

# DESEERT EVENING NEWS

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

LORENZO SNOW, TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.  
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)  
Corner of South Temple and East Temple Streets  
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Charles W. Penrose, Editor  
Ezra G. Whitney, Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.  
In Advance.....\$2.00  
Six Months.....1.00  
Three Months......50  
One Month......25  
One Week......10  
Semi-Weekly......50

EASTERN OFFICE.  
104-105 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 DESEERT NEWS, Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, OCT. 11, 1901.

## PRESIDENCY OF THE CHURCH.

The news of the death of President Lorenzo Snow has been received with sorrow by all classes of the community. It occasioned a severe shock to the Latter-day Saints, and great regret among people who knew him but were not believers in the faith of which he was so prominent a representative. Even the strenuous opponents of the Church speak of him in terms of respect for his eminent abilities, kindly disposition and firm and upright character.

The funeral services will be held in the Tabernacle in this city on Sunday morning at 10:30. There will be a large assembly, as visitors will come from many points, and those who wish to attend should take their seats early. The interment will take place at Brigham City, to which place the remains of our departed President will be conveyed by special train, leaving the Oregon Short Line depot at 1:30. Only persons holding special tickets will be conveyed on that train.

In order to satisfy many inquiries, we will state that until the obsequies are over, and the body of our lamented leader is consigned to its last resting place, the Counselors in the First Presidency will remain in charge of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and all its affairs. This has been the course pursued on former similar occasions. After that, the Council of the Twelve Apostles will be the presiding quorum, until the First Presidency is reorganized.

This is in accordance with the procedure of the past, and the revelations of God to the Church when fully organized as to its general authorities. In section 107 of the Doctrine and Covenants, the power and authority of the two grand divisions of the Priesthood—the Melchisedek and Aaronic or Levitical, are definitely explained, and it is shown that:

"Of necessity there are presidents, or presiding officers growing out of, or appointed to, or from among those who are ordained to the several offices in these two priesthoods."

"Of the Melchisedek Priesthood, three presiding High Priests, chosen by the body, appointed and ordained to that office, and upheld by the confidence, faith and prayer of the Church, form a quorum of the Presidency of the Church."

"The Twelve traveling counselors are called to be the Twelve Apostles, or special witnesses of the name of Christ in all the world; thus differing from other officers in the church in the duties of their calling."

"And they form a quorum, equal in authority and power to the three Presidents previously mentioned."

It is further revealed in relation to the Twelve Apostles and their functions:

"The Twelve are a traveling presiding High Council, to officiate in the name of the Lord, under the direction of the Presidency of the Church, agreeable to the institution of heaven; to build up the Church, and regulate all the affairs of the same in all nations; first unto the Gentiles, and secondly unto the Jews."

It is clear that when the First Presidency, as a Council or Quorum, is dissolved by the death of the President, the Quorum next in order is then clothed with equal authority and power to the First Presidency, and is to regulate all the affairs of the Church in all nations. Under the inspiration of the Lord the Twelve may reorganize the First Presidency when expedient, as it shall be manifested to the head and upheld by the confidence, prayer and faith of the Church.

The Quorum or Council of the Twelve has its President, who is the senior member of that body. This seniority is that of ordination into the Quorum. The oldest ordained member thereof is the President, when so sustained by the body and by the Church, all things therein being done "by common consent." There may be and have been men ordained Apostles, bearing the power and authority of that calling which is the fulness of the Priesthood, and yet not having a place in the Council of the Twelve. It is not seniority of age nor of ordination to the Apostleship that brings the Presidency of the Quorum, but of ordination or reception into that body.

This will answer to some inquiries the question, who is the present President of the Twelve. President Joseph F. Smith occupies that position, being the oldest member of the Quorum, Apostle Brigham Young stands next in order, for, though he was ordained an Apostle under the hands of his illustrious father, President Brigham Young, at an earlier date than was President Joseph F. Smith, he was not a member of the Quorum of the Twelve until a later date than when President Smith was ordained into that body.

President Joseph F. Smith, then, now stands at the head of the Twelve, and at the head of the Church, and his associate Counselor in the First Presidency, Apostle Rudger Clawson, will return to his place and standing in the Council of the Apostles, when the Twelve take their place as the Presiding Quorum of the Church. It will rest

with that body, under the direction of its President, to determine when the Quorum of the First Presidency shall be reorganized.

The Lord, in setting up His Church and Kingdom in the last dispensation, had a view to its perpetuity. It was not to be thrown down or left to another people. He declared that it was organized "for the last days and for the last time." It is to stand for ever. Therefore He placed therein presiding authorities and councils with co-ordinate powers, in order that if the head should be removed from any cause, the place should not be left vacant so that the Church would remain undirected or without an inspired leader.

When the three Presiding High Priests do not stand as the First Presidency, Twelve Apostles, who are all presiding High Priests, come up into place and power. If by any means that body should be destroyed or removed, then Seventy Elders with seven Presidents would move forward, holding, in that case as a quorum, equal authority and power to that of the Twelve. Thus the Church would march on in the grand work for which it was designed, and there will be no break in its continuity and no cessation of its operations, for the salvation of mankind and to prepare for the coming of its Maker as King of Kings.

The Lord has made the plan and has called and appointed His ministers, and His people cheerfully recognize His hand and will uphold and support His chosen ones. And His Church will go forward and never fall or fail, but will triumph over all things beneath the heavens. While men are fallible and imperfect, the Church is infallible and perfect because it is a Divine structure, under present and perpetual guidance from on high. It stands intact today and will so remain for ever!

## YELLOW JOURNALISM.

In these days of discussion of Yellow Journalism and its responsibility for one of the greatest crimes of history, an article in the current number of Cram's Magazine, by Dr. Eugene Murray-Aaron, is well worth reading. The writer calls attention to a fact which the general public is apt to overlook, and that is this, that the loudly heralded enterprise of the lemon-colored journals is merely pretense and fraud.

The writer in Cram's illustrates this statement. He bought, the other day, in Washington, D. C., a copy of the New York Journal, before 2 o'clock in the afternoon, although it was marked "evening edition." This "evening" paper, he says, must have gone to press in New York before 6 o'clock in the morning.

The contents of that imprint were carefully analyzed. There were 124 items, and of these 45 related to crimes, accidents, police matters and various sensations. Sporting and personal gossip had 24; business 9, and labor only 7. Then there were 20 short foreign dispatches, 1 religious item and 18 jokes and general paragraphs. But what the paper lacked in useful information, it amply made up in headlines. A "scare head" on the first page occupied practically half of that page, and the news conveyed was the return of Deputy Police Commissioner Devery from his vacation at Saratoga, an item that had already appeared in the morning papers.

Another issue of the Journal analyzed in the same way, gave still less satisfactory results. This was an "evening" edition for sale in Philadelphia before noon. It had less than 20 per cent of such news as an intellectual reader would care to look at, and that small portion was so crowded into obscure corners that it was to be found only by careful search. President McKinley's historical address at the Buffalo Exposition was condensed into less space than was given to one single word in a "scare heading." The entire total of news, excepting rehash, was given less space than a picture representing Mrs. Nation and Police Chief Devery. On a day when fourteen important appointments were made by the postal department, the Journal announced in a dispatch marked "special," that C. G. Wilhelm had been appointed postmaster of an obscure hamlet in Indiana, an announcement that was of about as much general interest as the statement that Mr. Wilhelm has just dug his potatoes would be.

## PROGRESS IN CUBA.

It is of interest to note that satisfactory progress is being made in the arrangement of the affairs of Cuba. The constitutional convention has agreed to change the election law in accordance with the suggestion of Governor-General Wood, and an election will follow the adjournment of the convention. New tariff regulations have been promulgated, that are said to meet with general satisfaction. The most important items of these regulations relate to machinery, railway material and coffee. It has been ordered that beginning with October 1 there shall be a reduction of 50 per cent in the duty on machinery imported by Cuba, and a special rate of 5 per cent ad valorem on imported railway material. The rebate of \$2.40 per hundred kilos heretofore allowed on Porto Rican coffee shipped to Cuba is repealed.

The reduction in the duties on machinery is considered of great importance to the island. It will enable industrial enterprises of all kinds to obtain American machinery at reasonable prices, and with such improved facilities the resources of the island are sure to be rapidly developed. Railroads will be built and equipped, and the facilities for transportation multiplied.

enabling producers to find more readily than formerly advantageous markets for their products. The Cubans are realizing the benefits of American influence in the organization of their government and the regulation of their affairs. If, to commence with, there was some effort at misrepresenting our intentions, especially among the adventurers who hoped to take up the trail from which Spanish office-holders were driven, such influences have already been shown to be without appreciable effect. The citizens of the island generally understand that free Cuba, on the basis now established, has future possibilities quite different from those it might expect, were it alone, without a strong friend by its side.

## CONVICT FARMS.

The Chicago Evening Post is quite enthusiastic about the success achieved by the system of so-called convict farms, which has been tried in Mississippi and also in the states of Alabama and Louisiana. In Mississippi twelve such farms have been established, mostly devoted to cotton growing, and last year's income from these farms is said to have exceeded \$125,000. The state authorities are about to bring under cultivation another 12,000 acres, from which another revenue of \$100,000 is expected, from convict labor.

The system is not only a financial success, but its moral influence is said to be quite as satisfactory. The prisoners are never idle. They are working in the open air. They are well cared for, under strict discipline. They earn their bread in an honest way, and make some restitution for the wrong they may have committed. All this has a most salutary effect upon them.

It is quite possible that society may realize some day, that it has a duty to perform toward its erring children, in the direction of reformation, and not only retribution. And it would seem that the most natural method of correcting the moral defects of human nature would be to put those thus deformed to a training in which honest labor, under proper regulations, is the main feature. There is the most profound philosophy in the Mosiac narrative of the fall, in which the sentence: "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," is said to have followed the first conviction for transgression. But that grand lesson has hardly yet been fully learnt by those engaged in reformatory work.

It is undoubtedly true that some criminals are beyond rescue, as far as human efforts can go, and to those nothing more can be done than the justice that metes out retribution, and at the same time places around society a safeguard against their evil deeds and influences. But many others, forced by circumstances against which they were too weak to struggle successfully, to forbidden paths, are not beyond rescue, and the great problem is, what ought society to do for them?

As to the solution offered by the convict farm system, the objection will be raised that the competition would be detrimental to free labor, free production. Perhaps it would. But any existing system for the maintenance of prisoners is a tax upon the citizens, and quite a heavy tax. If penal institutions were made, not to pay a big revenue, but to maintain themselves, and taxes lightened in proportion, that objection would seem to be entirely met.

In the Southern States, where convicts have been set to cotton raising, their product has so far not had any appreciable influence upon the price. It has not been on a sufficiently large scale for that. What it may lead to is a different question, and on the results of the system will depend whether the new departure will be permanently in favor or otherwise.

## THAT PRECIOUS STONE.

Word comes from Boston that it has been decided to give out no more statements of the condition of the fund for ransoming Miss Stone. The decision not to give out a list of the contributors, each day, it is said, is in line with the wish of the American board to avoid publicity as much as possible. The board feels that the brigands are kept pretty well informed of affairs in America and thence that the less they find out just now the better it will be for Miss Stone. The decision to give or not to give out information regarding the release fund may or may not be wise, but to give as a reason for withholding the names of contributors that the brigands are kept pretty well informed of affairs in this country, is to credit them with a superb organization whose ramifications reach throughout Asia, Europe and America.

It is a good assumption for a Conan Doyle story but nothing else. Miss Stone is in the hands of a band of desperate brigands, such as infest parts of southeastern Europe, and there is no reason in the world to think that they are specially or otherwise well informed of doings in America. Every one hopes for Miss Stone's safe and speedy release, but it is folly to attempt by any means to dignify her captors.

There will be services in the Tabernacle on Sunday at 2 o'clock as usual. Funeral services over President Snow in the Tabernacle Sunday at 10:30 a. m. "General Alger's book is now uncensored," says the Boston Herald. And it is rather "uncanny," too.

The key to success is sometimes made of one thing and sometimes of another, but often it is made of gold. The captors of Miss Stone have been located. In international parlance this means "the police are in hot pursuit."

South Dakota will scarcely look with approval upon the canon on marriage and divorce adopted by the Protestant Episcopal convention at San Francisco. Whether or not war exists between Venezuela and Colombia is hard to determine. If the question cannot be determined any other way, gauge of battle might be tried.

Again has General Botha escaped the cordon the British were drawing around him. The cordon should either be made stronger and smaller or less said

about it until it has been successfully drawn.

A New York paper says that the Brooklyn bridge needs a thorough overhauling, that it will not be held up by a coat of paint, or even of political whitewash. It might by wire pulling, which holds up New York's municipal government.

For a second time the application of Admiral Sampson for representation before the Schley court of inquiry has been denied. For the sake of the American people and humanity in general it is to be hoped that the admiral will not request an investigation. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.

President Roosevelt is engaged upon his message to Congress. It is two months before it will be delivered but in that time many conjectures will be made as to its contents. He has already announced that he will adhere to the late President McKinley's policy, and that policy, as outlined at Buffalo the day before his assassination, was pronounced for reciprocity and a wider commercial policy. The President while pledged to carry this out will do it in his own way. That way and the details of it are the things that now interest the people. That they will be strong, energetic and aggressive there is little reason to doubt. Colonel Roosevelt could not be otherwise and be himself.

Colonel Burton, inspector general of the regular army, makes some interesting recommendations regarding the army pistol. He thinks its caliber should be greater than .45 instead of less, that its power of shock may be increased. He is of opinion that its present range is greater than it need be. These views are not in harmony with those in regard to the army rifle. There the caliber has been reduced to about .30, while the navy rifle has been made .23. These are at the extremes from the old idea of the proper caliber. The first needle guns made at the Springfield arsenal were .50 caliber and they were subsequently reduced to .45. Then came the .30 caliber. The smaller calibers have the great advantage of allowing the men to carry many more rounds of ammunition, while the guns have a much flatter trajectory and greatly increased carrying power. The effectiveness of the pistol will not be increased by decreasing the effectiveness of its range.

## ENGLAND IN THE ORIENT.

London Times.  
The telegram from our correspondent at Simla describing the opposition offered by Russian influence in Persia to the further development of the Quetta-Nushki route between India and Persia is fraught with many important and critical issues. The route in question has been opened up by the Indian government as affording a "preferable and practicable" alternative channel for trade between India and the commercial centers of eastern Persia, as compared with the older route which approaches those regions from the Persian port of Bandar Abbas. But the chief and very formidable obstacle to the further development of this route is to be found in the persistent and growing opposition of Russia. Russia, by virtue of the loan contracted at the beginning of last year, has acquired effective control over the customs service of Persia. It may be that it would be wise, prudent, and expedient to purchase political peace by the surrender in certain quarters of commercial interests which it might cost us too dear to defend.

## THE SCHLEY INQUIRY.

Baltimore Sun.  
The charges which have been made against Admiral Schley and which have been countenanced, directly or indirectly, by persons in authority and some of his brother officers, have been in effect charges against the United States navy. It has been charged that Schley is a "calit" and a coward and that he turned and ran from the enemy. If a calit and a coward can reach the highest rank in the United States navy, then the United States navy is rotten to the core. We cannot believe it, and yet among the high officers of the navy there seems to be lacking the disposition to maintain the honor and credit of the service.

## THE SCHLEY INQUIRY.

From all present indications the public will have anticipated results long before they are officially reached in this case, and to decision about of the most complete exoneration of Schley is likely to be tolerated by the American people. Philadelphia Press.  
The "corrections" which the log of the Brooklyn underwent is a very ironic comment on the assumption of the naval men that his word is much better than his bond. Captain Mahan, in a magazine article, a few years ago, could hardly conceal his contempt for the opinion of any other than a naval man, even as to the admitted facts of a given situation. Admiral Dewey, the other day, leveled what looked very like a sneer at the special correspondent, and yet the unofficial reports will stand the test better than the official logs and the official maps. In the premises it would seem that the naval hankers have little to lean on when it comes to the historic accuracy of the service reports.

## COAL.

No longer will it be believed that the body of naval officers constitute a band of public servants who are exempt from the foibles, selfishness and jealousies of ordinary citizens, or even of army officers and politicians. Two of them seeing the same thing do not, each of them, see it with absolute clarity of vision and freedom from mental prejudice. Even their records are not infallibly accurate, and some of them, it seems, indulge in the practice of amending the vessel's log after the event, so that it is not quite certain that it tells precisely what occurred. There are various instances in reports and in copies of letters that cause perplexity to a commission trying to ascertain the exact truth. Moreover, they do not remember the same incident or conversation alike, and thus apparently contradict one another's statements. These things come upon plain citizens with something like a shock.

# COME THIS WEEK

To Z. C. M. I. Cloak Department and inspect the most superb line of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Ready-to-wear Outer Garments ever shown in Utah. In this line, Z. C. M. I. Cloak Department always has led in the Intermountain region. This season its stock is larger and choicer than ever. New goods are arriving constantly, covering all the tastiest styles and best goods. The prices also are most attractive, being the very lowest in the West for the goods offered. Every line is complete. There are

COATS, CAPES, AUTOS, RAGLANS, NEWMARKETS, FUR NOVELTIES, SILK WAISTS, FRENCH FLANNEL WAISTS, SILK SKIRTS, WALKING SKIRTS,

and everything else to make the most perfectly equipped Cloak Department in the West.

# Z. C. M. I.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

## SALT LAKE THEATRE.

GEORGE D. FYER, Manager.

TONIGHT! Last Time.

A CARNIVAL OF FUN.  
THE MATTHEWS AND BULGER  
COMPANY in its New Musical Comedy.

## THE NIGHT OF THE FOURTH.

A PERFECT VAUDEVILLE ORGANIZATION—Embracing Capable Actors, Cultivated Musicians, Fascinating Dancers, Strong Chorus, Skilled Ballet, Exquisite Costumes, Beautiful Scenery.

PRICES—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

NEXT ATTRACTION—  
SATURDAY MATINEE AND NIGHT.  
Last Performance of  
"THE WEDDING DAY."  
Seats now ready.

## NEW GRAND THEATRE.

M. E. MULVEY, Manager.

TONIGHT!

The most powerful melo-drama of the day! J. R. Frazer's

## THE CONVICT'S DAUGHTER.

THE METROPOLITAN PRODUCTION.

A play that touches the heart, presented by  
A Specialty Selected Company.  
MATINEE SATURDAY.

ON SATURDAY FROM 2 TO 6 P. M.

Our finest CREAM CARAMELS,  
15 kinds,  
25c per lb.

BROKEN BUTTER CUPS,  
15c per lb.

Try Our Old Log Cabin Candy

Prompt attention given to mail orders. Telephone 423.

## Kolitz

The Candy Furnisher,  
Salt Lake and Ogden.

## Portrait Frames

Special sale this week. Bring your portrait down and have it framed right.  
Bring your order in now for a Christmas present.  
My work took first prize at Utah State Fair 1901.  
See show window.

SUCCESSOR TO  
I. BEUTLICH, ARTIST PORTRAIT CO.  
271 S. West Temple.

## COAL.

WILLIAMS BROS. COAL CO.

A. L. WILLIAMS, Manager.  
Dealers in  
Rock Springs, Castle Gate, Grass Creek, Lump, Nut and Slack.

Office, Godbe-Pitts Drug Co., 101 South Main. Yards, corner Second South and Third West Streets.  
Telephone 221.

## "KEEP MONEY AT HOME"

By Insuring with the

# HOME FIRE & UTAH

"INSURE TODAY TOMORROW MAY BE TOO LATE."

## HEBER J. GRANT & CO.,

General Agents.

## F. Auerbach & Bro.

## EVER INCREASING SURPRISES!

### WONDERFUL OFFERINGS

That Will Gladden the Hearts of Economical Shoppers.

A WEEK OF BRILLIANT VALUES in our

### White Goods Dept.

White English Nainsook, value 18c this week 12c  
a yard ..... 12c  
50 Pieces White English Long Cloth, 12 yards in each piece, regular \$1.50; this week, \$1.10  
The Best \$2.25 White Crochet Bedspreads, this week \$1.65 each

PRICE SURPRISES in

### Table Linens.

100 dozen Hemmed Tuck Towels, size 18x36, value, 25c each, this week each ..... 15c  
Full Bleached Satin Damask Table Linen, 66 inches wide, in the most desirable patterns, value \$5.00 this week, 74c per yard ..... 74c  
1/2 size Napkins to match, value \$3.50 at ..... \$2.65 a doz

A TEMPTING PRESENTATION of THE RAREST OF RARE VALUES.

### Lace Curtain Portieres

New Tapestry Portieres, value \$250, a special offering for this week, per pair ..... \$1.95  
\$4.00 Point de Calais effect Lace Curtains, 4 yards long and 60 inches wide, special for this week, \$2.65 per pair ..... \$2.65

YOU CAN SPEND A FEW HOURS THIS WEEK TO GREAT ADVANTAGE AMONG OUR

### Flannels and Blankets.

We have scores of Blankets, gray, white, sanitary, natural, striped and fancies, full size, and Crib Blankets, all cotton, all wool, and the two mixed, and each kind is the very best that is in the land at their respective prices.  
Our New Flannel Waistings are creating unbounded admiration from everybody.

## ELIAS MORRIS & SONS COMPANY.

The most elegant and most extensive line of Mantels ever exhibited in this city now in our Show Rooms.

21-23-25-27 W. So. Temple, Salt Lake City.

Brokerage House of

## JOHN C. CUTLER, JR.,

Investment  
STOCKS & BONDS

Bought and Sold,  
Bank and Commercial Stocks Securities  
30 Main St. Tel. 127

Prof. A. Lamoureux, B.S., L.L.B.

Recently of Paris, France, has opened his school of the  
French Language and Literature  
in the Templeton building, room 217, and is ready for the reception of pupils.  
Apply for terms from 11 to 12 a. m. and 4 to 5 p. m.