

DESERET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ
of Latter-day Saints.PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(SUNDAY EXCEPTED).Corner of South Temple and East Temple Streets
Salt Lake City, Utah.Charles W. Penrose, Editor
Horace G. Whitney, Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES:

One Year	\$2.00
Six Months	1.25
Three Months	.75
One Month	.25
One Week	.08
Sunday edition, per year	2.00
Single copy	.05

NEW YORK OFFICE:
In charge of H. P. Cummings, Manager
Foreign Advertising, from our Home Office,
234-106 Times Building.CHICAGO OFFICE:
In charge of H. P. Cummings, Manager
Foreign Advertising, from our Home Office,
234-106 Times Building.SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE:
In charge of H. P. Cummings, Manager
Foreign Advertising, from our Home Office,
234-106 Times Building.Correspondence and other reading matter
for publication should be addressed to the
EDITOR.Address all business communications:
THE DESERET NEWS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, - FEB. 13, 1902.

A CANDID STATEMENT.

We direct attention to the frank and outspoken statement of Representative Sutherland, through the columns of the Washington Times, which will be found in another part of this issue of the Deseret News. It is given from a strictly non-"Mormon" standpoint. The gentleman has had full opportunity, by close familiarity with the people of this State and acquaintance with the conditions existing here, to form a correct judgment in regard to them.

His declarations, which are quite conservative, might have been made even more emphatic if he had taken up and presented the "Mormon" position on this subject. This, however, was not to be expected. Yet, considering his position as a non-"Mormon" citizen and representative of the State, he has placed himself on record with as much positiveness and emphasis as could reasonably be expected. His testimony stands out in bold relief against the unsupported statements and intentional slanders promulgated by the Ministerial Association of this city, and will do much towards contracting the evil purposes of that body.

We congratulate Congressman Sutherland on the courage and consistency he has exhibited, and think his example ought to be followed by others who are able to present the situation in Utah in its proper light before Congress and the country, in contrast to the lurid and deceptive fictions of disaffected and malignant sects. Every business man in the State should, in our opinion, raise his voice in deprecation of the slanders sent forth to prejudice the American public, and should unite with Mr. Sutherland in proclaiming the truth for the discomfiture of falsehood.

THE CITY COUNCIL DISPUTES.

We have been asked to explain the status of the vote taken in the City Council on the removal of three police officers, whose names were presented to that body by Chief Hilton, and also to throw some light on the alleged improper ruling by the president of the Council on Tuesday evening, viewed according to page 163 of Robert's Rules of Order and also of page 47 in the same book. It has been claimed that according to those pages in that work, the procedure in reference to "the previous question" and to the motion to reconsider was entirely incorrect.

Reference to Robert's Rules of Order shows that neither page 163 nor page 47 has anything to say on either of those subjects. Page 163 gives some directions as to the work of the clerk or secretary of a meeting or convention. Page 47 touches on the method of calling a member to order, and to making an objection to the consideration of a principal motion. There is not the remotest connection between the subjects mentioned on those pages and those under present consideration.

According to the reports published in the daily papers, the action taken by the City Council on Tuesday evening, February 4, was decided after vote on "the previous question," which was the removal of three police officers as requested by the Chief. The Council had previously adopted some special rules for the guidance of the body, and in addition the following:

"The rules of order as laid down in Robert's Rules of Order shall be heretofore adopted, as far as applicable to the conditions of this Council."

The subject of the previous question is taken up on pages 55 to 61 in that work. Its effect when adopted is to instantly close debate except that on a report from a committee the member reporting the measure has the right to make a closing speech and bring the assembly to a vote upon the pending question. On page 75 we find this:

"If the previous question has been previously executed it cannot be reconsidered. If anything which the assembly cannot reverse has been done as the result of a vote, then the vote cannot be reconsidered."

It is held by some good parliamentarians that this applies to the vote taken on the removal of the three police officers. It cannot be reconsidered because of the action taken on the previous question, and further, because the council, having acted with the Chief of Police in ordering their removal, and notices of that removal having been served upon them by the city recorder according to law, they are out of office, and the action taken cannot be reversed. A motion to reconsider, then, would be of no order. But supposing the motion is permitted, if action is taken upon it, it cannot be "reconsidered" again.

It has been argued that because a certain thing was permitted contrary to the rules adopted at a previous session of the City Council, that forms a precedent which must be subsequently followed. That is an absurdity on its face. If a mistake is made, that is no reason why the same error should be repeated.

Every live body has power to rectify its own blunders, and when it is discovered that an error has been committed, it is the duty of the body to see to it that the same thing shall not occur again. Rules are not infrequently departed from in assemblies, through lack of familiarity with them by inexperienced debaters and presiding officers. To say that a blunder is a legitimate precedent to be continuously followed, is to uphold ignorance and perpetuate folly. The City Council should act on its own rules when they are fully understood, no matter if mistakes have occurred in its previous action.

The Deseret News has taken no part in the main dispute respecting the attempted removal of the Chief of Police, notwithstanding the efforts that have been made of a malicious and false character to misrepresent our position. What we have said on this subject has not been met by any opponent, either in or out of the City Council. It is simply that, while the Mayor has authority under the law to remove the Chief of Police or of the fire department, that power is not conferred upon him alone. It belongs equally to the City Council. It is only by and with the consent of the council, that either a removal or an appointment to either of those offices can be effected.

It is not a question of whether the Mayor is right or wrong in his action or his motives. With the latter we have nothing to do, and people who talk about them are simply guessing and surmising, because he has not seen fit to disclose them. So in regard to the majority of the members of the City Council. They have acted according to the law in this case made and provided, and the abuse that has been heaped upon them has no weight with sane people, who know nothing of the facts in the case and the principles involved. The endeavors to prolong the difficulty in regard to the removal of the police officers are not in the interests of harmony nor the welfare of the public. The sooner the whole matter is settled, the better it will be for all parties concerned.

As to the resignation offered by the Chief of Police, there seems to be no need of debate. It is straightforward and to the point. It is in form the same as other resignations of city officers tendered to the Mayor. The so-called "string" on it does not appear in the wording of the document nor in its evident meaning and intent. It is to take place when a successor shall have been appointed and qualified. That is plain and easy to be understood, and is similar to other resignations offered by public officers.

With the secret schemes and private desires of city officials, we wish to have nothing to do, as they are mere matters of conjecture. We would like to see order established in our city government, and that harmony prevailing which is so necessary to the proper conduct of public business. The underhanded wire-pulling, personal animosities and partisan disputes which crop out in the contentions that have arisen, are disgusting to the peaceable citizens of this municipality. They should be put an end to without delay.

THE WATER CASES.

It is a matter of great regret that the majority of the Supreme Court of Utah have not been able to view the important matter, of the rights of Salt Lake City to the complete control of the waters flowing from Utah Lake through the Jordan river, which it has legally appropriated to beneficial use according to law, in the light in which they are seen by the representatives of the city and by the general public. In both the suits that were decided against the city in the district court, Justices Harich and Miner have sustained the action of the lower court against the city and in favor of the Electrical Power company, while in both instances Justice Baskin has taken the opposite position, maintaining the rights of the city as against the subsequent claims of the Power Dam people.

There are questions of law involved which are of great importance to the people of the State, outside as well as inside Salt Lake City. That control of the waters coming into the city which was supposed to belong, fully and entirely, to the city corporation, under the common view of the rights conferred by the Constitution of the State, and by the statutory law, and which were supposed to be inalienable, is subject, under the rulings of the majority of the court, to be invaded by private companies seeking to establish personal interests. The majority of the court may be right in the conclusions which they have reached, but they are disappointing to the public, and the minority opinion in both these cases is regarded, by many members of the bar, as being more strictly in accordance with the fundamental principles involved and also with the interests of public policy.

Of course, a great deal can be urged on both sides of these questions, and different opinions may be honestly entertained concerning them. We can only add that the result appears to be unfortunate for the interests of the city and other parties involved with it in the controversy. We had hoped and expected a different result from the long litigation, which, however, has been conducted with eminent legal ability from the beginning to the end.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

The woman suffrage convention now in session at Washington is notable as being the most important gathering of the kind. The attendance is said to be unusually large, and foreign countries are well represented.

Mrs. Catt in her address to the delegates, made a plea for woman suffrage on the ground that they are taxed and governed, and consequently have a right to say by whom they shall be taxed and governed. Other speakers followed in a similar vein, and were loudly applauded.

Woman suffrage is a question that can be studied now in its practical results and not only as a theory, because in several states it has been in operation for some years. If it has had any bad effects upon public or private life, they are not known. On the other

hand, through the influence of women interested in public affairs, some improvements have been made.

Mr. William Macleod Raine gives to the Chautauquan the results of his observations, especially in Colorado, where woman suffrage has been tried for eight years. He finds that it has resulted in equitable laws governing property rights, cleaner streets, park improvements, and better care of female prisoners. But on the other hand, it has made the vote more cumbersome, the purchasable element larger and the cost of elections greater. Among the women, as among the men, he says, the actual party workers are not always of the best classes in the community. Like them, they are in politics for what they can get out of it.

Mr. Raine, in summing up the case, inclines to the view, that both the opponents and the advocates of dual suffrage must admit that their prognostications so far have failed of fulfillment. He says: "It is probably true that the ballot and its attendant circumstances have increased the unhealthy restlessness of women voters, and have left profoundly unmoved many others; but between these two extremes there are indubitably a large class who have been awakened to a great practical interest in problems confronting the social body, and who are beginning to understand more of that patriotism which does not talk but acts. Hitherto, at least, the predictions of extremists have been confuted, for the ballot in the hands of women has neither unsexed her nor regenerated the world."

FOR HIGHER SALARIES.

As was expected, the passage in the Senate of the bill for the increase of the salaries of federal judges, has been followed by a measure demanding higher salaries for members of Congress. It raises the salaries of the vice president and the speaker of the House, from \$8,000 to \$15,000, and those of other members from \$7,500 to \$12,500. If this measure is passed, it will no doubt be followed by demands for higher pay along the entire line of public servants. And while the purse is open, why should not the innumerable army of pensioners be permitted to reap some further benefits, as long as there is a cent left?

The argument in favor of the increase is that the cost of living is now too high for the old wage schedule. It is true that the prices of many necessities and luxuries of life have gone skyward during the last few years, but, unfortunately, the great army of wage-earners who are carrying, directly or indirectly, the greater portion of the burdens of taxation, have not had the benefit of a corresponding rise in their daily earnings, and they are therefore but indifferently prepared for an additional expense. The granting of an additional few thousand dollars a year to each congressman, would not be perceptible to the individual taxpayer, and as long as work is plentiful, there would be no objection. But, clearly, the increase could not stop there consistently. Besides, times of prosperity are not eternal. Is it probable that the salaries would be lowered, to meet the circumstances of the laboring classes, when work is scarce and wages low? Public sentiment, if correctly interpreted, is against the proposed appropriation of public funds for the purposes mentioned. Let the surplus funds be invested in enterprises that will stimulate industries, create resources, and build up the country. The time should never come again, when this country is reduced to the necessity of borrowing money to pay current expenses.

THE SALOON SUBSTITUTE.

General Ballington Booth believes that the best solution of the saloon problem is the establishment of "substitutes." He calls attention to the fact that the saloon has become a sort of place of rendezvous for a certain class. It is alluring. It is cool in the summer and warm in winter, cheery in appearance, brilliantly lighted and sumptuously furnished. The frequenter of such places cannot be prevailed upon to leave them, without being offered some "substitute."

Arguing from these premises, he suggests that the city establish and operate a large number of places similar to the Squirrel Inn on the Bowery, New York, run strictly on temperance principles. Such places could be kept open all Sunday. They should be elegantly fitted out. He claims that such places have been run by private enterprise in London, Liverpool, Birmingham, and other places, and yielded satisfactory profits, besides being a moral influence wherever they have been established. The suggestion might well be worth acting upon, at least in the large centers of population. It is to be feared that the result would be less encouraging than Mr. Booth thinks. The patrons of saloons frequent such places, not entirely because of their attractiveness and comfort, but because of the beverages there sold. They want intoxicants and go there to get them. It is true enough that an attractively fitted out saloon is a greater menace to the community than a dingy looking den, because it gives an air of respectability to vice, and thereby places temptation in the path of a greater number, but it remains a fact nevertheless that the real attraction is in the contents of the bottles and barrels, and not in the ornaments by which these are surrounded.

As far as known by actual observation, the only successful attempt at combating the evil of the saloon is by taking the traffic away from private individuals, and surrounding it with necessary safeguards and restrictions. This method has proved successful wherever tried. That is no longer an uncertain experiment. If the saloon is, as some think, a necessary evil, it is a proper subject for government control, municipal or otherwise. If it is not a "necessary" evil, there is all the more reason for the community to deal with it, as with other menaces to the public.

Shall oleomargarine be colored or not be colored? That is the question.

To release—To hold as a prisoner. Example: The brigands still release Miss Stone.

King Edward's coronation is to be the most magnificent pageant on record. In this age of democratic tendencies such

pageants seem a relic of barbarism or an apotheosis of human vanity.

What's the matter with New York? No explosion has been reported from there for several days.

Hermann may never be caught but the search for him has afforded several pleasant trips to the officers.

At the suffragist convention now in session at Washington it is pretty plain that a woman will have the last say.

Minister Wu would have women sit on juries. It is not a bad idea. Let him start his reformation in the Celestial kingdom.

The railroads having been dubbed "octopuses" it is quite proper that they should employ "decapods" in their business.

The Brooklyn Eagle makes a plea for the preservation of our wild flowers. Why not impose this duty upon the department of agriculture?

Mr. Rockefeller is of the opinion that large aggregations of capital are beneficial. They certainly are to those who control the aggregations.

Colonel "Buffalo Bill" Cody announces that next year he will quit the road. Perhaps he intends to stick to the straight and narrow path.

The proceeding in congressional committee rooms may or may not be "star chamber" proceedings, but they often appear to be star performances.

That fight, near Middleboro, Ky., between officers of the law and mountaineers would have constituted a bloody revolution in Venezuela, had it occurred there.

Chicago's offending aldermen are called "gray wolves" by The Record-Herald, which demands that they be banished. It would be more proper to speak of them as prairie wolves.

The Inland Printer, published in Chicago, has issued a very interesting book to newspaper people but especially to persons desiring to enter the field of journalism. Its title is "Establishing a Newspaper." It is written by O. F. Byxbee. It contains very valuable hints, suggestions and directions in reference to the material required in setting up a newspaper, and also as to procuring subscribers and advertisers, maintaining a circulation, gathering news, and the general management of both the business and editorial departments of an up-to-date public journal. It costs but \$1 and can be had at 214 Monroe street, Chicago.

Frank James and members of his family have secured an injunction stopping, in Missouri, the production of a play called "The James Boys in Missouri." The ground on which they seek relief is that the play is harmful to the youth of the country, in that it glorifies outlawry and makes heroes of outlaws, and it is claimed that it unjustly "revives a reputation that he has been trying to live down for twenty years." The prayer of petitioner was properly granted for it is in the interest of decency and public morality. Those who put such plays on the boards are encouragers of vice and crime, in that they inflame the imaginations of youth and too often inspire them with an ambition to emulate the evil example set before them.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

Boston Herald.
Mr. Compers, who came to Washington as the representative of the labor organizations of the country to oppose the admission of Chinese immigrants, has made an unpleasant exhibition of himself before the committee on foreign affairs. He insulted the courteous Chinese Minister Wu, and had to be called to order by the committee chairman. The most important claim he made for legislation, however, was in the demand for the exclusion of the Chinese from the Philippine Islands. If this is to be acquiesced in by Congress, another and a highly important objection to the retention of the Philippines by this country is presented.

Boston Transcript.
If one scans the list of burning questions the world over today in which race issues are involved he will be made aware of the radical divergence of opinion that exists among men educated in the same institutions, attending the same churches, supporting the same reforms, and who note the phenomenon it is inexplicable. To others it is but a sign of the differentiation of social structure and point of view which is claimed to be a sign of higher civilization. This divergence in point of view is clearly seen on the Pacific coast, where the question of dealing with the Chinese is reported in the news from Norway, that separates the Christians from the Christian, Republican from Republican, Democrat from Democrat.

San Francisco Chronicle.
One of the imaginary perils which Congressman Kahn unnecessarily fears as besetting the re-enactment of the present law is that the Supreme Court, in one or other of the five cases pending before it on appeal, may hold that it is invalid on the ground that it involves the Great Britain treaty. He is, of course, voicing the recent opinion of Assistant Attorney-General Hoyt, who anticipates the failure of the act in the Supreme Court. The treaty which is involved in one or more of the cases on appeal, because of the peculiar provision contained in it requiring appeal to be settled by the secretary of the treasury. A few days ago a correspondent of the Chronicle showed very clearly the fallacy of the assistant attorney-general's opinion. Besides, he proved conclusively that the Supreme Court has already decided that an act of Congress is valid law although it may be in open conflict with a treaty.

Springfield Republican.
One of the points urged in favor of rigid Chinese exclusion is that those people send money out of the country instead of spending all they earn here. If this is a valid objection, then there are few outside nationalities represented in the United States which would not properly fall under the ban of exclusion. Only the other day it was reported in the news from Norway that nearly \$1,000,000 had been sent from the United States to that country in 1901 through postal orders—Norwegians at work here remembering the folks at home to this extent. The sums which go to Ireland every year must aggregate a far larger total. The immigrants and children of immigrants of no nationality are wholly free from the charge of sending money out of the country. If it be said that they remain here themselves as a rule and become identified with the country, while the Chinese do not, it can be said in reply that the Chinese are discouraged and prevented by our laws from doing any such thing.

KIDNEY TROUBLES.

Mrs. Louise M. Gibson Says That This Fatal Disease is Easily Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I felt very discouraged two years ago. I had suffered so long with kidney troubles and other complications, and had taken so much medicine without relief that I began to think there was no hope for me. Life looked so good to me, but what is life without health? I wanted to be well."



MRS. LOUISE M. GIBSON.
"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me and made me well, and that is why I gladly write you this, and gladly thank you; six bottles was all I took, together with your Pills. My headache and backache and kidney trouble went, never to return; the burning sensation I had left altogether; my general health was so improved I felt as young and light and happy as at twenty."
—Mrs. LOUISE GIBSON, 4813 Langley Ave., Chicago, Ill.—\$5000 forfeit if above statement is not genuine.
If you feel that there is anything at all unusual or puzzling about your case, or if you wish confidential advice of the most experienced, write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., and you will be advised free of charge. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured and is curing thousands of cases of female trouble.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

GEORGE D. FRYER, Manager.

LAST FOUR PERFORMANCES, INCLUDING

TONIGHT!

W. M. A. BRADY'S

Production of the beautiful Pastoral Play,

'Way

Down

East.

SPECIAL RESERVATION FOR OUT-

OF-TOWN PATRONS.

Sale for Saturday Matinee begins

today.

NEXT ATTRACTION.

2 Nights, Mon. and Tues., Feb. 17-18.

Pollard's Australian Juvenile Opera Company.

50 MARVELOUS CHILDREN.

Monday, the Pretty Japanese Opera.

THE CEISHA.

Tuesday Matinee and Night.

A CAIETY GIRL.

Sale Friday.

THE GRAND THEATRE.

PAUL HAMMER, Manager.

Three Nights, TONIGHT!

Starting

SATURDAY MATINEE.

First Time at Popular Prices.

Walter E. Perkins' Comedians

Presenting

The Man From Mexico

By H. A. DuSouchet, author of "My Friend from India."

An Established Laughing Success

from Maine to California.

Cast of Superior Merit!

NEXT ATTRACTION.

All next week, matinee Wednesday

and Saturday.

AT VALLEY FORGE.

Seat sale begins Friday.

If you don't feel like getting

tinner at home some evening,

come down to the Tavern. You'll

find something on the bill that

will suit you, and with music,

good food and the perfection of

service you'll enjoy your meal

enough to repay you even if it

cost you twice as much.

21 E. First South.

We wish we could promise you

a little respite from coal buying

for the rest of the year. It's been

a hard season on all of you, es-

pecially those who haven't been

using our coal. Make the best of

the remainder. "That good coal"

will help you.

BAMBERGER,

161 Meighn St.

Telephones,

288 and 450.

Brokerage House of

JOHN C. CUTLER, JR.,

Investment

STOCKS & BONDS

Bought and Sold.

Bank and Commercial Stocks Securities.

26 Main St. Tel. 137

Have a Lovely Home,

With dingy walls and unkempt floor covering? You cannot do it; and there is no use trying. The right way is to get some of the

NEW STOCK AT BARGAIN PRICES.

At Z. C. M. I. Our 1902 Carpets and Linoleums for 1902 are cheaper than trying to patch and cover almost worn out floor coverings, and there is no comparison in results. The same can be said of Wall Papers, Etc. A new

CAR OF LINOLEUMS

Is just in, and includes a large assortment of the well known Stains Inlaid Linoleum. We have also just opened for our patrons a full and complete line of all grades and new patterns of

CARPETS FOR SPRING OF 1902.

Another carload of our immense stock of House Furnishings consists of

NEW PATTERNS OF WALL PAPERS.

We also have a new and elegant supply of WINDOW SHADES, POLES, Etc., and the FINEST LINE OF LACE CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES IN THE WEST. Prices are down to bed rock in all lines.

Z. C. M. I. T. G. WEBBER, Superintendent.

Save Your Money,

and when you get a dollar, deposit it with Zion's Savings Bank and Trust Co., No. 1 Main St., the largest and oldest Savings Bank in Utah. Four per cent interest paid on any amount from \$1 to \$5,000. Call or write for any information desired.

JOSEPH F. SMITH, President.

GEORGE M. CANNON, Cashier.

B. H. SCHETTLER

BANKER,

22 MAIN ST. OPPOSITE CO-OP.

The State Bank of Utah,

SALT LAKE CITY.

JOSEPH F. SMITH, President.

WM. B. PRESTON, Vice President.

CLAS S. HURTON, Cashier.

HENRY T. McEWAN, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Heber J. Grant, Heber M. Wells.

Joseph F. Smith, Byron Groo.

Chas. S. Burton, P. T. Eastworth.

Wm. B. Preston, Isaac Barton.

A. W. Carlson.

Commercial Banking in all its Branches.

ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

Special attention given to country trade.

T. R. Jones & Co.,

BANKERS.

150 South Main Street.

S. HILLS, President.

MOSES THATCHER, Vice President.

H. S. YOUNG, Cashier.

U. S. DEPOSITORY.

Deseret National Bank,

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.