

DESERT EVENING NEWS.

FOUNDED BY J. W. HARRIS, AT PHOENIX, ARIZONA.
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CHARLES W. FARRER, EDITOR.
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THE SANITARY QUESTION.

THE *Desert* calls attention to the generally recognized failure of the sewer system, which was accepted a few years ago in response to a demand from the real estate and other business, and against the protest of more thoughtful and more permanent citizens. The *Desert* says:

"A few of the conservative citizens did not protest against sewerage, but they asked that the matter be delayed until such time as a thorough investigation could be made, and the best plan ascertained. These conservative thought of the future, and wanted to build with that thought in view. They knew that sewerage meant the expenditure of vast sums of money, and they also knew there was danger of making sewerage a great evil. They wanted the proper system adopted, when it could be ascertained and perfected as the sanitary question of the people were able to meet the cost of this improvement. However, their estimate was not based. The sewerage was called 'sanitary' and 'back numbers.' They were forced into the background by the 'progressive' element, who were ordered, a portion of the city has enjoyed the improvement two or three years, and now everybody begins to understand something of the mischiefs that was made."

This was the position taken at the time by the *Desert* News and for which it was so severely and falsely denounced by the "liberal" organ. We were represented as opposed to sewers and in favor of filth, when we simply objected to the folly of establishing an expensive system which had not been duly considered as to its responsibility for its peculiar situation in the city. We particularly opposed the emptying of sewage into the Jordan river, and also the adoption of a scheme which should not possibly be made general.

We think now that the evil existing should not be increased. More serious men more fool matter to be brought to a point where it must be dropped. Of this certain, to the city, to the city, without detriment to property owners adjacent and to the health of the people. This city is situated on the slope of a bank. If there was a rapidly flowing stream to carry sewage out to sea there would be no trouble on that account. But we must find some harmless means of disposal for the sewage of the city, or the concentration of floods of filth will prove a monstrous evil beyond control. Whether this can be found in a system of desodorizers, then and the manufacture of fertilizers we do not pretend to say. But such a system is found profitable and profitable elsewhere. All we ask for now is due consideration and the adoption of a plan that will be effective and permanent.

Connected with this subject is the question of the disposal of offensive refuse in the unsanitary portions of the city. We have urged for years the adoption of a dry earth system of desodorization. All the fuss that is made about the depositing of fecal matter in the garden and lot in the south end of the city is the extreme of folly. If the deposits to cesspools are kept sprinkled with dry earth, the matter can be removed without scent or harm and used to fertilize the soil. The converse about danger from night soil piled in gardens and covered with earth is preventing to common sense. The ground is nature's desodorizer. Liquids may percolate through the soil and get into wells, but solids treated to dry earth can do no damage whatever.

If decaying fruit and vegetable matter is cleared away and destroyed; if the dry earth system for cesspools and cesspools is adopted; if residents are required to keep their privies free from offensive matter and give active orders; if expensive means are not imposed upon the people but they are permitted to dispose of or remove waste matter themselves if they choose; if proper inspection be established by ordinances, and its real, not the luxurious, causes of danger to health be systematically taken away with competent disposition of the sewage from the business part of town, the sanitary condition of the city can be vastly improved and, indeed, be made much better than it has ever been or has been likely to be under the old conditions or those of the present.

THE REAL QUESTION AT ISSUE.

It will not be considered important, we would like to call the attention of our morning contemporaries in this city to the fact that the test each now to be tested in Idaho is not the original bit of intolerance and bigotry which was judicially declared to be inside the limit of the National C. constitution, but a comparatively new creation, which no judge can fairly sustain and an equally demerit citizen of any party can reasonably approve. No matter who initiated it or fostered it, the measure is outside of the matters submitted to the courts, and of the provisions made part of the State Constitution.

Journal of all parties ought to unite in calling for its destruction. It matters not whether there were more Republicans than Democrats who favored it or vice versa, the thing to do now is to kill it, and never, and let freedom and calm justice have their way.

The Mormon efforts of Idaho are watching to see who really favors the movement for their liberty, and who, while professing fairness with their lips, will try to hinder it by their acts. The decision of the court before whom the case is to be tried, is of more importance than any question as to the party which is to be held responsible for the wrong that must be righted.

CHRISTIAN CONVERSION AND DOCTRINE.

Dr. MILLER, who is conducting the revival meetings held in this city, appears to be devoted to the work he has undertaken. He gives evidence of being sincere, and if he can accomplish any good by inducing people of questionable opinion to reform, we shall be among those who will be gratified at such a result. The fact that we respectfully differ with him in regard to what constitutes Christianity does not detract from our desire to see him succeed in his missionary labor.

It appears from the nature of the proceedings that Dr. Miller, his side and the "revival" meetings are simply recruiting auxiliaries operating in behalf of the various "front" and "back" movements. This is evident by the face of the cards which are distributed by these persons who announce that they are converted. The convert attests his name and address to a species of resolution to the effect that the sign has been made a declaration to lead a Christian life. He also designates upon the card which of the numerous ministers he prefers. By this means the number of converts to the fold of each of the respective clergymen will be readily ascertained, and in case any of the persons signing the pledge to become Christians do not conform to their resolutions and put in an appearance at the churches of their selection, the ministers will be in a position to communicate and induce them.

It does not appear to us that these methods are in keeping with the kind of Christianity taught and practiced by Christ himself, nor by his authorized Apostles and servants who cooperated with him and carried on the work of evangelization after his departure in the "right hand of the Father." This view is supported even by the 11th chapter of Acts, from which Mr. Miller, last evening, took his text. Philip had preached to the Samaritans, a number of whom received his message and were "baptized, both men and women." It appears, however, that Philip was not empowered to enter the Holy Ghost by the laying on of hands. The apostle at Jerusalem was consulted with on the subject. The result was that Peter and John responded by going to Samaria, and administering to the new converts. "They laid their hands on them and they received the Holy Ghost." This was the course that was undergone by people converted to Christianity in those apostolic times, and we know of no human authority that has a right to alter it.

There ought to be no dispute in relation to the fact that the Christianity of Christ and the Apostles required of the convert, both in the spiritual blood of the Savior and in his divine mission and doctrine, as exhibited in his own life and teachings and the preaching and teaching of those He called and authorized to speak and act in His name.

Then followed, in consecutive order, repentance of sin, which is a natural principle as well as a divine requirement. It is a reformation of conduct, exhibited by conforming in word and deed to the commandments of God. The next step was baptism, by immersion, for the remission of sin, administered by an authorized agent or servant of Jesus Christ. By compliance with this simple and indispensable ordinance the convert typified the death, burial and resurrection of his Savior, and as the Master came from the tomb with His body free from the stain of mortality the repentant sinner comes out of the watery grave free from the contamination of sin, to enter upon a Christian spiritual career. He has not signed a card embodying a resolution to lead a Christian life, but he has submitted to an act that is beautiful harmony with the main principle of the plan of salvation. He has, by this performance, entered into a contract with the Redeemer. In the compact each party to the act is present, the repentant convert in his own proper person and the Redeemer by the administrator or agent whom He has duly authorized to act for Him. Without the authority of the Master the administrator cannot but properly administer, except as a head man without power and ineffective in securing divine forgiveness.

The scriptures plainly show that the next step of the candidate for salvation was his exhibition of faith in Christ, repented of his sins and been properly baptized with Christ by baptism. In the remission of sins is to receive the Holy Ghost by the laying on of the hands of genuine agents of the Redeemer. This is an ordinance that no man pretends or nontheistic person claiming to be a servant of God can perform without great danger of being declared by His faithful Spirit, for this reason, that He will go through the form of laying on of hands for imparting the Holy Ghost, but the divine light would not descend upon the person administered to. If the Holy Spirit did descend it would be of divine recognition. This is probably the reason why the Protestant churches have almost totally discarded this ordinance. The presence of the Holy Ghost causes true Christians to be different from and defined by the genuineness of the world. They are the spiritual kingdom of God, which is not worldly.

The doctrine and principles set forth herein are as clearly stated in the New Testament that it is difficult to understand how an intelligent person can read the record and not be able to see that this is the case. The same principles and ordinances are also comprehended in the faith and practice of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, commonly, but erroneously, designated as the "Mormon" Church.

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

ON one day drop off the famed American son of song, Hawthorne and Bryant, Emerson and Longfellow, Lowell and Whitman are gone, and the latest to follow in the wake of the illustrious departed is John Greenleaf Whittier, the ripe son of St. Paulbury has passed away at 82, which yesterday morning at the home of Dr. Clark in Hamilton Falls, N. H., a place about six miles from Amherst.

Mr. Whittier was born in 1807 at the little hamlet of Haverhill in Massachusetts. He came of an honest Quaker family. During the year of his boyhood he was afflicted with the palsy. He was frail and delicate, as much as that a good Quaker doctor said to him one day, "Greenleaf, thou must take care of thy health." And his companions and kindred predicted confidently that he would never pass the fatherly but he greatly disappointed them and entered well into the sunlight. At an early age he manifested a disposition to write verse. While tending in the fields he strung together a little poem, and afterwards placed it in a scrap of paper. His sister found it, took it to Mr. Garrison's paper, and it was published. That gentleman soon discovered the author, and that the little poem had some merit in it, and encouraged him to study.

Whittier while a boy learned the trade of shoemaking, and by this earned money sufficient to maintain him for six months at Haverhill academy. He then taught school for a season or two. He was an industrious student and writer, but his labors brought him no real rewards for a long time. He was closely identified with the abolition movement of the antislavery period, both as a writer and an editor. But it appears that he did not wholly endorse the war at first, and at its close was in favor of making the most liberal terms possible with the South.

Among his best known fugitive poems is "My Bird Song." He wrote a number of poems of local interest in New England, and it was from these in connection with the simplicity, honesty, integrity and innocence of his life that he gained his popularity. Of course his earlier efforts were secured at a great many, and while some heavy critics pronounced them "dull," others equally pronounced them "good." The work which first brought him fame and recognition was his "Snow-bound." For this the publisher paid him \$5 cents royalty on every copy sold. From it several thousand dollars were realized. Worth in our day is measured mainly by money, and when it became known that Whittier made a small fortune by his verse he became the fashion. After this he received high prices for his poems, and often refused to accept the same offered on the ground that his efforts were for one point of ninety-six lines from the New York Ledger. This is called "The Captain's Well." It was the last of any length which he wrote, and has a local interest. It is founded on a historic fact of a rather romantically tragic character.

Mr. Whittier can hardly be classed as a great poet. But his simple ballads and graceful lyrics will hold a place for a long time in the literature of the American people. In his age of wealth-hunting and a profit seeking his simple life affords an instructive and edifying lesson for those who would place materialism before spirituality and intellect.

THE LABOR PROBLEM.

Little more is extracted from a correspondence of Mr. G. H. Robinson, an officer of the World's W. C. T. U. "The Carnegie trouble with the laboring men has brought the labor problem to the front. The only solution lies in the dignity given golden rule, 'As ye would that men should do unto you, do ye unto them.' This has been strikingly illustrated by the millions of men, women and children, who have been taken into the hands of the despots of the world. The New York Herald says: 'On the 1st of the month the ship the recognition of the human rights of the Chinese, who are so long oppressed and degraded.'"

silver shavers in the profits of their business and thereby securing their better compensation for the voluntary transfer of men of large means of a large interest in the business in his enterprise without the payment of a penny in wages. "Governor Wells, first vice-president of the company, says: 'It is estimated at \$500,000. Mr. Williams, having turned into every dollar's worth of assets of the house of Charles H. Williams, of which he was the sole owner. The stock is all taken, being sold by Mr. Williams. Messrs. Alfred H. Williams, William A. Williams, Franklin R. Williams, Thomas H. Williams and Messrs. Mr. Williams is president of the company. All of the stock has been taken into the company are old employees, the majority of the five in gold shavers being retired, with a young set of thirteen years in Mr. Williams's employ. Mr. Williams, who is the buyer for the house, has served twenty-six years, Mr. Williams, the head of the shaver department, twenty years. Mr. Williams, the general manager, twenty-eight years, and Mr. Williams, who runs our advertising department, sixteen years. Others may be taken in. I presume that we were selected on account of our long service and disinterested loyalty with every detail of the business of the house, but I should not be surprised if some other old employees were taken into the company later."

THE CHINESE AND THE EXCLUSION LAW.

The San Francisco Chronicle says that the Chinese on the Pacific Coast are paying no heed whatever to the requirements of the new exclusion law. General John M. Connel has been appointed to superintend the details of regulation in the office of the California Bureau of Customs. Reg. Williams, according to the provisions of the law, should have commenced on September 1st, but not one potential prevented himself from enrollment on that day. The Chinese are awaiting instructions from their minister at Washington as to what they ought to do in the premises. A steamship factory is being fitted up in San Francisco as a registration bureau. It will be equipped with ample photographing apparatus, and some twenty clerks on hand to attend to all the work of registering, labeling and picture-taking. It is stated that after May 1st next, when Chinamen found without certificates can be deported, trouble will commence. A few can be made small after that date, as the law provides for a period of registration extending from Sept. 1st to May 1st.

MARS.

E. M. CONVERSE has an instructive and interesting astronomical article in the *Desert* of September 1st, from which is clipped the following in relation to Mars:

"When in 1877 Mars shined as a new star, one-half of those who saw the volume presented by the daily papers on the question of the habitability of Mars have been decided before this time. If it is, it will be in a way as little expected as the discovery of continents of the earth by means of the spectroscope. The two greatest discoveries by far of the nineteenth century are the discovery of Neptune in 1846 and the discovery of the existence of Mars in 1877. When all was said and done, the earth was in store, or what might have been, might be regarded with a tangible prize. The question that most interested the human race is whether the world that lies in the earth, revolves around the sun, and is like our world, the seat of conscious life. The answer may be hidden in some huge meteor, that, falling to the earth, reveals within its nucleus the key to the grand mystery, as many distinguished men believe that it will be in the future. It is not impossible that telescopes may be made powerful enough to reveal the movement of some immense structure on Mars."

THE INTERNATIONAL SILVER CONFERENCE.

The extreme silver men will be likely to find little comfort this year. Neither of the Presidential candidates with any chance of election favors their views and the country is not ready to accept them. The International Conference from which so much is expected does not promise to get out to the extent desired, although reports show that silver has obtained a large number of aggressive advocates to Europe and many financiers in England are anxious for a bi-metallic adjustment.

President Harrison seems to entertain optimistic hopes that the conference will greatly advance the cause of silver. The fact is based on the suggestion that European countries are ready for the change. Transatlantic developments along such lines are, however, as a gold standard currency. The banks of England, France and Germany are strengthening their gold reserves. Even in Russia India and Japan there is a directed towards the closing of the mints to the free coinage of silver. In Holland's East India possessions the government has already closed its mints to free silver coinage, and it is said with similar results.

The Indian Currency Association, a body for promoting the coinage of British India, proposes that the government shall not stay stop free

silver coinage, but will accept only in exchange for gold at a fixed ratio of value. The course it is hoped will discourage the influx of silver to India and encourage that of gold. In summing up the situation, *Reynolds*, an Indian authority, says: "If the tone of the foreign press, and particularly the financial part of it, be accepted as correctly representing the opinion of those who will decide the action of the International Monetary Conference, nothing of a tangible nature need be expected from that gathering."

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

In Don't trade report for the week ending September 5, 1902, it is stated that the cholera alarm has somewhat retarded business improvement. Outside of the apprehension occasioned by the threatened epidemic, business prospects are in all respects better than a year ago. Crops are good, money in demand but abundant in supply, and industries are active.

Wheat has dropped to 75, the lowest point since 1887. Corn has dropped 10 cents for the week. Cotton rose a shade, now declined 11 cents, pork fell 10 cents per barrel, lard 17 cents, and hogs 10 cents per 100 lbs. Wheat receipts in four days in New York were nearly five million bushels, but exports were a little over 500,000 bushels. The fall in price is attributed partly to the fact that portlands in Europe may curtail exports from there, and partly to the artificial price which sustained prices in the past. Manufacturers are reported satisfactory. All textile branches are producing and consuming more than ever. Most woolen mills are running night and day to meet orders. The domestic wool is in full operation. Sales of wool at the three chief markets show 104,000 pounds of wool, against 100,000 last year, an increase of 40,000 per cent.

The cholera alarm has broken the stock market, causing a fall of 32 per cent. The Treasury has paid out \$1,000,000 more currency during the week, while adding \$1,000,000 gold and \$200,000 silver to its stocks. Customs receipts in August show increase of 20 per cent, and of internal revenue 12 per cent. Gold movements for Europe on the 3rd inst. amounted \$1,000,000.

Business failures for the week mentioned numbered in the United States 118, and in Canada 25. For the corresponding week last year the figures were 197 for the United States and 20 for Canada.

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A LAUNDRY SOAP, PURE AND SANITARY. DUSKY DIAMOND TAR SOAP. HEALTHFUL, AGREEABLE, CLEANSING. Made at Chicago, Ill., U.S.A. Sold Everywhere.

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An Assortment of Really Handsome JACKETS in MATTELASSE Black and Colors.

Misses' and Children's Coats, Jackets, Gretchen, etc.

To Arrive Forthwith!

LADIES' ETON, RUSSIAN BLOUSE, REEFER And Three-Piece Suits.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES, In Flannel and Jersey Cloths.

WE HAVE NOW!

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GRAND OPENING SALE OF FALL IMPORTATIONS!

FINE WOOL DRESS GOODS. Novelties in Siberian Cheviots, Knotted Fancy Yarn, the latest rough novelty at \$1.15 and \$1.25 a yard.

All Wool Bouclé Coats in the latest shades, 44 inches wide, at \$8.00 and \$10.00 a suit.

Unlimited French Fingering, 40 in. wide, very new, at \$1.50 a yard.

Unlimited Drapery and Serges in suit patterns, from \$12.50 to \$25.00 each.

All Wool Hosiery, 3/4 in. extra heavy at 50c. a yard.

347 yards of Novelty Woven Dress Patterns at \$1.50, worth \$2.00.

136 yards of Camelhair Storm Serge and House Effects at \$1.50, worth \$2.00.

SPECIALS IN SILKS. 20 shades of Imported Faints Frances at \$1.10, worth \$1.50.

25 shades of Glace Silk at 90c., worth \$1.10.

December, all Summer Silks are less than half value.

SPECIALS IN SILKS. 42 yards of Black Faints Frances at 90c., worth \$1.10.

45 yards of Glace Silk at 90c., worth \$1.10.

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