

THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Friday, October 29, 1909.

CO-OPERATION AND SELFISHNESS.

THE Daily Colorado Tribune, of the 23rd instant, has an article on "Co-operation," in which it undertakes to show us "where the selfishness comes in" in the practice of our system of co-operation.

"In its view, it comes in," it says, "in adopting a rule which prevents any but a Mormon from dealing in merchandise in that Territory, which is a part of the United States, and therefore ought to give every man an equal right in the pursuit of wealth and happiness."

With equal propriety it might be asserted that we are selfish, because we will not patronize and sustain preachers of the various religious denominations who might choose to come to Utah.

We have but one form of worship in Utah—if we except a few individuals who entertain a different belief—why not say that we are selfish in confining ourselves to this form, when there are so many hundreds of ministers who would like to come here and establish churches, if we would only sustain them? Suppose we were to establish a paper in Denver, in which we should proclaim the principles believed in by the people of Utah, would the Tribune think we would be justified in calling it selfishness on the part of the citizens of that locality if they did not patronize us? Or, suppose a number of persons should go from this Territory to Denver and open stores there, at the same time never suffering an opportunity to slip of telling the people there that as soon as they could get power enough they intended to oust them and break them up, we ask the Tribune would it patronize them? or would it think that the withholding of patronage, under such circumstances, could be correctly called selfishness? Every man in this broad land has the undoubted right to seek for wealth and happiness without interruption or hindrance. That is a truth which no American citizen should dispute, and, last of all, the people of Utah. But in his search for wealth and happiness he has no right to obtain them at the expense of his neighbor, by oppressing, threatening or depriving him of his rights. No sane man, who possesses a freeman's rights, would sustain another when he manifested such a disposition. That is our position exactly. We co-operate because we have found, after years of experience, that the men whom we have patronized have, in the most of instances, used the money they have made by our trade, and the influence which that money has given them, to injure us. We have had hundreds of merchants here, all of whom, when they had our patronage, have made large sums of money; but which of them, when we have been maligned and threatened ever said a word in our behalf, much less defended us? They have been few. The rule among them has been to fan the flame when excitement raged, hoping thereby to make money out of contracts. We have concluded that it is a very foolish policy for us to sustain such men, and we are now trying a different plan.

Now, all this may be, as the Tribune says, selfishness on our part; but we do not see it in that light—we style it self-preservation. The Tribune tells us that we are practically as near the East now as the Missouri river was a few years ago, and unless "Mormonism" changes, the same results are likely to arise shortly as did there in the early days of the church. It adds "a word to the wise should be sufficient."

Should we feel disposed to change our policy respecting co-operation, the argument it uses would be the last in the world to influence us in that direction. In fact, it is one of the chief reasons for our sustaining the principle. If the scenes of Missouri are to be re-enacted in Utah, we do not feel, at present at least, to give our money and patronage and support to those who would be the willing instruments of accomplishing that murderous work.

INTERESTING EXHUMATIONS.
WORKMEN are engaged in leveling a large mound on the block lying between North and South Temple streets and 3rd and 4th West streets, for the purpose of preparing the ground for the erection of a depot, warehouse, etc., for the Utah Central Railroad, and in their labors they have exhumed many relics which are interesting to archaeologists. Officer B. Y. Hampton brought a gunny sack full of bones, fragments of pottery, flint arrow heads, pieces of sulphur and a species of brick, to our office this morning, which had just been dug up by the men engaged in leveling the ground. A long row of fire-places were discovered yesterday; two or three more were found to-day; and the bones which he brought were those of a skeleton, which was found in a sitting posture with its chin resting on its breast near one of the fire-places. The mound, which was a very large one for this country, seems to have been formed by the remains of the dead, scarcely a

shovel-full can be moved without disturbing bones. How long a period has elapsed since they were buried is difficult to determine; but we should judge that many generations have passed away since the formation of the mound. All the small bones and the softer portion of the large bones have disappeared; and no vestige of hair has been discovered thus far. We do not know whether the general average of the bones are of the size of this skeleton shown us by officer Hampton; but we have heard of several bones being found at previous times in the digging of soil from this mound, which bore every evidence of belonging to men of larger stature than the present Utah Indians. The skeleton we saw was that of a large man. Officer Hampton measures six feet two and a half inches, and the thigh bone was longer than his. One of the arm bones, and one of the leg bones bore marks of having been fractured. The skull was tolerably large, resembling in shape the usual Indian type and the teeth were all sound and were those of a young man.

SALT LAKE VALLEY AND WHO SUGGESTED IT.

THE St. Louis Republican has discovered who it was that told the "Mormon Prophet" about Salt Lake, and whose description led him to take up his line of march for this place. We wonder who will next get the credit for suggesting this as the place most suitable for the settlement of the Latter-day Saints? It is not many weeks since a gentleman was here, who stated that it was through his leaning Joseph Smith a copy of Fremont's work that caused Salt Lake Valley to be thought about as a point possessing the advantages and needed facilities for such a settlement as we wanted. Already, therefore, there are two claimants for the honor of this suggestion; one who loaned the Prophet Joseph Smith a book to read, and another who described the Salt Lake and the surrounding country to President Brigham Young.

The Republican says that a Catholic priest by the name of De Smet, in the year 1847, was descending the Missouri River with his guide in a skiff, on his return from the missionary establishment in Oregon; and upon reaching Council Bluffs, he went ashore and had an interview with President Young, who, with the Latter-day Saints, was stopping there to recruit, and who conversed with him about settling in Oregon or California. The Father told him, according to the Republican, that in those places they would meet with opposition from the people who were pouring in there; but that the Salt Lake region was a desirable place for a settlement. The Republican adds that the President was deeply interested in the description, and soon after planned his trip to the Salt Lake Basin, the present home of his disciples.

Unfortunately for the credit of the Republican's statement, if Father De Smet had an interview with President Young at Council Bluffs in the year 1847, it must have been after the latter returned from his trip to Salt Lake Valley with the pioneers; for he started westward on that pioneer trip too early in the season for voyaging down the Missouri in a skiff to be done. But even if the Republican means 1848 instead of 1847, his statement concerning Father De Smet's line of travel is palpably incorrect. A man traveling from Oregon to the head waters of the Missouri—the route paraded by the priest—would not pass through Salt Lake Valley, but considerably to the northward of it. It may be a pity that Father De Smet cannot have the credit of suggesting this valley as a place of settlement for our people; but facts are inexorable. The credit is not his; it belongs to God, who inspired His servant Brigham and led him by His Spirit to this place which has been so choice a resting place thus far for His people.

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

St. Louis.—A private dispatch to the Memphis Packet Company, says the Steamer Stonevale was burned this morning near Neelie's landing, on the Mississippi River, and that forty passengers and three of the crew were saved. The Stonevale left here on Tuesday for New Orleans, with a hundred and sixty cabin and deck passengers, the inference from the dispatch is that all but those mentioned perished.

New York.—Receiver Jordan, of the Gold Exchange Bank, makes a statement to Judge Cordes, to-day, desiring to turn the bank over to the stockholders of the bank. He has \$290,000 left of its half million capital, and has claims on the brokers amounting to \$274,000 of which \$98,000 is considered good.

Washington, D. C.—Information has been received from Wilmington, N. C., to the effect that the crew of the Cuba were shipped to New York yesterday morning in the steamship Astoria by their officers or by the agents of the Cuban authorities in this country.

San Francisco, 28.—The United States steamer Becca has made a trial of its new two blade propeller. It averaged ten and three quarters knots an hour and made six knots in thirty minutes.

New York, 28.—The investigation which solicitor Banfield has been making with regard to the charges against Gen. Butterfield, was concluded yesterday morning. Mr. Banfield was disclosed with Judge Pierpont and facts have been disclosed which Banfield says

makes it improper for Gen. Butterfield to remain at the sub-treasury, so it is almost certain his resignation, which has been tendered, will be accepted. Yesterday the General was badly engaged signing gold certificates and appeared in no wise concerned by reports. Mr. Banfield left last evening for Washington.

Elias Schuarts was arrested yesterday with over ten thousand dollars worth of human hair manufactured into various shapes, in his possession. It is believed it has been smuggled.

Cincinnati.—Hon. George H. Pendleton has been appointed President of the Kentucky Central Railroad.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a meteor passed over Dayton, going north east. It had a brilliant, large, long train and was accompanied by a rumbling sound and sulphurous smell. At the same hour an enormous meteor passed east over a station of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad, which resembled a locomotive head light with a long train and a booming roar. It shook houses and broke windows, awakening the people by its heavy explosions.

Chicago.—Specials from New York say that several prominent Catholics have expressed sympathy for Father Hyacinthe. They say circumstances compelled him to raise the issue with the church, and they declare the day for regular orders in the Catholic church, except for missionary, assisting, secular and parochial priests has passed and a motion will be made by advanced Catholic bishops in the Ecumenical Council to abolish most of the orders now existing.

Several merchants of Jersey city have signed a request for the appointment of Dudley S. Gregory as Assistant Treasurer in the place of Butterfield.

Washington.—A wholesale seizure of illicit stills was made at Brooklyn yesterday. It had been for some time in contemplation, and an organization of roughs to protect three stills had been discovered and whose localities and modes of operation had been carefully ascertained. The authorities placed seventy picketed men at the collector's disposal who extirpated the stills. The locality has long been regarded as one of the worst in the country.

New York.—A Washington dispatch states that information has been received that the State of North Carolina is on the verge of bankruptcy; its State bonds are selling at 38 cents on the dollar. Some of the political parties in the State are convulsed at the repudiation of the State debt.

Washington.—The Department of Agriculture reports that the cotton crop is amply sufficient for all the wants of the country.

James M. Wilson, one of the Pacific Railroad commissioners, has resigned.

The Supreme Court has only partially decided the various legal cases brought before it last winter, and then only went so far as to sustain specie contracts made at a date anterior to the passage of the law, to which legal leaders had been offered and refused. The main question now before the court is the constitutionality of the legal tender act. It is believed in the city, on this very important issue, that a decision will be made some time in December. The case was argued at the last term of the court and comes up on appeal, when the lower court decided the act in question unconstitutional.

Washington.—Upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior the President has accepted sixty-three miles of the Western Pacific Railroad, and has ordered the bonds due on account of the construction thereof to be issued to the company.

General Belknap arrived to-day. Richmond.—Col. Burke, Inspector of Internal Revenue, has had several tobacco manufacturers arrested to-day. They are held to bail charged with conspiracy to defraud the Government by means of counterfeit tobacco stamps.

St. Louis 28.—Mr. Phelps, a planter of Shreveport, who has arrived from the wreck of the *Memphis*, furnishes the following brief particulars of that terrible disaster. He says the boat caught fire at half past six o'clock on Wednesday evening, about forty-five miles above Cairo on the Mississippi river, the fire was caused by a candle which some deck passengers had near some hay while playing cards. The steamer was run aground on a bar, the pilot supposing the passengers could wade ashore, but unfortunately at the end of the bar there was a lough. The larger number of the passengers thronged one end of the boat and she only ran out upon the bar about two feet, and the shallow water about the boat was five or six feet. There being so much hay aboard, the boat burned like tinder. The *Memphis* came up at half past nine and rendered all the assistance possible. Of two hundred and fifty-two passengers and crew only thirty are known to be saved. When Captain Scott was floating down the stream on a log some people at a village ran with a light and hastened to his assistance, one man rescued sixteen people with a skiff. Had it not been for their help all would have been lost. A gentleman from Paducah, Ky., swam ashore with a lady and her child, and in swimming saved her child, and in swimming ashore was grasped by a drowning man, and would have been drowned himself had he not shook him off. One man was taken from the wreck so badly burned that he died as soon as he reached the shore. There were thirty-nine cabin passengers and a crew of sixty. There were quite a number of ladies on board who are probably all lost except one. The pilot and carpenter were the only ones of the crew saved. The *Stonevale* was owned by Captain John Shaw and Dennis Long.

Nashville.—The bill calling the State convention was up before the House to-day. It elicited considerable debate; the proposition to amend as to confer the privilege of voting for members upon all citizens of the United States. 21 years old, was the point of contention the original bill allowing those only to vote under the existing franchise laws. No decision is yet arrived at.

New York.—The strike of the Franklin Telegraph operators has terminated in an advance of wages and the reinstatement of all who went out.

Washington.—Treasurer Spinner's annual report shows the receipts of the internal revenue for the six months ending September 30th, to be \$106,447,424 being an increase of nearly twenty-one and a half millions over the same portion of the previous year. The expenditures are three millions less than last year.

Washington, 28.—The Department of Agriculture has just issued a preliminary report on the condition of the crops. It says the great agricultural lesson of the season inculcates the necessity of draining and thorough culture and it is not an exaggeration to estimate the reduction this season from alternate drouth and searhing of farmships at two hundred million dollars. The general apprehension of serious difficulties with the corn crop in the more northern States has been materially modified by the sunny weather in September and the exemption from killing frosts to October first. Early frosts in some portions of the Eastern and Middle States have checked the ripening and left the frost fields in an immature and damaged condition, but the injury to the corn is positively slight and limited in area. As a whole the crop had an unusually favorable maturing season, resulting in a very gratifying amelioration in the prospects for the supply of this important staple. The aggregate will attest a moderate yield amply sufficient for all the wants of the country. Had the spring wheat been equal to the winter, the whole crop would be enormous. Throughout the South the yield is unusually large, except in Texas and Mississippi which are somewhat less conspicuous in this improvement than the other States in that section.

Cotton cultivation has increased fully sixteen per cent; more than a million acres have been added to the cultivated area. Fertilizers have been liberally used in the Atlantic States and improved implements have to some extent been employed. There has rarely been a better season for oats, very few States returning a less increase than ten per cent, some giving thirty or thirty-five per cent. The season has been too dry either in the South or on the Atlantic Coast to New York. The crop is universally good in the West, with the exception of Minnesota. The product of sweet potatoes is manifestly increasing. An aggregate of the number of fattening cattle as well as the average condition is reported.

FOREIGN.
London.—The Dublin Amnesty Association, at a business meeting held last evening unanimously adopted resolutions in which regret is expressed at Gladstone's refusal to release the Fenian prisoners, also declaring their determination to continue the agitation and establish local associations throughout the country.

Paris.—M. Girardin has been appointed to the directorship of the press, vice M. Lange.

Havana.—The Spanish man-of-war *Picarro* has gone to Nassau for the purpose of looking after the steamer *Litton*.

Serious frauds have lately been discovered in the Government bonded warehouses. The Judge of the Supreme Court, the Treasurer and the Captain General are engaged personally in investigating the matter.

The insurgent General Caveda has issued an order to his forestaging that probably the owners of the plantations will soon begin to grind cane and he expects his subordinates to burn the cane fields as soon as the cane is dry.

London.—The *Post*, commenting on President Grant, with regard to the gold speculations, says, the habits of life of President Grant are a guarantee that he will be sure to do his duty impartially to all, his character as a soldier will protect him from the temptations to which those who make politics a trade frequently yield. His judgment as a statesman will remain to be tried, thus far he gives evidence of statesman-like prudence, and good temper. The features of the *Alabama* negotiations led him wisely to postpone re-opening the subject, and the course he has pursued with respect to Cuba proves that, however anxious for the aggrandizement of the Union, he is resolved to preserve a faithful neutrality.

Paris.—The Minister has decided not to prosecute the press for any recent violation of the press law.

The Austrian government censures Prince Metternich for his connection with the late duel.

A PAMPHLET
CONTAINING
Three Discourses
BY
PRESIDENT GEORGE A. SMITH,
AND
ELDERS ORSON PRATT and GEORGE Q. CANNON,
ON
PATRIARCHAL MARRIAGE
DELIVERED
In the New Tabernacle, Salt Lake City,
October 7th, 8th and 9th,
WILL BE
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AT THE OFFICE,
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Every Missionary should have a supply.
PRICE 20 Cents Single Copy.
Large reduction made to wholesale buyers.
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DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.
THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned and GEORGE A. SMITH, in and to the effect of the said partnership, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. All claims and accounts due by said firm will be liquidated by E. E. Shoemaker, and all outstanding accounts due the above firm will be collected by C. Bunting, at Crofton, who will continue the business until all accounts are settled.
E. E. SHOEMAKER and C. BUNTING.
Crofton, Oct. 25, 1909.

JOE SIMMONS,
Proprietor of the Revue House Saloon,
IS DETERMINED to please everybody. He has just received an importation of BEER, GUINNESS & Co.'s celebrated ALE and PORTER, in addition to LAGER BEER, OYSTERS, CIGARETTES, TOBACCO, and all the good things that can be had. Serves Lunch at all hours.
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TO GUARD AGAINST CHOLERA
Red Jacket Bitters

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Prompter, W. T. Harris, Treasurer, T. Williams
Leader of the Orchestra, Geo. Careless.

Great Success of the Engagement of the Popular Actress.

AMY STONE

And the well-known Comedian,
MR. H. F. STONE

MR. D. MCKENZIE AS MONEYPENNY

THIS EVENING,

FRIDAY, OCT. 29.

Will be presented, Rosecrans' Great Sensation Drama, entitled

THE LONG STRIKE

Jane Leary, as AMY STONE
Johnny Kelly, a generous hearted Irish man, as H. F. Stone

To conclude with the Petite Comedy, in 2 Acts, entitled

ANDY BLAKE!

Andy Blake, as AMY STONE

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7 1/2.

BYASS' LONDON PORTER,
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SANDS' CHICAGO STOCK ALE.

On Draught at

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MERCHANT TAILORS,

First South Street,
FIRST DOOR EAST OF NATIONAL HOTEL

Have just received a splendid assortment of
BEAVERS, BROADCLOTHS,
DOESKINS, FANCY CASSIMERES,
Etc., Etc., VESTINGS,
Etc., Etc.

And respectfully solicit a call from all their old friends and customers, and remind them that they are always ready to execute every thing pertaining to GENTS' CLOTHING in
The highest degree of Elegance and the First style of Fashion.

d286-1m

CITY CREEK
FOUNDRY

AND
MACHINE SHOP.

THE PROPRIETORS take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of the Territory that they have erected a

A MACHINE SHOP AND
FOUNDRY

North of Pres. Young's premises
In which they have all the facilities of
MACHINERY, IRON AND COKE
TO
CAST, TURN AND FIT UP
ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY
DRAWINGS and PATTERNS
ARE MADE AT THE WORKS.

Steam Engines,
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Of every description,
MADE TO ORDER.

BRASS CASTINGS
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COPPER SMITHING.

The Foundry will be conducted so that all work will be executed with neatness and dispatch.

TERMS REASONABLE.
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d272-4

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Commercial Colleges,
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Music Hall,
PROVO CITY,
Cliff's Hall,
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DEVOTED TO
The Interests of the Young
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BRANCHES TAUGHT:

Bookkeeping, Jobbing,
Gen'l Merchandising, Farming,
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Rail Roading, Banking,
Insurance, Real Estate,
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IN ALL
OVER THIRTY SETS OF BOOKS.

In connection with these Sets the Student is required to write out Drafts, Notes, Bills of Exchange, Receipts, Orders, Checks, Certificates, Bills, Accounts Current, Account of Sales, Contracts, Leases, Protests, Etc., Etc.

SALT LAKE CITY COLLEGE.

PROF. C. R. CLARK

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PROF. JAS. WATSON,

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Primary Classes, \$7.00 per quarter of three months.

J. MORGAN,
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