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SALT LAKE CITY, APRIL 17, 1901.

LAD TO REST.

The earthly remains of President George Q. Cannon were laid to rest today, after appropriate ceremonies and the performance of the simple rites of the Church, to the advancement of which his active and useful life were from early childhood most earnestly devoted. Now he is gone, all classes and parties speak in his praise. It is pleasing to note the unanimity now prevailing as to his splendid qualities and abilities. From all quarters come words of eulogy and expressions of regret that one so eminent and great has been taken from the earth. He has made his mark, not only in the building of the last divine dispensation in the fulness of times, but upon the affairs of this State and of the Nation, to both of which he was a loyal and devoted citizen. The funeral was a grand though quiet pageant. The pure white decorations of the Tabernacle, the superb and lovely floral offerings, where his eloquent and sonorous voice had been so often heard, in declaration of sublime truth; the solemn music from the enlarged organ and choir; the oral testimonies to his worth; the sorrow felt and expressed by many thousands gathered in his honor, formed a tribute to his memory, deeply impressive and more enduring than polished shaft or sculptured mausoleum. George Q. Cannon was one of the mighty sons of men predestined to figure in the great events of the latter days. He has well performed his mission in mortality, he finished the work that was given him to do, and he is gone to join the prophets and apostles who have preceded him, to labor with them in the same plan of redemption to promote which he spent his active and eventful life on the earth. His body is laid to rest in peace, to await a glorious resurrection, when the first bright rays of the Sun of Righteousness shall beam forth in the morning of the resurrection day, and he, dead in Christ shall come forth, to receive the crown of eternal lives and enter into the joy of their Lord. Farewell dear Brother George Q., until we meet you and greet you in the royal mansions of the Father on high!

THE LOAN AND THE "NEWS."

The vote in favor of authorizing the Board of Education to borrow \$20,000 to pay for the continuation of school work until the end of the term, was so largely in the majority as to throw completely into the shade the comparatively few ballots of the dissenters. The result fully meets our anticipations. The schools will be kept open until the termination of the school year, and there will be rejoicing among the children and the true friends of education. The press of this city has unitedly supported the proposed loan. This has been very gratifying. But the Salt Lake Herald in its leading editorial today, attempts to create the impression that the "News" antagonized the legislation that made possible the expedient to keep the schools open. It is either lack of ability to understand a simple proposition, or a desire to willfully misrepresent its contemporaries, that caused the writing of such a gross untruth.

The Deseret News pointed out at the very beginning of the controversy over the proposed increase of taxation, that the proper and legal method to obtain the necessary funds for continuing the schools for the term, was by a vote of the taxpayers. The Board had to come to it at last. Mr. Joseph Georgehan proposed it to the Board but he was voted down. The proposition to the Legislature was to increase the tax limit from five and a half to seven mills. This was to be a regular, yearly levy. The "News" showed that it was unnecessary and burdensome. The proposition failed.

"The Herald says 'the bill was passed and signed though it had the most strenuous opposition of the "News." The knowledge of the Herald on current events is simply wonderful. The bill did not pass, and therefore was not signed by the Governor. A new measure or such an amendment to the original as simply authorized the extra levy for one year only, was enacted, and the "News" did not say a word in opposition.

If our morning contemporary would be a little more particular as to facts, and less inclined to manufacture sensations like the fake five millions story, and the false lynchings and other groundless and stupid romances, and attend to its own business instead of hearing false witness against its neighbors, it might be a little more successful in a commercial as well as journalistic sense. The Board of Education has succeeded in its laudable endeavor to keep the schools going this year, and the Deseret News has done its part with others in aiding to bring about the desired consummation.

FOR RUSSIAN STUDENTS.

The San Francisco Call, after reciting the story of the recent Russian persecutions of students, suggests that the students of the United States in some organized way express their sym-

pathy for their fellow-students in the

Czar's empire. The suggestion is good, and there would be no difficulty in raising a veritable tidal wave of demonstration, throughout the civilized world, as a protest against the official outrages to which the intelligent youth of Russia are subjected. The difficulty would be in bringing this demonstration to the notice of the Czar, or to the knowledge of the students. In all probability, a foreign deputation would be denied an audience, as was the deputation that came to St. Petersburg in behalf of the oppressed Poles. The newspapers containing accounts of such demonstrations would be suppressed, or defaced. Russian students would remain in ignorance of such an expression of sympathy, just as the outside world is, by press censorship, kept in ignorance of much that takes place in Russia. Even the Czar, who cares little for newspapers, might be kept in the dark as to the real significance of a monster protest against Russian intolerance. Could he be reached through an accredited minister, or by a delegation at a time when he is visiting with his relatives in Copenhagen, the matter might be brought to his attention in an impressive manner.

No doubt the Russian condition calls for the sympathy of the world. The present trouble originated when some students at Kiev held a meeting to repudiate a fellow-student who had robbed a woman. To hold "meetings" is a crime in Russia, and consequently, some of those students, though their meeting was orderly and called for a most laudable purpose, were imprisoned, while others were severely reprimanded. Then another meeting was held, at which the students resolved to ask the faculty for leniency on behalf of the imprisoned men. This was, of course, interpreted as stubborn resistance of authority, and the rector of the university refused to see the deputation of students that came in behalf of their comrades. They, however, concluded to remain until they could see the rector. At 8 o'clock in the evening Cossacks and soldiers arrived with General Novitsky, head of the police, and many other officials. The rector appeared, also, refused the request of the students, whereupon they quietly dispersed. But their names were first taken, and two hundred of the young men were condemned to the barracks, which means military servitude of a most degrading nature.

Naturally, students in other institutes of learning also expressed sympathy with the Kiev victims, and thus the movement spread. Some of the young men have been shot down. Others have been tortured to death, and others sent to the army.

Russia is, of course, a sovereign power, and it may be urged that it is nobody's concern what its rulers are doing within the boundaries of their own domain. But Russia is also a member of the great family of nations, with which others are expected to deal friendly intercourse. Barbarities practiced by one nation is really a stain upon them all. Russian conditions should on that account concern the rest of the civilized world, to some extent at least. And if a demonstration by the students of this country and other countries can do anything for the relaxation of the rigid rules of Russia, it should be forthcoming. It could do no harm. Everything done for truth and liberty will bear fruit some time. For a season it may appear to be labor lost, but it will surely bring forth good results in due season. But who is there to take the initiative in such a movement?

ABOUT THE INDIANS.

There seems to be every reason to believe that the Indians, whose extinction in the near future in this country, has been predicted frequently, instead of decreasing, are now increasing. Civilized life agrees with them better than the wild existence in which hunting and fighting used to play the chief parts.

According to the report of the commissioner of Indian affairs, there are no reliable statistics as to the Indian population between the years 1750 and 1900. In the first half of the last century the guesses were all the way between 60,000 to 471,000, and then back again to 130,000. During the latter part of the century reports placed the number at between 256,000 to 320,000, in round numbers. In 1890 the census returns gave a total of 249,272, of which 64,871 belonged to the five civilized tribes. In 1900 it is claimed there has been an increase to 272,000, and this exclusive of 28,000 persons who have lost their tribal identity. This is a notable increase, even if only approximately correct. It proves that the popular impression as to the gradual decay of the race is erroneous. The Indians are capable of civilization, and of a vigorous growth under favorable conditions. A great many of these Indians are now wealthy land owners, with white and colored servants. That they are of noble origin is yet likely to be shown in the future that is before them.

DANCING FOR BEARS.

Some over-zealous sectarians profess to be much concerned about the members of the Church because some of them partake in innocent amusements of a secular character. To go to the theater and to dance are especially shocking to the nerves of some of the critics of the Church.

It is therefore of some interest to notice that a Rev. Adams of Bethel, Conn., declares that there is a notable falling off in the membership of the Methodist church in the East on account of the rule prohibiting dancing and card playing. The reason given is that young ladies who do not dance nor play cards are debarred from the "best society," and as a consequence are handicapped in the matrimonial race, or as the reverend gentleman expressed it, "cannot get good husbands." This opinion was expressed in a Methodist conference at Hanson Place church, Brooklyn, and was applauded by the members of the conference.

The only conclusion to be derived from this statement is that pastors, notwithstanding the rules of their church, still consider the young men

that amuse themselves with cards and dances as "the best society," and as desirable husbands. What consistency is there in such a view?

But this is not all. The reverend gentleman, according to the account, told his hearers that mothers should keep the daughters out of the church until they are married and settled in life. After that, they can afford to comply with the church rules as to amusements, but as long as they are not married, they must keep away from the church and "play their hand." If this is not hypocrisy, what is it? And by what argument can a religious organization justify a code that encourages dissimulation?

Amusements form a part of human life, as necessary as serious employment. To one who is purified by the principles of the Gospel, recreation can be made as pure as devotional exercises. To the impure everything is impure. Amusements that tend to drive away care, and give needed rest to mind and body, are both necessary and pleasing to the Father of the children of men. When indulged in with moderation and so as not to interfere with the duties of life, either secular or religious, they are helpful. The attitude of religious teachers ought to be to encourage them and to guide them in the proper spirit. The worst they can do is to prohibit that which conscience does not condemn. The result will in every case be either defiance, or, worse still, hypocrisy.

NO DISAGREEMENT.

Editor "Deseret News": Would you please explain through the columns of your paper what the Prophet meant in note eight lesson sixteen of the present manual of the Y. M. M. I. A. The idea seems to be set forth that the first meeting after death of our relatives and friends who have died will not take place until the resurrection. I have always thought that the spirits could meet as soon as they passed from this life into the spirit world, but it seems that I am wrong, according to the teachings of the Prophet. You will understand that this question arose in our association, and I am thinking that it was not fully understood.

Thanking you in advance for the information. In the interest of truth,
F. M. S.

The letter printed above is only one of many, containing inquiries about questions suggested by the Manual. We have referred our correspondents to the publishers of that very useful work for explanations of the contents, but we still receive requests like the foregoing. The Manual is published by the General Board of the Y. M. M. I. A., although it is printed at this office. However, we have no objection to touch upon matters of doctrine that are of general interest, and we might enlarge on the question now presented if there was anything in it requiring elucidation.

The note to lesson sixteen which our friend seems to be puzzled over, is but one out of a number all relating to one subject, that is, the resurrection. The state between death and re-creation is not in the lesson. Therefore it is not taken into account in the notes relating to the subject. If F. M. S. will open his Manual on page four he will find the very first instruction to him and other students is: "Talk directly to the subject." The Manual follows its own precept.

Careful reading of the note brought in question will show that our correspondent has jumped to a conclusion unwarranted by the text. It does not say that, "the first meeting after death of our relatives and friends who have died" will not take place until the resurrection. Neither is the language used capable of such a construction. The meeting of departed spirits is one thing, the immediate association of resurrected beings is another and different thing. Both may occur, just as our correspondent has imagined in one case and as the Prophet Joseph desired on the other, without any contradiction or disagreement. Here is the note as it appears in the Manual:

The Prophet's Wish-If tomorrow I shall be called to lie in yonder tomb, in the morning of the resurrection let me strike hands with my father, and cry, "My father, father!" and he will say, "My son, my son!" as soon as the rocks rend and before we come out of our graves. And may we contemplate these things too? Yes, if we learn how to live and how to die. When we lie down we contemplate how we may rise up in the morning, and it is pleasing for friends to lie down together, locked in the arms of love, to sleep and wake in each other's embrace and renew their conversation.—History of Joseph Smith, Mill. Star, Vol. xxi, p. 6.

If the subject treated had been the association of friends in the spirit world, other citations would have been made from the sayings of the Prophet. As it is, the only doctrine presented is that relating to the burial of the bodies of relatives and friends near each other, that they may be at once re-united in the resurrection.

The "ayes" have it, and the schools will be kept open.

At the Cody military college of course the military code will be the law.

Isn't it just a bit early to be offering and declining mayoralty nominations?

It would be wrong to partition China among the powers, but it would not be surprising if the powers should "gerrymander" it.

Congress not having empowered the President to act it is said that the administration will allow the Cuban matter to drift. It already seems to be adrift in a sea of trouble.

That Paris servant girl from whose body were taken dozens of needles, might be set up in Place de la Concorde as a Cleopatra's needle and companion piece to the Obelisk of Luxor.

Very soon an official announcement of the disposition of Aguinaldo is to be made. All who have met him, officers and others, unite in saying that his disposition is amiable and agreeable.

Astronomers now assert that the sun, moon and stars are all moving through space at the rate of forty thousand miles an hour. Then the late Rev. John Jasper, of "sun do move" fame, was not so far wrong after all, may be.

Postmaster-General Smith has so modified the postal regulations as to permit letter carriers to wear shirt-waists during the heated term. This

is a common sense order. But don't get gay, boys.

Ogden seems to be going crazy over the possibility of the S. P. cut off coming to this city by the south end of Salt Lake. The Standard is simply "off its base." Its canon about the new Church building is the very wildest kind of "hot air."

That expedition into the interior of China to punish Liu Hully doubtless means many more millions for China to pay as indemnity. It costs something to send ten thousand soldiers marching and fighting here and there in a foreign country, and some one has to foot the bill.

The court of China must be an unconscious humorist. Replying to Japan's note concerning the return of the emperor to Peking it says it is impossible for his majesty to return until the country's guests leave. They came to the feast unbidden and are greatly delaying their departure.

Comparatively few people voted to close the schools and turn the children into the streets. This speaks well for the interest of the citizens in education, and the welfare of the children. To have closed the schools would have been a very grave mistake from all points of view.

Lord Roberts in speaking of the transport service in South Africa praises American wagons. American wagon makers cannot fail to appreciate this compliment for their wagons were put to the severest test. Twenty years ago Europeans were free to admit that American implements of all kinds had style and finish. Now they are beginning to admit that they have the best of wearing qualities.

Judge Taft, president of the Philippine commission, says that Monsiegnor Chappelle, the papal delegate to the Philippines, told him the friars were not to return to the province, and that only a sufficient number of those who were now in Manila were to remain to act as instructors in the colleges. This should be hailed as good news. All the authorities on the Philippines agree in assigning as the chief cause of the insurrection there the presence and domination of the friars. They claim most of the land and with the exception of one or two orders, are executed by the people. If they would leave the islands for good it would perhaps be the greatest blessing that could befall them. And Mgr. Chappelle intimates that they may.

Sir William Hart Dyke, addressing the London Association of Technical Institutions, urged the spread of technical education in Great Britain. He pointed out what it had done for the United States and Germany and said that England should recognize the fact that the day of the untrained man had passed. It was good advice and needs heed as much in our own country as abroad. Success today depends in large measure upon education along certain industrial lines. Education without specialization is not so apt to insure success. There must be technical and professional knowledge to make sure the lead in industrial competition. Hence the importance of technical education. The man or woman who intends to follow the law or medicine or theology receives a technical training in the old classical education.

COMMENTS ON CITY ELECTIONS.

Chicago Chronicle. From the results of the election, a lesson may be learned of the highest value in the future. Assaults on the good name and fame of Chicago by its own citizens—denouncing it as a pest-hole of disease, a den of crime unsafe for strangers to enter, and as bankrupt financially—do not aid any candidate or party seeking the votes of the people. It is not popular to slander the city where we live. The vote shows that no large class of voters believe the calumnies of the campaign.

Philadelphia North American. Notwithstanding his radical views on a number of subjects that men of wealth usually consider it dangerous to have discussed, Mr. Johnson received his strongest support from the well-to-do elements in Cleveland. His theory that all taxes should be laid on land values and that the people should own public utilities, no doubt caused them to shake their heads, but they know him for an able and sincere man, and saw that he readily refused to play the demagogue for the sake of votes.

Cleveland Leader. The cause of the defeat of William J. Akers for mayor of Cleveland can be told in one word: McKissonism. The vote cast, for a spring election, was large. It is true that some Republicans remained away from the polls. It is likewise true that thousands of Republicans voted for Tom L. Johnson. In plain Anglo-Saxon, the Republicans of this city have elected a Democrat mayor because they believed that their candidate stood for the old McKisson machine.

Philadelphia Times. It is possible, no doubt, to exaggerate the political importance of Johnson's election as mayor of Cleveland, but it will certainly bring to him prominence in the politics of the state. The election of a Democratic mayor in Columbus, with the re-election of Mayor Jones in Toledo, adds significance to the Cleveland result. A majority of the Ohio towns have gone Democratic, including many that are regarded as Republican strongholds.

Springfield Republican. In all three cases (Cleveland, Columbus and Toledo), the municipal ownership issue was uppermost and in all three cases the advocates of the radical policy won. This is the important and evidently the determining fact in the elections, and would seem to be indicative of a growing public interest in the street monopoly issue and of a growing popular acceptance of the claims of the advocates of public ownership. The admitted evils growing out of private ownership. The same question entered to a large extent into the contests in Chicago and St. Louis.

New York World. The greatest significance of these elections lies in the demonstration they make of the growing hostility among the voters to the domination of corporations in municipal affairs and of popular dissatisfaction with the gross inequalities of taxation.

Chicago Daily News. Mayor Harrison is given another term in office unquestionably as a reward for his leadership in the people's interests in matters relating to street-railway franchises. He would have been defeated inevitably had a better man than he been nominated by the Republicans.

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RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Universal Brotherhood Path, with its current number enters upon its sixteenth volume. The first article is "Spiritual Growth," by "X." The writer proceeds from the idea that a man is what he thinks himself to be. "Art in Daily Life," by R. W. Muehl, is another of its articles. Mr. Muehl first discusses the use and meaning of effort, in art. "The Conservation of Energy," by "Orion," is an attempt at critical examination of a scientific principle. Other articles are: "The Universe a Living Soul," by H. T. Edge; "The Reincarnation of Elijah," by "A Student," "Y. C. I." contributes some verses entitled "The Wanderer." There is a story for children, "The Legend of Castle Cor," a story of the days of old Atlantis; also questions answered, and accounts of the work of the Universal Brotherhood at Point Loma and throughout the world.—Theosophical Pub. Co., Point Loma, Cal.

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