

DESEET EVENING NEWS

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

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Corner of South Temple and East Temple Streets
Salt Lake City, Utah.

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SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.	
One Year,	\$5.00
Six Months,	2.50
Three Months,	1.25
One Month,	.75
One Week,	.25
Sunday edition, per year,	2.00
Semi-Weekly,	2.00

EASTERN OFFICE.
154-155 Times Building, New York City. In
charge of B. F. Cummings, Manager Foreign
Advertising, from our Home Office.

Correspondence and other reading matter
for publication should be addressed to the
EDITOR.
Address all business communications:
THE DESEET NEWS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, - OCT. 14, 1901.

THE LAST RITES.

That was a grand and notable gathering in and around the Tabernacle on Sunday, to attend the funeral services over the remains of President Lorenzo Snow. The immense building was crowded in every part. Outside were masses of people who could not find room to stand in the interior. The white drapings, the floral offerings, the casket elevated upon a white, flower-decked catafalque, the full-length oil painting of the President on the ornate organ, the vast congregation and the presence of the Church authorities, made an impressive scene, to which no picture by word or photograph can do anything like justice.

The addresses were appropriate to the occasion, and were listened to with marked attention. The theme, however, was one that could not be fully presented. The life and labors of the departed leader in Israel were so fraught with important events and useful lessons, that only a few incidents and some traits in his character could be touched upon. But all the speakers joined in a true estimate of the worth and greatness of that man of God, and in praise of his virtues and services. The music was rendered in excellent taste, and the favorite hymns of the departed President formed a charming feature of the solemn occasion.

The march to the depot, the journey to Brigham City, and the great demonstration at that place were conducted in an unexceptional manner. The special train, kindly provided by the Oregon Short Line, moved over the smooth road-bed almost without a jar, and with a rapidity that was remarkable. And the return journey was accomplished with even greater speed, the time for the home trip being but an hour and twenty minutes from Brigham City.

The number of carriages provided by the Box Elder Stake was a matter of astonishment to the visitors from this city. The passengers were all provided for and many vehicles were to spare. The Sunday school children, making a string of healthy, well-dressed and intelligent juveniles of about a mile long, were very attractive, and the flower-strewn path over which the procession moved to the cemetery, added to the beauty of the tribute paid by the people there to the memory of their deceased fellow-citizen and illustrious chief.

The dedication services were all that could be desired, and were witnessed by an immense throng. The mortal remains of one of the chosen worthies of the last dispensation have found a resting place near the "city he loved so well," and which was for so long a time the sphere of his spiritual and temporal efforts, for the advancement of the people, and the practical exemplification of the principles that must one day receive embodiment, in the system that shall bring about that unity in temporal things that is essential to the perfection of the latter-day work.

President Lorenzo Snow lived indeed to a good old age, and accomplished that which he was sent on earth to do. He finished it with honor, and gained the admiration and respect of friend and foe. His obsequies were fitting to his splendid career, and while there was nothing of the gloom of the grave attending them, but rather a feeling of grateful satisfaction that he had accomplished so much and remained on earth so long, all hearts felt grief at his departure, and realized that a grand and noble spirit had gone from among them, whose presence and counsel and influence will long be missed in Israel. Peace be to his remains, and comfort and consolation to his bereaved family!

THE "DRY" SUNDAY.

The closing of the saloons on Sunday has been much commented upon by the press and by the public. Some folks treat the matter as a huge joke; others take it more seriously. To hear the former class, a stranger might think that Salt Lake people were of a very bibulous disposition, and that to be deprived for one day out of seven of a chance to imbibe intoxicants in public places, is such an infringement upon their liberties, and a curtailment of their necessities, as to make life a burden to them. But the masses of our citizens endorse the movement heartily, and cannot see why the sale of liquor should be permitted on Sundays, any more than the sale of shoes, or clothing, or dry-goods or groceries.

It has been demonstrated that the law can be enforced, if the officials required to perform the duty are willing to exercise the power vested in them, and which they were elected to use for this purpose. All that was needed to bring the saloon-keepers into line, was to announce to them that the city ordinance in this case made and provided would be enforced. A ready response was the result, just as the Deseret News foreshadowed.

As to the prediction that this spasmodic reform will be abandoned soon, after the city election, we have not much at present to say. We hope to the contrary. We will have to wait and see. But any party or candidates that

shall undertake to fool the public in that way, will get such a shaking up that the hypocrisy will not avail very much.

This point has been made clear: The Sunday liquor can be suppressed. If it can be done on one Sunday, it can be done on other Sundays. All that is needed is the full intention of the officers to do their duty. Let offenders be brought to justice, and the law can be made operative and be thoroughly vindicated.

THE CANAL TREATY.

A short time ago it was given out that a new Isthmian canal treaty had been agreed upon with Great Britain. One great point in the new agreement is said to be the termination of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, the rock on which the Hay-Pauncefote craft-stranded in the Senate, when the matter came up there.

As quid pro quo the United States agrees that the canal, when constructed shall be open to all nations upon equal terms in times of peace, both for war vessels and merchant marine. In case of a war in which the United States is belligerent, proper steps may be taken by the United States for its own protection, but in wars in which the United States is not involved, the vessels of the belligerents, both ships of war and commerce, will be treated alike, all being admitted to the canal under the usual regulations affecting neutral territory.

In the new treaty, the agreement to submit it to the other powers is omitted, and this is considered quite important, as the Senate has taken the stand that it cannot admit the right of any other power to discuss a canal question that is entirely the concern of this country. Great Britain has this right, by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty perhaps, but no other foreign country is interested in the matter.

It is believed that the treaty, as amended, will be ratified by the Senate. The senators who objected to the Hay-Pauncefote agreement have been consulted, it is said, and their objections removed by the changes made.

It should be added, however, that the statements concerning the provisions of the new treaty, and the concessions made on both sides, are somewhat contradictory. Only the publication of the text can give a clear understanding of the nature of it.

The Hay-Pauncefote treaty was submitted to the Senate on Feb. 5, 1900, by President McKinley. Some took the view that a canal built under this agreement would have been most advantageous to the United States, but as it did not directly abrogate the old Clayton-Bulwer compact, by which this country agreed not to erect fortifications commanding the entrances to the canal and adjacent waters, it was rejected by the Senate.

The leading point in the discussion of the entire subject is this, that if the United States builds an Isthmian canal it wants to own and control it, for the benefit of the country in any possible emergency. The undertaking will be for the general benefit of the commercial world, but not to the extent that any power in times of war shall have an opportunity of using that waterway against the people that constructed it. Any treaty recognizing these principles will be accepted here, and should not meet with opposition anywhere else.

CHILD STUDY.

Dr. Arthur McDonald, who has made a specialty of child study, contributes to Everybody's Magazine an article on that subject, which contains much of general interest. He finds, for instance, that children (boys and girls) of American parentage are brighter than children of foreign parentage and both children of foreign and American parentage, and also that children of the professional and mercantile classes are mentally superior to those of the working men engaged in manual labor. On the other hand, he finds that boys of "non-laboring" classes show a much higher per cent of sickness and nervousness than boys of the "laboring" classes, indicating that easier social surroundings are not always conducive to health.

As a rule, he finds that boys show a much higher per cent of physical and moral defects than girls. In prisons and reformatories, there are four or five males to one female, but when there are defects in girls, they are more serious than in boys.

Among the subjects statistically investigated by the doctor is that of right-handedness, and his conclusion is that the brightest pupils in the schools are "more right-handed" than the others. The left hand, he says, does best when it supplements or helps the right hand. It is a general opinion that criminals have not only more left-handed people among them, but they are also more expert with both hands than people in general.

In order to test children's ideas of right and wrong, the following story was told a number of them: "Jamie's father gave him a dog, but Jamie often forgot to feed it, and the dog cried often at the door. Then Jamie's father gave the dog to a kind little girl who lived down the street." Then this question was asked: "Who had the best right to the dog, the father, Jamie, or the little girl. The result of this test was:

"In answering this question 70 per cent of the boys and 57 per cent of the girls thought the little girl had the best right to the dog; 44 per cent of the children thought, because Jamie had been so cruel in neglecting to feed the dog, he did not deserve it. This seems to weaken the theory commonly held that children are cruel by nature. About 25 per cent thought the father had the best right to the dog, saying that he had paid for the dog, and he was older and would take better care of it. About 8 per cent said Jamie had the best right, because when a thing is given away you can't take it back again. It was principally the older children who took this last point of view."

As to the fears of children, Dr. McDonald finds that in this country they are mostly created by parents and servants. In an eastern State none were afraid of wild winds, but in the West this was one of the main things to dread. In a certain State forty-six of the children were in fear of being buried alive. This was evidently a result of teaching. A majority of the children feared ghosts; others did not dread them because they did not believe in them. One way to rid children

of such superstitions was shown by the fact that a large number had been taught to disbelieve in them.

One of the most important points relates to moral education. The author says:

"Moral training not only consists in moral habits, but in the development of the feelings and emotions which have their roots in the religious sentiments inculcated early in the child's life. As the parents have the heart and sympathy of the child they can make it almost what they will. If they gave as much time and patience to the nurture of their children as they do to society, business, amusement, and pets, much of the evil and crime in the world might cease. Unless children are brought up and trained well, and those provided for who have no proper home, there is little probability of making the world better. We must place the knife and fork in the child's hand. If we wish them properly held. So morality, like etiquette, must be taught through repeated acts, that become a habit. There is perhaps nothing more important to the individual, family, and country than the moral education of children."

THE MACEDONIAN COMMITTEE.

The so-called Macedonian committee, which is believed to be implicated in the abduction of Miss Stone, is described as a powerful organization with ramifications all over the Balkan peninsula. It is believed that the Bulgarian government, if not actually in sympathy with this committee, at least in constant fear of it and therefore suffers it to blackmail with impunity.

The organization is the outgrowth of political conditions in that part of Europe. When twenty-three years ago Russia proposed to liberate the Bulgarians, the European powers interfered, and Macedonia, with its strong Bulgarian population was left under Turkish rule. As a result there have been frequent risings in that province, and these have always received aid from Bulgaria. A few years ago, a permanent Macedonian committee was established with headquarters at Sofia, with the object of raising funds to supply Macedonians with arms, and enable them to carry on their revolutionary propaganda.

The Bulgarian government did hardly dare to oppose this movement which soon gained much popularity among the Bulgarians. And hence the bandits became more and more reckless. The committee notified wealthy men to pay large donations. If they refused, their houses were burned. In some instances men were murdered. Last year several Roumanians fell victims to the committee. The Bulgarian government was so identified with the organization that it conducted only a perfunctory prosecution until Roumania threatened war. The Bulgarians are said to be terrorized by this committee. All classes fear its vengeance. In its service are cut throats and all kinds of bandits, who operate with impunity.

The Turkish government has suggested that Miss Stone was captured by outlaws connected with this revolutionary organization. If this turns out to be true, the civilized powers may feel called upon to demand its extermination, even at the cost of the reconstruction of the Bulgarian government. But it is extremely improbable that a junta which needs the sympathy of the civilized world, should commit the blunder of turning the world against itself by an overt act of such a serious character. There is a mystery about that abduction which cannot be cleared up except by a thorough investigation.

Many are nominated, but only half are chosen.

Dispatch No. 8 bids fair to become as famous as Island No. 10.

In politics the color scheme is usually made black appear white.

The sidewalks were made for pedestrians and should be reserved for them.

The Tammany braves and Low the poor Indian, are not brothers, no relation.

"Labor is the divine law of our existence," said Mazzini. But in this world of labor how many are not keeping it!

At a masked ball in Delamar, Cal., the other day there was a fatal shooting scrape. The firing was no doubt from masked batteries.

Mrs. Helen George of Sharon, Pa., claims to be a hundred and twenty-one years old. Her many years entitle her to be called the Rose of Sharon.

Having its police force drawn up in battle array for the coming municipal campaign, Tammany refers to them with pride as the "amalgamated coppers."

There is no objection to Emperor William, Sir Thomas Lipton or anybody else having his eyes on the American cup, but America proposes to keep everybody's hands off.

The Bulgarian brigands have dictated the terms on which they will surrender Miss Stone, and Pat Crowe has dictated the terms on which he will surrender himself. And the terms of each are to be acceded to.

France enjoys the unique distinction of having a traveling savings bank. That's nothing. In this country we have cashiers who travel with the bank's savings, and they never say a word about where they are going.

Prof. Hugo Muensterberg, comparing monarchical Germany and democratic America, charges it against the latter that democracy produces no great men. He does not say it but others note the fact that Prof. Muensterberg was under the German monarchy.

"Two Cripple Creek plumbers broke all records by laying 2,600 feet of sewer pipe in seven days. They are now laying for a few more contracts of that kind, after the completion of which they will lay off," says the Denver Post. And why shouldn't they lay off, having laid up a fortune?

When in command in South Africa General Buller was wont to censor the telegrams of correspondents. He should have carried the institution to

England and there applied it to his own utterances. Had he done so his ill-advised speech would never have been uttered and he would have saved his reputation and any amount of trouble.

It looks somewhat as though there was to be more trouble in the Philippines. As a precaution the police in some places have been disbanded, and the affair at Balangiga seems to justify that course. Those Filipinos who have surrendered have done it with such gusto that suspicion may well be aroused. They may have been honest but the Americans have been too confident, at least they have not always exercised that alertness and vigilance that seem proper in a newly conquered country. That they will be more suspicious and cautious in future than they have been in the past there is no doubt, for they are realizing as never before they have a wily people to deal with.

Mr. George Cary Eggleston demands that the government send warships and not ransom in reply to the demands of the brigands who hold Miss Stone captive, a very proper attitude in one sense but quite impracticable in another. Mr. Eggleston wants to know why "the greatest and most powerful nation on earth" should "beg pennies with which to pay tribute to Turkish brigands," to which a correspondent of the New York World makes the very apt reply: "I don't know why, but I do know why we can't very consistently send warships to force the Dardanelles. Next year, next month, next week, a band of qualified Yahoos in Bad Axe or Cripple Creek may plan to lynch citizens of Turkey or Italy or Austria-Hungary or Great Britain, and our federal government may be as powerless to prevent the crime as the Grand Turk is to save Miss Stone—which he heartily wishes to do, if only to save trouble. How about foreign warships coming to 'force the narrows' in such a case? Europe itself, by creating Bulgaria as a semi-independent state, has greatly limited the sultan's responsibility in a case like this. Nobody dreams that the bandits are Turks."

MARQUIS ITO.

Chicago Record-Herald.

Such a scheme as Japan proposes would involve us at once in complications as bad as those which have developed in the politics of continental Europe. We should have to stand for England in Afghanistan as well as for Japan in Korea. Our attitude toward Russia would be one of continued hostility, whereas we have always been on the friendliest terms with the Russian government without one iota of sympathy with its domestic administration. The marquis is seeking the impossible.

Kansas City Star.

The United States is now making its way into international politics, and the movements of the powers must be watched more closely than heretofore. As President McKinley said in his last address, "the period of exclusiveness is past." This applies to the politics of nations as well as to the trade of nations. While it is wholly improbable that the marquis expects a treaty alliance, or that he will even offer a suggestion that such an alliance should be formed, his offers of good will and friendly consideration, hoping for reciprocity from this country, will deserve consideration.

ANTI-TAMMANY FIGHT.

Brooklyn Standard-Union.

No man who attended either the Republican or Citizens' union city conventions could fail to realize the deep earnestness of the movement which has for its object the redemption of the city from Tammany control. It was not a manufactured enthusiasm that swayed the delegates. There was a fierce as well as a joyous ring in the cheers for Seth Low and victory. The issue is now made clear. No intelligent voter can fail to understand it. No honest citizen can excusably disregard it. Platform and candidates correspond perfectly, ideally, and the doom of Tammany is plainly decreed.

Brooklyn Eagle.

Fusion has been accomplished. Competent and worthy men have been named. They have been placed upon a platform which maintains that men, while remembering they are Democrats and Republicans, when state and national elections are held, should forget that they are Democrats and Republicans when municipal elections are held. The Eagle is not an unqualified adherent to that proposition. It is not practicable always, though it is practicable and possible occasionally. One of the times in which it is both is this. A result of it may be the election of the ticket; but even should that ticket not be elected, the strength of it, and the possibility, if not the probability, of its election, may force the Democratic organization to nominate strong and capable candidates, and to promise that, if elected, they will change the administration for the better.

New York Tribune.

Altogether the work of anti-Tammany union has been admirably done. The Democrats who dominated the conference are entitled to great respect for their display of broadness of view which they manifested in themselves abandoning the accepted plan to name a Democrat for mayor when they had reason to believe that Mr. Low would make a stronger candidate. Nor have the Republicans been behind them in civic virtue. They have pushed no man forward, but have stood ready to accept whatever seemed to be best calculated to overthrow corruption and secure honest city rule. The agreement now happily ratified promises well for effective campaign and a brilliant victory.

New York Times.

Whatever the action may be of the Tammany boss through his obedient conventions, the issue presented by the nominations now before the voters is simple and plain. It is the choice between Mr. Low and Mr. Croker and the kind of city administration they respectively represent. It is no longer open to any citizen wishing a better government than the unspeakably vile one that Croker has given to us to know what it will seek to be in the future, and to know with equal certainty what the administration of Mr. Low can be by any possibility be.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Roller Monthly has published an excellent memorial number, in honor of the late President McKinley. In this number appear a great many illustrations that have never before been published, and the articles relating to McKinley and his family are chiefly original—Canton, Ohio.

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