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THIS IS ENOUGH.

The frequent repetition of an untruth adds nothing to its verity. A curse of the chicken kind, that "comes home to roost," has no added terrors because of frequent iteration. These are lessons commended to the Salt Lake Tribune, which seems to be under the impression that its daily attacks on the Deseret News, obtain the force which they lack in substance by revamping and recurrence.

The "exposure" which that paper speaks of as though it were displeasing to us, excites our risibilities and creates pity for the writer, who is too dense to perceive the conclusion which his own logic (?) makes inevitable. Starting out with the charge that last winter the "News" editorially, not only opposed compulsory vaccination, but the practice of vaccination by anybody or for anybody, the Tribune made quotations from our columns which proved the reverse of its contention. Carefully avoiding our repeated announcement that it was not vaccination for those who believed in it that we opposed, but only its enforcement upon those who rejected it, that paper selected paragraphs and parts of paragraphs, inserting occasionally, in brackets, its own interpretation of their meaning, but even then leaving evidence to every reasoning reader that it utterly failed to establish what it endeavored to support.

Now it repeats, daily, the statement that, "The editorial management of the Deseret News is totally depraved and a curse to the State." This stereotyped expression, on which the Tribune seems to think it has a patent, is occasionally fortified by such "arguments" as "The old liar," "Why don't you kill the cuss?" etc. Of course such evidence and reasoning are as convincing as they are elegant, and may be briefly classed with the unanswerable.

But, seeing our contemporary has run out of quotations from the "News," and these formed a pleasing feature of its editorial page, we will supply a few for its reproduction. The following are from editorials appearing on the same dates as those which it so carefully selected, and which it has endeavored so assiduously but vainly to misinterpret:

"The controversy will go on and receive supporters on either side. It should be conducted with respect for the views of disputants, and without those too positive statements which are commonly used in such a contention."

"The Deseret News does not wish to prevent any person from resorting to vaccination or any other supposed remedy for the spread of disease. It is opposed to assaults upon the liberty of the citizen to the extent which some reckless people propose. The quarantine is frequently a necessity. It should be strictly observed when imposed by the proper authorities. Schools and public gatherings should be suspended when absolutely necessary. We do not believe, however, that there is any reason for such extreme measures at present."—Deseret News, Jan. 5, 1900.

"The 'News' has refrained from discussing the merits or demerits of vaccination. It has advised against the disposition to evade the roughness of the people as expressed by the Legislature. It has protested against the efforts to make compulsory an operation, the effects of which are doubtful, and on which medical authorities are divided. It has advised those who believe in vaccination to consult trusted and responsible physicians, rather than avail themselves of a cheap, wholesale business for which nobody is responsible."

"At the last session of the Legislature, a determined attempt was made to secure the passage of a law for compulsory vaccination. It failed because of the popular protest against it. There is now a scheme on foot to enforce this obnoxious regulation without the authority of law. We warn its promoters that it will be vigorously resisted. What they could not accomplish through the Legislature, they must not try to force upon the public by power they assume to exercise. The people have rights as well as public officers have. The liberties of citizens must and shall be maintained."

"Let those who believe in vaccination practice or submit to it if they choose, but keep your hands off those who vehemently object to it and refuse to permit you to tamper with their children! That is the issue today; also in order to enforce this tyrannical measure, stop trying to frighten the public so far there is no earthly reason for a panic and we trust there will be no occasion for fear in the future."—"News" Jan. 11, 1900.

"The Deseret News stands for the rights of the individual in this matter. While it does not admit that the opinions of medical men are conclusive on a question which is in dispute in the present such persons as believe in the virtues of vaccination from adopting it in practice."—"News" Jan. 12, 1900.

ory. They have been open to both sides alike.
"The Deseret News has never at any time opposed proper quarantine rules, or any other measures lawfully employed to prevent contagion. Nor has it contended against the use of remedies in cases of sickness, or the attendance of physicians or surgeons when necessary. On the contrary, it has repeatedly advised those who needed medical or surgical aid to endeavor to obtain the best."—"News," Jan. 13, 1900.

"Nobody wants to prevent children or adults being vaccinated from choice. But there is a natural and constitutional objection to having it forced upon unwilling subjects. That is an invasion of personal liberty unwarranted by law."

"The 'News' has purposely refrained from entering into the merits or demerits of vaccination.—January 23, 1900.
"Some of the most prominent Elders of the Church believe that vaccination is a preventive, to some extent at least of smallpox. Others do not take the same view, and still others are in the position of thousands of intelligent people, who are in doubt because of the contradictory evidences offered on either side."—"News," January 25, 1900.

We are of the opinion that the reading public are more concerned about measures to eradicate the contagious disorder that has appeared in this State, than in the discussion of the question as to whether a newspaper has opposed a certain medical practice. We therefore suggest that, instead of trying to prove something that is not true, and that if true will not do anything towards arresting the progress of a real evil, the efforts of newspapers and boards of health be directed to promote sanitary measures and enforce quarantine regulations wherever practicable.

Unsanitary conditions exist in some parts of this city, to which the attention of the authorities has been repeatedly directed in vain. The "News" will join in any rational movement to make the city healthful and as free as possible from disease, and does not desire to waste further space in noticing vulgar and irrational accusations and epithets, that are of little public concern. And it can afford to smile at such assaults, because they do nothing against the increasing circulation and widening influence of the acknowledged leading paper in the State of Utah.

WORK FOR PRISONERS.

Louisiana has a new plan for the solution of the problem of employment of convicts, which seems worthy of more than a passing notice. That State once was in the habit of leasing them out to private individuals who were at liberty to make the most of them, and even to kill them, it seems, if they proved refractory. The brutality exercised under this system has been so flagrant, it is claimed, as to demand some better arrangement.

It is now proposed to use part of the convicts at least in the cultivation of the soil, and with this end in view the State board has been empowered to buy two plantations. One of these is in the parish of Feliciana, and is to be devoted to the raising of cotton, beef and hogs. The other is in the parish of Iberia. Here the prisoners will be set to work cultivating sugar cane, and making brick and tiles.

It is believed the moral effect of this plan will be beneficial. Within a short time the plantations are expected to be self-sustaining, and the cost of crime to the taxpayers will be materially reduced. While the objection to prison labor, that it competes with free labor, must be given due weight, it is evident that there can be no good reason why prisoners should not be compelled to work to the extent of maintaining themselves and the institutions that exist solely on account of the necessity imposed upon society, to take care of them.

In Louisiana a great deal of work is needed to build and maintain the levees, that protect life and property from the overflow of the Mississippi, and convicts are largely employed in this work. This will continue, while others, not needed on the embankments, will be sent to the plantations. This is sound economy, and undoubtedly the new plan, when tested, will recommend itself to the prison authorities of other States.

FINANCIAL CRISIS IN GERMANY.

The financial flurry in Germany is attracting widespread attention. For some time there have been indications of an approaching crisis, the holders of so-called mortgage bonds having thrown these on the market at panic prices.

The situation is explained to be that the German people have made heavy investments in manufacturing plants, depending on the foreign markets for the profits. Now competition, interruption of trade through wars and disturbances in Africa and Asia have caused mills to close, and goods to be piled up in the warehouses. The banks of Germany are in the habit of investing money on deposit in such industrial enterprises, and the consequence is that when trouble comes to the industrial world, it is immediately felt by the public, whose savings have been thus invested. The banks are weakened, or forced to close.

The reason why the German financial crisis is closely watched in the money centers of the world is, that a disaster in one country generally is felt in other countries. Financial crises, with the close relations now existing between the different parts of the world, are nearly always international, although not always striking everywhere at the same time. The panic in this country in 1902 was preceded by the Baring failure in Great Britain, although a year's bounteous harvest in this country while there was scarcity abroad, intervened between the two. In 1873 the panic in this country was preceded, in the same year, by a panic in Germany, when the boom created by the payment of the enormous French war indemnity collapsed. With former experiences of this kind, it is no wonder if the status of foreign financial conditions is closely watched. It is believed, however, in well informed circles, that the present flurry in Germany will pass without any serious international effects.

But one lesson conveyed should not be lost. Good times do not last forever. As in Pharaoh's dream, "lean years and ill favored kind" follow the "fattened and well favored," and unless some

provision is made to prevent it, the latter will be devoured by the former. In years of plenty, steps should be taken against want in "hard times." It is too late to commence saving when there is nothing to save. Extravagance in living is a too common failing when there is abundance. People forget that extravagance is so far from being a mark of culture, that it is rather an evidence of barbarism. When, as at present, work is abundant at fair wages, every effort should be made to lay by something for a time when the opportunities of earning the comforts and necessities of life may be more restricted, as they are sure to be sooner or later. This is not advocating penury, but prudence and forethought.

STUDY OF MANNERS.

The San Francisco Call, speaking of the lamentable tragedy at the glass works there sometime ago took occasion to say that the awful occurrence emphasizes the need of a discipline in our public schools which will induce a higher respect for the rights of persons and property. No thoughtful persons will deny that this is a most pressing necessity.

At the coroner's inquest it was shown that the superintendent and watchman at the glass works protested against the entrance of the crowd, and resisted it to the utmost. But the people rushed onward, regardless of the protests of the representatives of the owners of the property, and the result was that many of them met a terrible fate. Had these unfortunates been trained, from earliest childhood, to respect the authority and rights of others, the refusal to enter the grounds would not have been unheeded, and there would not now have been mourning in so many a home.

It is but too apparent that the youth now-a-days exhibit a spirit of rebellion to authority in its various manifestations, which was foreign to former generations and which, when it occasionally made its appearance, was promptly suppressed. It all comes from the mistaken notion that liberty is incompatible with submission to proper authority; that freedom is the same as brutal assertion of personal preferences. The home and the school should be the places for teaching correct principles on this subject. There the children could be instructed and trained to understand that liberty is a privilege instead of a principle; that it is the prerogative of privileged persons or classes, who by means of wealth, or physical strength, or numbers are in a position to enforce their demands and carry out their schemes. From this mistaken notion of liberty, people are doing every day, in both public and private affairs, what the crowd at the California glass works did. They are trampling upon the rights of others, regardless of consequences.

The suggestion that the education of the children be directed toward good behavior as well as toward learning, is excellent. And in this connection it may be mentioned that at least one school board, that of Santa Barbara, Cal., is about to introduce "Manners" among the subjects to be taught in the schools. This study is to embrace: "To address companions; proper conduct in the presence of others; to salute people in the house and on the street; to enter and to leave a room; how to act when a question is asked; how to introduce and to be introduced; and how to behave at the table."

This is a splendid program, to commence with. To carry it out is to train the children in politeness, and where politeness is made a second nature, the rights and feelings of others will not be disregarded.
How best to impart this training to children is another question. Lectures and theoretical dissertations alone are absolutely without desirable effect. The teachers should, in the first place, in their own conduct towards the children exemplify their teachings. When the necessity of taking up "manners" as a school study is recognized, experience as gradually gained will suggest the proper methods of instruction, and the effect on public and private life will be marked.

President McKinley is expected to come to the Pacific coast in May next, maybe.

Turkey will probably pay some of its debts when it is carved up. There is no prospect of its doing so before then.

One effect may follow Dr. Joseph Parker's newspaper venture in London. The Sun readers may run across forgotten Bible texts that ought to prove beneficial.

Legislators throughout the Union should make a note of the fact that the Supreme Court of the United States has sustained another law directed against the saloon evil.

Race troubles are worrying Jamaica. Those engaged in the disturbances there need to be taught a lesson in observing the law. The same remark can be applied to the Indiana lynchings.

After the defeat of Gen. Clements, the Boers held a prayer meeting, and their hymns could be heard by the retreating British. It is sufficient to say that the meeting was not disturbed.

The Colombian government now wants the Panama canal completed. If both that and the Nicaragua ditch should be constructed, there would be truly an objectionable parallel.

A bill has been introduced in Congress to construct reservoirs in Nevada, for the storage of water for irrigation. Once started by the government, water storage will be carried to all the arid sections.

Interest is given to the question in Utah at the present time from the fact that the National Live Stock convention in this city next January will discuss the matter.

The boys in blue in the Philippines and Cuba are to get Christmas presents duty free. Now if their friends will arrange for the presents, there is a season of happiness in store for those soldier boys.

Two innocent men have been executed and one imprisoned for life in Belgium. This incident shows that the "quick justice" boasted of as belonging to European methods is not always in line of actual justice.

An elaborate argument on "the Constitution following the flag" is epitomized in the dispatches today, and should be interesting reading to those in Utah who discussed that phase of the issues in the recent presidential campaign.

Kidnapers in Oregon have come to grief. They stole a five-year-old boy and attempted to sell him, but the telephone as an agency of cheap and quick communication gave news to the police in time to recover the child.

The tone of the English newspapers is for continued good feeling with this country. Britain evidently has no confidence in European neighbors keeping to themselves if they should be convinced that American sympathy is withdrawn from the British people.

One notable trouble is looming up for Cuba as an independent state. That is the presentation of claims which Spain charged against the Cuban revenues. Other nations will be looked to, to insist that Cuba should settle these defunct claims, and the United States has established a good precedent by refusing to give that assistance. If others were to fail to follow that example, trouble would be the certain result.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in a decision yesterday, said to an Idaho murderer that it would make little difference who hung him. That was a brusque way of putting it. What the convict was aiming at was to say that no officer was authorized to do the hanging, and for the court to say that there were at least two for the work must have been a severe shock to the condemned man's feelings, however true it is.

THE WASHINGTON CENTENNIAL.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.
The city of Washington on Wednesday was the scene of a celebration in which the country at large will have an interest, the occasion being the centenary of the removal of the national capital from Philadelphia to the city on the banks of the Potomac. There were only sixteen States in the federal union when the seat of government was thus transferred. Now there are forty-five. The population of the Republic has meanwhile grown from 5,000,000 to 76,000,000. Washington then was a central location. There will soon be as many people west of the Rockies as there then were east of the Alleghenies, and our western boundary, instead of being the Mississippi river, is the eastern coast of Asia.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.
Washington is unique among American cities, not only in being the national capital, but as a place which has grown to large dimensions in population and area, and has gathered to itself, in proportion to population, a larger portion of the elegancies and adornments of urban life than any other city on the continent, and all without any commerce worth speaking of, without manufactures outside of a few government establishments—without any of the accessories usually deemed necessary in the upbuilding of an American town. One hundred years ago it was little more than a waste on the banks of the Potomac.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.
One hundred years ago there were sixteen States in the Union and Washington was selected as being most convenient of access from all of them, north and south, and what was then the west. Vermont had been added to the original thirteen States nine years before, and Kentucky and Tennessee, the two States of the then west, respectively eight and four years before the first meeting of the Congress in Washington. Ohio did not come into the union—as a State—until two years afterwards.

New York Mail and Express.
The celebration in Washington Wednesday of the centennial anniversary of the establishment of the seat of the national government in that city will be commemorated by an event which has added to the capitals of the world one of the most magnificent of their number. Upon a naturally uninviting site, which seemed a place of desolation, there has arisen a city which at the close of its first century challenges comparison with the most beautiful capitals of Europe, and which in its growth and development represents innumerable triumphs of American genius in art, architecture and engineering. The growth and splendor of Washington mark the nation's progress in power and culture. They are matters of common pride to all patriotic Americans, and tomorrow's celebration will voice a spirit of rejoicing which has its abiding place in every community.

Kansas City Star.
When John Adams and his Cabinet rode to the new seat of government in "coaches, chaises and upon horseback," in the late autumn of 1800, the United States had a population of five million people. Alexander Hamilton had resigned his credit from utter ruin, but it had no army or navy worthy of the name, its trade was insignificant, its manufactures hardly to be reckoned. Means of communication were deficient and its people were scattered along such a stretch of coast as to prevent close unity of feeling or of action. France, the ally in the Revolution, looked on the country with a feeling of disdain which was shared by the other powers of Europe. If Australia should declare its independence today its position in the family of nations would be more honorable than that of the United States a century ago.

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Ladies' L. D. S. Knit Wool Garments.....\$2.00
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First come, first choice. Sale begins Monday, Nov. 26th, 9 a. m. Store will be open evenings until 9 o'clock every night while sale lasts. Special arrangements can be made for time payments if necessary.
Parties residing out of the city wishing to take advantage of this sale, will be furnished catalogues and press on application, and will receive the same treatment as though they were in the store to make their own selection.

E. N. JENKINS,

Temple of Music, - - 205 State Street.

GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS!



Thought we were going to get a little snow last night. Wish we would. Cause it would make it feel a little more Santa Clausey. But snow or not—we can tell you old Santa is getting in his work here. Crowded store now is the rule—And each day we will be more rushed. That's why we say come early—Suits, overcoats—and little things for man or boy—With the greatest rush after the little things. Suspenders, 25c to \$1.50 for the regular kinds. Suspenders, 75c to \$3.00 for the fancy ones in boxes. Neckwear, 25c to \$2.00—Mufflers, 25c to \$2.50. Gloves, 50c to \$2.50. Handkerchiefs, 10c to \$1.50. Fancy Vests for boys, \$2.00 to \$4.00. For men, \$2.50 to \$6.50. Smoking Jackets, \$4.00 to \$18.00. Night Shirts, 50c to \$5.00.

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