

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

CREATOR of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

LORENZO SNOW, TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.  
(EXCEPT SUNDAYS)  
(1111) of South Temple and East Temple Streets  
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.Charles W. Peterson, Editor  
Horace G. Whitney, Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES	
One Year	\$3.00
Six Months	1.50
Three Months	.75
One Month	.25
One Week	.05
Saturday edition, per year	2.00
Remittance	2.00

NEW YORK REPRESENTATIVE  
E. A. Craig, 41 Times BuildingCHICAGO REPRESENTATIVE  
E. A. Craig, 87 Washington St.SAN FRANCISCO REPRESENTATIVE  
C. S. King-Sheridan & Co., 409 Examiner Bldg.Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the EDITOR.  
Address all business communications to THE DESERET NEWS, Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, - SEPT. 19, 1900.

## CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The seventieth semi-annual conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will commence on Friday, October 5, at 10 a. m. in the Tabernacle in this city.

LORENZO SNOW,  
GEORGE Q. CANNON,  
JOSEPH P. SMITH,  
First Presidency.

## FAST DAY.

Inasmuch as one of the sessions of our forthcoming General Conference will be held on Sunday, the 7th prox., which is our general fast day, the next fast day services will be held on the last Sunday of the present month instead of the first Sunday of next month.

LORENZO SNOW.

## WHAT IS IT?

Reports of the re-appearance of the disease which occasioned so much alarm in this city last winter, and which troubled some other parts of the State, are now coming in from several points, and indicate that it may become epidemic. If it is variola vera, as a number of the medical men decide, the winter season will probably develop it to a great extent. But there are so many symptoms in this eruption that vary from those of genuine smallpox, that even many of those physicians who pronounce it variola admit that it is a modified form of the disorder, and call it pseudo-smallpox.

Before there is any real occasion for alarm, and a chance for the disciples of force to enter on a new crusade of compulsory vaccination, there ought to be a scientific and thorough investigation of the whole matter, and a fair and unbiased comparison between the disease that is so dreaded, because of its fatal tendencies and its frequent facial disfigurement, and the recently prevalent disorder which lacks those two distinguishing characteristics.

The experiences and arguments of laymen count for little or nothing with the average graduate from a medical college. Even if he has never seen a case of true smallpox in his life, he gauges his theoretical training so high above the actual, personal observations of any unprofessional person, as to exclude the latter from serious notice and to class him as an "ignoramus." Therefore the positive information obtained from close intimacy with the victims of the two differing diseases, is rejected by many of the faculty, with an impatience which borders on insufferable superciliousness, and sometimes reaches snobbish impertinence.

This matter is of such importance to this community that we have taken some pains to inquire into it, and we find that there are orthodox champions of the virtues of vaccination, belonging to the regular schools of medicine, who take the exact position of Dr. Mayo of this city, in drawing a sharp line of distinction between the disorder which has been prevalent in many parts of the United States as well as in Utah, and the disease that once ravaged the world and is known as variola vera or true smallpox.

Now, those of our friends the diplomated doctors who are ready to fly into a fit of frenzy when it is intimated that there has been no smallpox in this State for a year or more, may hold their temper in leash, for we have not claimed and do not now claim any such thing. "We neither affirm nor deny." We merely state that the difference between the two diseases is so marked in many essential particulars, that members of the faculty begin, not only to perceive, but to admit and acknowledge them. They do so, most of them, very reluctantly, because of their first positive declarations that both disorders were the same with a little variation, the prevalent eruption being merely "modified" but still genuine smallpox.

The eruption that caused so much alarm here during last winter, and which now appears in several parts of Utah, has been much more extensive in Tennessee, Missouri, Kentucky, Arkansas, Virginia, Mississippi and other States. In all these places the symptoms were identical with those of cases in Utah. They were rarely fatal, fitting did not result except in a few instances, and then but temporarily. The deadly sickness common in variola was absent, also the "secondary fever." Even in severe cases the pitting did not follow, and the patients were able to eat and move around freely after a few days and when the eruption was fully developed. Vaccination had proved neither preventive nor palliative in this new disorder, and communications common in smallpox do not follow consequence from this eruption.

The microscopic and critical examination of the pustules made here by Dr. [Name] and reported in the Deseret

News, and comparisons with those described in standard medical works, have been followed in other places, not perhaps because of his experiments, but from original endeavors to arrive at the truth, and the results are strikingly similar. While there are many professional who account for the differences described, in a more or less plausible manner, the facts are so patent, the differentiation so marked, that the subject remains open to serious dispute, and the preponderance of evidence goes to show that, whether the disorder that has re-appeared may be called Cuban itch, Manila itch, or by any other name that sounds as sweet, it is not genuine smallpox, and there ought to be no such scare attempted as was inaugurated last winter in Utah.

This subject was recently presented in a very carefully prepared paper before a medical society by T. J. Happel, M.D., of Trenton, Tenn., who related his experience with the disorder in a large number of cases. His thesis concludes his thesis, as published in the Medical Journal of September 8, and his statements of fact and the contrasts he draws, preceding this final paragraph, are worthy the careful attention of all reasonable members of the medical profession as well as of the public generally:

"Can this disease be called variola vera? The initial fever, backache and headache are the same, but all eruptive diseases have the same train of symptoms to a greater or lesser degree. In a large per cent of cases of variola in this stage we have nausea and vomiting, with an inflamed condition of the mucous membrane, whilst in this epidemic this state of affairs has been the rare exception. In variola the eruption is, as a rule, more regular in its development. In this I have seen cases as late as the sixth day with vesicles still appearing. In variola the eruption is, as a rule, in the pustular stage, hemispherical; in this, in the third stage, conoidal in almost every case. In smallpox the rule is that the patient begins to fight for his life on the eighth day, but in this he begins to recover. There is no suppurative stage, but a stage of desiccation, and when the scales are removed by force there are no ulcerated bases seen even in the confluent cases. This eruption has never in a single case been followed by boils or phlegmonous swellings, which are too common in smallpox. Smallpox is prevented by vaccination, this is not, nor even, so far as my experience and experiments go, modified, as I have seen milder cases in the same house among the unvaccinated than among those whose arms had a vaccine sore, 8 to 10, or even 21 days old. Smallpox, as a rule, stamps its indelible imprint on its victim; it is the exception to find one 'pitted' with this disease, and when pitted at first, the skin rapidly becomes smooth. There is no mortality in this disease, but it is almost about one-fourth of the cases die. In this disease there have been neither complications nor sequelae, but in smallpox they are the rule. In the cases which I have seen, and they have been many, not a dose of medicine has been given. Nature has not been interfered with, and all have recovered, whether in the hospital, but or comfortable home.

"You ask what I call the disease—I answer frankly that I do not know."

## THE MINERS' GRIEVANCES.

According to the statement of the vice president of the Lehigh Coal company, now published, the striking miners in Pennsylvania have no grievance whatever. They merely demand an increase of wages, and this would, in the opinion of some of the operators, entirely ruin the coal companies.

If these are the facts in the controversy, the operators have certainly committed a great mistake in refusing to arbitrate the points in dispute. An impartial board of arbitration would have decided in favor of the companies, if the employees have no just cause for complaint. Such a board would have demonstrated to the workmen the impossibility for any company to pay ruinous wages. By refusing to arbitrate the operators have only strengthened the public sympathy for the strikers.

The Springfield Republican gives some information concerning the situation in the anthracite coal region, which is of present interest. It is from a little volume entitled "America's Working People," by Charles B. Spahr. According to this, one of the difficulties of the men is that there is not enough work for them all the year round. The railroads are said to be largely responsible for this. They combine and impose exorbitant charges, thus inducing the independent operators to seek new outlets for their product, planning new roads and opening new mines. The new roads finally join the combination, and the burden of maintaining lines of transportation is further enhanced.

The result is that western coal is finding its way into the eastern market, and while the traffic charges on the hard coal are increasing, transportation facilities multiplying, and more mines opened, the markets are not widening, and consequently the men find much less work than they would do, were the transportation charges reasonable and the coal cheap enough to compete with the product of other regions. For several years, it is claimed, the men have been kept at work at an average of 150 days a year, while in former years the average was from 270 to 350 days a year. Thus one young man is cited as an instance. He was paid \$1.50 a day as a driver in a mine, and he did not complain of that wage, but his grievance was that he could not find employment more than two or three days a week, and for that reason he was unable to support himself and those dependent on him. Another instance is given of a man who had work every day, being in charge of an engine, which had to be looked after daily. His weekly wages were \$3.40, and he had a family to support on that sum.

The controversy is of general interest on account of its bearing, directly or indirectly, on the business situation of the country, perhaps also on the political campaign, and any light thrown on it should be welcome. Notwithstanding the low wages and the limited opportunities of earning them, the strikers would not have been ordered, except for the overcharges made for powder and the necessities of life. It is alleged the miners were under contract to buy their powder of the operators at \$2.75 a keg, which could be had at the powder works for 56 cents. This, together with the abuses of the company stores, caused the dissatisfaction, which finally took the form of a strike that may become the most extensive in the history of the world of labor in this country.

The strike is now in its third day. One hundred and eighteen thousand men are reported idle. How long can they hold out, dependent as most of them probably are on contributions from the miners' association, and other sources? Will they be able to force the operators to come to terms? The outcome of recent big strikes does not give much encouragement in this direction. At all events whatever advantage they may gain by protracted idleness will be at the cost of much suffering to themselves and their innocent families.

In the Old World many labor troubles were solved by emigration to distant lands, where labor was in demand. But this solution is becoming more and more impractical, as the desert places of the earth are being populated. Compulsory arbitration of such troubles seems to be the next project. It is not a compliment to our civilization, that employers and employees, who mutually depend on one another, are so far from maintaining cordial relations as they are today, that the separate interests are constantly organizing and marshaling their forces for war to the knife. Boards of arbitration, with proper power to act, would be a natural remedy for this anomaly. They would be cheaper than the constant strikes. They would obviate the organizations that sometimes in the hands of demagogues and in moments of excitement become a menace to the State and the community. Every new strike is another reminder of the need of some lawfully constituted authority to deal impartially with the points of difference between labor and capital.

## THE MACEDONIAN TROUBLE.

A few days ago the dispatches told of trouble between Bulgaria and Roumania. The diplomatic relations were considerably strained, and a fight took place on the border line between troops stationed there. War seemed imminent.

The trouble was caused by the operations of the Macedonian revolutionary committee which has its headquarters at Sofia, Bulgaria. This committee is said to have levied contributions on wealthy Roumanians living in the Bulgarian capital, and several of those who refused to pay, were assassinated. The Roumanian government demanded that the guilty parties be punished, but the Bulgarian government failed to comply with the demand, and the trouble followed.

This is a reminder to Europe that its "eastern question" is not yet settled. The Macedonians are all the time working for their independence from Turkish rule, and they hope that their day of liberation will come, as it came to other Balkan states, after years of agitation, labor, and sacrifice.

Their chief grievance, in common with other Turkish provinces, is that they are taxed excessively. In Turkey the right of taxation is sold to the highest bidder. The pasha who secures the privilege of collection pays the stipulated sum for it, and then squeezes it out of the population of the district he has bought, and as much more as possible, by whatever means his ingenuity may suggest. As a tax collector he is simply a robber of the people, the terror of the population under his jurisdiction. As long as this barbarous system is in vogue, a liberty-loving race like the Macedonians, will revolt. They can be held in check only by the unrelenting iron hand of tyranny. Some day this grip will be so oppressive that the kindred races on the Balkan will all unite in an effort for liberty, and then the flames will burst forth that were temporarily smothered by the agreements entered into at the Berlin congress.

The Turkish method of collecting taxes suggests that there is an effective way by which the United States might collect the little bill owing by the Turkish sultan, if a United States' warship were to appear in the waters of Asia Minor and insist on some of the pashas advancing the sum of \$100,000 for the sultan, the demand would hardly be refused, if made with sufficient clearness and emphasis. The obliging pasha would then simply withhold that much of the sum he is to pay his sovereign for the privilege of collecting the taxes in his pashalik.

We do not say this plan is the best, but we believe it would be worth while trying, if all ordinary means of settling the matter in a business way fail.

There are more false prophets than statesmen in politics.

Skin milk often masquerades as cream, and politics as patriotism.

If prosperity and war go together, the world bids fair to be deluged with prosperity.

Rome was not built in a day, but it looks as though Galveston might be rebuilt in one.

Post convention talk makes prominent again the old truth: "Many are called but few are chosen."

The completest answer to the full-dinner-pail argument in politics is that "man does not live by bread alone."

New York business men say there is no profit in selling Bibles. It may be, but still there is great profit in reading them.

Mr. Kruger may have crossed the border as Lord Roberts alleges, but it is plain that he has not crossed into the "great beyond."

Don't forget the joint benefit at the Theater tonight, for the veteran actor, John Lindsay, and the sufferers from the Galveston horror.

When Field Marshal von Waldersee arrives at Pekin he will find, like the small boy with the apple, that "there ain't going to be no corps."

The peanut crop of Virginia is reported to be very small this year. The crop of peanut politicians is rather larger than usual this year.

Miss Clara Barton, the president of the Red Cross Society, has been stricken with sickness while engaged in the work of distributing supplies to the Galveston sufferers. She is one of America's noblest women, one of the

noblest women of all time, and in her present affliction she will have the sympathy of the whole world. May her recovery be speedy and permanent.

No wonder the American people are a nation of dyspeptics. Just look at the amount of "rot" they swallow every four years, and this without any questioning.

Crowded London is said to offer a fine field for the exercise of American genius. We would suggest that Lincoln Inn's Fields afford the best opportunity in this direction.

A Sing Sing, N. Y., judge of the peace fined a man \$30 the other day for profanity. What a source of revenue is lying at our own municipal doors and all the while not utilized.

A careful reading of the leading papers of the country cannot fail to convince the reader that the candidates of the various parties are fit for "treason, stratagems and spoils," if they are fit for nothing else.

The great coal strike can scarcely fail to be utilized one way or another in the pending campaign. The most certain thing about it is that it is a stupendous affair and if not settled in the near future, cannot fail to result in much suffering to many people and more or less disturbance of business. If not settled soon, it is not at all improbable that other branches of industry may become involved.

Emperor William demands as a preliminary to the opening of negotiations for peace, that China shall deliver up those who have been proved to be the original and real instigators of the outrages against international law which have occurred at Pekin. This is a very peremptory demand, and compliance with it would be almost tantamount to reparation for the outrages perpetrated, monetary indemnity and the status of foreigners in future being mere details of negotiations. That China will comply with this demand as probable, though whether the persons surrendered will be the real authors and instigators of the outrages is not so certain. China would as soon offer a few hundred victims to appease the anger of the "foreign devils" as to make a few promises.

## THE END OF THE TRANSVAAL.

Chicago Record.

The present attitude of Cape Colony and Natal is one of only selfish loyalty, and the strictly British element in both these colonies is likely to be dissatisfied with the settlement that the home government will make. The danger to British supremacy in South Africa lies in the discontent of heretofore loyal subjects, for if they should be gravely disappointed, serious trouble is possible. The cry, "Africa for the Africans" would soon be heard, and eventually a republic would be the result. In which case the Boers, while they would not secure the commanding position in the South African federation that they desired, would at least gain their independence and their freedom.

## Sacramento Bee.

From the beginning of the war the conduct of the Boers has certainly compared favorably with that of the British, although no opportunity has been lost by the latter to excite prejudice against the brave defenders of the two Republics.

## Boston Herald.

A comparison of the figures which we published one month back with those which we present above shows that in the five weeks between July 21 and August 25 the British lost 228 killed in action or died of wounds, and 515 through deaths from disease and other causes, making a total of 743 deaths. In the same period they lost 515 taken prisoners and 1432 by invaliding home, bringing the aggregate of their loss in the five weeks' period to 6,201. This is an average drain of 1,240 men per week. Surely humanity is already sufficiently "staggered" by the cost of life and suffering which the war in South Africa has entailed upon the conquerors.

## San Francisco Chronicle.

The flight of Kruger virtually ends the war. The government of the Republic was represented in himself and his immediate associates, and his railroad car became the captor as soon as Pretoria was evacuated. Portugal is a friendly state to Great Britain, and while it may give a safe asylum to Kruger on its territory it will prevent him from any further participation in hostilities against British authority. Nothing seems to be left for Botha and other Afrikaner generals still in the field to do, therefore, except to surrender. No organized war can be carried on after the disappearance of the duly constituted government, which happened when Com. Paul's car crossed the Portuguese boundary. If these generals persist, however, in fighting, they must do so now as guerrillas, and run all the risks of being treated as such. Thus ends the South African Republic.

## Boston Transcript.

After Jefferson Davis fled from Richmond, after Lee and Johnson had surrendered, there were still Confederate armies left in the field. The leader of one of these armies wanted to keep up the fight in guerrilla warfare, but his subordinates and soldiers, realizing that the great issue for which they had fought for five years had been settled, refused to follow his suggestion. They would not spread fire and sword over a region that had already suffered from the operations of organized armies. They were as sensible as they were brave. They surrendered, and went home to rebuild their ruined section. The military situation of the Boers is identical with that of the Confederate armies referred to and the precedent then afforded the Boers should follow.

## St. Paul Pioneer Press.

It ought, however, to be said in justice to Kruger, that the active support of the Dutch of Cape Colony and Natal was not the only external aid he counted on. He had some reason to hope for the intervention and aid of the European powers having African possessions which were jealous of the growth of British power in that open field of their rival territorial rapacity. This, too, proved an illusion. Finally Kruger was profoundly influenced by his religious prepossessions. He had made himself believe that God was on his side, and would, through some form of miraculous intervention, come to the rescue of those whom he regarded as God's chosen people. It was under the inspiration of these several pathetic illusions that he fearlessly plunged the two feeble little republics into a war with one of the greatest military and naval powers in the world. And now that his dreams have vanished and he is a fugitive from the land he loved so well, there is no country in the world which will not feel honored in helping chosen as the refuge of the hero and patriot—the fallen president of the Transvaal Republic.

## New York Mail and Express.

If the two Republics could have foreseen that this war would end in their

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disappearance from the map, and if England could have guessed that it would cost her more in resources than the gigantic struggle of the Crimea, and that it would have affected her prestige and her popularity as it has, it cannot be supposed that either side would have invited it. For such a war there can be no equivalent advantage. And there could be no excuse for entering into it, unless honor demanded it.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Among the special features of Harper's Bazar for September 15, are these: "Housekeeping in the Klondike," by Jack London; "Ten Singing Lessons," by Mme. Mathilde Marchesi; "Fashions for School Girls," by A. T. Ashmore, and "The Bazar's New Pattern Sheet."—Harper and Brothers, New York.

"The Looting at Tien Tsin," "Building the East River Bridge," "The British Navy," and "The Transport Service," are some of the topics discussed in Harper's Weekly for September 15.—Harper and Brothers, New York.

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