

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.  
C. RENZO SNOW, TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.  
(EXCEPT SUNDAY)  
154-155 Times Building, New York City.  
154-155 Times Building, New York City.

Charles W. Penrose, Editor  
Eugene G. Whitney, Business Manager

Subscription Prices.  
In Advance.  
One Year, \$5.00  
Six Months, \$2.50  
Three Months, \$1.25  
One Month, .50  
One Week, .25  
Semi-weekly, .125

Eastern Office.  
154-155 Times Building, New York City.  
In charge of E. G. Whitney, Manager Foreign Advertising, from our Home Office.

Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the Editor.  
Address all business communications to the Business Manager.  
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

SALT LAKE CITY, JAN. 22, 1901.

## WHAT WE STAND FOR.

The Deseret News takes the position that no man in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints is barred by his ecclesiastical position, whatever it may be, from any right or privilege of American citizenship. He may freely exercise the right of choice as to candidates for public office and express his opinion, privately or publicly, or in any way he pleases, on a public measure or the suitability of a nominee for official position.

The "News" does not advocate the use of any means to coerce, compel or unduly influence a voter, to support a proposition or a person favored by a Church leader or leaders. On the contrary, it has always championed the cause of true liberty, civil and religious. At the present juncture this paper holds aloof from all the cliques, factions, combinations and intrigues which are struggling over the senatorial contest. And we repeat our announcement that we do not know of any "Church candidate" or "Church order" or "Church counsel" to members of the Legislature for the purpose of controlling their action.

As to charges that may be or have been made of efforts in that direction, and of alleged bribery, we state emphatically that we have no information whatever that anything of the kind has been attempted, and we do not believe the reports that have been raised, especially considering their source, which is not only of the most unreliable character, but has been repeatedly demonstrated to be false, malicious and utterly infamous.

Abuse is no argument; blackguardism no evidence, except as to the stripe of bully that resorts to it. We shall pay no attention to that sort of attack. We hope our friends in the Legislature, and our readers everywhere, will understand that we simply claim the right for them and for all other citizens of Utah, to think, act and vote freely, for such men and measures as they honestly believe will be for the benefit of this State, and ask them, to exercise that freedom, regardless of the threats, insults, recriminations and accusations of disappointed candidates and their aiders and abettors, whether they be public newspapers or private supporters.

We do not know of any choice that has been expressed by the Church leaders, officially, for the office now being fought for. If there has been any such expression it has not been made or conveyed to us. To charge that it has been given as "a command to the faithful," is to utter a palpable and ridiculous falsehood, and exposes the animus of the accuser, always existing but occasionally concealed for a purpose.

But in any event, the Deseret News once more proclaims, that it is the right of every man in this Church and every other church in the land, to choose and advocate the qualifications of persons for office who appear to him the most suitable under the circumstances as he understands them. This right extends up to the highest office in the Church. It is against endeavors to muzzle free speech and free choice that we raise our protest. And we ask every lover of liberty in the State to join with us in repudiating and stamping out this perpetual bugaboo of "Church influence," always raised by disappointed office-seekers and wire-pullers when defeat comes or stares them in the face.

A THING QUERY.  
Editor News:  
Will you kindly answer the following question through the columns of your paper?  
If a man works for a school district and takes school warrants for part pay, should they be accepted as tithing? If not, would a man be considered a full tithing payer?  
A SUBSCRIBER.

The rule is that a tithing-payer donates one-tenth of his earnings "in kind," that is, in the kind of pay he receives or produces he raises. If he tenders it honestly and fairly he is a tithing-payer, even if it is rejected for an insufficient cause.

In the case mentioned, sufficient explanation is not given to make the matter clear. Did the teacher, on receiving part of his salary in warrants and the remainder in cash, offer the tenth of the cash and the tenth of the warrants? Or did he try to pay his tithing wholly in warrants? If the latter, it was not tithing in the proper sense.

There may be some circumstances associated with this transaction with which the Bishop was acquainted, and which justified him in declining to receive the warrants tendered. This we are not able to judge, and would not if we understood the particulars; because, if the Bishop was wrong or the tithing-tender thought he was wrong, an appeal could be taken to the President of the Stake or the High Council of the stake, and a just decision be obtained. We have found by experience and investigation that Bishops, as a rule, are

just and fair in tithing matters, and have no interest in rejecting honest tithing. They are the common judges in the matter, and very rarely err in their decisions concerning them. If the warrants spoken of were received as tithing it would have to be, not as cash, but under the title of "miscellaneous," and at their current value which might be different from their face value.

There may be other considerations that do not appear in the question. And we think the tithing doctrine is so simple and plain that everybody who wants to, can find out for himself what is a "full and honest" tenth.

## WE DON'T BELIEVE IT.

"One of the Mormon Elders called at a home on the East Side offering a book for sale. The lady of the house courteously informed him that she would speak to her husband about it. Leaving his hand on her shoulder, he said, 'Madam, if I had a married daughter and she was obliged to refer all matters to her husband, I would drown her.' It is unnecessary to describe the husband's indignation when informed of the insolent remark."

We clip the foregoing from the Troy, N. Y. Press, the paper that has been trying to drive our Elders from that city. We do not believe the story is true. We call for the names of the parties. Who was the Elder that is charged with this misbehavior? What is the name and where is the residence of the lady who was thus spoken to by the Elder? The charge is a little too general in its nature, and must be made more specific to receive proper investigation and credence. If the Elder behaved in the manner stated, he was imprudent, and was not acting according to imperative instructions from the authorities of the Church. Our missionaries are usually courteous, and very careful not to overstep the bounds of propriety. They are positively instructed to avoid intrusion, and never to enter any person's home without invitation, nor to baptize or proselytize women or children against the wishes of their husbands and fathers. We regard the story as either a great exaggeration or a whole-cloth fabrication, with the odds in favor of the latter. Give us the proofs or acknowledge the mistake.

## ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

The question of establishing a special hospital for the benefit of patients suffering from contagious diseases was discussed at a meeting of the board of County Commissioners on Monday. This is a matter of great importance. Such an institution, even if expensive at the outset, might prove a good investment. It should be large, cheerful and comfortable. It should have no odious name attached to it. It should be prepared to give to sufferers all the aid within the reach of science.

The Kansas City World quotes Dr. Albert Shaw on the subject of hospitals for sufferers from epidemic diseases, especially with reference to the experience of the city of Glasgow. He says the health authorities of that city long ago learned that epidemics are not inevitable visitations, but are preventable. In 1864, during an outbreak of typhus, a temporary pavilion hospital was opened. This step proved so successful that it was decided to maintain it permanently and to open others for the reception of infectious cases. A private estate, containing thirty acres of land sloping toward the Clyde river was purchased. The building was enlarged and quarters for physicians and nurses were established.

This hospital now can accommodate 1,000 patients, and it is patronized by the rich as well as the poor, in preference to private institutions. About a million dollars has been spent on the establishment, but it is claimed the investment has been both advantageous and profitable. Formerly Glasgow suffered from time to time, from outbreaks of typhus, smallpox, cholera and other plagues, and depended only on temporary arrangements with which to fight these diseases. Since the establishment of this hospital, the city has had cases of infectious diseases, but by isolation and proper treatment they have been successfully fought.

It is easy to perceive that the very existence of such a hospital, well equipped and properly managed, is a safeguard. It helps to allay fears and prevent panics which are by no means insignificant features of ravaging epidemics.

## COURT OF ARBITRATION.

America, like other countries, has a peace society, working for the establishment of general arbitration instead of war. One of its active and able members is Benjamin Trublood. In his journal, the Advocate of Peace, he claims that at the rate of progress made by the universal peace idea during the nineteenth century, there is ground for the conviction that during the next century war will be regarded as disgraceful in civilized countries as the personal combat now is. Arbitration has grown with the century that is past. In the first decade no disputes were thus settled. The third saw only four. But the last decade had sixty-three. And in this, the idea of a permanent court of arbitration took material form. And further, official representatives of all the South American States, none of which participated in the Hague conference, have recently at Madrid, gone beyond the Hague convention and declared, with only one dissenting voice, in favor of treaties of obligatory arbitration.

There has been a disposition to look upon the doing of the Hague conference with some doubt as to its seriousness. But the leading governments of the world have appointed members of the permanent board of arbitration, as agreed upon at that memorable convention. Among the powers that have ratified the convention are: The United States, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Sardinia, Sweden and Norway, the Netherlands and Japan.

As members of the permanent board, President McKinley has appointed for this country ex-President Harrison, Chief Justice Fuller, Attorney General Griggs and Judge, formerly Senator, Gray of Delaware. Great Britain's representatives on the board are: Lord

Ponsonby, ambassador at Washington; Sir Edward Malet, late British ambassador to Germany; Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Fry, a former lord justice of the High Court of Appeals; and Professor John Westlake, professor of international law at Cambridge University. The Austrian government has named those: Count von Schoellern, Dr. Lammasch, and from Hungary, Count Albert Apponyi and Dr. Szalay, former minister of justice. Dr. Lammasch is said to be a professor of high standing in the University of Vienna, and Count Apponyi has been for some time a prominent worker in the Interparliamentary Peace Union. The Danish government has chosen as its representatives, Dr. Matzen, of the University of Copenhagen, while Germany has appointed Dr. Dingeldey, president of the German High Court; Herr von Frantzius, counselor of the foreign office and of the high court, and Professor von Bar of the University of Göttingen. France will be represented by Leon Bourgeois, president of the French Commission to the Hague conference; M. d'Estournelles de Constant, also a delegate to the Hague conference, a member of the French Chamber of Deputies; Professor Renault of the law faculty of Paris, who was likewise a member of the Hague conference, and M. Delaunay.

It is clear from this that the idea that brought together the representatives of the civilized world at the Hague is far from dead. The governments are carrying out the agreement in all earnestness, and the international court, when finally established, will be one composed of the most eminent lawyers and statesmen of the world. And when that court shall be in operation for the blessing of the human race, it will be recalled with satisfaction that it is largely the creation of American statesmen, though the initiative was taken by the Russian czar, who, however, aimed at gradual disarmament rather than an international court of arbitration.

## THE QUEEN IS DEAD.

Great Britain is in mourning. Her Queen is dead. The civilized nations bow in sympathy, for with the departure of Victoria, a universally beloved woman, a sovereign everywhere revered has passed out of view. With her death the most illustrious reign in English history has been brought to an end. The dispatches have not stated clearly the nature of the disease to which the Queen succumbed, but it is understood to have been of a cancerous nature. The war in South Africa has caused her much distress, and the sacrifices it has entailed on her own family and the family of her friends, have been severe shocks to her nervous system. This, together with the news of the illness and sufferings of her daughter, the Empress Frederick, seems to have caused the mental agony that broke down her constitution. There is this consolation, however, that she was spared the excruciating pain that renders so many death beds altars of martyrdom. She has been mostly in a state of coma, and her sweet spirit has left the tabernacle, in which it could have dwelt at most only a few more years, peacefully.

Victoria came to the British throne over sixty years ago, a young, inexperienced girl. She became sovereign at a time when democratic principles had just commenced to triumph over autocracy, and when the greatest need of court life was a morally pure atmosphere. She was not slow to grasp the situation. With the fine intuition of a pure and cultured woman she perceived her duty and applied herself to its performance. She gave to her country a court, morally clean, and brought that influence to bear upon the nation. She accepted the principles of civil liberty, by which the real power became vested in the people, and thus she made Great Britain to a large extent what it is today, and exercised an influence for good far beyond the boundaries of her own empire.

The benevolent influence that often emanates from a single individual is well demonstrated by the fact that this entire world, whatever may be the sentiments entertained toward Great Britain, feels sympathy and sorrow at the news of the death of the Queen. All agree that Britannia's loss is not only here, but the world's.

How true it is that it makes a great difference whose ox is gored.

The United States takes the corn and France takes the corn duty. And thus things are in a muddle.

Mrs. Nation says she intends to wreck more saloons. The lady (or the tiger) is getting reckless.

Again the people are asking, What's the matter with Kansas? And the answer seems to be, The same old thing.

How odd it seems to speak of King Edward of England. Yet people will have to accustom themselves to it.

The winter is half gone, but there is not yet half enough snow in the mountains for next summer's water supply.

It is fortunate that the people of the nation are not all like Mrs. Nation. If they were, what a terrible turmoil the nation would be in.

The great Texan oil gusher has finally been brought under control. What a pity that some means cannot be invented for putting all "gushers" under control.

If Chicago cannot be bigger than New York she is at least determined to be wiser. State Attorney Deussen says there is more crime in Chicago than in any city in the world.

New York has an International Sunshine society. Do the rules of the society provide that the sun shall shine for all or just for the members of the society?

Up in Wisconsin they propose to improve the human race, and for this purpose it is proposed that all candidates for matrimony must be passed upon by a board of physicians, the board to include one woman where possible.

Drunkards and those with a tendency to insanity are not to be permitted to marry. The object is laudable, but it will no doubt prove to be entirely too utopian. Man cannot be made perfect through legislation.

The bureau of statistics is preparing a report on the lumber trade of the country. The standing timber of the United States covers an area of 1,094,000 square miles, containing a supply of 2,300,000,000,000 feet. The States having the largest supply are as follows:

Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.
Texas . . . . . 64,000	California . . . . . 44,700
Oregon . . . . . 54,300	Montana . . . . . 42,900
Minnesota . . . . . 52,300	Georgia . . . . . 42,900
Washington . . . . . 47,700	Missouri . . . . . 41,900
Arkansas . . . . . 45,000	

A truly big supply, but as we are cutting it down at the rate of 40,000,000 feet per annum, it will take but sixty years to consume it.

The London Times urges England to look well to her navy, to see that it is of a strength to cope with the combined navies of any two powers. And it says that financial reasons should not be allowed to interfere with this policy. This is but urging the carrying out of England's traditional policy. It is recognized by all that England's great fighting strength is upon the sea and not upon the land. It is also recognized that some of her greatest commercial rivals are building up navies that are fast becoming formidable. The ambition of the German emperor now is to make his navy the equal of his army. It will be a hard but not impossible task. A decade hence will it be possible for England to possess a navy equal to the combined navies of any two powers? Who now can say?

Electricians now propose to employ electricity for the purpose of concentrating ores, when the rock is too poor to work at a profit in the ordinary way. The plan is to flood the mine with water, adding acid, if necessary, insert widely separated electrodes and turn on the current of a powerful dynamo. By this means it is possible, it is thought, to cause the copper scattered through lean rock to gather where it can be got at. Copper will be deposited on the electrode in proportion to the amount of electrical energy supplied. After a year or two the mine may be pumped out so that the electrode may be reached and its deposit of metal may be extracted. Lean deposits, especially if in the neighborhood of water powers, may be thus worked to great advantage, since the resulting metallic deposits will be pure and will require no further treatment.

The Deseret News congratulates the Utah Press association on the good work accomplished at its eighth annual session, and Mr. David P. Felt on his election as president of the association. The choice was suitable and showed good judgment. The aims and purposes of the newspaper men who have met annually for the purpose of furthering the interests of Utah journalism, should receive the support of the Salt Lake press. And it is to be hoped that such legislation will be obtained, as will give to our country cousins a fair deal and an equitable portion of printing and advertising patronage at proper rates, and will retain within the State the work which sometimes is done by distant firms. The journalists of Utah are a talented and stalwart band, and their local enterprises deserve local support. We say success to them and to the Press association.

## AS TO CUBA.

Chicago Record.  
If the Cuban constitutional convention now assembled in Havana should adopt certain plans for future relations with the United States, now under discussion, this country would have no cause to accuse the island republic of ingratitude for past favors. The plan affirms an acceptance of the Monroe doctrine, the establishment of friendly relations with all nations and a resolution to regulate its foreign policy in accord with the wishes of the United States. It proposes to put at the disposal of the United States a portion of any bay on the north coast and of two bays on the south coast for naval stations, together with consular jurisdiction in extent for the purposes of defense and sanitation. Finally it declares that Cuba will place itself on a war footing to help the United States in case such assistance should be needed.

New York Mail and Express.  
The unanimous decision of the Supreme Court in the Neely case states very clearly and conclusively the relation of the United States to the island of Cuba and its people. It has no bearing whatever upon the questions before the court relating to territory acquired by the United States as the result of the war which emancipated Cuba from the sovereignty of Spain. We declared at the opening of that war that Cuba was entitled to independence, and disclaimed all purpose of exercising jurisdiction or control over it, except for its pacification. Everything that has been done is in keeping with our pledge then made, and in aid of the establishment of an independent government on the island in control of its own people.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.  
This decision is perfectly in accord with the system of constitutional interpretation employed by Chief Justice Marshall when he said, "We must never forget it is a constitution we are expounding, and when he held the Louisiana purchase constitutional because 'The Constitution gives power to make war and peace and treaties.' It is not at all in accord with the narrow system of interpretation advocated by the people calling themselves 'anti-imperialists,' whose real objection seems to be against the proposition that the United States is a nation. It is not wonderful that the Neely decision increases the confidence of the attorneys for the government, that the decision in the Porto Rico case will also hold up the hands of the administration in its efforts to perform the duties imposed by the treaty of Paris.

Chicago Times-Herald.  
The constitutional phases of the Neely case were not intricate, and we do not suppose that anybody outside certain circles in Washington was at all surprised by the Supreme Court's decision that Cuba was a foreign country. Surprise would have been the natural emotion in the event of its being held that the island was not foreign. Aside from the question of constitutionality, there is, however, another that has a considerable interest, and that is the one which concerns the moral effect of Neely's return upon the Cubans.

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## New York Evening Post.

That the law of the Neely case is clear, would appear from the fact that the Court's decision is unanimous. What it sustains is, in brief, the power of our government, under the treaty with Spain, to undertake the temporary occupancy and military control of Cuba, with an eye to its pacification and ultimate independence, and also the power of Congress to pass a law for the extradition of criminals to Cuba while so occupied and controlled.

## Springfield Republican.

The difference between the status of Cuba and Porto Rico is further emphasized by recalling that the attorney-general, in his recent argument in the Porto Rican cases, set up the doctrine that Porto Rico, having been ceded to the United States, was a part of the United States, not in a constitutional sense. Cuba, however, is not "a part" of the territory of the United States in any sense whatever, according to the language of the Court. There is no possible analogy between the two cases.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The January number of Cram's Magazine is full of interest. "Minnehaha," a tale of the crusades, is continued. "The Great Crisis in China" and "The World's Doings" are discussed by Israel Smith Clark. There are many special articles, and among others, "Hawaiian Historical Tales and Legends," by Rev. W. D. Westervelt, Lou V. Chapin, in his Young Folks' Story of the World, tells interestingly a portion of the history of France. The number is well illustrated.—Plymouth Place—Chicago.

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