

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

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SALT LAKE CITY, - JUNE 21, 1901.

TO OUR COLORED CITIZENS:

The Deseret News desires to raise a note of warning to the colored people of this city. This paper has always stood up in defense of that race whenever oppression of it appeared. The colored citizen should be protected in every lawful right and privilege to which he is entitled in this free republic. In alluding now to a matter of moment to negroes in this vicinity, we do so with an entirely friendly feeling. It is to prevent trouble that may arise through the hasty passions of the multitude that we draw their attention to some occurrences which are likely to inflame the public mind.

There have been a number of attempts on the part of some colored person or persons to make gross assaults upon white women and girls. Some of them have been of the most daring and brutal character. The ruffianly assaults ought to be brought to justice. The law in their case should take its course, and every assistance that can be rendered to the officers to bring the guilty to the bar, so that no innocent person may wrongfully suffer, ought to be extended. There should be no lynching. Mob law ought not to find a place among the people of Utah, therefore the strongest efforts ought to be put forth to aid in furthering the ends of justice.

The colored people of this city, it appears to us, should be among the first to help to bring the guilty to the punishment, for their own protection and vindication. There are good colored citizens having permanent homes in this community, and it would be a very sad and lamentable thing to have a race placed under the ban because of the evil deeds of a few corrupt individuals. When reason and judgment hold sway this will never be done. It is only when the angry passions of an excited populace become paramount that such a wrong is ever perpetrated. But recent events in southern states show to what extremes the vengeance of an outraged community will run, under circumstances similar to those which have stirred people in this city to natural resentment.

We advise our colored friends in this city to aid the police, so far as it lies in their power, to fasten the crimes which have been attempted recently, upon the guilty parties. No innocent person should be brought into trouble. But the brutes who chase white girls on the streets of this city at night, for a purpose about which there can be no reasonable doubt, ought to be exposed and punished as the law provides. If this is effected there will be no whisper of any lawless proceedings in the matter. It is to prevent such awful scenes as have been witnessed when white wrath is aroused against colored brutality, that the "News" throws out this hint to the good colored citizens of Salt Lake City.

THAT BOGUS "HEGIRA."

The Deseret News on Thursday evening took occasion to refer once more, to press dispatches which every now and again announce a "Mormon" exodus from Utah, usually to Old Mexico. This time the announcement was that a "Mormon" agent by the name of Cannon was in the city of Mexico, for the purpose of obtaining concessions of land in Sonora and that he would settle "a thousand Mormons." It was further stated that they would require no arms to protect themselves against the Indians as they had no fear of the Yaquis. The "News" informed the press of the country that there would be no exodus or migration of large colonies of "Mormons" either to Mexico, to Canada or the Big Horn country, as announced by dispatches from time to time.

Our object in noticing these rumors, now and on former occasions, has been to disabuse the public mind in reference to this matter, and also to prevent advantage being taken by speculators of the well known colonizing abilities of the "Mormon" people. Such persons endeavor to obtain concessions of large tracts of land, to induce people who have spare cash to invest in the venture, and to attract people who want to make homes to the spot which it is pretended the "Mormons" will colonize and bring into cultivation. We stated that whenever the "Mormon" Church engaged in making new settlements, the work would be done under properly accredited representatives and not by irresponsible persons unconnected with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

A local contemporary took the telegraphic report concerning the alleged "agent" of the Mormon Church for a fact, and copied it with the visit of Apostle John Henry Smith and President A. W. Dins to the city of Mexico. We therefore explained the purpose of the presence of these Elders in that city and stated that it was not connected with any of the schemes that are periodically pressed upon public attention by private adventurers, also that there was no probability of invasion of any extensive influx of the "Mormon" people into Old Mexico.

That contemporary now flies into a

tantrum, and in its accustomed manner of shifting from the ground of an argument or exposition, ignores entirely the point made by the "News" in reference to the "Cannon" matter and similar "fakes," and endeavors to create the impression that the "News" denied the advent of the Elders mentioned in the city of Mexico. Of course that paper has to use some of its pet explosives in denouncing the Deseret News, by which it invariably exhibits its temper and breeding.

It is necessary that the Deseret News should acquaint the respectable portion of the press, and the public generally, with the schemes that are concocted for the purposes we have described. Whenever it is announced that a great body of "Mormons" will colonize a given point, whether in Mexico or other place on this continent, and the purpose is to deceive, we shall take occasion to contradict the report and expose any ulterior scheme of that character. The "extreme touchiness" of our anti-"Mormon" contemporary about anything that is commented upon in these columns, will not be considered when this duty is in view.

"Mormon" settlers on the public domain, wherever they have located, have established a reputation for energy, thrift, enterprise and progress that has made them a valuable acquisition to a newly opened country. In all the regions adjacent to Utah, they have demonstrated their peculiar fitness for colonization. There is no necessity to "hide" any project that has been formed by their leaders for the opening up of new settlements. The "News" has not said anything indicating that it was "ashamed" or wished to "apologize" for the work that is being done in Old Mexico, either in strengthening the "Mormon" settlements there or in the organization of branches of the Church in that country. The intimation that it has is but one of the perversions of its language and purpose, which are so common with the contemporary that has on this occasion distorted both.

It is expected that, as the population of Utah increases and the sons and daughters of the old settlers marry and seek for land and homes of their own, there will be, as we stated, removals of a few families to points where opportunities are offered to effect that laudable purpose. But the wholesale hegira of "Mormons" from Utah that is frequently announced as in contemplation, is a bit of sheer fiction and by this time ought not to be accepted as news by any well posted public journal.

STREET LINES CONSOLIDATED.

We are pleased to learn that the street bar lines of this city are about to be consolidated, under the control of the Salt Lake City City Railroad company. We believe that the change will be for the accommodation and benefit of the public. Not that we have anything to say against the line which will be absorbed by this company, but the consolidation of all the lines under one competent direction cannot fail to be of public advantage.

It has been suggested that after the change takes place there will be opportunity to give greater accommodation to the patrons of the street cars, so that the over-crowding which has been complained of very frequently in the past will be avoided. It has been not only highly inconvenient to travelers, but also to some extent unprofitable to the company. When the over-crowding is permitted to the extent that the conductors are unable to collect and register all the fares properly, the nuisance is as offensive to those who stand as to those who occupy seats.

The plea is, that passengers prefer overcrowding a car to waiting even a few minutes for the next, but this preference generally arises from the fact that through over crowding, the cars often get out of time, and no one is quite sure when the next will make its appearance. More cars in the rush hours is the remedy. If the question is of waiting only a few minutes, the public will generally prefer that, to the incidents of an over-crowded car.

President Guggenheimer, of the New York City Council is said to have proposed a fine for conductors who admit to a car more persons than it can conveniently hold. That is a rather singular proposition. The employees would no doubt gladly comply with a rule making overcrowding an offense, but they should receive their instructions from and be responsible to their employers.

There has been a great improvement in this particular on some of the lines, and the public appreciate it highly. It is to be hoped that this will go on, until every person who pays car fare will not only be entitled to a seat, but be assured of it when he enters the vehicle. We believe the new arrangement will facilitate this, and there will be no occasion soon for the complaints which have been made so frequently.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The St. Paul Globe gives an interesting summary of the results so far achieved by the long and persistent efforts for woman suffrage. According to this review four states—Colorado, Idaho, Utah and Wyoming—give women the full ballot on the same terms and qualifications as men. Full municipal suffrage is granted to women on the same terms as to men in Kansas, the women having a vote upon all city officers, city bonds and municipal improvements. Montana and Louisiana go part way and give women a vote upon public improvements, while Iowa allows women to vote upon municipal bonds and increase of taxes.

In twenty states and two territories school suffrage is granted to women. New York, North Dakota and Minnesota lead in this respect, as they give women a ballot, not only in the election of school trustees and directors, but also of county superintendents; while North Dakota extends the suffrage to the election of a state superintendent, and Minnesota to the election of library directors.

As for foreign countries, the status is, according to the Globe:

"In England, Scotland and Wales all women ratepayers vote for school boards and poor law guardians, all women residents and occupiers including married women vote for the parish

and district council, and all except the married vote for the county and town councils.

"Throughout Canada all unmarried women and widows with property, vote for the town councils which control local taxation.

"In South Australia, New Zealand, and the Isle of Man, women vote for all offices and on all public questions with the same qualifications as the men.

"In Sweden women vote for school boards, poor guardians and town councils; in Norway, for school boards.

"In Russia women have a vote for the county council, the town council, and rural officials; and in Finland and Iceland it is practically the same.

"In Prussia, Schleswig-Holstein, Saxony, Brunswick, and in Austria women are given a vote for rural officials."

This is a fair showing, and a refutation of the statement sometimes made, that the cause is dying out. It seems to be making steady advancement all along the line.

As for the results achieved, that is different. It used to be said at one time, that when both sexes were equally endowed with the privilege and burdened with the duties of the franchise, great improvements would be the outcome, in the morals of politics. We believe there has been some disappointment as to that. But that is really no argument either way, for if the political activity of women has not served to purify politics to any great extent, it has certainly not in any way polluted it. The state has lost nothing by woman suffrage unless it can be proved that there has been indirect injury, through division in the home.

ADVOCATES VARIETY.

The following suggestions by the American Kitchen Magazine appear to be well reasoned with common sense:

"One of the most important facts about our food is its dependence upon a certain variety of flavors. Dyspepsia has been produced by the constant use of the same foods cooked in the same way, and cured by the mere adoption of a more varied diet. There is danger in pampering the appetite, of course, and suturing it with variety, but this lies principally in the pastry cook's department. A variety of breads is much less dangerous than a variety of pies and sweets. The old Southern fashion of five daily breads for the table was a much more healthful one than the Northern fashion of unlimited cakes and pies. That number of breads is, however, excessive. One may need five breads during a month, but certainly not at any one meal."

Besides the many kinds of bread to be secured by the use of the different grades and varieties of wheat flour—spring and winter, high-grade and low-grade, whole wheat, graham, etc.—there are corn breads, rye breads, barley bread, and breads made from mixture of corn, rye, wheat, barley, etc. Having then, an almost unlimited variety of breads to choose from, and bearing in mind what bread should yield to a well-considered dietary, we certainly should be unwise not to make our breads contribute, so far as possible, not only to the nourishment of the body, but also to the promotion of good health in the correction of such minor derangements of the system as may be reached by a judicious selection. A variety of perfect breads, not only breads with various flavors, but of different kinds, containing different amounts of those substances found in the wheat, would serve better than a thousand doctors to keep our country people in sound health."

It is the longest day of the year, but last year June 21st was the hottest day of the year.

When a wealthy man talks of building a theater it shows him to be in a playful mood.

If there is as much oil in Wyoming as is claimed, the people of that state have got oil to burn.

New York papers say that Senator T. C. Platt may soon resign. If he does, who will say "Me, too," to that?

Mr. Bryan is getting facetious. He favors the nomination, by the Republican party, of Senator Hanna for President.

"Catching the scarlet fever is a rash act," says a Chicago paragrapher. So rash that it makes all who catch it red in the face.

Women may not practice law in Tennessee, says the supreme court of that state. But the women of that state still have some rights left. They can go and see negroes burned at the stake.

Civil government is to be established in the Philippines, July 4. A better day for such a ceremony could not be found in all the calendar. It is a day dear to Americans and it is a day that should become dear to Filipinos.

Gen. Grosvenor has put forth an explanation of his third term interview in which he spoke slightlying if not sneeringly of Washington. The reading of it quite convinces one not that an explanation is better late than never but rather that it is better never than at all.

Again the question whether literature can be taught is to the fore. Andrew Lang, certainly a great authority, says it cannot, and cites the names of some renowned men who knew literature as few men have and yet who were not taught it. It may be impossible to teach it so as to give one a creative power in it, but it can be taught so that one shall have a full and accurate knowledge of it. The student of literature can be guided in his work, and what is education but a guiding or leading out of the mind?

There is still a demand for teachers for the Philippines. It is a good thing and the more and better American teachers there are the more swiftly and thoroughly will the people of the islands be Americanized. Our soldiers there represent to the Filipinos force. They can enforce obedience to our government but from the very nature of things they cannot inculcate civil and legal ideas. But there is not an American anywhere, even the soldiers themselves, but will say that the American school teacher is the true expansionist and spreader of civilization. They go to our far off Pacific islands the true heralds of our civilization and they will be the best founders of free institutions.

A resolution has been introduced in the Virginia constitutional convention calling for the repeal or amendment of the fifteenth amendment. As yet the convention has not acted upon it, and may not; to table it would certainly be the wisest course to pursue. The suf-

frage question in the South is a problem and no solution of it has been offered, but the people of the country, while realizing more and more the racial difficulties that confront the South, will not consent to any repeal or modification of the fifteenth amendment. That amendment comes as near being an epitomization of the ideas and principles for which the North fought as any one declaration can reach. The introduction of this resolution will cause national interest to be taken in the Virginia convention.

MRS. BOTHA'S MISSION.

Springfield Republican.

Mrs. Botha's visit to England and Holland naturally stirred up rumors that she was a peace emissary from her husband in the field, but there is nothing to show that the issue of peace or war is bound up in her personality. Mr. Botha's purpose of the talk by discussing squarely that no peace negotiations are in progress, and, moreover, that there are 17,000 fighting Boers in the field. If the 17,000 choose to do so, they can prolong the war beyond all present calculations. And if their temper can be judged at all by the 20 months of war, as well as by Boer history in South Africa since the first northward trek, they are likely to do so.

Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald.

A great task has been taken up by a woman who never before saw an European country. She was born on a South African farm, and there her whole life has been spent until she was driven to Europe by the sufferings of her own people. Her husband was formerly a farmer and butcher, and it is not known that this remarkable woman has more cultivation than other women born and bred in the wild. But she has a heart that lends to her devotion strength and skill, and it is believed that she will find a way to peace that the rugged men by whom she is surrounded at home could never find.

THEFT IN COLLEGES.

Kansas City World.

In such cases as these talk of kleptomania is calculated to arouse that feeling which is unappetizing to the rich and another for the poor. In no other case was there such a lapse from the path of rectitude as is sometimes excusable in the young and foolish. Both of the thieves had carried on systematic robbery for months. They are young but they are perseveringly criminal. It is to be hoped that their punishment will be in exact accord with the demands of justice. If it is, some progress will have been made towards correcting the morals of a lot of people whose covetousness extends to a point of unlawful annexation and who depend on pills and kleptomania to protect them.

Omaha World-Herald.

Physicians say that the girl who stole \$5,000 worth of jewelry from her college mates is insane and should receive treatment. No one will dispute that she should receive treatment. How would about three years in a lunatic asylum have done for her? Men and women have gone to prison for longer terms for much less crimes when they were just as insane as the Smith col-st thief he worth before he becomes insane?

THE WEST POINT DISMISSALS.

Baltimore Sun.

Judging from recent reports, the cadet corps at West Point is in a demoralized condition, but to what extent this is due to wilful insubordination or to defects in the management will not appear until the court-martial has heard the evidence and presented its findings. Young men who are being indicted for desertion, and who are being submitted cheerfully and obediently to discipline, for the man who can not govern himself is not fit to govern others. On the other hand, the government should exercise great care in selecting the man who is responsible for the discipline at the military academy.

New York Evening Post.

The West Point code of honor rests upon absolute truthfulness—upon the sacredness of a gentleman's word. Those young men have engaged solemnly not to lie, and then have haggled and haggled over the terms of their promise, like so many cheap attorneys. Their direct acts of insubordination, while a graver military offense, are perhaps less creditable to the school at large. It was high time for the secretary of war to take a hand when truth-telling and military subordination were both imperilled at West Point. The cadets generally should realize that the tradition of the school, which they rightly cherish, is less in danger from what they may call official tyranny than it is from their own ill-considered actions.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

In the June number of The Literary Era, Egerton Castle gives some details and reflections bearing on his literary work. Dr. John Foster Kirk has a paper on "Conscious Illusion in Fiction" and Robert May one upon the "Poetry and Maxims of the Chinese." John Habberton talks of "The World's Greatest Song Writer," Frederic M. Reed gives amusing specimens of "Familiar Faintlings," and Helen Churchill Candee tells a new anecdote of the author of "David Harum." The magazine is fully up to its usual standard of excellence—122, Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

The July number of Pearson's is out early and with a vast amount of good reading. H. G. Wells begins a new serial entitled "The Sea Lady." Max Pemberton contributes a story, "John of the Gages." Among the special articles is "Kumtology," a paper on waves and wave structures. "A Moving Village" is the subject of an illustrated article describing Vella, on the Upper Pyrenees. Apropos of the Pan-American Exposition appears an article on the "Native Habitations of America," the National Museum having prepared a series of models for exhibition at Buffalo. "Diving as a Fine Art" is illustrated with numerous photographs of the world's greatest divers in the act of diving. "Cat and Dog," illustrated with a remarkable series of instantaneous photographs, is a comparison between the way in which a cat and a dog jumps.—New York.

In Harper's Weekly for June 15, a writer scourgings Senator Depew for his suggestion of a third term, treating it as an "ill-timed jest." In the course of the article the Weekly says: "When the senator flirts out the mirthful suggestion that Mr. McKinley will again succeed himself, we cannot but suspect him of not having been seriously thoughtful. We opine that when the President's second term ends, the American people will be too generously disposed toward him to deprive him of the rest from official cares to which his public service will have entitled him."—Harper & Bros., New York.

Cloak Dept. Specials.

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