displayed in the proceedings of the special conference, and its influence could not fail to be felt by every soul that participated in the solemn assembly.

The general authorities of the Church are now organized in their several stations by the will of the Lord, and the voice of the people. A feeling of intense and universal satisfaction prevails among the Latter-day Saints, and we may confidently look for the extension of the cause, and the spread of light and truth to a greater degree than ever in the history of the last dispensation. Now, let every officer and member of the Church do their duty, and the power and blessing and spirit of the Eternal Father and our Lord Jesus Christ will be experienced in every department of the Church, to the joy of the righteous and the glory of the Most High.

McKINLEY MEMORIAL ARCH.

To perpetuate the memory of the late President William McKinley, whose name is enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen, it is proposed that a memorial arch shall be erected at the Washington approach to the Memorial Bridge across the Potomac connecting Washington with Arlington, which President McKinley recommended to Congress as "a monument to American patriotism." The project and the place proposed appear to be desirable and appropriate.

To effect this purpose a society has been formed called the William McKinley National Memorial Arch Association. It has been incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia. The arch is to be built by national popular subscription. William McKinley was a national President, Washington is the national capital. It is proper that the memorial should be erected in that city. This will not conflict with the proposition to erect a suitable memorial to our departed President at his grave in Canton, Ohio. The co-operation of leading public officials in the various states and territories and cities of the Union is earnestly desired by the executive committee of the association. The aid of the press is also solicited; therefore, the Deseret News will receive contributions from any person in this region who desires to make a donation to this laudable object. The names of the donors will be for-

warded, with the amounts, to the treasurer of the association, Hon. Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the U. S. Treasury. All contributors to the fund will be made members of the association and will obtain certificates of membership. The Deseret News cordially supports the movement to erect this memorial, and will be pleased to render such aid as lies in its power, to make the memorial such as will be worthy of the efforts of a great nation to perpetuate the memory of our illustrious and ever to be lamented Chief Executive, the eminent and martyred soldier, citizen and patriot.

DISFRANCHISING NEGROES.

The citizens of Alabama voted today for the ratification or the rejection of the constitution formulated by the late constitutional convention. The proposed constitution has for its main purpose the disfranchisement of the negro and at the same time to leave the ballot in the hands of every white man in the state.

The white people of Alabama are endeavoring to accomplish by indirection that which cannot be done directly. The purpose in view is, in its spirit if not in the letter, a violation of the Constitution of the United States. The Fifteenth Amendment was intended to prevent just such action as that now being taken in the State of Alabama. Whatever justification the white citizens of that State may claim for the course that is being pursued, the object they have in view, in shutting out the colored citizens from the rights and privileges designed to be secured to them in the national constitution, is to be deplored and is out of harmony with the genius of American institutions.

While it is true that the wording of the Alabama amendment does not conflict with that of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the purposes of the two instruments clash and cannot be harmonized in principle. The repugnance of the whites to negro rule in the South is natural, and perhaps to some extent justifiable, at least from their standpoint. But the virtual disfranchisement intended by the amending of the constitutions of some of the Southern States, is not commendable, and is in opposition to the will of the large majority of the people of this country as expressed in the Fifteenth Amendment.

We hope that the step taken today will not bring about a repetition of troubles between the North and the South, but it is evident that the old race antagonism still exists and may flame out into a burning and terrible issue.

THE NEW YORK ELECTION.

Sincere satisfaction is expressed by practically the entire press of the country, at the result of the municipal election in New York. It is looked upon as a most glorious victory for good government over corruption and misrule.

What kind of rule the largest of American cities has been subjected to under Tammany influence is set forth by the Commercial Advertiser: "Every industry and business, honest and dishonest, respectable and disreputable, legal and criminal, is made to pay tribute. This is so general as to amount to a literal reign of terror. Everybody knows it, for everybody is either a victim in person or he knows dozens of people who are victims; yet nobody dares come forward publicly and expose the evil, because if he were to do so the whole power of the city government would be used to crush him and ruin his business. Every newspaper office is flooded with individual complaints of this tribute exacted, but they are seldom published because the victims will not consent to have their identity known. The inevitable answer to a question as to their willingness to have their identity disclosed is: 'I dare not do it, for if I did I should never be permitted to do business in New York again.'"

It is charged that the leader of the organization thus described, once publicly instructed its tools to knock down political opponents who insisted on a free ballot, and that the threat was openly made that those who interfered with its schemes would be "beaten to a pulp."

To most newspaper readers it will be surprising to learn to what length unscrupulous persons dare to go under the free institutions of this country, and what powers they really can usurp without coming to grief. The fact, however, shows that free institutions alone cannot insure liberty. Eternal vigilance for their preservation is always the price of that great prerogative. The right is always sure to prevail, but unless its friends exercise at least as much diligence and wisdom as its opponents. It is the selfish inactivity of "good citizens" that makes the rule of corruption possible. The New York political struggle should be an object lesson to the country.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF INDIANS.

According to forecasts, a bill will be laid before the next session of Congress, providing for the division of lands between Indians, so that each man will have his own share, which he will be expected to work for the support of himself and family. This arrangement will do away with government support of the Indians. It will place them on an equality in this respect with the white citizens of the country.

It is expected the change will be opposed by Indians who are too indolent to work and who find it convenient to rely on government support; and also by those contractors who have profited by the present arrangement. But on the other hand, it is favored by the Indian Rights association and other organizations of a similar character, and it is believed that it has the hearty support of President Roosevelt, who is well informed on subjects relating to Indian affairs.

There can be no doubt that the Indian possesses qualities that, when developed in the right direction, will make him useful as a citizen. The relics of antiquity of this continent show that the aborigines once were the standard bearers of a far advanced civilization. The retrograde movement came, as a result of causes similar to those that operated in other parts of the world for the extinction of the light that had been kindled there. Through wars and con-

tentions, through the disregard of the moral law, darkness fell over them. Arts and sciences were forgotten. Ambition for progress ceased, and the marvelous works of their hands were buried under the dust of ages.

But what a people has lost it can regain. The struggle will have to commence anew. If the Indians are once assisted to help themselves, there is no reason why the remnant should not, in due time, "catch up" with their guides, and even pass them. They have the potentiality of becoming a "delightful" people. They should be given every opportunity of redeeming themselves, and a good step in the right direction is to free them from a condition of pauperism and dependency, with ample means of taking care of themselves.

SOUTH AFRICAN SITUATION.

The revelations made by the London Daily News concerning the concentration camps in South Africa cannot fail to startle the British public. According to the statistics published by that paper, the death rate in those camps is higher than any on record in Asia, where the people have had to contend with famine, cholera and other epidemics. For this reason the paper urges humane men to insist that the camps be broken up and the unfortunate divided among their friends, or placed where they can be taken care of. This appeal should have its effect. It is indeed a pity that a war which at first was conducted with due regard for civilized usages on both sides, should at last have degenerated into one of unalloyed barbarism.

In all probability the outside world knows but little of what is really taking place at the seat of war. Lord Kitchener's proclamation threatening Boer leaders with expatriation, and Boer soldiers with the fate of rebels, has called forth a counter-proclamation instructing the Boers to kill every British soldier on the ground that they are "outlaws." If the instructions of these proclamations are carried out to the letter, no quarter is given on either side, and scenes of horror must be of daily occurrence.

Lord Kitchener continues to report the capture of Boers, surrenders, and the confiscation of arms, ammunition and provisions. But the resources of the burghers appear to be inexhaustible, and the British authorities see, as yet, no end of hostilities. General De la Rey is as active as ever, and whenever the hostile forces meet, the losses on both sides are heavy. This is still the situation after two years of warfare.

The British public need to be aroused to a realization of the true condition of affairs, by some such revelations as those made by the Daily News. The horrors of Weyler's concentration camps in Cuba "starved" the civilized world and brought on the crisis that ended the Cuban rebellion. Such horrors cannot be repeated without exciting sympathy for the sufferers, and no power is mighty enough to withstand for ever the pressure of public opinion.

LIVE STOCK SHOW.

There is to be an international live stock exhibition in Chicago, at the Union stock yards, from Nov. 30 to Dec. 7, this year. The entry lists, we are told, describe the most complete and representative specimens of all the standard breeds and classes that have ever been brought together in the world. All the various stages are to be shown and everything pertaining to the live stock industry and its auxiliary interests will be demonstrated in the most practical and up-to-date way.

The Live Stock exposition has for its purpose, it is said, the distribution of information on all subjects connected with the cattle industry. Farmers, stock-raisers and those engaged in the live stock business are therefore admitted free to the exhibition.

There was an earthquake shock experienced in Turkey Friday. France also gave Turkey a shaking up the day before.

It is reported from Sofia that Miss Stone's life is again in jeopardy. Has there been a moment since she fell into the hands of the brigands that her life has not been in jeopardy?

The Duke of Abruzzi will make an other dash for the north pole. In all these dashes there is much more "dash" in the announcement of the undertaking than in the story of its accomplishment.

Turkey having now complied with France's demands and trades for their satisfaction having been issued, the sultan will probably recoup himself by taking it out of the hides of the Armenians.

"New York shames Philadelphia," says the Record-Herald. Our Chicago contemporary should not be so certain. As there are people who cannot be shamed, so there are cities that cannot be abashed.

As the river and harbor appropriation bill at the coming session of Congress promises to be large, the Utah delegation should endeavor to get an appropriation for dredging our own Great Salt Lake.

Beware of potato peddling frauds. Short weight swindlers are selling the tubers in some parts of the city and by the bait of low price, taking in the buyer. Forty-six pounds to the bushel is fourteen pounds of robbery.

The residents of Draper, Crescent, Sandy, Union, West Jordan and Riverton school districts met Thursday evening at Sandy and definitely decided to have a high school district in the south end of the county. That meeting was a most important one and cannot fail to have a powerful and lasting effect upon the educational interests of the state. At present there are but two high schools in the state, one in this city and one in Ogden. Pupils in the various counties graduating from the grade schools who desire to acquire a secondary education should have the means of gratifying that desire at their doors, so to speak, and not be compelled to go away from home to get it. In Utah county there is talk of establishing a high school in the southern part

of the county. Utah has a good educational system, both public and private, and whatever tends to improve it should meet with encouragement.

As the greatest actress of her time, Mme. Sarah Bernhardt has a consuming desire to act Shakespeares in English. In answer to the criticisms of the newspapers that she will never be able to achieve her ambition in this respect, she has issued this pronouncement:

"Childish as you will going to think me, the assertion made by newspapers that never shall I be capable of acting Shakespeares in original text haunts my sleeping and waking. The memorizing of Romeo in the original by Shakespeare look as desperate task more and more. Nevertheless the encouragement you, my various friends and teachers, are giving kindly, I can hear vast differences when Miss Lowell reads it for me and when I recite immediately thereafter myself. It is not same at all. Of course, to now tamely lowering, tremendous never blocked me when I desired to make something. But this once I really frequently feel as to abandon what seems one hopeless endeavor."

Governor Murphy, of Arizona, in his annual report recommends that the Indian reservations in Arizona, with the possible exception of that of the Navajos, be thrown open to settlement. The opening of all Indian reservations to settlement is only a question of time. It is the only logical result of the government's Indian policy. At first the Indians east of the Mississippi were moved beyond the great river, and then were pushed back further and further. Then came the era of the big reservations. Then came that of smaller ones and the concentration of the Indians. This was followed by new treaties providing for the cession of part of the reservations to be thrown open to settlement and the allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians. And now Governor Murphy recommends that all reservations in his territory, with one exception, be opened to settlement. What he recommends may not be adopted at present but it is the end to which the government's Indian policy inevitably tends.

THE OVERTHROW OF TAMMANY.

San Francisco Chronicle. The election of Low and his associates in respectability was brought about by the fusion of all interests opposed to Tammany. New York being a hopelessly Democratic city, there was at first some feeling that the fusion candidate should be taken from the Democratic party, in spite of the fact that the Republicans were the main factor in opposition to Tammany. Mr. Low, however, who had served most ably as mayor of Brooklyn, was deemed to be the strongest candidate, and was nominated. Mr. Grover and Judge Jerome, the fusion nominees for comptroller and district attorney, are both Democrats. The Tammany of Mr. Low was Edward M. Shepard, a gentleman of the highest standing, who has been one of the most outspoken opponents of Tammany, and who was an active and vigorous supporter of Mr. Low for mayor four years ago. He was taken up by Tammany this year in the hope that his name would carry through the Tammany ticket, and he weakly consented to run. His position was entirely illogical, and his course led to the loss of the respect of the decent element and in no way strengthened the Tammany ticket.

Chicago Record-Herald. Of all the causes that contributed to the overthrow of Tammany, next to the exposure of its infamous traffic in the lives and souls of the dwellers in the tenement districts, the personal greed and brazen effrontery of Richard Croker stand forth in its shamelessness. He has flaunted his ill-gotten wealth in the face of two nations. He has found the opportunities of New York too limited to spend the tribute wrung from them and spent it in the most extravagant manner on his country, legitimate and illegitimate, doing business in that city. In establishing himself in England he got out of touch with the mercenaries who have enabled him to line his pockets with the spoils of New York.

Chicago News. Croker's overthrow relegates him to the realms of mythical monsters which common sense tells us can never have existed. It is supreme folly to say it not—to say that a greedy, useless boss for years was permitted to terrorize a community containing millions of persons, wringing tribute in vast sums from them and spending it in the most extravagant manner on his country, legitimate and illegitimate, doing business in that city. In establishing himself in England he got out of touch with the mercenaries who have enabled him to line his pockets with the spoils of New York.

Kansas City Star. The power of patronage and the rewards which Tammany showers upon its adherents keep them together and render them assiduous in the work apparently to them to do by their alert captain. These motives are, however, apparently, stronger and more persistent in their operation than the higher aims and purposes of good citizens to keep the municipality on a respectable and decent level. But the power to check flagrant, evil abuses is always present in New York, and in all enlightened communities, and it stands as a perpetual argument against the theory that vice can ever prevail over virtue when the issue is fairly made between them.

St. Paul Globe. The lesson for Democrats contained in Tammany's defeat is simple. It teaches that Democracy stands for honest, economical government. The party organization which does not live up to this prime requirement cannot arrogate to itself the designation or the character of Democracy. Long years of ascendancy had made Tammany reckless and disloyal to its party principles. It has suffered the penalty. It will be gratifying to all friends of decent politics and honest government if the final returns show Republican corruption in Philadelphia to have been buried as deep as Tammany corruption in New York.

St. Paul Pioneer Press. Important as is this victory for good government in New York City, it will have scarcely less importance in its reflex influence upon other cities. The evils of the Tammany methods were not confined to New York, but extended their pestilential influence to other cities. Its overthrow will discourage its imitators, and it will give a fresh stimulus to the zeal of those enlisted in the cause of good government in every large city throughout the land.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The November number of McClure's Magazine opens with an article on Theodore Roosevelt, by William Allen White, the author of a number of striking character sketches. Ray Stannard Baker explains "What the United States Lost by the Spanish War," and "How It Works." The "true story of a recently

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| Children's Dresses, 20 per cent off. | Fancy Ribbons, 33 1-3 to 55 per cent off. |
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| Plush Capes, 33 1-3 per cent off. | \$1.25 Street Gloves for 95c. |

Z. C. M. I., T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

discovered "Treasure Island" is told by Sturgis B. Rand in "The Romance of Christmas Island." A very striking western tale of adventure is "Why the Hot Sulphur Mail was Late," by Chauncey Thomas, with pictures by Charles S. Chapman. "The Tipster," illustrated by W. R. Leigh, is the last of Edwin Lefevre's "Wall-Street Stories." "Quand has written in his merriest vein of an incident in the life of one "Colonel Joslyn, U. S. A., for which story A. L. Keeler has supplied the illustrations. Kate M. Cleary contributes a Thanksgiving tale, "The Mission of Kitty Malone." There are poems and other features, all of which make the November McClure's a notable number. —McClure, Phillips & Co., New York.

The November Forum has for its frontispiece a portrait of Seth Low, the successful candidate for Mayor of New York. Its list of contents is made up of articles on current topics, such as "New York Mayorality Election," "Causes of Anarchy," "Human Waste in a Great City," "Two days in Two Parliaments," "The Practical Side of Literature," "Hours of Factory Labor in the South," and editorial reviews of the month. In addition, there are correspondences, book reviews and extracts from magazines.—The Gunton Co., New York.

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