

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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

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THE DESERET NEWS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, - MARCH 31, 1902.

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The seventy-second annual general conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will convene in the Tabernacle, in this city, Friday, April 4, 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m. The general authorities of the Church, presidents of stakes and also all engaged in the ministry, who can make it convenient to attend, are cordially invited to be present.

A general Priesthood meeting will be held on Friday, April 4, at 7 p. m.

JOSEPH F. SMITH
JOHN R. WINDER,
ANTHONY H. LUND,
First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONFERENCE.

A conference of the Sunday schools of the Latter-day Saints will convene in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Utah, Sunday evening, April 6th, at 7 o'clock. Stake and ward officers and teachers are requested to attend and an invitation to be present is cordially extended to the public.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,
GEORGE REYNOLDS,
JOS. M. TANNER,
General Superintendency.
GEO. D. PYPER,
Secretary.

FOR THE COUNCIL TO CONSIDER

The City Council has been cautioned by some of our contemporaries against granting valuable franchises without some fair consideration by way of return. This has been touched upon in special reference to the new proposed telephone system, particulars of which have been given in this paper. The City Council, before granting the application of its promoters, took the precaution of requiring the company seeking the franchise to incorporate before further action was taken. It has been recently stated that the incorporation has been effected.

But it appears that the organization was made, not under the statutes of Utah but under those of the State of Nebraska. There has been considerable inquiry in regard to the purpose of this proceeding. It is asked: "Are not the laws of Utah sufficiently liberal and protective to encourage companies to incorporate here, when they intend to carry on their business in this state?" The answer is: Yes, it would seem that they are ample for any bona fide association, to which the members have actually subscribed the amount of stock issued to them and for which they have paid the percentage required.

At the session of 1901 the Legislature of Utah made some amendments to the law in reference to general corporations, requiring a specific agreement in writing, signed by each of the incorporators, giving particulars concerning the place, pursuit, time of duration, kind of officers, etc., of the corporation, the amount of stock each party has subscribed, the amount of each share and the limit of capital stock agreed upon. To this is to be added the oath or affirmation of three or more of the incorporators, among other things that "the affiants verily believe that each party to the agreement has paid or is able to and will pay the amount of the stock subscribed for by him; provided, that said affidavit shall not be made until at least ten per cent of the stock subscribed by each stockholder, and not less than ten per cent of the capital stock of the corporation, has been paid in." The affidavit must further affirm, if the capital stock shall consist in whole or in part of property other than cash, what that property is and what its fair cash value. Those precautions were considered necessary for the protection of the public by the lawmakers of our State.

Inquiry into the provisions of the incorporation laws of Nebraska elicits the information, that they do not require payment into the treasury of the company incorporating any sum whatever upon the capital stock. But a fee of \$10 is required for the filing of articles of association, incorporation or consolidation, domestic or foreign. If the capital stock exceeds \$100,000, an additional fee is required of 10 cents for each \$1,000 of stock, and 10 cents for each one hundred words in the articles is required for recording them.

The difference between the provisions of the law in this State and those in Nebraska, may or may not have had something to do with the incorporation of the company referred to in the latter named State. We presume that the City Council, when it required the incorporation of the new company before granting it the franchise requested, had in mind incorporation under the laws of our own State. This is for that body to determine; and it is expected that the council will proceed with due caution and with full regard for the interests of the public, which are always to be held as of far more importance than those of any private individual or association.

AN IMPORTANT CONVENTION.

On Thursday, April 3rd, at 10 a. m., the irrigation convention, which was called by Governor H. M. Wells, and after transacting important business adjourned until April 2nd, will reconvene in the Assembly Hall and resume its deliberations. The postponement for one day was rendered necessary, because the reduced rates for railway transportation will not take effect in time for assembling on the earlier date.

Probably one of the earliest topics for consideration will be the consummation of the plan to organize permanently, an association for the promotion of irrigating measures in the interest of the Rocky Mountain region. While Utah may be classed among the very first portions of this country to utilize irrigation for agricultural purposes, adjacent States and Territories have moved ahead, and by their varied experiences have developed new methods and improvements along old lines, and it is necessary that our agriculturists and irrigators shall become thoroughly informed upon all matters connected with this very important subject.

A number of good things were brought forward at the recent sitting of the convention, and we are pleased that steps have been taken to continue those deliberations. The first sitting was attended by delegates from nearly every part of the State, numbering two hundred and forty-six. A memorial to Congress was adopted, asking for legislation on the redemption of arid lands and on other subjects relating to the welfare of this part of the country.

Among other subjects considered by the convention, was the diffusion of knowledge as to the best methods to be pursued in order to mature crops in seasons of drouth. There was not time to enter fully into this important topic, and it is to be hoped that it will be resumed during the coming session of the convention. The conservation of water is well worth of further consideration in connection with this subject, and also the evil of excessive irrigation. That vast quantities of the precious fluid are worse than wasted through over supply, is evident to all persons who are acquainted with the loose system which is still in vogue in many parts of this State.

The experience of a number of the delegates showed that the chief forage crop of this region—alfalfa—can not only be matured with much less water than is usually applied to it, but that the yield can also be largely increased (some say doubled) by thoroughly pulverizing the surface of the field (especially where the stand is several years old) with a disc harrow. This treatment has a tendency to split the crown of the plants and thus cause them to spread, and if resorted to at just the right time in the spring, the pulverizing the soil not only has the effect of retaining what moisture there is in the ground, but of killing the grass and weeds that frequently infest the crop.

Another point brought out in the discussion, was the danger attending surface irrigation of alfalfa during the first year of its growth. It was explained that the natural tendency is for the roots of the young plants to seek moisture by shooting downward, and the depths to which they will go in their search for moisture has often been a matter of surprise. If, however, the crop be irrigated when the plants are young, the fibrous roots have a tendency to spread out near the surface in search of moisture instead of penetrating the soil vertically, and the result is, the crop is a failure, not being able to endure the drouth liable to follow.

These and other subjects relating to the best methods to be pursued for improvement in agriculture, to which scientific and practical irrigation is necessarily allied, will doubtless, engage the close attention of the delegates who will assemble in this city during the present week. Much good will certainly accrue from the permanent organization of this association of intelligent farmers and others, and we hope it will be attended by at least as many delegates as were present on the former occasion.

CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

The announcement that Cuba is to be turned over to the Cubans on the 20th day of May this year, is gratifying in every respect, and not least because it demonstrates to the world the sincerity of American pledges. This government, at the beginning of the conflict for Cuba libre, announced its intention to withdraw from the island, as soon as the object had been accomplished. It was remarked at the time in foreign circles, that such promises were made to be broken, and most European countries, have found pretexts for continuing the occupation indefinitely. But American statesmanship proves itself sincere in the dealings with Cubans, as it has done with the rest of the world.

Cuba's independence will be complete, with the slight modifications imposed by the Platt amendment. According to this amendment Cuba promises not to enter upon treaties with any foreign power, by which its independence may be endangered, or any part of its territory ceded for the purpose of establishing naval stations. The Cuban government specially pledges itself not to contract foreign debts beyond a reasonable amount, and promises to recognize the right of this country to interfere, when necessary, to preserve order and save the independence of the island. Cuba further grants to this country territory necessary for naval stations and promises to carry out the policy of sanitation that has been so fruitful of good effects during American occupation. This program is, we believe, to be submitted to the Cuban congress, and if it is accepted, the government will be turned over to the elected president, and the United States troops will be withdrawn.

The Cubans generally are said to be perfectly well satisfied with this arrangement, because they know that without the timely aid of this nation, they would not have achieved independence without a prolonged struggle, and

perhaps never. But it is evident that the Platt amendment can easily in the future furnish excuses for agitation in an anti-American spirit. And such agitation may become strong, if popular dissatisfaction is aroused by a too restricted trade arrangement. The Cubans will forget the aid to independence they obtained, if national agitators succeed in creating the impression that they are being oppressed financially, or their opportunities of finding markets restricted by their limited power of making treaties.

But it is not necessary to anticipate trouble. Very likely Cuba will some day find that her best interests are to be found in such independence as every American state enjoys. Standing alone Cuba can have no great future before it, in the midst of the great powers that are scouring the world in every direction for "spheres of influence." But as an integral part of the great American republic, the people would have all the advantages of a great and powerful commonwealth. When this fact becomes clear to the people, they will probably ask for a place in the Union, and then the Cuban problem will be solved one way or the other for good.

BROTHERHOOD TROUBLE.

There seems to be trouble in the San Francisco camp of Theosophists. The president of the branch there has resigned, and his friends predict that this will mean the disruption of the "brotherhood."

The ex-president makes no secret of the reason why he left his associates. He says, as quoted in the San Francisco Call:

"The operations of Madame Tingley have disgusted me. She has conducted herself in a manner deserving of severe criticism, as being at variance with the conduct one should naturally expect from the leader of the Theosophists of the United States. I have lost confidence in her leadership, as have many others I might name. We concluded we might as well withdraw from the brotherhood and form a society of our own, independent of the national organization. Madame Tingley is a woman full of ideas and they are visionary as those of Colonel Mulberry Sellers. She is advocating the formation of societies with high-sounding titles continually and neglects the work of the brotherhood. She has a decidedly combative temperament, the result being that she has involved the brotherhood in useless litigation. Her acts have long since disgusted the Theosophists and numerous withdrawals have resulted."

All this may have no further interest to outsiders, than as an illustration of the fact that "brotherhoods," universal or otherwise, cannot be successfully operated on the basis of old, dusty philosophies, dug up from the debris of the past. The universal brotherhood idea will be realized, only when there is in the world one recognized authority, as in the family, around which all can center in confidence, love and obedience. But this can be no human authority. It must be one that can encompass all human beings, with their diversified interests and aspirations.

The latest congressional candidate is said to be a Daniel come to judgment.

It is difficult to tell which was the lovelier yesterday, the weather or the new hats.

If April 1 were the only day in the year when people acted foolishly what a splendid world this would be!

Some people seem never to know when they have been thoroughly sat down on. For example, General Milton A. Miles.

The house ways and means committee has voted to report the Cuban reciprocity bill. For its opponents the victory is full of Payne.

The President has sent the Miles correspondence to Congress and that body now has what it asked for if it has not got what it wanted.

Was it nice of Nice to hold a nice young man like W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., all night in the station for fast automobile driving?

When the chase gets too close and the pressure too great, General Delarey just turns on the escape valve and all is well with him.

It is claimed that Limburger cheese will prevent smallpox. If this be so it is simply another case of the cure being worse than the disease.

In all this talk about the difference between Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Bryan, sight should not be lost of this essential difference: One is a has been and the other is a hasn't been.

The Chicago board of automobile examiners has decided that the rate of speed on public roads shall not exceed twelve miles an hour. Preposterous! At that rate the gay chauffeur will never be able to run a man down.

Coney Island has been plunged into gloom by the announcement that a wave of reform will sweep over that famous resort. The wave must be coming from the ocean as it surely would never come from New York.

Detaining a thousand immigrants on shipboard for twenty-four hours that the customs officers at Ellis Island might have an Easter holiday, is not so bad as butchering men to make a Roman holiday, but it is bad enough.

According to a Berlin dispatch one of Henry's suite was the high charger of American hotels and cab drivers. They also make a deep impression on Americans, particularly their pockets. Unless they are unusually long.

The movement in favor of a clearer city is a commendable one. The ordinances are sufficient for all purposes if only enforced. One that needs enforcement, perhaps, as much as any, is that against expectorating on the paved walks. Its violation is notorious and most disgusting.

It is very amusing to see Chicago club women appointing a committee to wait on the attorney-general of the United States, to ascertain whether women's clubs can make any discrimination against anyone on account of race, color or previous condition of ser-

vitute. Whatever his decision it will add to rather than eclipse the gaiety of the nation.

THE OUTLOOK FOR PEACE.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It is safe to predict that nothing can come of the supposed peace movement without a preliminary withdrawal of the ultimatum on either side. The British commander proclaimed that nothing would be considered short of unconditional surrender, and that all who kept the field after the proclamation issued some months ago would never be permitted to live in South Africa. The Boer response to that ultimatum was that nothing would be accepted unless that is conceded they will fight until annihilated. Evidently one or the other, and probably both, must give way or negotiation will be useless.

New York Evening Post.

Every one must hope that the preliminary negotiations for an honorable and lasting peace were really undertaken at Pretoria. In any case, Acting President Schalk-Burger and his two commanders chose their time well, for while Delarey's brilliant capture of Methuen has shown unexpected military resources among the belligerents, his chivalric release of the wounded captive has done much to appease British hatred of the Boers. The time was never more favorable for a settlement on terms honorable to all concerned. Even Mr. Chamberlain would probably hesitate to insist again upon unconditional surrender, and Kitchener will not be ordered once more to proclaim the followers of De Wet and Delarey to be outlaws.

New York World.

The cable brings word that Acting President Schalk-Burger and ex-Secretary Reitz, of the Transvaal, and Gen. Lucas Meyer and Krogh were in Pretoria, and went on from that place to the Orange Free State under a flag of truce. It is surmised that they may be going to see Lord Kitchener with a view to discussing peace terms, but it is only a surmise. Their errand may be simply to propose an exchange of prisoners or to make some formal representations with a view to preventing the execution of Commandant Kritzinger.

New York Mail and Express.

British interest lies in the direction of a settlement of the South African trouble. The Boers, on their side, can save all their honor, and most of their liberty, at any rate, by an arrangement that will secure a fair degree of autonomy to their colonies, and the end of martial rule. There should be peace in South Africa, and an end of the terrible record of death in the field and in the concentration camps. The whole world is interested in the cessation of this ugly war.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Were it not known that Schalk-Burger has from the first been favorable to negotiations for peace, it might be inferred that Gen. Kitchener has recently submitted fresh offers to the Boers; but this view is made doubtful by the recent departure of Field Marshal Lord Wolseley under instructions from King Edward to study the military conditions in South Africa independently of the officers in command there. On the other hand, Gen. Kitchener may have gone to the limit of his authority in renewing negotiations, for the purpose of securing the honors of peace in advance of any possible action on the part of Lord Wolseley.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

That the Boers can wear out the British empire there is not much reason to suppose, but certainly after the successful escapes, raids and skirmishes of the last few weeks, now is not the time to talk of Boer surrender; at least unconditionally, as England has all along insisted. Possibly the conference Sunday was to discover whether England was yet ready to temper her conditions of peace by the express recognition of certain privileges. But if such were the spirit of the conference there is not any outward indication that the British government feels that it is called upon to recede. On the whole, therefore, it is probable that peace is as remote as ever.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

GEO. D. PYPER, Manager
Evenings, \$15. Matinee, \$15.

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

Tuesday, April 1, 1902.

THE ORPHEUS CLUB WILL PRESENT

LEONORA JACKSON,

The famous Violiniste. Supported by
HARRY J. FELLOWS,
The Noted Tenor;
WILLIAM BAUER,
The Gifted German Pianist.
Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00. Sale now on.

NEXT ATTRACTION:

Beginning Friday, April 4, 1902.

Daniel Frawley and Company

—IN—

Blue Jeans.

THE GRAND THEATRE

PAUL HAMMER, JR., MANAGER

PRICES: Night, 25c, 50c, 75c.

SIX NIGHTS, STARTING

Wednesday, April 2.

MATINEES WED. AND SAT.

The Tunes of Ever-Popular Opera.

THE CHIMES OF NORMANDY.

Direction MR. J. J. McLELLAN.

SPECIAL CAST.

CHORUS OF THIRTY.

ENLARGED ORCHESTRA.

Sale of Seats began this morning.

Looks Like a

Metropolitan Place,

This Tavern does, everything

bright and shining, people who

come there look like "ready

money," too. And after all its

prices are the lowest ever heard

of for such service.

21 East First South.

The Ladies' Opportunity of the Season is the

CONFERENCE

Z. C. M. I.

SALE

Z. C. M. I.

IN THE DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT,

.....Commencing Monday, March 31.....

For One Week, all our beautiful BLACK SILK GRENADINES, 25% Off.
at

Black and Colored Ettamenes at a GREAT REDUCTION

For Three Days, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, all WAIST- 20% Off.
INGS, a fine line, at

SPECIAL OFFER in BLACK TAFFETA, regular price 35c per 60 cents
yd., in this Sale, for three days, at

GREAT CORSET SALE

For three days, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, our entire 20% Off.
stock of Corsets and Corset Waists will be sold at
NO CORSETS EXCHANGED.

Z. C. M. I. CLOAK AND SUIT DEPARTMENT.

The Finest in the West, has all new and up-to-date Goods, the very latest styles and best
qualities in SUITS, JACKETS, RAGLANS, SILK CLOAKS, MISSES' and CHILDREN'S
GOODS, etc. In this department we are receiving New Goods daily. Our prices are
the very lowest.

Do not fail to inspect our

Lovely Wash Goods.

We have all the new novelties for Spring and Summer wear. Our Wash Goods Depart-
ment has the most beautiful lines ever shown in Salt Lake City, at prices that defy
competition.

MILLINERY, the choicest Lines in the City. New Hats and
New Stock received daily. Come and see.

HANDKERCHIEF SPECIALS.

Ladies' Pure Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with neat hand- 12 1/2 cents
embroidered initials, all letters, good value at 20c each,
special this week at

Ladies' Unlaundried Linen Hemstitched and Embroidered Hand- 16 2/3 cents
kerchiefs, a regular 25c article, special this week at

CONFERENCE BARGAINS!

You will find them in plenty, and best values in the city. During
the week commencing Monday, March 31st, we will give to our
Conference patrons our usual

Special Liberal Reductions

On all HOUSE FURNISHINGS, CARPETS, WALL PAPERS,
CURTAINS, RUGS, Etc. This discount makes every purchase a
bargain that cannot be obtained elsewhere in the city. Look at
our goods and compare Prices at this week's Sale. Take a pass-
ing glance at our choice

Navajo Blankets, Indian Blankets,

and a rare lot of

Indian War Bottles.

Our stock of House Furnishings is the Newest, Best and Largest
in the West, all at Sale Prices during Conference Week.

Do not miss this money-saving Opportunity at

Z. C. M. I.

T. G. WEBBER Supt.