

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, NOV. 19, 1903

DESERET NEWS PHONES.

Persons desiring to communicate by
telephone with any department of the
Deseret News, will save themselves and
this establishment a great deal of an-
noyance if they will take time to notice
these numbers:For the Chief Editor's office No. 74,
3 rings.For Deseret News Book Store, 74, 3
rings.For City Editor and Reporters, 359, 3
rings.

For Business Manager, 359, 3 rings.

For Business Office, 359, 2 rings.

A FAIR CONCLUSION.

Many papers are commenting on the
speech of Senator Hoar, when present-
ing a petition against the retention
of Senator Reed Smoot in the United
States Senate. While admitting that
the question involved must receive
careful consideration and be decided
in the manner of a judicial inquiry,
some of them claim for the Senate a
greater latitude than that of a court.
But the general view of the matter is,
that it should be treated according to
the rules of the legislative body which
is directly affected, and under the prin-
ciples of the National Constitution.Among other prominent journals that
touch on the subject is the New York
Evening Sun, which gives both sides
of the controversy in the Senate as to
the introduction of petitions, and comes
to this fair conclusion:"As a United States Senator Mr.
Smoot should certainly not be dis-
turbed unless he gained admittance
to the Senate on false pretenses. Ap-
parently the petitioners believe that
he has. Ample and conclusive evidence
should be required to justify the Senate
in a vote of expulsion."

TIMELY RELIEF.

In view of the rise in the price of
coal and the hardship it brings upon
many of the people of Utah, any prac-
tical measure of relief will be gratefully
received by the sufferers, and espe-
cially those who are not in affluent
circumstances. We are pleased, there-
fore, to publish the annexed announce-
ment from Col. P. S. Sowers, the Gov-
ernment timber agent, that dead tim-
ber may be gathered for fuel from un-
occupied lands on the public domain.
The gentleman has come to the rescue
in a timely manner and as quickly as
possible, and the people of this State
who can avail themselves of the privi-
lege he points out will be grateful to
him for his promptness, while every-
body here will duly appreciate his ser-
vices in this direction.Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 18, 1903.
Editor Deseret News:Any citizen of the United States, who
is a bona fide resident of Utah, has a
legal right to the free use of dead tim-
ber on unoccupied, unreserved lands of
the public domain, for fuel for his own
use, within the State, in such reason-
able amount as he may need from year
to year. If taken by the mineral lands,
the amount is only restricted to his
needs. None, however, may be sold,
or made an article of traffic, if taken
from any lands of the public; but the
citizen unable to get it himself may ap-
point an agent for that purpose, pro-
vided that he pays the usual price only
for such labor. The name of the agent,
together with a statement of the
amount desired and the place selected
for the cutting, should be sent to me
before the work begins.
This information may afford some
relief to persons who are reluctant to
sustain the present extortionate charge
for coal, which is so abundant in Utah.
I am authorized by the Secretary of
the Interior to consider and act on the
applications for taking timber from the
Wasatch mountains, without referring
them to the Department, and to help
the citizens to such relief, within the
law, will promptly act in their behalf
and protect them against interference
from whatever source, within the lim-
itations of my authority from the Fed-
eral Government.Very respectfully,
PERRY S. SOWERS,
Special Agent in Charge, Land Of-
fice, Cullen Hotel, P. O. Box 942.

A CUNNING DEVICE.

From notices that have appeared in
some eastern papers, it appears that a
pamphlet has been prepared in this
city for outside reading, intended to put
the "Mormon" people and their religion
in a false light before the American
public, for the purpose of adding fuel
to the flame of mistaken zeal that has
been re-kindled against the Latter-day
Saints.A copy or two has evidently been
dropped at home, but the circulation
has been carefully restricted to Mem-
bers of Congress and papers and reli-
gious circles in the East where it was
thought likely to have the desired ef-
fect. No copy has been furnished to the
Deseret News, for the reason, no doubt,
that it was not deemed desirable to
have light thrown upon its darkness.We see, however, that the Ogden Stan-
dard has gained possession of it and
the following editorial comment is tak-
en from our Ogden contemporary, to
which we need not add anything at
present:"The people of Utah have been reading
of the flood of petitions that is delug-
ing Congress, praying for the unseat-
ing of Senator Reed Smoot, yet but little
has been heard of the appeal to Con-
gress, ostensibly forwarded from 'The
Utah Americans,' labeled 'The Inside
of Mormonism.' This is in the form
of a pamphlet of 33 pages, and its
charges are something astonishing in
that they attribute to the Mormon re-
ligion tenets that are not known here at
home so be a part of the Mormon faith
and which are too strangely out of
harmony with the known intelligence
of the leaders of the Church and the
honorable, high character of the bright
business men and artisans, members of
that Church, to be accepted by Utah
Gentiles as truthfully representing
Mormonism. The 'Blood atonement'
doctrine, in the sense in which it is
represented, does not constitute a
part of the religious belief of the
dominant Church and is an out-
rageous attempt to arouse a hatred
against the people of this section."

TREATY WITH NEW GRANADA

One of the remarkable features of
the recent Panama revolution is the
fact that nowhere is there much sym-
pathy expressed for the country that so
suddenly lost a department, or a prov-
ince. Only in this country, among the
opponents of the spread of American
influence, are the words of sym-
pathy for Colombia heard, mingled
with expressions of censure of our own
government. But it is evident that
the attitude of the Washington authori-
ties has been strictly correct, both in
a diplomatic and a moral sense.The treaty of 1846 is appealed to now.
That treaty was made with New
Granada. By that treaty we were
guaranteed the right of passage across
the isthmus, and we guaranteed the neu-
trality of this portion of the territory
and New Granada's sovereignty over
the same. Now it is claimed that this
treaty is in force with Colombia, but if
so, the treaty "goes with the land," for
the republic of New Granada was over-
thrown, and Colombia took its
place. But if the effect of the treaty
went with the land at that time, there
is no reason why it should not follow
the same course now. The treaty of
1846, then, should be considered bind-
ing upon whatever government con-
trols the territory in question de facto.Panama has on several occasions as-
serted the right of the people to self-
government. In 1857 she withdrew
from the confederation of New Gran-
ada, and the treaty of 1846 was in force
with Panama as the other party. In
1851 the Panamanians voluntarily joined
what was then the United States of
Colombia, but it is claimed that they
expressly reserved the right to with-
draw from that union. In 1856 the
United States of Colombia abandoned
the principle of federation and estab-
lished the Republic of Colombia, abol-
ishing states rights. Panama and one
other state refused to recognize the
new regime, and they were subdued and
governed by officials not of their own
selection. Panama has never given up
her right to withdrawal from a union
which she has been forced to enter.
She has merely exercised that right,
and the United States is no more under
obligation to interfere against that,
than it was to interfere on previous
occasions.

THE WORK FOR PEACE.

The visit of the Italian King and
Queen to London is made the occasion
of brilliant state functions, but the great
interest in that event will center in
its political significance. It is thought
that during this visit, British and Ital-
ian statesmen will endeavor to come
to an understanding regarding ques-
tions that affect Europe, North Africa,
and Eastern Asia. It is quite evident
that the plans of King Edward aim
at the coalition of western Europe, for
the preservation of peace, and it seems
that he is meeting with success. It is
also evident that the British king has
set his heart on the establishment of
political conditions by which arbitration
will become general, and in this great
humanitarian work, he counts on the
co-operation of the United States, and
of every other civilized power. He as
much as made this statement not long
ago, to Lord Lansdowne. Undoubtedly,
the statesmen of the two countries who
now meet in London, will do a good
work in this direction. The cordiality
of the meeting is evidence that the
heads of the two nations are united on
the questions involved.

IN SAN DOMINGO.

The revolution in San Domingo is not
attracting much attention, though the
people there evidently are having a
lively time. No world interests seem
to be at stake, however, and revolu-
tions in those regions are so common
that no ordinary newspaper reader
can keep track of them. According to
reliable accounts, the average Domini-
can is accustomed to carry firearms al-
most from the time he can walk with-
out assistance, and he blindly adheres
to whomsoever comes along first and
makes the best offer for his services.
That is, he adheres to him until his
convictions are changed by a better of-
fer. A government partisan one day
may be a revolutionist the next, de-
pending upon the celebrity with which
he can change his convictions and get
outside the walls. Generally speaking,
a government soldier is one fighting
behind the city walls; while a "revolu-
tionist" is one without and wandering
in the open. In all probability the time
will come when the entire civilized
world will demand the establishment
of orderly conditions in those regions
and then this country will certainly
have a word to say.

WE LIVE LONGER.

Statistics are produced to prove that
the average of human life is increas-
ing, notwithstanding the terrible strain
under which human existence at pre-
sent is maintained. It would be sur-
prising, were this not the case, since
the laws of life and health are so much
better understood now than formerly.
The fact that life is lengthening is proof
enough that the study of hygiene isnot in vain. The claim is that the av-
erage length of life of men in the United
States today is 56.4 years. About
fifty years ago it was only 46.1 years.
The average length of a woman's life
now is 57.5 years, as compared with 45.9
at the earlier period.In England the same improvement is
to be shown. In 1790, the annual
death rate of Great Britain was nine-
teen in each thousand men and seven-
teen in each thousand women. In 1888
it was twenty-three for men and twenty-
two for women.People know better how to take care
of themselves, because they are more
familiar with their physical structure.
The result is a greater chance at life
upon earth. Still there is much to
learn, especially with regard to the
proper food. Less progress is really
made in this kind of knowledge than in
others, less important.

WHAT SOME GIRLS WANT.

When grown-up girls in a denomina-
tional institution of learning are given
the privilege of stating what sugges-
tions they have to make concerning the
rules of the institution, it would be
natural to suppose that they would,
first of all, have an eye to their spirit-
ual and intellectual advancement, and
make suggestions accordingly. But
that is not the case, or it was not the
case, with some class students of
Northwestern University. If newspaper
reports are true, the other day, the
dean of Willard Hall of that Univer-
sity kindly requested the young ladies
of the senior class to state what they
desired in the way of privileges about
the Hall. She was desirous of accom-
modating them to the best of her abil-
ity, and make them feel at home. Will-
ard Hall is a very exclusive place, and
the rules are strict. Judge of the as-
tonishment of the kind lady, when she
received the following requests, signed
by practically all the girls:"1. Gentlemen callers every night un-
til 9:30.
"2. Senior parlor reserved for sen-
iors only; undergraduates totally
barred on all occasions.
"3. Privilege of going out of town
without a personal interview with the
dean.
"4. Privilege of going to the theater
any time without a chaperon.
"5. Seniors at no time to be com-
pelled to go to chapel.
"6. Permission to stay out until 10 at
night without filing out slips.
"7. Unlimited use of the phone."Starting as these propositions are, it
will be seen that they but embody the
spirit of our time.Colombia is mad enough to whip her
weight in wildcats.Turkey will be annihilated just one
week from today.Coal, provisions, everything going up
but the thermometer.The Kaiser thinks it is a long ill-
ness that has no talk.The new Panama canal treaty is a
"get rich quick" concern for Panama.Chicago's policemen find it much eas-
ier to ride on cars and protect them
than to patrol their beats.A grand jury investigation into the
sudden and concerted rise in the price
of coal would not be a bad thing.The Stars and Stripes were hosed at
Vancouver. It was the celebrated Can-
adian goose that did the hosing.An ear now cannot be sold for any
price, the supply at five thousand dol-
lars a piece having glutted the market."Have you picked out your poor
family yet to send a turkey for next
Thursday?" asks a contemporary. Yes,
our own.Arizona would not be so anxious to
retain the strip is she were a full
fledged state instead of a striping ter-
ritory.The negotiations and signing of the
Isthmian canal treaty breaks the record
for dispatch. It takes more time than
this did to get a divorce in South Da-
kota.Two men named Good have been ar-
rested for holding up a San Francisco
street car. The police say they are
no good, though their arrest makes two
to the good for the police.The spirit of secession seem to have
seized various departments of Colom-
bia. But they will find it much hard-
er to get recognition than did Panama.
They have no isthmus.The Austrian and Russian ambas-
sadors are pressing the Porte to begin
to put in operation the Macedonian reform
scheme. Pressure will do no good; the
Porte will have to be "squeezed."Next year when the assessors go
round they should give the coal com-
panies a raise in assessment of seven-
ty-five cents a ton. The state needs
the money quite as much as the coal
barons do. And then what is sauce for
the goose is sauce for the gander.

MOB AND MAMMON.

Pueblo Chief. The mobbing of the bridal party at
the Golet-Roxburgh wedding was
unseemly and to the discredit of the
women who had part in it, but it was
probably a pleasant sop to the vanity
of those who were giving the entertain-
ment. A police force of one hundred
men could not control the mob, for the
reason that it was composed largely
of well-dressed women whom they
could not club. The wedding was ar-
ranged for a crowded New York street
and was splendidly advertised, and the
promoters knew what would happen.
If they really sought seclusion they
could have gone to some more quiet
place, and as the New York Times re-
marks, the only people who have a
right to protest are those who wished
to make a legitimate use of Fifth ave-
nue upon matters of business.New York Evening Sun. The explanation of the police as to
why they failed to keep order at the
Golet-Roxburgh wedding does not
explain. It appears that the responsible
persons in the department, when they
found out that the list of invited guestswas a small one, came to the conclu-
sion that very few persons would be
at the church. They did not remember
that crowds had gathered about the
house of the bride on the preceding
Sunday and that a lot of women had
hidden themselves in the church the
night before the ceremony in the hope
of being permitted to witness the re-
hearsal. The police simply didn't exer-
cise their common sense. For that
there can be no excuse. It was a repeti-
tion of the East Side funeral blunder
over again. The inspector says that
when the women rushed in, they were
powerless because they could not use
their clubs.

New York Mail and Express.

The mobbing of the Roxburgh-Go-
let nuptials by "stilyshly dressed wo-
men" helps to explain the victory of
Tammany. It confirms the judgment
that there is a screw loose somewhere
in the moral machinery of the people
of this city. They are continuing to
find their level. That is the obvious
reflection. Yet might not the thing
have happened almost anywhere else
in the United States? It is not to be
forgotten that when Hobson, the hero
of the Merrimac, toured the country
after the Spanish war, mobs of women
from the Atlantic to the Pacific fought
to get at him. These exhibitions were
not a manifestation of metropolitan
degradation.

Chicago News.

We shame ourselves in the sight of
the world by such shocking exhibitions
of regard for mere wealth. There is
no escape for us through the expedient
of calling the emotion curiosity. When
a huge mass of women cast aside mod-
esty and self-respect and struggle in
the streets for a glimpse of a wealthy
girl going to church to marry a duke
they place themselves on the same level
with animals which herd together for
gross purposes. When wealth marries
title on American soil decency remem-
bers that there are better things than
either the one or the other and goes
about its business. Mobs of women in
good clothes are a curse in any com-
munity if they have nothing better to
do than run together in the streets to
show their vulgarity. Here is a mat-
ter for the cultured women of the
land to take up seriously with a view
to devising a remedy.

Kansas City Star.

There is plenty of servile regard for
money in New York, but it has never
reached the stage marked in London
when Barnato carried that
vaunted stronghold of substantial
deceit off its feet. The Americans are
quite fond of their British cousins, and
are ready to concede to them many ad-
mirable traits and superior qualities.
In truth, the regard which this country
cherishes for England is too strong to
allow it to witness, without pain, such
an exhibition of grotesque virtue as the
London papers have shown in criticiz-
ing a country which has been and is
being industriously worked by conjugal
thieves and fortune-hunters from England.

New York American.

Women who earn their bread in the
sweat of their face were not there.
Those in honest walks of the lovely
were not to be counted. The mobs
made up of the idle and those having
no other occupation than that of strug-
gling for a place in what is called so-
ciety or struggling to hold a place there
after the fashion of grotesque virtue as
in its charmed circle. The incident is
no indictment of real American wom-
anhood. It disgraced only those who
took part in the riot. Possibly had
the female rioters stopped to realize
that this marriage was a genuine love
affair and not an exchange of titles to
duchies and earldoms for titles to real
estate they might have regarded the
occasion with respect instead of hyster-
ical and flippant curiosity.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The frontispiece of 'The Improvement
Era' for November, is a portrait of Hon.
Frank Fuller, secretary of Utah, 1861-
1863. The leading article is an inter-
esting paper by Prof. Joseph A. Widson
on "Joseph Smith as Scientist." The
remainder of the list of contents is as
follows: "Fisherman Knute's Christ-
mas Gift," by I. Nephel Anderson;
"You Can Always Trust Mother," a
poem, Sarah E. Pearson;
"President Lyman's Travels and
Ministry," Joseph J. Cannon; "A Talk
on the World," J. H. Ward;
"Time Endures," a poem, Edna D. Al-
der; "Religion—True and False," Jo-
seph R. Tuddenham; "About Friends,"
O. S. Marden; "Talks to Young Men,
Ladies and Children," a poem, L. L.
Greene Richards; "Editors' Table-
Trust in God," President Joseph F.
Smith; "The October General Confer-
ence," Hon. Frank Fuller; "Notes,"
"In Lighter Mood," "Our Work," and
"Events of the Month."—Salt Lake City.

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this seasons choicest production in all the Fancy Weaves in the
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on all FINE SUITS above
\$75.00There'll be 25 per cent Reduction
on ENTIRE LINE of
CHILDREN'S DRESSES. The
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season.There'll be a line of LADIES
JACKETS - Samples - Rang-
ing from \$5.00 to \$30.00. Any
one of them will be sold for \$7.50There'll be 20 per cent Reduction
on all Mercerized Sateen
PETTICOATS.There'll be a closing out of all
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PRICE.There'll be a line of SEPERATE
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out at—HALF PRICE.There'll be 50 per cent Reduction
on all FINE COATS and
WRAPS from \$75.00 to
\$150.00There'll be 50 per cent Reduction
on all those ELEGANT TEA
GOWNS from \$35.00 and up
to \$75.00There'll be 50 per cent Reduction
on all BABIES WHITE
and LIGHT COLORED COATS
in ages 2 to 6 years.
The line ranges from 7.50 to
\$20.00There'll be a line of WRAPPERS
unequaled any where for variety
of Patterns, wide range of style
and quality of make-up to choose
from—at 20 per cent Reduction.Hill's Pure California Olive Oil is in great demand among those
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OIL at no more than the adulterated kinds cost. How about trying it for your Thanksgiving salads?
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200 Ladies' \$2.25 Cream
Pure Silk Shawls, for \$1.50
each.
100 Boys' \$2.50 Heavy Knee
Pant Suits, ages 8 to \$1.85
13, for each.
100 Youths' \$5.00 Heavy 3-piece
Long Pant Suits, 10 to \$4.00
16, for each.
100 pair Boys' \$1.25 Blue
Serge Knee Pants, (per \$1.00
pair)
500 Men's 60c Double YokeStriped Work Shirts, 40c
each.
1,000 pair Ladies' 35c Ribbed
Wool Hosiery, (per
pair) \$30c
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all kinds, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$2.00
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Drawers \$1.00
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