

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

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SALT LAKE CITY, - SEPT. 26, 1902.

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The Seventy-third semi-annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will commence on Saturday, October 4, 1902, in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City. A general attendance of the officers and members of the Church is invited and desired.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,
JOHN R. WINDER,
ANTHONY H. LUND,
First Presidency.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONFERENCE.

The regular conference of Sunday school workers is called for Sunday evening October 5th, at 7:30 o'clock in the Salt Lake Tabernacle. It is urged that all Sunday school workers attend, as matters of a very interesting and instructive character will be presented.

There will be an important meeting of the Stake Superintendents held in room 25, Lion House, on Sunday evening, October 5th, at six o'clock. It is earnestly requested that all visiting superintendents and their aids will attend, as business of importance is to be transacted.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,
GEO. REYNOLDS,
J. M. TANNER,
General Superintendency.

FAST DAY CHANGED.

As the General Conference of the Church will be in session on Sunday, October 5, 1902, by request of the First Presidency the regular monthly fast meeting will be observed on Sunday, September 28, in all the wards of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion. The Bishops and members of those wards will please govern themselves accordingly. Fast meetings will be held in those wards in the afternoon of that day, and there will consequently be no meeting then, in the Tabernacle.

ANGUS M. CANNON,
JOSEPH E. TAYLOR,
CHARLES W. PENROSE,
Stake Presidency.

FRUIT ON ALKALINE SOIL.

There is a large area of country west of the Jordan river which is still uncultivated, and is apparently incapable of producing vegetation with any degree of profit. Attempts have been made in many spots to raise crops but they have been largely a failure. In a number of instances they have been given up in despair. But there are other places where success has attended the labor of the husbandman, and comfortable homes, surrounded by green fields and pleasant foliage, testify to the possibility of overcoming the difficulties raised by alkaline soil and apparent sterility.

For the encouragement of people who have land in that region or who have opportunities of acquiring it, we will state that we have seen some splendid examples of fruit, raised on a patch of ground at Eldorado on "the other side of Jordan," which was once a barren and forbidding spot whitened with saleratus and apparently worthless for cultivation. Now it is occupied with a splendid orchard, which is a picture for the horticulturist and the viewer. The young trees are laden with golden fruit. Splendid Bartlett pears hang on the boughs in profusion, while the ground is almost covered with the effects of the recent windstorm. The fruit is large, luscious and of splendid quality. Great peaches, too, red and juicy, equal to any in the market, are grown there. Nectarines of good appearance but rather small in size, because grown under shade trees, also grace the spot. They are all testimonials to the possibilities attending the intelligent cultivation of alkaline soil.

At the place where this orchard flourishes, the ground has been washed with flood-water when it could be obtained, and allowed to drain off into a slough. Of course this has brought more alkali to the surface, but the planting of trees has been attended to in this wise: Instead of placing them on the sides of the furrows made for irrigation purposes, they were planted in the center of the furrows. When watered, the salt instead of crusting around the trees in the hollows, rose to the surface of the elevations on either side. At every opportunity this was washed off and carried away into the slough that received the waste. By degrees the alkaline ingredients were lessened and taken from the soil. But little manure was used in cultivation.

This is a different method from that usually pursued in attempts to make an orchard on such ground, but it has been attended with magnificent success.

Some persons, in planting trees on places where water is scarce, endeavor rather to reach moisture with a long tap-root to the tree, than by spreading out the roots in the natural direction. This has been proved to be a mistake. The trees, if they survive, do not usually bear much fruit. In the orchard now referred to this practice has been reversed with most excellent results.

The owner of this orchard, which is a triumph to perseverance and thought, is Mr. S. E. Sudbury who was quite reluctant to have his name mentioned in association with this article. We take the risk of printing it, though, as a guide to the spot herein described for persons who would like to see what has been accomplished, on soil that was once quite as forbidding as any that is now to be seen producing only greasewood and similar brush on the plains west of the Jordan river.

NIP IT IN THE BUD.

The Logan Nation, referring to a prize fight which recently came off in the capital of Cache county, says: "Logan was turned over to the pug and sports Monday evening. From forty miles in each direction they came in dead loads to witness the go between the little bantam weights." That paper goes on to state that "they generally concede they got their money's worth," and to describe the particulars of what "started out to be a great fight."

It may seem singular that a Salt Lake newspaper should say anything in depreciation of pugilism in a northern town, when full reports of so-called "glove contests" appear in all the dailies of the state capital. But a good many readers of the Deseret News feel scandalized at the opening of fistie encounters, in the educational city where the fight of last Monday took place, and we have been requested to say something in its disfavor.

There is a wide difference between the condition of affairs in this city and those of our neighbor in the north. Here the population is largely composed of persons from all parts of the world who are not governed by religious or sentimental conditions, and who take delight in exhibitions of a sporting nature. There are many reasons why it is difficult to suppress such shows at this point. Logan, however, is differently situated. The large majority of its citizens are church members, and so are the residents of the different settlements in the beautiful valley of Cache.

It is very regrettable that a prize fight should form such an object of interest there, as to draw people "in dead loads from forty miles in each direction." We should think that public sentiment would be so strong in opposition to affairs of that character that they would be decidedly unpopular. They are not the kind of amusements to be encouraged by our people at any point in Zion. If they are tolerated in Salt Lake City, for reasons that have some weight, they ought not to be permitted in places like Logan, where law and religion combine to make it an ideal spot for the residence of those who love tranquility and social order. We hope our friends who have influence in that part of the state will exercise it in the desired direction. Plants of evil growth should be nipped in the bud.

AIR NAVIGATION.

There is evidently some activity in air navigation at present. A London aeronaut, Stanley Spencer, has recently attracted attention by performing a flight over London. There cannot have been very much to it, in the shape of a demonstration of the possibility of steering a balloon, for the airship merely ascended at the Crystal Palace and drifted 30 miles to the southern suburbs of the capital, where it descended. Such trips have often been made. The steering and sailing problems are those to be solved in connection with balloons.

What is called a new plan for a dirigible airship has been presented recently to the Paris Academy of Sciences, by one M. Torres. Recognizing that the chief difficulty now lies in the defective stability of the balloon, he proposes to place the propeller at the rear of the balloon itself. This he will do by means of a rigid interior keel to which the suspended cords are attached. The size of the car will be reduced to a minimum and it will be placed very near the balloon. M. Torres also proposes other improvements. He divides his balloon into several compartments, the gas in each of which is under the control of the operator, and his motor is surrounded by an incombustible sheath of asbestos from which the products of combustion are carried clear of the balloon through a tube, thus lessening the danger of fire. The commission appointed to examine M. Torres's plan has reported unanimously in its favor and recommended that it be given a trial.

Experiments in airships are about as persistent as the search for the north pole. But some day the secret will be revealed. And when that time comes, the thing will appear so simple as to cause wonder that it was not discovered long ago. The birds are every day demonstrating the possibility of flight and intelligent shaping of its course. Why should it be so difficult to imitate the birds? Their construction, and particularly the shape of their wings should furnish the clue to successful air navigation.

ONE FRENCH LAW.

In France they have a law "for the repression of public drunkenness, and for combating the progress of alcoholism." A correspondent of the London Chronicle gives a synopsis of it. It provides for the infliction of a five-franc fine on those who are found drunk in public places. If a second offense be committed within a year of the first conviction, imprisonment for a period varying from six days to a month may be inflicted, with a fine of from 16 francs to 500 francs. Sundry penalties also follow conviction at the police court of persons who have twice been found guilty of drunkenness. They are deprived of the power of voting, cannot serve as jurors or hold public office and are otherwise degraded from public service.

One of the provisions of this law,

which, by the way, is associated with such names as Jules Grevy, A. Thiers, and E. de Goulard, is that it must be exhibited in the form of a placard in cafes and all places where liquors are consumed.

This is a good provision. Nobody can plead ignorance of the law, when they transgress it with its "Thou shalt not," and penalties staring them in the face from the very walls of the saloon. How would it do in other places, nearer home, to have the law paragraphs relating to the closing of saloons on Sundays, and selling liquor to minors, pasted up on the walls, and the ceiling, and elsewhere, just to impress the public with the fact that there are such rules? Laws that are constantly transgressed are apt to be forgotten.

ARBITRATION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

A recently published report of the British Board of Trade on strikes and lockouts shows that there were less labor trouble last year than any year since 1897. There were 642 disputes. The reason for this decline is said to be the growing tendency to submit labor troubles to arbitration. The figures presented thus furnish an object lesson to this country, where one of the greatest needs at present is a compulsory arbitration law, for the settling of labor disputes. In Great Britain, it is said, many disputes were settled by the boards of conciliation and arbitration before any strikes or lockouts existed. No less than 3 per cent of all the changes in wages and hours of labor were credited to the settlements by arbitrators, and according to the figures, 27.45 per cent of these disputes were settled in favor of the work people, 33.1 per cent were compromised, and less than 2 per cent were left unsettled. That shows a fairness of judgment which should inspire both sides with confidence.

The day of strife in the labor world in Great Britain is not yet entirely over, for a great number of working days were lost, but the figures given out prove that arbitration is gaining in favor, and that it is a rational and efficient way of ending disputes as to wages and hours of work.

Ill fares the land to hastening trusts a prey.

Why not use the settling tanks to settle the water question?

The weather is making every preparation for the reception of Jack Frost.

New York is going to have a great abattoir. Does New York desire to steal Chicago's thunder?

Experience teaches but it doesn't follow that people learn its lessons any better than the ones taught them in childhood.

Russia has handed over to China the Shanghai Kwang-New Chang railway. Russia can be depended upon to keep China's hands full.

"The pole can be reached. It is a question of money," says Lieutenant Peary. Money can reach almost anything and why not the pole?

Boston papers are discussing the question: Shall Boston burn peat? This being a free country there is nothing to prevent her from doing it.

Venezuela has made an humble apology to United States Minister Bowen for having hoisted the American flag on a Venezuelan warship. That closes the incident. While forgiven it will not be forgotten, and should such a thing happen again it will take something more than an apology to right it.

It is very nice of our English friends to start a movement to make Mr. Roosevelt colonel of a British line regiment. But Congress would have to pass an act allowing him to accept the honor, which it would do willingly if asked. Were the movement to become serious it is quite likely that an intimation would be given that the President would not care to have the honor.

That colored woman at Jessup, Pa., who escorted a hunted non-union man through a crowd of a hundred strikers and protected him with a shotgun, was a genuine heroine. It wasn't respect for her sex that kept those strikers at bay, but respect for her double-barreled shotgun, that did it. A good gun with a good determined person behind it, usually has a most salutary effect on a mob.

Asked what was the matter with Chicago, Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, very promptly replied that the trouble with the people of Chicago was their disrespect for the law. It is a trouble that extends far beyond Chicago, there not being a place in the Union to which this criticism is not more or less applicable. Where is the cure for the evil? Disrespect for law is, in large measure, lack of personal self respect.

Germany will not join the United States and Great Britain in an appeal to the signatory powers to the treaty of Berlin to request Roumania to accord more humane treatment to her Jews. No offence can be taken at her attitude, but still it will be a cause of disappointment. Germany is a continental nation and interference in the affairs of any continental power means more to her than it does to a non-continental government such as the United States or England.

KRUGER'S ABDICATION.

London Daily News.
We hear much mean and vile talk about Kruger's "corruption," and so forth; but no evidence was produced, even by Mr. Fitzpatrick. Even more mean and ridiculous are the accusations of cowardice against the hero of a hundred fights, who exposed himself to imminent danger at Diamond Hill, the last fight at which he was present, and only left South Africa on the urgent solicitations of the commandos. We must clear away all this silly cant if we would appreciate this big figure—the characteristic Dutch type with all his obstinacy and piety, his dogged courage, and intense nationalism.

London Telegraph.
We sincerely hope that rumor in this case speaks with the voice of truth, and that the ex-president of the late South African republic has at length been brought to recognize the clear, if hard, logic of accomplished fact. His

real fall from power dated from his flight to Europe, and since that time his conduct and his spoken words have not concluded to make men pity him in his desolation. His is a tragic figure, but solely because of his years and increasing infirmities, which have merely intensified his blindness and confirmed him in his irreconcilable hatred. But there is no need to say harsh things about Mr. Kruger in his day of humiliation. He has already passed out of the active world of politics, and has ceased to count. Whether his resignation was voluntary, or had to be wrung from him, matters little. It was inevitable.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Reader is the title of a new illustrated monthly magazine, which will be devoted to literature especially. The first number is to appear on Oct. 1. According to the notices sent out, the new magazine is of the kind the reading public of the United States with a literary magazine, at once entertaining, unprejudiced, and authoritative. It promises to be good and popular, and to contain reviews, bibliography and also short stories, poems and several popular literary articles of general interest. Among the contributors are: Gelett Burgess, John D. Barry, Allen Brown, Eliza Carver, "Mr. Dooley," Caroline Duer, Edwin Emerson, Jr., Charles Maccomb Plaudra, Elliot Gregory, Allice Corren, Oliver Herford, Rollin Lynde Hartt, R. V. Riskey, Louis Evan Shipman, Henry Turrell and John B. Tabb. —10 West Twenty-third St., New York.

The October number of the National Magazine appears greatly enlarged. It has about 150 pages of text and pictures. The leading special article is "The Palaces of St. Louis," with pictures of it of the magnificent homes of the World's Fair City, by Edmund S. Hoch, the National's resident representative at St. Louis. S. Glen Andrus of Chicago, in "The King of All the Cattle Kings," tells the extraordinary story of the Mexican gentleman who is the largest land and stock owner on the American continent. John Bates Clark, professor of political economy in Columbia University, writes about "The Latest Phase of the Trust Problem." In the series of "Progressive American Cities" the subjects are Springfield, Lynn and Lowell in Massachusetts, and Chicago and East Chicago in Michigan. These are only a few of the many features of this up-to-date magazine.—Boston.

Tales From Town Topics for September is a very interesting issue of that popular magazine. Its leading story is exceedingly well written, though somewhat horrifying and canny. The reader, however, will follow it to the close, as it possesses a fascination that attracts and holds many pages in pleasurable. It borders occasionally on the occult and mysterious, but its descriptive passages are finely drawn and the whole story is worth reading. The same may be said of the rest of the number, all of which is in the line of fiction, varied with humorous and poetic effusions. Published at 452 Fifth Ave., New York.

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The Liberty Belles

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SPLENDID COMPANY.
30—Pretty, Talented, Graceful Girls, Gorgeous! Garbed—30.
Prices: \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c. Matinee, 25c to \$1.00.

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Monday and Tuesday Evenings and Wednesday Matinee, "THE TOY MAKER."
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Prices: 25c to \$1.00. Sale today.

GRAND THEATRE

JONES & HAMMER, Mgrs.

PRICES:

Night, 50c, 30c, 25c. Matinee, 25c.

TONIGHT!

And Tomorrow Night—Matinee Saturday.

THE ENGLISH MELODRAMA,

The Stowaway.

WITH ALL ITS SCENIC EFFECTS.

NEXT ATTRACTION.

THELMA.

Three nights, starting Monday, September 29th. School Matinee Wednesday at 3 p.m.
Sale of seats now on.

SATURDAY SPECIALS

From 2 to 6 P. M.

Nut Bar and Nut Loaf,

35 cents Per Pound.

Butter-Scotch Wafers,

15 cents Per Pound.

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at Z. C. M. I.

ALL THIS WEEK.

CLOAK DEPT.

It's worth while.

We have the grandest display in the city, including all that is new and correct in Suits, Coats, Skirts, Waists, Furs, Etc.

Please note that our FALL OPENING SALE CONTINUES ALL THE WEEK. Here are a few of the Bargains in KNIT UNDERWEAR:

Ladies' fleeced cotton vests and drawers, regular price 35c, sale price.....

Ladies' fleeced cotton vests and drawers, worth 50c, in sale for.....

Ladies' fleeced cotton union suits, worth 50 cents, in sale for.....

Children's Ecru fleeced lined union suits, regular price 60c, sale price.....

Boys' and Girls' Vests and Drawers, sizes from 16 to 24, fleeced lined, Sale Price—

We have a line of slightly soiled Knit Underwear which we will close out at—

Very Low Prices.

Just received, a new fall stock of KNIT UNDERWEAR, CORSETS, MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, BONNETS, INFANTS' WEAR AND HOSIERY.

Just arrived, a choice line of LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FLANNELLETTES, GOWNS, SKIRTS, DRAWERS, also a fine line of LADIES' KNIT UNDERSKIRTS.

Z. C. M. I.

T. G. WEBBER, Superintendent.

MONEY IN YOUR POCKETS

In the Bargains in our LINEN DEPARTMENT during the week commencing MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1902. For this Week we will give

20% DISCOUNT

On all TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, LUNCH CLOTHS, TRAY CLOTHS, DOYLIES, SCARFS and PILLOW SHAMS. Our stock is complete and all New Goods.

We will also sell all

12½ Colored Outings at per yard.....

10c Colored Outings at per yard.....

8c Colored Outings at per yard.....

7c Colored Outings at per yard.....

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The following brands of SHEETING go at these Sale Prices:

LOCKWOOD—42 inch at 12½c; 45 inch, 15c; 6-4 at 13c; 8-4 at 22½c; 9-4 at 25c, and 10-4 at 27½c.

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OFFICE METHODIZERS.

All the latest office systems and labor saving devices.

Breeden Office Supply Co.,
21 West 2nd South.

Shave Yourself?

Then you do not know What shaving comfort is

If you do not use a Safety Razor.

And we should say a Grifton or a Star Safety.

Cause they're the two best Safeties made.

Must be the best you know else they could not come here.

Absolutely impossible to cut Yourself with one of these razors.

Prices run \$1.50 and up to \$15.00.

F. C. SCHRAMM,

PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST.

Where the cars stop, McCormick Building.

ESTABLISHED 1864

ONE PRICE TO ALL NEVER UNDERSOLD

Our Shoe Department

Is not only gaining new customers every day, but holding old ones as well.

Our styles and prices are surely appreciated.

Special Bargains for this week only.

Child's good looking, good wearing shoes, sizes 5 to 8, \$1.00 value.....

Child's shoes, as above, sizes 8½ to 11, \$1.25 value.....

Misses' Shoes, as above, sizes 11½ to 2, \$1.50 value.....

You Will Surely Appreciate These Values.

SPECIAL—7 to 9 Saturday Night in

Cloak Department.

Eight dozen only. Tucked and trimmed black sateen Shirt

Waists. Regular value \$1.19

Special.....

63 cts.

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\$2.95 ROCHESTER LAMPS.

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We have some more in stock now—don't know how long they'll last.

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