

DESERET EVENING NEWS

Origin of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.
 IRENEO SNOW, TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST.

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SALT LAKE CITY, - SEPT. 24, 1900.

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The seventh semi-annual conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will commence on Friday, October 6, at 10 a. m. in the Tabernacle in this city.

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

FAST DAY.

Inasmuch as one of the sessions of our forthcoming General Conference will be held on Sunday, the 7th prox., which is our general fast day, the next fast day services will be held on the last Sunday of the present month instead of the first Sunday of next month.

LORENZO SNOW,

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION CONFERENCE.

The semi-annual conference of the Deseret Sunday School Union will convene Sunday, April 7, 1900, at 7 p. m. in the Tabernacle. It is desired that each Stake of Zion be represented at this meeting, and that Stake superintendents, officers and teachers attending the General Conference of the Church be present.

A cordial invitation is extended to the public.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
 KARL G. MAESER,
 General Superintendency of Sunday Schools.
 HORACE S. ENSIGN,
 General Secretary.

JUSTICE IS DEMANDED.

The account given in another part of this issue of the "News," about the murder of one of our brethren in West Virginia, shows to what extent of bitterness and wrath men will wage, when imbued with the spirit of violent hostility to the Church.

The fanaticism exhibited by the assassin is remarkable, but not novel in the history of opposition to "Mormonism." It is the same influence that prompted Methodist, Baptist, Campbellite and other preachers to head mobs and drive the Latter-day Saints from their homes in Missouri, in the early days of the Church. It is that spirit of homicidal hatred which has been in the world since the days of Cain. It inspired the slaying of the ancient Prophets, the crucifixion of Christ, the tortures and cruelties inflicted upon the Christian martyrs, and the drivings and persecutions of the "Mormons" in later times.

It has usually found its chief expression and most malignant incitements in professed ministers of religion. It rages still in many of their hearts. But it is not often, now-a-days, that it proceeds to such extremes of fanatical frenzy as that in the tragically recounted in our news columns. But it is manifested in the wilful falsehoods, cunning prevarications and deceptive resolutions formulated by sectarian societies and in pulpits harangues from anti-"Mormon" orators. The false reports sent out by some of the newspapers of the times, are also partly responsible for the arousing of angry passions in the breasts of the uninformed. These terrible tales incite such indignation that there is no room for explanation or refutation, and violence follows the outburst of fury thus kindled to a flame.

Every friend of truth and lover of religion as well as civil liberty, ought to do what is possible to condemn the circulation of anti-"Mormon" falsehoods, and proclaim the truth concerning the people who have borne so much undeserved contumely.

It is time, too, that the executors of the law should uphold the majesty of the law, protect the law-abiding, and punish murderers and mobocrats, and all who violate law, just as much when "Mormons" are the victims of lawless heat, as when other citizens of this great country have their rights infringed and their persons and property placed in legal jeopardy. Justice cries, out, particularly in the Southern States, for the vindication of right, the maintenance of social order, and the liberty of all peaceable people irrespective of religious belief.

A FALSE REPORT.

The Denver Post contains an account of the alleged driving of "Mormons" from Sonora, Mexico. There may be some trace of truth in the account, but as it conveys a number of palpable errors the whole matter is enveloped in doubt, and distrust is felt concerning it.

The story goes that settlers from a "Mormon" colony near Campas in Sonora, had arrived at Blanes, Arizona,

stating that they were forced to leave their homes by an order of the Mexican government, which was enforced by a troop of soldiers. The government some time ago served these settlers with notices to vacate all their lands on the expiration of their five years' lease, which terminated on August 31. The story proceeds that the settlers were at first inclined to consider the matter lightly, but when a second order was sent and a company of Mexican cavalry arrived, about 500 settlers, with their families, loaded their worldly goods into wagons and trekked back into the United States. Some of the male members of the party remained behind, and it is feared that a fight has taken place between them and the Mexican soldiers.

It is further stated that these people established a colony at Lower Fronteras and made it "a garden spot" and much indignation is expressed at the way the Mexican government has treated them. The threat is also made that in case of a fight "the Mexican soldiers will find that they are up against something worse than the Yaquis."

The authority for all this is stated to be one J. M. Morlan, who is described as "one of the leaders of the 'Mormon' Church, who is practically the head of the colonies." We are not acquainted with any one of that name, and it is very certain that he is not "one of the leaders of the 'Mormon' Church." And as the chief settlement of our people, regularly established in Sonora, is located at OXKRA, we are inclined to think that the whole story is a "fake" or an exaggeration.

There are some settlements in Mexico where perhaps a few "Mormons" have made their homes, under inducements made by speculators, who have not been authorized by the Church to take any steps in that direction. It may be that they have been led into trouble in the manner described. But our people do not usually settle on leased lands with an uncertain tenure. They occupy places where they can make permanent homes and can organize in a regular way, under the direction of persons appointed by the Church authorities. The usual arrangements appear to be entirely lacking in this case, and as the Mexican government has uniformly treated our people with fairness and kindness, it may be regarded as pretty certain that the heading of the article in the Denver Post: "Mexico Drives Out the Mormons," is more sensational than accurate.

SHORTER HOURS FOR CLERKS.

The retail clerks of San Francisco are said to have commenced a movement for the purpose of securing shorter working hours.

When the demand was first heard in other places, the public objected, but as the reform was adopted and carried into practice, it became evident both to the merchants and the public, that business could be carried on just as well in the day-time as at night.

It is a well established experience that no living being can give the best results in the form of labor, if he is constantly overworked. It is a dead loss to work seven days in a week, and it is no less of a loss to work twelve hours a day, as anyone can persuade himself by comparing the labor done in the old countries, where long working hours and short wages are the rule, with the amount of work the same laborers can perform in this country under a different arrangement.

The rule holds good in stores and everywhere. For this reason, the request of retail clerks for reasonable working hours is looked upon with favor by the employers. And the American people, as a rule, is not slow to accede to the reasonable demands of those with whom they deal. If the retail dealers in San Francisco pluck up courage enough to institute the reform of closing their stores at, say 4 o'clock p. m., the public will soon adjust its business habits to the new regulation, as it has done in quite a number of places.

THE POWERS DIVIDED.

As near as can be judged from the diplomatic correspondence, the concert of the powers acting in China is now broken. Germany and Great Britain seem to stand together, while this country, Russia and Japan for the present are in harmony. Germany insists on a policy of retaliation, as a preliminary to peace overtures, while this country takes the attitude that punitive measures be included in the peace conditions, and that the Chinese government be trusted to carry these measures into effect. This country, further, accepts the credentials of Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching as sufficient evidence of their authority to represent the Chinese government, and will, consequently, authorize the United States minister in Peking to enter into diplomatic relations with these dignitaries.

This is the present status of the Chinese angle. The next question is whether Germany and Great Britain will adhere to their policy and proceed to a settlement of their grievances independently of the action indicated by the United States. In that case complications may follow which must lead to mere delay, perhaps to an actual declaration of war with China.

It cannot be denied that the Chinese trouble presents unusual difficulties. Outrages have been committed in violation of treaties which the nations are in honor bound to maintain. The true motives for the crimes are, however, racial hatred and prejudice, due to centuries of education, and for which the moral responsibility of the people is much less than if similar crimes were perpetrated by one Caucasian nation against another. It is as "natural" to a Mongolian to entertain such sentiments against a foreigner as it is for a cat to spit at a strange dog. The fact cannot be ignored, if the desire is to effect a just settlement.

There is as yet nothing to indicate what the several powers will demand of China by way of more territory and indemnity in money. But we believe, if a repetition of the trouble that now is puzzling the world is to be avoided, an assurance must be given China that for the future she will be left alone with her preferences and her prejudices, within such territory as shall be left to her people. Russia and the United

States desire the autonomy of the country. They should insist on some agreement to this effect. Even if missionary activity were for a time checked in some parts of the empire, by such a guarantee, the result would be for the general benefit of the world. With Europe continually threatening to encroach upon Chinese territory, the danger of a Boxer rising remains. It may break out at any moment as unexpectedly as it did this time. And if another outbreak should be delayed, until China has had time to organize an army on the German pattern, it would cost Europe enormous sums to again restore peace and order.

And this danger is by no means an imaginary one. If China ever becomes civilized enough to keep a modern army in proportion to her population, she will no longer ask for permission to form her own exclusion laws, to open or close her harbors and rivers as she sees fit. Any policy at this time must take into account future possibilities as well as the present contingencies. It must be based on mercy as well as on justice, or the effects of it will at some time come back like the ghost in Hamlet. The powers would do well to listen to the cool, unimpassioned diplomacy of the United States in this bewildering maze.

THE MINERS' WAGES.

The second week of the great coal strike opens without any signs of a speedy settlement of the difficulties. Some of the operators are preparing to commence work under the protection of State troops, which evidently means that workmen are to be imported to take the places of the strikers. This will no doubt cause still more tension between the warring factions, and the result may be more trouble. Incidentally the question might be asked, if it would not be cheaper to arrange for compulsory arbitration than to pay 2,000 men to guard a small force of laborers while at work, for an indefinite time.

What the wages of the miners are is not perfectly clear, but one statement puts it at \$20 a month, or \$240 a year, and from this it is to be deducted the exorbitant price of powder and, in some cases, the overcharge in company stores for the necessities of life. The operators make the average daily wages somewhat higher than this, but if the laborers cannot find work every day, they may possibly earn \$2.60 a day and yet not have more than \$20 for the entire month. And if this is the fact, no wonder if those who must provide for families endeavor to obtain living wages, by the only means that seems to them to be within their reach, short of a wholesale exodus to other parts.

There are still in this country vast areas of land that might be reclaimed, and it would be infinitely better for many laborers to set their hand to the plough, and found homes for themselves, than to remain in overpopulated districts and fight for higher wages. This is a present solution of labor troubles, which should not be lost sight of. With unity of effort in this direction much can be done, as has been demonstrated to the world in the marvelous results obtained in the West through the unity of intelligent, enterprising citizens.

But the time must come when the old advice to go West and grow up with the country can no longer be made. To provide for such a time, it would be just as well to think of some other means of preventing deadly conflicts between capital and labor. Legislators and philanthropists should work together to find the remedy made necessary by the system of competition now prevailing.

It is quite proper not to be scared by "bugaboos," but it is well to watch them, since not infrequently a "bugaboo" scheme works into a painful reality.

London is uneasy over a probable scarcity of money. The Londoner has the sympathy of many another good fellow who has been in a like predicament.

Forty tons of tomatoes from one and three-quarters acres of land is a wonderful yield; yet that is what a Farmington, Davis county, grower harvested this year.

It is said the allies in Peking find it an empty prize. Rather. Some of them have been emptying it for about a month, and have secured nearly everything of value.

The farmers, fruit growers and market gardeners herabouts are not very jubilant over the rain storm, since they apprehend that it presages considerable destruction by frost to fruit, vegetables and lucern.

Chicago preachers have made a call for arbitration to bring about a peaceful settlement of the coal miners' strike. The call is entirely consistent with the professions of those same ministers, and should not go unheeded.

The storm brought down the telegraph wires this morning, and it puzzled the Associated Press man somewhat to get the news over the break. But the mending was done, though late for the "News," and the service resumed toward evening.

Mansfield, Ohio, needs a large dose of law and order. Lawlessness of the most despicable kind has had away there long enough, albeit the victims of tar and feather outrages are believers in an unpopular religious idea such as the Dowdites proclaim.

It is well to note that the Catholic clergymen in convention at New York probably will endorse the Catholic Young Men's National Union. As the purpose of this union is more or less political in its character, such action is not likely to pass by unobserved by the non-Catholic organizations of the country, both religious and political.

The New York board of health says the people of the metropolis cannot burn soft coal, because it makes too much smoke. Since they cannot get the anthracite coal, it becomes a question whether chilling for lack of fire is not more injurious to health than a brief period of smoking fires. There is still

a thing as boards of health being more technical than sensible.

People are beginning to wonder what Texas has done to be the victim of so many calamitous visits from the elements. There were the great floods which worked their chief destruction in the Brazos valley, then the terrible disaster at Galveston, and now the great flood in the Nueces river. Calamities are coming big and fast in the Lone Star State.

American naval officers in the maneuvers at Narragansett Bay, R. I., express a fear that the submarine boat Holland will prove more than a match for the big warships. The confirmation of that fear would be a good thing for the navy, since America owns the boat and the secret of making others like it; besides, its success would make a revolution in naval warfare such as is not now easy to comprehend.

News comes that China has defied Germany, in the appointment of Prince Tuan to an important position. The Chinese should not become too risky, since, while the Kaiser does much of boastful talking, the German nation is quite able to perform vigorous deeds also. When inviting war, the Mongolian should make acquaintance with the old rhyme:

"The German heart is true;
 The German arm is strong;
 The German foot goes seldom back
 Where armed foremen throng."

Some of the missionaries in China object to the withdrawal of American troops from Peking. They should remember that there are other American interests besides backing up preachers. These are all right to have their share, but when business men have to retire and wait a while to give this government a chance to settle affairs amicably, the missionaries ought to do likewise. Preachers last of all should insist on a warlike policy when a more peaceful one is just as honorable and much less costly to the nation.

Britain is worried over the United States insisting on withdrawing from China. The highly efficient policy followed by the Americans has been of great value to the other powers in bringing the Chinese to terms, and naturally Great Britain, as well as the other powers, would like it continued. But the object of the Americans having been attained, or brought within reach of diplomacy, and there being a prospect of some of the other powers prolonging the struggle, the American administration does not propose to be mixed in the dispute one day longer than is really necessary for the protection of American interests, hence the preparation to withdraw troops.

THE FLIGHT OF KRUGER.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.

The departure of President Kruger from Lourenco Marques, and the appeal from the Hague of the Boer representatives Fischer, Wolmarans and Wessels, are practically the closing acts of the government of the South African Republic. In leaving the remnant of his army, Mr. Kruger surrenders all hope of success in the field, and in following up his departure with an appeal to the powers of Europe for a settlement that will preserve the territorial integrity of the late South African Republic, the representatives of the Boers now in Holland reveal their belief that their only home lies in the direction of diplomacy. But they will soon find that there is absolutely no hope there; for the intervention would have occurred long ago had any of the powers of Europe been disposed to throw themselves between the Boers and their overwhelmingly superior antagonist.

Kansas City Star.

The triumph of England and the establishment of British rule throughout South Africa will be the speediest way to bring development and civilization to that part of the world. The continuance of the present guerrilla warfare is only a needless shedding of blood that cannot effect the final outcome. If President Kruger's flight from the Transvaal means the ending of the war, it will be welcomed by those who desire the best good and happiness for the Boers.

Boston Transcript.

The South African Republic has fallen. Its internal malformation doomed it to extinction either by revolution or attack from without. It was an anomaly in that its cardinal principle was that a minority intrinsically on class and racial lines should rule the majority. Kruger and his associates in the oligarchy which so long ruled the Transvaal stimulated the discontent which the anomaly provoked to the exploding point. They dared Great Britain to fight them. Their challenge was accepted and they have been overthrown. They have wrecked what they had long misgoverned.

New York Mail and Express.

The English authorities will be disappointed that the aged president has escaped them, for while he is at large they know they will have a watchful enemy who only awaits a favorable opportunity. Whether Mr. Kruger will choose to remain near the frontiers of the Transvaal, or seek asylum in Europe or even leave an emigration movement to this country, are questions the answer to which will be expected with interest. It is not likely that he will face deportation or worse by a personal surrender.

Boston Herald.

So long as the munitions of war exist, it is not improbable that bands of Boer burghers will be found raiding the railway lines and the smaller towns, but with the exhaustion of ammunition and with the inevitable growth of sentiment on the part of the people that they cannot afford to make their condition miserable by prolonging a useless contest, these sporadic efforts will die out in a general acknowledgment of defeat. Lord Roberts is not, we think, over-optimistic in stating that he will start on his return trip to England in a few weeks more.

San Francisco Chronicle.

Lord Roberts has made a long and unfavorable report to the British war office on the treatment of British prisoners held by the Boers at Pretoria before his evacuation. He charges inhuman treatment of the sick, an insufficiency of proper food, medicines and accommodations, and a lack of sanitary precautions. Much sickness and many deaths were attributable to these causes. He is especially severe on the burghers for treating the colonial prisoners as if they were criminals. The war is virtually over. The Boer republics have been wiped out. Nothing can be gained by indulging in these recriminations. They grate harshly. The British commander could have well afforded, at this stage, to have been tender with his fallen foes.

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The fabric is double faced, that is Oxford gray on outside, gray plaid on inside.

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A splendid all wood natural color at \$3.00, worthy of special mention. Shirts with double breast. Drawers with double seat.

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That summer hat looks a little out of season.

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We can suit your particular style of face too.

Stiff or soft. \$1.00 or \$5.00.

Or three or four places in between.

All this season's shape and colors too. Too many hats go out of here to let any get even a season old. Boys need hats too. \$5c to \$1.50.

THE GLOVES.

Every man who works out of doors these days needs a pair of working gloves.

Every man who needs a pair of working gloves ought to come here for them.

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